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Sale Details | Thursday 23 April 2026 at 10.00 a.m.

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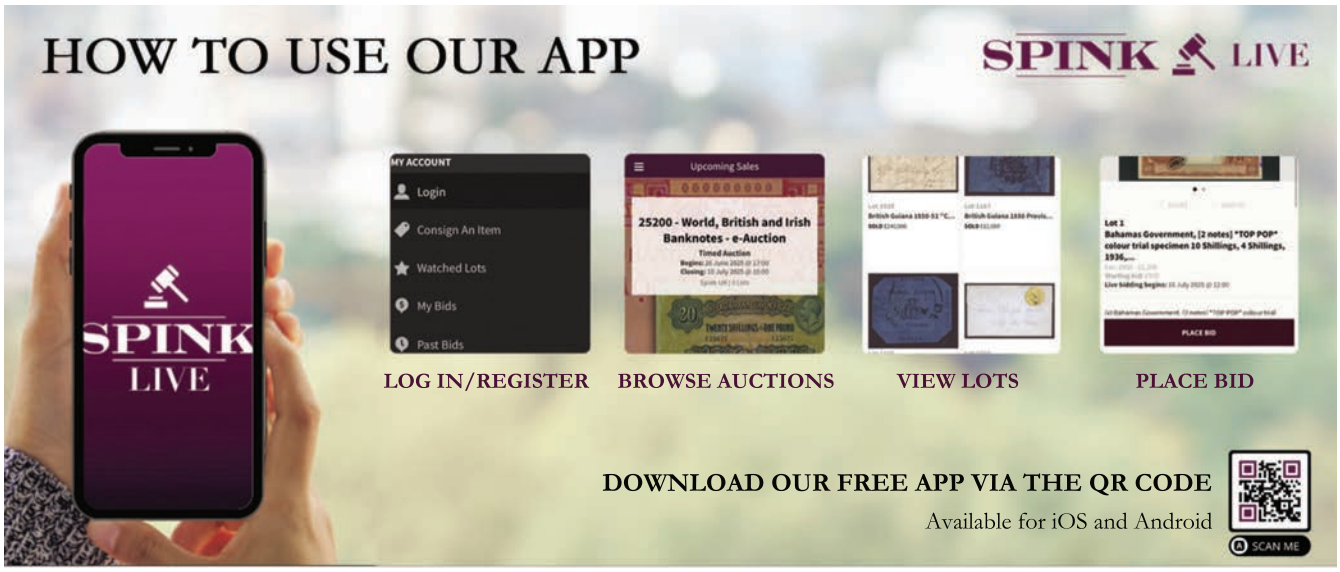

Orders, Decorations and Medals

Thursday 23 April 2026 at 10.00 a.m

Order of Sale

Single Campaign Medals ..... Lots 1-94

Campaign Groups and Pairs ..... Lots 95-159

Orders & Medals from the Collection of Dr Eric Smylie ..... Lots 160-205

The important awards of Chaplain G. Smith,
Army Chaplains' Department, a central figure
during the Defence of Rorke's Drift ..... Lots 206-208

Awards for Gallant or Distinguished Service ..... Lots 209-279

British Miniature Dress Medals ..... Lots 280-288

Single British Orders, Long Service Medals,
Miscellaneous & Militaria ..... Lots 289-303

Foreign Orders, Decorations & Medals ..... Lots 304-375

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THURSDAY 23 APRIL 2026

Commencing at 10.00 a.m.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

1 General Picton's Medal for the Defence of Gibraltar 1782, 59mm, silver-gilt, unnamed as issued, contained within a leather and velvet case of contemporary manufacture, a few very minor scratches to obverse field and one small edge knock, traces of original gilding throughout and an extremely attractive example, *good very fine* £2,000-3,000

It is recorded in the *Regimental History* of the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot that these handsome Medals were struck to the order of General Picton, who was Colonel of that Regiment, for presentation to the officers who served with him at Gibraltar. Several examples have been noted to the 12th Foot - including one to Captain John Spilsbury - which was sold in the Matthew Taylor Collection in 1983, and another in possession of the Suffolk Regiment itself.

2 Alexander Davison's Medal for the Nile 1798, gilt-bronze, (**Joseph Dunt H.M.S. Defence**), fitted with a contemporary swivel suspension loop for wear, housed in a frame for display, *some light wear to highpoints but with most gilt remaining, generally very fine* £600-800

Joseph Dunt does not appear to have lived to claim a Naval General Service Medal.

Defence was a 74-gun Bellona-class third-rate ship of the line: launched on 31 March 1763 she saw significant service throughout her working life, including during the American War of Independence, at the Glorious First of June 1794, the Battle of the Nile (with Captain John Peyton in command), the Battle of Copenhagen and at the Battle of Trafalgar. Her impressive career came to a sad end then she ran aground on 24 December 1811 off the west coast of Jutland, Denmark, resulting in the loss of 583 crew including her Captain: there were only 14 survivors.

3 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, British Mint striking 48mm, silver-gilt, fitted with contemporary silver-gilt loop for wear *some light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £800-1,200

4 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, British Mint striking 48mm, silver, fitted with contemporary elaborate silver loop for wear *some very light edge bruises and minor contact marks, otherwise very fine* £700-900

5 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 June 1794 (**George Anderson**), *good very fine* £1,800-2,200

George Anderson (a unique name upon the Medal Roll) served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the 74-gun Third-Rate H.M.S. *Tremendous* at the Battle of the Glorious First of June. Commanded by Captain James Pigott, he had the unfortunate distinction of being denied a Naval Gold Medal due to his lack of aggressiveness: during the battle he kept his ship (in the centre of the British line) too far to windward of the French fleet and didn't fully engage the enemy as intended by Admiral Lord Howe.

Tremendous continued to see much service during her subsequent career: from action in the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, to the South Pacific as late as 1846 (by now a razeed frigate and renamed H.M.S. *Grampus*); she was over 100 years old when she was finally sold and broken up in 1897.

6 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**John Brown.**), contact marks and some edge bruising, otherwise very fine £800-1,200

Two men of this name appear on the Roll with a single-clasp medal for the Battle of Copenhagen: one served as an Able Seaman aboard the 12-gun brig H.M.S. *Tigress*, and the other as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the 74-gun H.M.S. *Saturn*. Whilst the latter vessel saw little action during the battle on 2 April 1801, *Tigress* received the wrath of Admiral Nelson in a letter after the battle, in which he remarked upon "the glaring misconduct of the Officers of the *Tigress* and *Cracker* gun brigs" (*Naval Chronicle*, Vol. 6, p.69 refers).

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7 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**George Porter.**), *about extremely fine* £7,000-9,000

George Porter is a unique name on the published Roll and confirmed with correct entitlement to this medal and clasp. A native of Hull, Yorkshire, and aged 21 at the time of the famous Battle of Trafalgar, Porter served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the 100-gun ship-of-the-line H.M.S. *Britannia*. Nicknamed 'Old Ironsides', *Britannia* was one of the largest vessels in the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic Wars and one of only three British first-rates to participate in that memorable engagement with the combined Franco-Spanish fleet on 21 October 1805.

From May 1803, she had been the flagship of William Carnegie, 7th Earl of Northesk, and continued in this role at Trafalgar where Carnegie was third in command of the British fleet. The sixth vessel in Nelson's own Weather Column, *Britannia* was a slow sailer and, in his detailed pre-battle instructions, Nelson simply asked Northesk to 'assume a station as most convenient' during the engagement to allow him to participate as fully as possible. Upon breaking the enemy line, such was the force of her broadsides that she swiftly dismasted a French 80-gun ship before manoeuvring to engage three of the French and Spanish vessels attacking H.M.S. *Victory*, greatly assisting in at a time when the British flagship was in danger of being overwhelmed - though not, of course, before Nelson fell mortally wounded.

By the end of the battle *Britannia* had suffered casualties of 52 men killed and wounded; during the subsequent great storm, Northesk ignored Collingwood's order to leave the enemy prisoners of war in their badly-damaged ships, and bravely had *Britannia*'s boats save all aboard the French 74-gun *Intrepide* before she foundered.

Sold together with the original and complete card box of issue for the medal, this inscribed in ink to the lid: *List 1 - P62, 1548, George Porter*. Corners reinforced with old tape, but otherwise in sound condition and a very rare survivor.

8 **The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Boy W. Pope, Royal Navy, who served aboard Admiral Nelson's *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar at the tender age of seventeen**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (William Pope.), *a few minor edge knocks and scratches around last three letters of first name, otherwise very fine* £12,000-15,000

Just six Boys aboard *Victory* lived to claim their Naval General Service Medal. Five men of this name appear on the Medal roll compiled by Colin Message, this however being the only award with a single clasp 'Trafalgar' claimed via P/431.

William Pope was born at Portsmouth, Hampshire, in 1788 and is noted on the roll as 'Boy' - though other online sources (such as The National Archives 'Trafalgar Ancestors' database and the 1805 Club research database) list him as a Volunteer 1st Class. Interestingly, he is also noted as joining *Victory* from the 32-gun frigate *Amphion* in July 1803; the latter vessel's commanding officer at that time was none other than Captain Thomas Masterman Hardy and, having transported Admiral Nelson to the Mediterranean so that he could take up his new post as Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean Fleet, it was also in July 1803 that Hardy exchanged places with *Victory*'s captain, Samuel Sutton, to take over the three-decker - quite a difference from a small 32-gun single-decked frigate! Pope undoubtedly followed Hardy at the same time and perhaps the two were known to one-another in some way as, when Hardy left *Victory* on 14 January 1806, Pope again did exactly the same. At the time of the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, the crew of the 104-gun *Victory* comprised some 820 officers and men; Pope, then aged 17, was one of 31 boys borne on the ship's books and all were of a similar age.

Being such a famous ship at such a famous battle, perhaps her full history and a blow-by-blow account of 21 October is unnecessary here. Laid down in 1759, by the time of Trafalgar *Victory* was already a veteran of many battles and campaigns including the First and Second battles of Ushant; the Siege of Gibraltar; and the Battle of Cape St Vincent. On that fateful October morning she assumed her position as lead ship in the Weather column, closely followed by *Temeraire* and *Neptune*. Sailing directly at the combined Franco-Spanish fleet, *Victory* broke the line between the French flagship (the 80-gun *Bucentaure*) and the 74-gun *Redoutable*; firing a double-shotted full broadside into the exposed stern of the *Bucentaure* at a distance of mere feet, she was a target impossible to miss and, shockingly, that devastating discharge is believed to have killed and wounded around half her crew (of 800 men) in one fell swoop. The carnage unleashed as deadly iron shot and jagged splinters careered down the full length of the ship is simply impossible to comprehend; this put her out of action for the rest of the battle.

On the starboard side, *Redoutable* proved a more difficult opponent: she became entangled with *Victory* and her commander, Captain Lucas, had trained his men well in the use of small-arms and hand grenades - these quickly started taking their toll on the exposed upper deck of the British flagship and, at 1.15 p.m., Nelson was hit in the left shoulder by a musket ball which continued through his body and lodged in his spine - the wound was, of course, fatal and he died just over three hours later. *Redoutable* attempted to board *Victory* several times, each time being repulsed and Lucas and his men were finally defeated by the timely arrival of *Temeraire* under Captain Eliab Harvey: another vastly destructive broadside at point-blank range killed or wounded over 200 of *Redoutable*'s crew including Lucas, and, when H.M.S. *Tonnant* also entered the fray, the battered French ship finally surrendered.

Victory had suffered badly, with severe structural damage and casualties of 57 killed and 102 wounded - some 19% of her crew. Pope, however, appears to have come through that astonishing action without a scratch, though undoubtedly shared in the collective post-battle melancholy thoughts throughout the British fleet at the loss of Horatio Nelson and so many of his gallant shipmates.

Being still in existence and still in commission, *Victory* has 248 years of service and is arguably the most famous vessel in the world - she can of course be visited today at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard and therefore one can walk not just in the footsteps of Nelson and Hardy, but of more ordinary members of her crew that day - men (and boys) such as William Pope.

9 **A rare Battle of Trafalgar Lloyd's Patriotic Fund Honorary Wounds Certificate for Ten Pounds to Seaman Charles Johns, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Tonnant* on 21 October 1805**

Lloyd's Patriotic Fund Honorary Wounds Certificate for Ten Pounds in the name of 'Mr Charles Johns, Seaman, His Majesty's Ship, Tonnant', dated 3 December 1805, framed and glazed, *two tears to the Certificate, otherwise script remains visible and good overall* £1,400-1,800

Charles Johns, a Welshman from Pembroke, was born *circa* 1785 and joined the 80-gun *Tonnant* from the frigate H.M.S. *Doris* on 20 February 1805. Interestingly, *Doris* was wrecked in Quiberon Bay on 15 January that year and her captain and ship's company were rescued by *Tonnant*: perhaps Johns was one of those saved that day and subsequently entered onto the books of the latter ship.

H.M.S. *Tonnant* commenced life as the French *Le Tonnant*, an 80-gun vessel designed by the great ship-designer Jaques-Noel Sane and built in the Toulon shipyard, launched there on the 24 October 1789. However, she seemed destined never to serve her French masters for any length of time, as *Tonnant* fell into Anglo-Spanish hands in August 1793, when Admiral Sir Samuel Hood captured her after leading the combined allied fleet into the harbour in support of French Royalists who invited them to help defend the city from Republican forces; however she was one of the ships left behind and intact when the allies were forced to withdraw. In the French line-of-battle at the Nile in August 1798, she was captured by Nelson's fleet and entered into service with the Royal Navy under her own name.

On 21 October 1805, *Tonnant* would be the fourth ship in Admiral Collingwood's Lee column: as they bore down on the Franco-Spanish fleet her band played the popular tune 'Britons Strike Home', and the British vessel cut the line around a host of enemy 74's, sailing between the Spanish *Monarca*, the French *Algeciras* (flagship of Rear Admiral Magon) the French *Pluton*.

Lieutenant Frederick Hoffman of the *Tonnant* described the breakthrough and the proximity of the enemy ships on each side as: 'so close that a biscuit could have been thrown on either of them. Our guns were double shotted. The order was given to fire; being so close, every shot was poured into their hulls, and down came the Frenchman's (Algeciras') mizzen mast, and after our second broadside, the Spaniard's (Monarca's) fore and crossjack yards.' A third broadside was enough for the *Monarca* and she hauled down her colours, drifting away as she did so, being the first ship in the Combined Fleet to surrender, within ten to fifteen minutes of the action opening and a sign of the accuracy of *Tonnant*'s gunnery. The British ship sailed on and Captain Tyler spotted H.M.S. *Mars* being pounded by the French *Pluton* and so, turning to starboard, raked *Pluton* through her starboard quarter - however, an alert Admiral Magon brought *Algeciras* around to return the compliment to *Tonnant.*

Turning to meet the new threat the bowsprit of *Algeciras* thrust through the shrouds of *Tonnant* amidships. Hoffman described the combat: 'A French ship of 80 guns, with an Admiral's flag, came up and poured a raking broadside into our stern, which killed or wounded forty petty officers and men, nearly cut the rudder in two, and shattered the whole of the stern, with the quarter galleries.
She then in the most gallant manner locked her bowsprit in our starboard main shrouds and attempted to board us with the greater part of her officers and ship's company. She had riflemen in the tops who did great execution. Our poop was soon cleared, and our gallant Captain shot through the left thigh, and obliged to be carried below.
During this time we were not idle. We gave it to her most gloriously with the starboard and main-deckers and turned the forecastle guns, loaded with grape, on the gentlemen who wished to give us so fraternal a hug.

The marines kept up a warm destructive fire on the boarders. Only one man made good his footing on the quarterdeck, when he was pinned through the calf of his right leg by one of the crew with his half-pike, whilst another was going to cut him down, which I prevented, and desired to be taken to the cockpit.

Our severe contest with the French Admiral lasted more than half an hour, our sides grinding so much against each other that we were obliged to fire the lower-deck guns without running them out.'

Both ships caught fire in the close exchange (but were eventually extinguished) and the fight continued. Hoffman again takes up the story:

'At length we had the satisfaction of seeing her three lower masts go by the board, ripping the partners up in their fall, as they had been shot through below the deck, and carrying with them all their sharp-shooters to look sharper in the next world, for as all our boats were shot through we could not save one of them in this. The crew were then ordered with the second lieutenant to board her. They cheered and in a short time carried her. They found the gallant French Admiral Magon killed at the foot of the poop ladder, the captain dangerously wounded. Out of eight lieutenants five were killed, with three hundred petty officers and seamen, and about one hundred wounded. We left the second lieutenant and sixty men in charge of her, and took some of the prisoners on board when she swung clear of us. We had pummelled her so handsomely that fourteen of her lower deck guns were dismounted, and her larboard bow exhibited a mass of splinters.'

Following her duel with *Algeciras*, *Tonnant* became engaged in exchanging broadsides with the Spanish 74, *San Juan Nepomuceno*, but the honour of finishing off the Spaniard went to the late-arriving H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, who concluded the action within ten minutes. *Tonnant* would finish the battle badly damaged, with all three topmasts and the mainyard shot away, her hull and rudder battered together and her stern gallery and rails demolished; as well as the material damage she had suffered seventy-six killed and wounded with her captain among the latter.

Johns does not appear on the Roll for the Naval General Service Medal.

10 **The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Paymaster J. Maddocks, Royal Navy, who was 'mentioned' for his gallant command of the Small Arms men on the Quarter-Deck of *Hebrus* at the capture of the French frigate *L'Etoile* in March 1814, an epic Gold Medal action**

Probably also sharing in the expedition up the Patuxent River in August 1814, which resulted in the destruction of the Chesapeake Bay Flotilla, he was also present in the *Revolutionnaire* when she shared in the cutting-out of Greek pirate vessels in 1821; Maddocks even dared to nominate himself for a newly-instituted 'reward for valour' in 1856 for his previous gallant acts upon the creation of the Victoria Cross - he was duly notified that would not be possible due to V.C. not being '...granted for services before the present War'

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Hebrus With L'Etoile (**J. Maddocks. Purser.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £4,500-5,000

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, November 1907, when the result of this Medal named 'Maddocks' was reported in *The Times*, selling for £9-13-0.
Spink, April 2009.

40 clasps were issued for this single-ship Gold Medal action, to *Hebrus* at the capture of the French frigate *Etoile* on 27 March 1814.

It is understood another Medal to this man, apparently named 'Maddock' and with the box of issue resides in a private collection.

John Maddocks/Maddock appears on the lists of the Clerks at Portsmouth Dockyard in the period until May 1806, when he joined the *Saracen*. Transferred to the *Medusa* the following year, he served aboard the *Hebrus* from 1813-15. He was the Purser when, on 27 March 1814, Captain Edmund Palmer in *Hebrus* brought the French frigate *L'Etoile* to action near Cape La Hogue, after a chase of 120 miles. The engagement lasted over two hours, when *L'Etoile*, her mizzen mast shot away and her hull much shattered under four feet of water, struck her colours. Of her crew of 320, 40 were killed and over 70 wounded, many of whom later died. The *Hebrus* lost her fore topmast and fore yard, and all her masts were shot through, but her killed and wounded were altogether less than 40. The action was fought within range of a shore battery, which, on the surrender of *L'Etoile* opened a heavy fire on her conqueror. Captain Palmer brought his prize into Plymouth Sound on 29 March, and declined the honour of a knighthood which was offered to him as a reward for his services. He did, however, receive the Small Naval Gold Medal for the action. *Hebrus* was subsequently transferred to serve in North America, where she participated in the expedition up the Patuxent River in August 1814, which resulted in the destruction of the Chesapeake Bay Flotilla, presumably with Maddocks still present.

A letter from Palmer to Sir Michael Seymour, Bt., he further brings praise for the exact actions shown by Maddocks on that famous day:

'Sir,– When the *Hannibal* and H.M. ship under my command separated on the morning of the 26th, in chase of the two French frigates we had fallen in with" (off the Isle de Bas), "we continued in pursuit of the one you were pleased to detach us after, the whole day, with all our canvas spread. About midnight she reached the Race of Alderney, and the wind scanting, we began to gain upon her fast; by the time she had run the length of Point Jobourg, leading into the bay of la Hague, she was obliged to attempt rounding it almost within the wash of the breakers; and here, after an anxious chase of 15 hours, and running him upwards of 120 miles, we were fortunate enough, between one and two A.M., to bring the enemy to battle; we crossed his stern, our jib-boom passing over his taffrail, and shot in between him and the shore, in eight fathoms water; and it falling nearly calm about this time, the ships continued nearly in the same spot until the conclusion of the action. At its commencement we suffered severely in our rigging; the enemy firing high, he shot away our fore-topmast and fore-yard, crippled our main-mast and bowsprit, and cutaway almost every shroud, stay, and brace we had. Our fire from the first, and throughout, was directed at our opponent's hull; and the ships being as close together as they could be without touching, he suffered most severely, every shot which struck passing through him. About four o'clock his mizzen-mast fell by the board, and his fire ceased; when, after an obstinate contest of two hours and a quarter, he hailed us, to say that he had struck his colours. The moment we could get possession, it became necessary to put the heads of both ships off shore, as well from the apprehension oi grounding, as to get them clear from a battery which had been firing at both of us during the whole action, those on shore not being able from the darkness to distinguish one from the other; fortunately the tide set us round the point, and we anchored soon afterwards in Vauville bay, in order to secure our masts as well as we were able.

The prize proves to be *l'Etoile* French frigate, mounting 44 guns (28 eighteen-pounders on the main-deck, and the remainder carronades), with a complement of 320 men; she was commanded by Mons. Henri Pierre Philibert, Capitaine de frigate, who was returning, together with la Sultane the other frigate, from a four months' cruise to the westward.

L'Etoile is a very fine ship, quite new, and sails well; she had 40 killed and upwards of 70 wounded; her remaining masts are shot through, and her hull is extremely shattered; she had four feet water in her hold at the time she surrendered. We are also a good deal cut up, several of our guns dismounted, and I have to regret the loss of some brave men, 13 killed, and 25 wounded, some of them, I fear, dangerously. Amongst the former was a most promising young gentleman, Mr. P. A. Crawley, who fell early in the action.

I cannot. Sir, sufficiently express to you how much I have to admire in the conduct of every one whom I had the pleasure to command upon this occasion. I beg most earnestly to recommend Mr. Robert Milborne Jackson, the senior Lieutenant; as also to give my best testimony to the exertions of the junior Lieutenants (Messrs. George Addis and Horatio Bennet Cock), together with Lieutenants Griffiths and M'Laughlin, of the marines. To Mr. M'Gowan, the Master, I am much indebted, for the skill and care with which he conducted the steerage of the ship, during a period of much difficulty and peril.

Mr. Maddocks, the Purser, very handsomely volunteered his attendance on deck, where he rendered good service.

I cannot close this letter without observing, that I derived the greatest assistance from the professional ability of Captain William Sargent, R.N., who was serving on board with me as volunteer; and I notice with great pleasure the care and attention of Mr. Boyter, Surgeon, not only towards our own men, but to those of the enemy also, I have the honor to be. [SIGNED]'

The article *In Port After Action* also gives further excellent details. Having originally stated Maddocks as amongst those killed in action, a note states:

'Note.—As my gallant friend, John Maddocks, the Purser, not only disdained to go below, but actually commanded the Small-Arm men on the Quarter-Deck, it would be unfair not to state in this place that his noble conduct elicited the warmest praise of our Captain and officers; as did also that of my two messmates, Ben. Andrews (who commanded the guns on the forecastle at a period of the greatest danger), and young Michael Turner, who, just about my own age, was quartered at the after carronades.

At the close of the article " In Port after Action," which appeared in our Magazine for last month, by an accidental error of the press Mr. John Maddocks (formerly Purser of the Hebrus) is classed with those who have "gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns ;" but we are happy to state that this officer is still in the land of the living.'

Serving in the *Revolutionnaire* from 1818-21, it is assumed he shared in her part in the actions which led to the independence of Greece from the Ottoman Empire. In May 1821, the barge and pinnace of her led a cutting-out of pirate ships at Patras, with Maddocks perhaps again in the action. He was Secretary to Rear-Admiral Ross by 1837, Maddocks still remained on the Navy List by 1867. In that period he had also made an application for a newly-instituted reward of valour, putting his name forward for the Victoria Cross. He was thus informed that the V.C. '...cannot be granted for services before the present [Crimean?] War.'

11 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**James Hewitson.**), *light edge bruise, minor contact wear, overall very fine* £400-600

PROVENANCE:
Christie's, November 1988.
Purchased Spink, April 1997.

James Hewitson served as the Gunroom Cook aboard H.M.S. *Hazard* during the Syria campaign; this vessel would soon after claim great fame for her services in the waters of New Zealand during 1845-46; sold together with an original receipt and copied research.

12 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Thomas Wilcox.**), *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £300-500

Thomas Wilcox served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the 80-gun H.M.S. *Bellerophon* during the Syria campaign. Not to be confused with her more famous Napoleonic namesake (the 'Billy Ruffian'), this *Bellerophon* was originally named *Talavera* in 1818, then renamed *Waterloo*, then finally *Bellerophon* in 1824. Interestingly, during the operations off Syria she was commanded by Captain Charles John Austen, the youngest brother of the famous novelist Jane Austen.

13 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadaloupe (**Hugh Charles. Surgeon.**), *traces of mounting to edge at left and right of suspension claw, and claw re-affixed, nearly very fine* £2,200-2,500

PROVENANCE:
Spink & Son, April 2010.

Hugh Charles is given in the published transcription of the Medal Roll as entitled to the Guadaloupe clasp only, for the combined naval and military operations which culminated in the capture of the French-held island of Guadeloupe, January - February 1810. However, *Adm. 171/1* page 283 (Martinique) gives Charles as Assistant Surgeon in the 74-gun H.M.S. *Pompee*; and on page 302 (Guadaloupe) as Surgeon in the 16-gun ship-sloop H.M.S. *Star*. A note underneath the Guadaloupe clasp states '*not joined August 1809*'. This would suggest that Charles was not appointed to H.M.S. *Pompee* in time to qualify for the Martinique clasp.
However, both clasps are listed in the Admiralty Claimants' List by the same reference number 'X/121'. It is of course a possibility that correspondence was undertaken at a later date between the recipient and the Admiralty with regard to his claim and as a consequence a correction was made. Unfortunately such letters have not survived. Charles's medal, apart from the suspension claw being re-affixed, appears entirely as issued.

14 **The fine Naval General Service Medal to Admiral's Domestic J. Biggs, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Pompee* as Servant of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane during the capture of Guadaloupe in February 1810**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Guadaloupe, Martinique (John Briggs.), *a couple of light contact marks and highlights lightly polished, otherwise very fine* £1,800-2,200

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, October 1912 & 26 January 1931 - in the latter sale as Lot 459, the Collection of E. J. W. Sang.

John Briggs (a unique name on the Medal Roll, but variously referred to in documents and rolls as 'Biggs' or 'Briggs') was born at Ilford, Essex, *circa* 1780 and is first recorded in April 1807 as a Landsman aboard the 64-gun H.M.S. *Leyden*, a former Dutch vessel captured in 1799. Under the command of Captain William Cumberland she saw service during the Second Battle of Copenhagen, principally as a transport for several companies of the Coldstream Guards. Upon returning home in 1808, Briggs was one of 82 men of the *Leyden* to be transferred on 25 April to the 74-gun H.M.S. *Pompee*, commanded by Captain George Cockburn - a man later to make his name for directing the capture and burning of Washington in 1814.

Ordered to the West Indies in anticipation of the upcoming campaign to capture Martinique from the French, *Pompee*'s journey was not uneventful - on 23 May she forced the surrender of a small French vessel off the coast of Cornwall and, off Barbados on 20 October, captured the 16-gun brig

Pylade. Participating in the invasion and capture of Martinique (30 January - 24 February 1809), in March Captain William Fahie was appointed to command and, on 17 April, was part of the British squadron which engaged and captured the French 74-gun *D'Hautpoul* after a running fight lasting several days: smaller British ships had damaged *D'Hautpoul*'s sails and rigging, allowing the larger *Pompee* to close and finish her off. Coming alongside and engaging broadside-to-broadside at no more than 50 yards, the French fought gallantly for 15 minutes before again attempting to disengage and escape - such was her damage, however, that she eventually surrendered to *Pompee* after suffering casualties of around 90 men killed and wounded. Interestingly, whilst this action was later commemorated in the clasp 'Pompee 17 June 1809' (note the odd discrepancy in date), Briggs failed to make a claim for it despite being on board at the time - perhaps he was not aware of its existence.

From 11 December 1809 Briggs is recorded as discharged to 'Admiral's Retinue' - this can only be Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, commander of the force for the invasion and capture of Guadeloupe, a campaign undertaken from 28 January - 6 February 1810; *Pompee* was Cochrane's flagship and also transported Lieutenant-General George Beckwith and the staff of the Army. Briggs appears to hold the post of 'Admiral's Domestic' until March 1810, during which time Cochrane was Governor of Guadeloupe: with *Pompee* being ordered home, it is highly likely Briggs was therefore required to rejoin his shipmates rather than remain on land with the admiral and his staff. For a man rated Landsman (perhaps an indication of no great skill at sea), Briggs's later position must have given him an unusual and interesting insight into the lives of some notable naval officers during the Napoleonic Wars.

Sold with a large quantity of copied research.

15 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 4 Novr 1805, Basque Roads 1809 (**John Croxton.**), *plugged at 6 o'clock, otherwise good very fine* £2,500-3,000

PROVENANCE:
Sotheby's, March 1980.
Glendining's, March 1988.

John Croxton is confirmed upon the Medal Roll with correct entitlement to these two clasps, the first as a Boy aboard the 90 (later 74)-gun H.M.S. *Namur* and the second as a Landsman on the 74-gun H.M.S. *Valiant*. The action of 4 November 1805 (otherwise known as the Battle of Cape Ortegal or 'Strachan's Action') was the final engagement of the Trafalgar campaign, where a large Royal Navy squadron (comprising four ships of the line and four frigates) commanded by Captain Sir Richard Strachan encountered four French ships of the line - commanded by Admiral Pierre Dumanoir le Pelley - which had successfully escaped the defeat at Trafalgar on 21 October. After fierce fighting and manoeuvring over several hours all four enemy vessels were overwhelmed, with *Namur* taking on and capturing Pelley's flagship, *Formidable*.

16 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp Albuhera (**P. Cook, Serjeant. 13th Light Dragoons.**), pawnbroker's mark to rim, *good very fine* £600-800

According to the Medal Roll compiled by Colin Message, there are just 12 single 'Albuhera' clasps to the 13th Light Dragoons.

Provenance:
Glendining's, November 1956.
Spink, July 1983.

Philip Cook served with the 13th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula, where the regiment had a varied record: at the Battle of Albuera, they were stationed at the narrow Albuera Bridge and later helped to cover Cole's southern advance - the 13th were extremely fortunate to suffer but a single casualty in what is known as the war's bloodiest open battle. They later played a minor role at the Battle of Usagre during Marshal Beresford's pursuit of French General Soult, but were prominently engaged at both the battle of Campo Maior (25 March 1811) and at Arroyo Dos Molinos, in October the same year. In the former engagement, the 13th (barely 200 strong) broke six squadrons of French cavalry and then continued on a wild pursuit of the enemy, subsequently overrunning a convoy of 18 siege guns and literally riding up to the walls of the fortress of Badajoz before retiring in disorder. Upon hearing of this, Wellington severely reprimanded the regiment, calling them a "rabble" and threatening to remove their horses and have the men provide dismounted guard duty in Lisbon! Sir John Fortesque's later assessment was, however, more positive, writing: 'Of the performance of the Thirteenth, who did not exceed two hundred men, in defeating twice or thrice their numbers single-handed, it is difficult to speak too highly'; sold together with the original Spink invoice.

x17 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Fort Detroit (**W. Dougall, Canadn. Militia**), *good very fine* £3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:
Spink, February 1973.

William Dougall is confirmed upon the roll with entitlement to this Medal and clasp, with one roll noting that he served as a Private in the Militia of Upper Canada and was attached to the 2nd Norfolk Regiment.

Within the first few months of the War of 1812, American Brigadier General William Hull marched on what was then considered Upper Canada. He crossed the Detroit River in early July, issuing proclamations encouraging the Canadian Militiamen to ally themselves with the Americans. These efforts were not entirely successful and many chose to remain aligned with the British, who were then also allied with indigenous forces under Tecumseh. The British forces orchestrated attacks and skirmishes on the precarious American supply line that stretched along the river, demoralising the enemy. Following a pyrrhic victory at the Battle of Maguaga on 9 August, Hull made the controversial decision to withdraw his troops further across the river, whilst British Major General Isaac Brock began mobilising his forces at Fort Amhertsburg.

On 15 August, Brock sent his aide-de-camp to Hull with a message urging him to surrender. Hull refused, and in the early morning of 16 August Brock crossed the Detroit River with a force of over 700 men, their arrival covered by the guns of *General Hunter* and *Queen Charlotte*. The British marched on Fort Detroit up the road while Tecumseh took his men through the forest, moving in a manner which gave the impression of much greater numbers. This was successful and caused Hull to later remark: "The bands of savages which had then joined the British forces, were numerous beyond any former example".

Convinced he was outnumbered and facing a potential massacre, and lacking confidence in his men, Hull hung up the white flag at about 10 a.m. and surrendered the whole of the Michigan Territory to the British. Over two thousand American troops, along with their guns and supplies, were taken prisoner. A disaster of such magnitude warranted a Court Martial for the misguided American General, whose death sentence was later commuted by President James Madison. The allied British victory and Brock's rapport with Tecumseh strengthened the relationship between British and indigenous forces - however, Brock was to be killed in action just a few months later during the Battle of Queenston Heights; sold together with copied medal roll.

x18 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, St Sebastian (**John Cook, Gunr Royal Arty**), *very fine* £500-700

19 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Corunna, Salamanca, Toulouse (**Thos. Darlison, 36th Foot**), *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £700-900

Ex-John Darwent Collection, April 2004.

Thomas Darlison is confirmed upon the Medal Roll and is one of only two men of the 36th Foot to claim this number and combination of clasps. Darlison enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, 36th (Herefordshire) Regiment of Foot from the Warwick Militia on 2 September 1807. After transferring to the 1st Battalion in July 1808, he served at the Battle of Corunna (16 January 1809) and on the Walcheren Expedition, from where (like many thousands of men who participated in that abortive campaign) he was invalided home sick and admitted to Haslar Hospital - indeed, the 36th alone lost more than 200 men to malaria.

Returning to the Iberian Peninsula in 1811, the battalion (with a recovered Darlison in their ranks) fought at the battles of Salamanca and Toulouse. Being sent to Ireland at the conclusion of the war, Darlison was discharged at Birr on 8 November 1814, having completed seven years' service; sold together with copied research.

20 **The Military General Service Medal awarded to Captain M. A. Stanley, 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot, who formed part of the famous Guard on the former Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte on St. Helena**

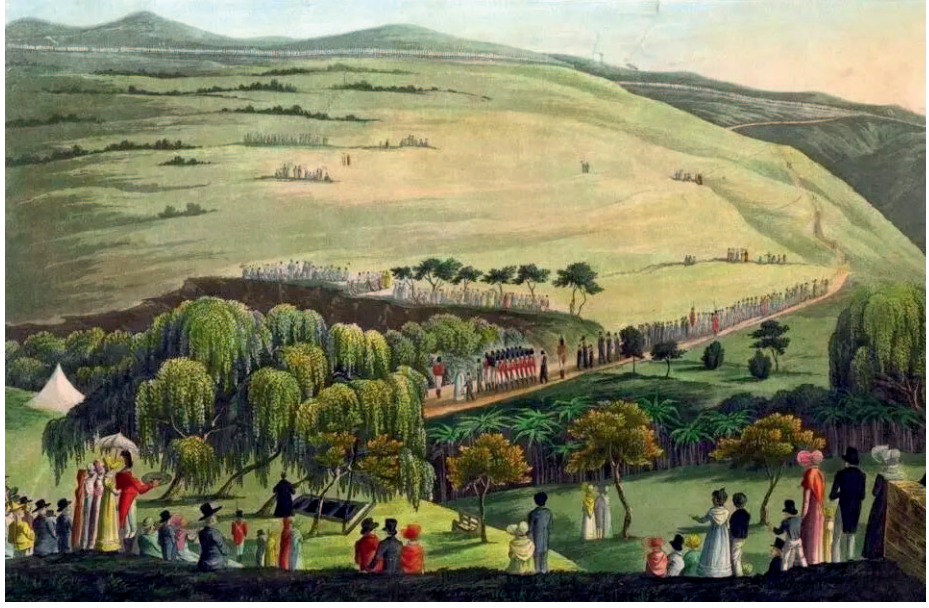
Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes (M. A. Stanly, Capt. 20th Foot), note surname spelling, *obverse highlights lightly polished, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-1,400

Mark Anthony Stanley/Stanly is confirmed upon the roll with entitlement to this Medal and clasps - a unique combination to an officer of the 20th Foot, and one of only five men of the Regiment to make this claim.

The 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot saw much action in the early and later stages of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars: after Flanders (1799) and Egypt (1801) they next participated in the Battle of Maida (1806) before embarking for Portugal in 1808 and fighting at Vimeiro (1808) and Corunna (1809).

Stanley, meanwhile, was commissioned Ensign (without purchase) in the 100th Regiment of Foot in 1809 (*London Gazette*, 17 June 1809, p. 892 refers), before being promoted Lieutenant in the 2nd Garrison Battalion in August 1810. From there, at some point he transferred into the 20th Foot, with whom he fought at the battles of Vittoria, Orthes, and in the Pyrenees.

Returning home at the conclusion of the Peninsular War, in 1819 the regiment had the unusual distinction of being sent on garrison duty to the island of St. Helena, where they were to guard arguably the world's most famous prisoner at that time - Napoleon Bonaparte. Stanley, still as a



Lieutenant, is noted as being present on St. Helena from March 1820 (*A St. Helena Who's Who*, Arnold Chaplin, p.31, refers) and the 20th played a significant part in the last days of the former Emperor - the Regimental Surgeon, Archibald Arnott, paid him many professional visits during his final illness and two of Stanley's brother officers (Captains Lutyens and Crokat) successively acted as Orderly Officer at Longwood House. Undoubtedly Napoleon's situation and character must have been a great topic of conversation in the Officers Mess of the 20th, with Stanley having his fair share of the discussion and, upon the former Emperor's death, his coffin was borne by 12 men of the Grenadier Company of the regiment.

Stanley died on 17 October 1850 at Rosehill House, near Barnstaple, at the age of 64; a notification of his death appeared in the *North Devon Journal* that day, which stated that he was '...a truly good man, and much esteemed by all who knew him.'

Sold together with a small silver regimental badge bearing the numerals 'XX' below a crown and encircled within a wreath, and three French military buttons, *circa* 19thC., converted into a brooch - these perhaps mementos of his time on St. Helena.

21 **The Military General Service Medal awarded to Corporal F. Ernst, 2nd Light Battalion, King's German Legion, who was wounded at Valladolid**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (Friederich Ernst, Corpl. 2nd Lt. Bn. K.G.L.), *carriage reconstituted, nearly very fine* £1,400-1,800

Ex-R.W. Gould, M.B.E. collection of Napoleonic War Medals.

Friederich Ernst was born at Adelysen in the Kingdom of Hanover in 1788. He enlisted on 23 January 1806 and was discharged on 24 February 1816, aged 28, after 9 years 32 days as a private and one year as a corporal, and was further entitled to two years' service for Waterloo.

Ernst is listed in his pension documents as severely wounded in the left leg at Valladolid, Spain. The British Army passed that way after their withdrawal from Burgos and saw action there during the manoeuvring which culminated in the Battle of Salamanca. This information was extracted from his Pension document, signed and sealed at Steyerberg, 24 February 1816, by Lieutenant-Colonel George Baring (TNA 122/2 - document too frail to be copied); sold together with copied medal roll and research.

22 Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Egypt, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (**J. Dodd, Coldstm. Guards**), *suspension rather crudely re-fixed, heavy edge bruising and contact wear, therefore fine and extremely rare* £2,400-2,800

Ex-Bill and Angela Strong Collection and previously Sir Torquil Mattheson Bt. (1871-1963) Collection.

Entitled to Talavera in place of Corunna. 2 medals to the Coldstream Guards with the maximum 10 clasps.

Joseph Dodd was born in the Parish of Foreshill, near Coventry, and enlisted for the Coldstream Guards at Bury, Suffolk, on 15 October 1799, aged 19 years old. He served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie throughout the war in the Peninsula and was a member of Lieutenant-Colonel Acheson's Company in the 2nd Battalion at the Battle of Waterloo (Medal), charged with the Defence of Hougoumont. He was discharged in London on 6 March 1817, 'being very infirm and subject to asthma, the effects of service in Egypt and different parts of Europe'; sold together with copy discharge papers.

23 Waterloo 1815, fitted with replacement white metal hinged straight suspension (**James Lancashire, Royal Horse Guards.**), *very fine* £1,400-1,800

James Lancashire was born at Manchester, Lancashire in 1783 and enlisted at Salford in 1805 for 'unlimited service'. He was a member of Major W. Tyrwhitt-Drake's Troop at Waterloo and completed his service on 24 April 1827, being admitted to the Pension List on 30 May 1827. Lancashire became a Chelsea Pensioner on 1 July 1839 and his record of entry notes additional service in Spain, Portugal and France, and specifically at Vittoria, Pampeluna and Waterloo. Lancashire died in Kensington in 1841, therefore not living to claim a Military General Service Medal.

24 Waterloo 1815, fitted with steel clip and ring suspension (**Charles Pink, 1st Reg. Dragoon Guards.**), fitted with a white metal mounting bar for wear, *edge bruises and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £1,400-1,800

Charles Pink was born at Preston Candover, near Basingstoke, Hampshire and was a labourer before he attested for the 1st King's Dragoon Guards on 5 August 1807. His service record confirms he spent one year in France and was present at the Battle of Waterloo and remained with the unit until July 1817.

He thence chose to re-enlist - this time into the 55th (Westmorland) Regiment of Foot - on 29 March 1818, and served with them at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa for eight years, and in the East Indies from October 1830-May 1833. On his return home, he was sent to the General Hospital at Fort Pitt, Kent with an eye condition known as 'Common Opthalmic'. He was finally discharged on 10 September 1833 as a result of this issue, which considered him unfit for further service. As the 55th were not present at Waterloo, he must have been one of the few in its ranks to wear the Medal - undoubtedly with pride - and perhaps he enjoyed regaling his comrades with tales of daring-do from the fields of Belgium.

25 Waterloo 1815, fitted with steel clip and replacement straight bar suspension (**Serj. John Cook, 6th or Inniskilling Drag.**), *a couple of small edge bruises and some light contact marks, otherwise very fine, possibly better* £1,400-1,800

John Cook was born at St. Stephen's, Norwich, Norfolk and was a blacksmith by trade. He attested into the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons at Norwich on 27 November 1795. Serving with William F. Hadden's Troop at Waterloo he suffered a wound to his left arm during the battle: the 6th, along with the 1st (Royal) Regiment of Dragoons and the 2nd Dragoons (the famous 'Scots Greys'), made up the Union Brigade which made their famous charge at the crisis point of the action.

Cook later suffered a rupture, caused by a kick from a horse, on 9 February 1816 when he was stationed at Wilton, Wiltshire; this eventually resulted in his discharge on 25 August 1818.

26 **The Waterloo Medal awarded to Trooper J. Wheeler, 13th Light Dragoons, who was crushed beneath his horse during the action at Campo Maior, an affair which saw Wellington brand the Regiment a 'rabble'**

Waterloo 1815 (John Wheeler. 13th Reg. Light Dragons), fitted with original steel clip and replacement bar suspension, *edge bruising, contact wear overall, very fine* £1,400-1,800

Purchased Baldwins, January 1983.

John Wheeler was born at Bampton, Oxfordshire in 1791 and enlisted at Slough on 4 September 1809. He was to serve at total of 11 years and 9 months which included service in the Peninsula where he saw action at the rout of Camp Maior.

A French column advancing on Badajoz screened by a large force of Dragoons and Hussars was overtaken by Wellington's cavalry under the command of Major General Long. The 13th leading the advance was ordered to charge the enemy Dragons and despite being outnumbered in the region of three to one the Regiment not only drove off the Dragoons but the Hussars behind them.

The result was a pell-mell pursuit with the French horse completely routed from the field and either killed, captured of dispersed. Unfortunately communication errors in the British command saw the French infantry escape into Badajoz, Wellington was furious and- mistakenly believing the fault to be with the Dragoons- lambasted them calling them a 'rabble', even as Long showered them with praise.

Wheeler was seriously injured in the pursuit as his discharge papers make clear, stating:

'bad leg and being unfit for service in India, occasioned by his Horse falling on him when shot in the shoulder in action at Campo Maior 25th March 1811'

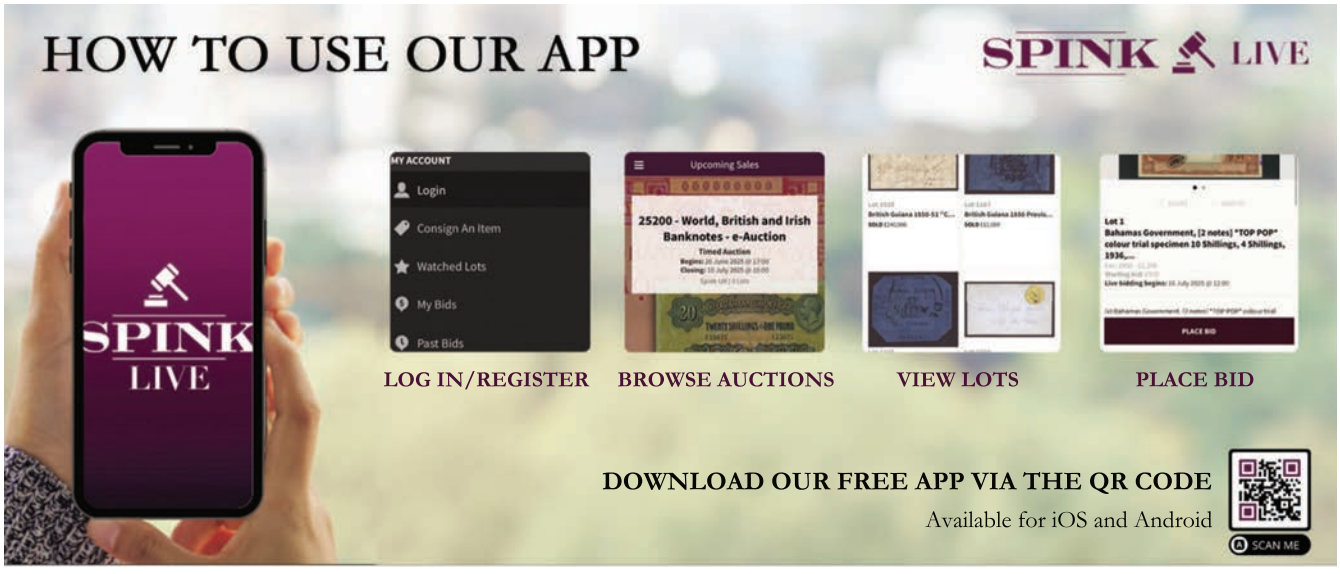
Despite this injury he remained in service and even joined the Waterloo campaign, but as his injury started to assert itself and the Regiment was posted to India his health was found to be too poor for further service. He was discharged at Manchester on 31 December 1818.

Further entitled to a Military General Service Medal with 5 clasps.

27 Waterloo 1815 (**Fredrick Koch 3rd. Reg. Hussars, K.G.L.**), original steel clip with replacement suspension of recent manufacture, *some pitting, overall very fine* £800-1,200

Purchased Spink, August 1988.

Fredrick Koch served with Captain George Meyer's Troop of the 3rd Regiment of Hussars, King's German Legion. This Regiment served with the 7th Cavalry Brigade, stationed to the rear of the infantry squares. They saw action during Marshal Ney's massed cavalry assault on the British centre, holding the line to the rear of the infantry and helping to prevent the French from breaking the squares. The fighting was savage enough that Meyer was killed in action; sold together with the original invoice.



28

'[He] arrived in the colony in September 1843 [at Hobart Town as Chief Police Magistrate]. Burgess found his new office both important and exacting. He was responsible for superintending the constabulary and magistrates in charge of police districts, compiling extensive statistical returns, collecting licence fees and generally enforcing the law, and had extra duties and correspondence arising from the large convict population.

Under Burgess's able and energetic administration, his department achieved a high degree of efficiency. In June 1846 his abilities were honoured with his appointment as judge during the session of the Criminal Court at Norfolk Island, but ill health forced his return to Hobart in September. He was gazetted a member of the Executive Council in October 1843, and in July 1847 was appointed to the Legislative Council.'

Australian Dictionary of Biography on Francis Burgess

The notable Waterloo Medal awarded to Lieutenant F. Burgess, 54th Regiment of Foot (West Norfolk), who was wounded whilst carrying the Regimental Colour at the Battle of Merxem in January 1813; he subsequently followed a career in the law and forged an important career in the Colony of Australia, being made Chief Police Magistrate of Van Diemen's Land and latterly a Member of the Van Diemen's Land Legislative Council

Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. Francis Burgess, 54th Regiment Foot.), replacement silver suspension, *polished and worn with pride, nearly very fine*, with original riband and silver riband buckle as worn £3,500-4,000

Francis Burgess was born in Leicester in 1793 and became an Ensign in the Leicester Militia, 31 May 1809 and was advanced to Lieutenant on 5 July 1811. He purchased an Ensigncy in the 54th (West Norfolk) Regiment of Foot on 4 June 1812 and was present with his battalion during the campaign in the Low Counties in early 1813. During the campaign, he took part in the Battle of Merxem, near Antwerp, 2 February 1813, where he carried the Regimental Colour into battle. Here the 54th formed part of the Light Brigade of General Gibbs's 2nd Division and were heavily engaged, forcing the French back during a charge. However, they sustained heavy casualties later in the battle when engaged with a militia battalion; Burgess was himself wounded in action as part of the wider victory which saw the enemy thrown off and the blockade of Antwerp tightened.

Promoted Lieutenant (without purchase) in December 1813, during the Waterloo campaign Burgess served as an extra Staff Officer to Major-General Johnstone, commander of the 6th Brigade of Lieutenant-General Colville's 4th Division. Only lightly engaged on 18 June 1815 (indeed, the 6th Brigade was not present at either Quatre Bras or Waterloo), Wellington compensated the Division by giving them the duty of storming the fortress of Cambrai on 24 June. Johnstone's Brigade was one of two tasked with the successful storming the fortress, one of the three storming columns being commanded Major Campbell of the 54th.

Placed on Half Pay in 1817, Burgess then opted for a career change and saw fit to follow a career in the Law, joining the Middle Temple and being called to the Bar in May 1835, joining the Midland Circuit. Becoming a Senior Judge, he was appointed Birmingham's First Police Commissioner in 1839.

At the time there was much trouble in Birmingham but Burgess's three years in charge met with remarkable success, so much so that in 1843, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed Chief Police Magistrate of Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania).

Voyaging out with his wife and family, from Sheerness on the barque *Asiatic*, '...after abandoning all his professional prospects in London, selling his property at a sacrifice, and sinking a large sum in outfitting himself', they landed at Hobart on 23 September 1843. It was recalled:

'If Birmingham had its fair share of criminals, Tasmania was overrun with them, many of them escapees from the merciless penal colonies. The tension between the free settlers and the criminal interlopers made for a highly charged atmosphere, and one in need of a firm hand. Birmingham must have seemed like a kindergarten in comparison. Nevertheless, Burgess brought the same efficient, zero-tolerance policing to Tasmania and made a success of it. By 1846 his talents as a police commissioner were rewarded with elevation to the bench to serve on the chief penal colony of Norfolk Island. Ill health, however, forced him to return to Hobart. Burgess still had the approbation of the British Government as an effective administrator and, in addition to his duties in Hobart, he was appointed to the colony's Executive Council in 1843 and its Legislative Council four years later.

By the mid-1850s Burgess was at last beginning to think about slowing down, especially since, with the end of transportation, Hobart was no longer the 'Wild West' town it had once been. And here, in his final years, Francis Burgess began to feel let down by the British Government, which did not show the kind of pecuniary gratitude to which he felt entitled.

He was offered a pension of only £170 a year and refused an army officer's land grant. Burgess continued to serve as a member of the Legislative Council - effectively an Australian M.P. - and as a stipendiary magistrate at the same time.'

Burgess died at Richmond, Tasmania on 24 February 1864.

29 **The Waterloo Medal awarded to Private D. Higgs, 28th Regiment of Foot, who was wounded in action at Bayonne in 1813, later seeing action at Waterloo where the Battalion distinguished themselves by being the only unit mentioned by name in Wellington's dispatch**

Waterloo 1815 (Daniel Higgs, 28th Regiment Foot.), original steel clip and split ring suspension, *minor contact wear, slight edge bruise, very fine* £1,400-1,800

Daniel Higgs joined the 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot from the Reserve on 25 June 1804 and appears on the Regimental muster with the depot the next month. The 28th had a distinguished record of service during the Napoleonic Wars, commencing with Egypt in 1801 (where the regiment earned their famous 'Back Badge') and subsequently participating in most of the battles of the Peninsular War. Higgs was one of their number and is noted on a roll for the Battle of Barrosa, additionally being listed as wounded in the right arm at Bayonne 13 December 1813 'when in action with the enemy'.

At the conclusion of the campaign Higgs remained in the regiment and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo in Captain Charles Tenion's Company. The 28th were in the thick of the fighting throughout both battles, taking significant casualties: in the Duke of Wellington's subsequent Waterloo Despatch, they were the only English infantry regiment to be specifically mentioned by name and were also immortalised in the magnificent painting *28th Regiment at Waterloo* by Elizabeth Thompson, Lady Butler, in 1875.

Higgs was discharged on 5 February 1822 and did not live to claim Military General Service Medal; sold together with photocopies of the Adjutant's Roll for Waterloo and a Statement of Service.

30 Waterloo 1815, fitted with smaller replacement steel clip and ring suspension (**Norman Gilles Drummer, 1st. Bat. 92nd Highlanders**), *some light edge bruising and contact marks otherwise very fine* £1,400-1,800

Ex-Colonel R. T. Gascoigne Collection, March 1909.

11 Drummers served with the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders at Waterloo.

Norman Gilles originally served as a Boy with the 92nd Highlanders until April 1809, when he was transferred to the men's establishment as a Drummer. He sailed for Portugal in September 1810 and shared in the Peninsular War. Gilles served in France and Belgium and was present at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, when he served in Captain Ferrier's Company. Gilles spent several days in solitary confinement in 1816 and 1817 and then served on detachment from the regiment from 24 April-25 September 1817. He was then to serve in Jamaica between 1819-20, however he deserted from the Regiment on 1 October 1821 and was given up.

His surname erroneously appears as Gillis in the Muster and Supplementary Rolls.

31 Army of India 1799-1826, long-hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Poona (**Private Essnac Balnac. 2nd. Bn. 9th. Rt. N.I.**), impressed in upright capitals, *light contact marks otherwise very fine* £1,500-2,000

Sold by Order of the Family

32 **The Army of India Medal attributed to Lieutenant T. B. Bingley, Bengal Artillery, who was 'struck off' the East India Company's army list due to leaving India without permission**

Army of India 1799-1822, long-hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (Lieutenant T. B. Bingley Bengal Artillery), contemporarily engraved naming in upright capitals, *very fine* £300-500

Thomas Brooke Bingley was born on 2 December 1797 at Warwick and was nominated for a cadetship in the East India Company's 'Artillery & Engineer Seminary' for the 1808 season: his Proposer was Jacob Bosanquet, a merchant and Chairman of the E.I.C. in the years 1798, 1803 and 1811. A Cadet at Addiscombe from 1812 - 14, Bingley subsequently travelled out to India and was appointed to a commission in the Bengal Artillery; with the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade he saw service at the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore (Bharatpur) over December 1825 - January 1826. However, a short time later he appears to have left his profession without permission as an intriguing note appears in the volume '*List of Officers of the Bengal Army 1758 - 1834*', which states: 'Struck off for quitting the country without leave. Subsequently went to Russia'.

On 22 May 1818 Lieutenant Bingley had married Ann Horsford, daughter of the recently-deceased Major-General Sir John Horsford K.C.B.; the wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta and over the next 20 years the couple went on to have 12 children - many of whom, sadly, died in infancy. Quite what caused Bingley to quit India so suddenly is unclear, but Ann obviously accompanied him on their subsequent travels around Europe. Bingley died on 29 November 1842 at Dunkirk, France; a notification of his death appeared in the 'Dublin Evening Packet and Correspondent' on 3 December, additionally noting him as 'formerly of the Honourable Company's Artillery, at Bengal.' With institution of the Army of India Medal not authorised until 1851, by family repute a special claim was made and favours were called in order to obtain this medal for Ann.

Sold together with a small amount of copied research; for the medals of his father-in-law, Major-General Sir John Horsford, see Lot 95.

33 **The outstanding Army of India Medal awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir H. Fraser, Indian Army**

A veteran of the Siege of Asseerghur, he took a superb K.C.B. for the storming of Copal Droog in 1819 and went on to Command the largest Division of Troops during the Anglo-Burmese War 1824-26

Army of India 1799-1826, short-hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Ava (Coll. H. Fraser, Commg. Division.), *a little polished, nearly very fine* £4,000-6,000

[K.C.B.] confirmed April 1832 and presented from the hands of The King at St James's Palace, 21 February 1834 - as reward for the action at Copal Droog (*Dodd's Peerage* refers).

Hugh Fraser was born on 14 May 1773, the son of William Fraser, Commissary of Inverness. Having entered the Madras Service as an Ensign on 29 July 1791, he was advanced Lieutenant on 17 February 1794 and he served at the capture of Colombo, a fortress in the Island of Ceylon, in

1796 and was included in the Prize Roll. Advanced Captain on 11 February 1801, Major 16 March 1805 and Lieutenant-Colonel on14 December 1809, in 1811 he was appointed to command at Pondicherry, receiving approbation of his conduct when he resigned command in 1816.

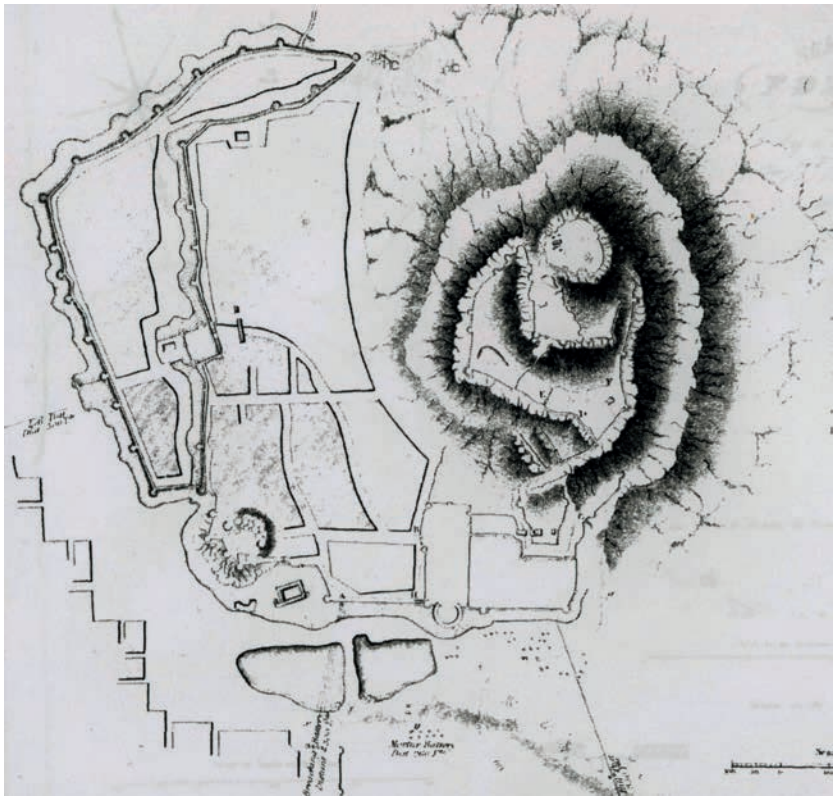
Third Maratha War - K.C.B.

In 1817 he was appointed to take charge of the garrison at Vellore. However with the outbreak of the Third Maratha War in 1817, Fraser, who was at this time served with the 12th Madras Native Infantry, was appointed to command the second Brigade of Infantry with Field Force under General Pritzler. Taking part in the various operations of Pritzler's Division, he shared the Prizes for the capture of Singkeir, Shotapore, Pogrunder and Wassotta in 1818. In March-April 1819, he took part in the siege and taking of the Fortress of Asseerghur and on 12 May commanded the troops at the successful assault of the formidable hill fortress of Copaul Droog, leading the attack in person. His reward of the K.C.B. took over a decade to be promulgated. Both Asseerghur and Copaul Droog, were two of eight additional actions (1818-42) put forward as additional clasps for the Army of India Medal.

Sieges of the Madras Army, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819 gives good detail on the action which saw him take his Knighthood:

'The works of Copal Droog are of extraordinary magnitude and strength, and (as will appear by the plan) very complicated. The hill, which forms the upper Fort, is about 600 feet high above the plain, and is totally inaccessible on three sides. The fourth, or Eastern side, is encircled with walls to the very base, where a strong rampart terminates the hill fortifications; below which there are, on this side, two additional enclosures, each consisting of a very respectable rampart with towers.

This then was the target. For several days in early May the walls were pounded by the British weaponry until a breach was considered practicable, and the army prepared to storm the lower forts. At this point the Indian Garrison surrendered, and 1400 men marched out and the forts were occupied by the British troops. The upper and more challenging fort confronted them. There were negotiations to persuade the Rajah to surrender, but it appeared that the Rajah was simply playing for time. The period fixed upon having arrived, and it appearing that no reliance could be placed upon the Rajah's professions and promises, the following plan of attack was decided upon. Two columns, of 4 companies each, to escalade the walls at the points G and H; and having gained admittance, to support each other. A galloper gun to accompany the left attack, for the purpose of



blowing open the gate B. Advance to be taken of the confusion of the enemy, to follow them to the summit of the hill, if possible. A reserve of 3 companies to advance from the mortar battery, to reinforce the column which should first establish a footing.

At twelve o'clock precisely, both columns advanced to the assault. The right under Captain Cuppage, of His Majesty's 53rd Regiment; the left under Captain Tew, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment; the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of the 12th Native Infantry.

Both escalades succeeded, and the gateway was blown open at the same instant. The troops rushed in, and effected a junction at the gateway C, which afforded cover to a considerable number of men. At this point, they were checked by a tremendous shower of stones, which was hurled from the rocks above...the enemy intimidated by the perseverance and gallantry of the attack, called for quarter, which was granted; and the Garrison, to the amount of 500 men, were marched out prisoners of war.

Hugh Fraser's role in this action was mentioned when he was awarded the K.C.B. ten years later. At the time, Brigadier-General Pritzler reported that nothing could exceed the zeal shown to the Service by him, and every thing that could be done by men was accomplished by the Troops under his command. Fraser's own report detailing the attack and surrender of Copaul Droog (an extract appears in the *London Gazette* of 30 August 1820) was very complimentary of his staff and men, and his description of the final surrender of the Indian leader, the Killedar, is very prosaic: After a good deal of firing the Killedar's people hoisted a white flag, and demanded terms, and the Killedar after much hesitation came out and delivered himself up, on my assuring him at the gateway, he being on the top of the wall, that his life should be spared; and his whole garrison surrendered on the same terms.'

First Burmese War

Having been promoted full Colonel on 12 August 1819, Fraser transferred to the Command of the 22nd Native Infantry and in January 1824, was again given command at Vellore. This appointment again was short lived for his Regiment was selected to serve in the First Anglo-Burmese War. In August 1824, he was appointed to succeed Colonel Macbean in the Command of the Madras Division of the Army; serving with the local rank of Brigadier-General. On 21 September 1824, General Fraser, led a successful combined Army and Naval expedition against enemy stockades near Paulang. A misunderstanding with Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell saw him reprimanded for appointing officers in the field, despite this he was thanked for his efforts in the campaign. His own despatch gives good detail:

'I have the honour to report, that in conformity to your orders of the 19th instant, the party detailed in the margin* embarked on the morning of the 21st, and anchored off Kemmundine the same evening. It proceeded on the 22d, and about two miles from Pagoda-point, fell in with five stockades, three on the right side and two on the left. The Satellite, towed by the steam vessel, led, and on approaching these stockades, a heavy fire was opened, from both sides, from musketry and

cannon, which was returned by the ships and by the troops on die decks and tops of the Satellite. Arrangements were immediately made to disembark a proportion of the troops. On their approach to the stockades, the enemy, after a slight resistance, quitted their position, and fled to the jungle, leaving several men killed in the right stockade, as reported by Major Sale, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, who led this party. One large gun was found burst, and four others were brought off, with several jingals and other arms. On the 23d, the flotilla continued to advance without meeting with any obstacle-distance estimated between twelve and fifteen miles. On the 24th, continued our route up the river about five miles, and in the afternoon fell in with three stockades, stockades, which were bombarded for a short time previous to the landing of the troops, who found the different stockades evacuated. On the 25th, several boats filled with troops, went in pursuit of some war boats stated to be near, but did not succeed in overtaking them. During this time the Pioneers were employed in destroying the different stockades, which being completed, the flotilla commenced its return to Rangoon, at the recommendation of the naval commander.

The destruction of the different stockades taken on the 22d was completed during our passage down the river. I am happy to add, that no casualties occurred amongst the troops during these operations, but I understand two or three sailors were wounded. The ordnance was taken possession of by the naval commander, with the exception of one gun burst, and another sunk in the river. No regular return of the ordnance was taken in consequence of the hurried nature of the operations, and the necessity of taking advantage of the tide to reach the anchoring ground, but the number of all calibres is estimated, by the naval commander, at fifteen pieces.'

Fraser had the largest Division of troops of the Burma Expeditionary Force under his charge. Like so many his health was ravaged by the campaign and he returned to London on long furlough and retired in the late 1830's. Purchasing Braelangwell House in Cromarty, Invernesshire, he was promoted Lieutenant-General in November 1841. Made appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Cromarty, the good General died on 6 October 1851; sold together with copied research to include an image of a portrait miniature of the recipient.

34 Army of India 1799-1826, short-hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Ava (**J. McIntyre, 1st Foot**), *good very fine* £500-700

James McIntyre served in the 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots) and served in General Cotton's command during the First Anglo-Burmese War (March 1824 - February 1826).

35 Army of India 1799-1826, short-hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Ava (**W. Kirkpatrick, 89th Foot.**), *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £700-900

PROVENANCE:
Spink, June 1984 & July 2004.

William Kirkpatrick served with the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment of Foot. The unit had seen wide service in the War of 1812 and thence deployed to India. They fought the Pindaris in 1817 and was deployed to Burma in 1824 for service in the First Anglo-Burmese War, including the action at Ava.

36 Army of India 1799-1826, short-hyphen reverse, 3 clasps, Assye, Argaum, Gawilghur (**C. McGregor, 78th Foot.**), officially impressed naming, *heavy contact wear, edge bruising and minor verdigris, nearly very fine* £1,800-2,200

22 Medals with these 3 clasps to the 78th Highlanders, of a total of just 51 to European recipients.

Charles McGregor is confirmed upon the Medal Roll for participating in some of the hardest-fought actions of the Second Anglo-Maratha War. At the Battle of Assaye (23 September 1803) in particular, the 78th were one of only two British infantry regiments in Major-General Arthur Wellesley's (later to become, of course, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington) Anglo-Indian army and formed the left flank of the line. Advancing steadily towards the Maratha position (being under fire from both artillery and musketry all the while), the regiment were the first to reach the enemy position and, halting a mere 50 yards from the Maratha gunners, they unleashed a terrific volley of musket fire before following up with a bayonet charge which forced the enemy to flee in disorder. Maintaining their cohesion, the 78th then reformed to face a Maratha cavalry charge before continuing the advance: they were lucky not to share the fate of the 74th Foot on the right flank, where resistance was much stronger and the regiment consequently suffered horrendous casualties. For their part in this bloody but decisive victory, the 78th were presented with a special third Colour by the East India Company and adopted the symbol of an elephant as their regimental badge; they later acquired a real elephant as a mascot, which eventually returned home to Scotland with the regiment and lived out the rest of its life in Edinburgh Zoo.

37 **The superb and rare South Africa Medal awarded to Private W. Ovens, 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot, who must have been present under Major Smith for the Battle of Port Natal (Congella) in May 1842, the first clash between the British and Boers, which saw the unit gamely grind out the long siege**

South Africa 1834-53 (W. Ovens. 27th Regt.), *contact wear and minor edge bruising, overall very fine* £1,000-1,400

PROVENANCE:
City Coins, September 2012.

William Ovens is listed upon the Regimental muster rolls as 'Detached' in 1842 when the Battle of Port Natal was fought. There are few indicators that men of the Regiment served during the historic engagement however it is believed that those who appear on the muster roll as detached between April-June 1842 formed the expedition under Captain T. C. Smith. This period covers the period that Smith himself was listed as detached and as such provides us with the composition of his force.

Having left the Boars to establish 'Natalia' the British became alarmed by rumours that the Americans and Dutch were being offered the harbour there. This would have placed a foreign power astride the route to India and was something that could not be tolerated and as such a force under Captain Thomas Charlton Smith consisting of a detachment of the 27th Foot, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Cape Mounted Rifles was sent to re-establish British control of the area.

Their arrival was controversial and the Boers were believed to be gathering for an attack, after they took the step of driving away the British draft animals Smith decided to pre-empt them by attacking the village of Kongela. Unfortunately they ran into a Boer picket during their advance and soon found themselves under a heavy fire from a concealed enemy. The men of the expedition were forced to withdraw and were eventually driven all the way back to their camp, were the Boers placed them under siege.

The siege lasted for weeks before a relief force arrived- called by a local British trader Dick King who rode 600 miles for aid- and landed troops. They forced their way through to Smith's camp and relieved them, dispersing the Boers. Ovens was discharged on 31 January 1858 as a Military Settler; sold together with copied research.

x38 Ghuznee 1839 (**Jas Foley, 13th Regt.**) naming engraved in fine running script around the edge, fitted with original suspension, *contact wear overall, nearly very fine* £500-700

The Light Company of the 13th Regiment of Foot (1st Somersetshire - Prince Albert's Light Infantry) formed part of the storming party for the Fortress of Ghuznee and overall command of the attack fell to Colonel Dennie of the same unit.

x39 **The Cabul Medal attributed to Sepoy S. Pandy, 26th Bengal Native Infantry, who mutinied with his unit at Mean Meer on 13 May 1857 and was subsequently blown from a cannon at Benares on Christmas Eve later that year**

Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, original clip replaced with ring and loop suspension, *contact wear, fine*, together an old label stating 'Cabul Medal 1842 taken from Sepoy Soochit Pandy 26 Native Infantry who was blown from a gun at Benares on Xmas Eve 1857 for Mutiny and the Massacre of Women and Children R Day', the reverse states 'From the collection of Robert Day Esq J.P., F.S.A., Myrtle Hill House, Cork. 19.4.1910.' £400-600

Presumably dispersed as part of the Auctions of the Collections of Robert Day Esq. dispersed by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in April 1910 over two days.

The 26th Bengal Native Infantry formed part of General Pollock's Army at Cabul in 1842, they attempted to mutiny at the Mean Meer, Lahore on 13 May 1857 but where disarmed. Unfortunately this did not end their participation in the mutiny however and sepoys from the Regiment murdered Major Spencer on 30 July. A number of mutinous sepoys, primarily comprising the men of the 26th Native Infantry, fled to the River Ravi, still unarmed.

They were attacked by a force of local policemen and villagers who killed around 150 of them, the rest fled to on an island in the river near Ajnala. Unable to escape they surrendered to a force of the Sikh horse led by Deputy Commissioner Francis Cooper. All were killed, mostly by shooting however some were blown from guns, apparently including Sepoy S. Pandy, a veteran of the Army of Retribution which burned Cabul in 1842; sold together with an original label which states:

'Cabul Medal 1842 taken from Sepoy Soochit Pandy 26 Native Infantry who was blown from a gun at Benares on Xmas Eve 1857 for Mutiny and the Massacre of Women and Children R Day'

The obverse gives further attribution stating:

'From the collection of Robert Day Esq J.P., F.S.A., Myrtle Hill House, Cork. 19.4.1910.'

Robert Day was a well known antiquary and one time president of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.

x40 Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**J. Pye, Sappers and Miners.**) engraved in upright capitals, *minor contact wear overall, very fine* £500-700

41 Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (**Corpl. Wm Jamieson 9th Lancers.**), *pitting, slight edge bruise, very fine* £200-300

Purchased Spink, September 1984.

William Jamieson was noted as serving at Umballa in 1851 with the service number 581; sold together with original receipt.

42 **The New Zealand Medal awarded to Suregon-Major E. O'Connell, Medical Staff, who earned a 'mention' for his action during the Battle of Gate Pah**

Later present at Te Ranga. O'Connell remained a mainstay of the Medical Establishment in New Zealand for many campaigns and engagements

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (Asst-Surgn. E. O'Connell, Medcl. Staff), *minor edge bruise, slight contact marks, very fine* £1,000-1,400

Ex-Tony Sabell Collection of Awards to the Medical Services.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 May 1866.

Edward O'Connell was born at Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland on 24 June 1837 and joined the Army Medical Department as an Assistant Surgeon on 22 September 1858. He served in the war in New Zealand during 1863-66 and had medical charge of the right wing of a flying column.

During the East Coast Campaign he was present in the engagement at Gate Pah when his colleague Assistant Surgeon W. G. Manley was recommended for the V.C. for which O'Connell was mentioned in despatches:

'In April, 1864, a British force suffered a severe repulse in an attack on what was known as Gate Pa, near Tauranga. The assaulting troops and Naval Brigade retreated from the Pa in Sad disorder leaving 12 officers and 100 men dead or wounded on the ground. On this occasion Assistant Surgeon W. G. Manley, another Artillery M.O., was recommended for the V.C. This officer remained with the wounded to the last, "ministering to their wants with as much sangfroid as if he had been performing an operation at St. George's Hospital." Assistant Surgeons B. J. Henry, E. O'Connell and A.O. Applin were also mention in despatches.'

(*The Army Medical Services*, 157-69 refers.)

He was also with General Chute's expedition from Wanganui to Taranaki and back, and was present for the attacks on Okotuku, Patahi, Otapawa, Kitioniti, Pakitl, Ketemarla, Walkoko, and Merimeri. O'Connell was appointed a Surgeon-Major on 1 April 1873 and retired from the service on 3 December 1877. Settling at Springfield, Netley Abbey, Hampshire he died on 17 January 1908; sold together with copied research.

43 **The New Zealand Medal awarded to Corporal H. Hewitt, Commissariat Service Corps, late Royal Artillery, who was severely wounded at the Galloway Redoubt in October 1863 during the Second Taranaki War**

New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (102. Corpl Hy. Hewett, C.S Corps), note fourth letter of surname, *light polishing and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £600-800

Henry Hewitt was born at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire c.1836 and was an apprentice baker by trade. He attested into the Royal Artillery on 28 November 1855 serving with the 7th Battalion and transferred to the 8th Brigade on 1 May 1859. He transferring to the Commissariat Service Corps on 1 October 1859. Hewitt left the U.K. in early 1861 bound for New Zealand arriving in May. He appears on the Muster rolls as serving in Auckland up until June 1862, before serving briefly in Drury and then serving at Otahuhu until May 1863. He then served at Taranaki in May and June of 1863. Hewitt then served at Wairoa from July 1863 and it was there when he was severely wounded in an ambush. He had been on leave to Auckland and was returning on a pony lent to him by a Mr. McNicol and was riding along in the neighbourhood of Mr. Steel's when he was fired upon by a body of natives who were laying in ambush and this was reported as follows:

Daily Southern Cross, 29 October 1863.

'One ball struck him, and the pony started off immediately at a gallop and brought the unfortunate man (Hewitt) safely to the camp. He was immediately attended to by Dr. O'Carrol who found that he had been wounded in the back, and that the bullet was still in him. The ball had entered a little below the right shoulder-blade and lodged against the left shoulder-blade. It was without loss of time extracted by means of incision made a little below the pot where the bullet was lodged, and then by gently working it down.'

Hewitt later served at Tauranga between January 1864 when a disastrous military engagement was fought with the Maori at Gate Pa, he remained there until March 1865. His service then continued at Raglan from April 1866 until January 1867 before his journey home. Hewitt was promoted to 2nd Corporal on 1 September 1864 and to Corporal on 1 April 1868. On 1 April 1870 he became part of the Army Service Corps and reached the rank of Sergeant on 5 May 1872 and was finally discharged on 2 January 1877. He intended to live at 419 Exchange Court, The Strand, London.

Sold together with a very detailed folder of research including copied service papers.

x44 New Zealand 1860-66, undated reverse (**Alexander Strachan, Alexandra Cavalry**) officially re-engraved naming, *light contact marks, very fine* £1,000-1,500

Just 8 Medals known to the Alexandra Cavalry.

Alexander Strachan was born 1846 at Comrie, Scotland, and emigrated to New Zealand in 1851, and joined the Alexandra Cavalry Volunteers in August 1864. He participated at Waikiwi & Waitotara (11 Jan 1865), was under fire at the first engagement at Nukumaru (24-25 Jan 1865), Otautu, near Patea, & at Kakaramea. His claim for the medal stated he had been under fire "upwards of 20 times". He also served in the Commissariat Transport Company in 1865 and stated that in 1868 he served under von Tempsky as well as the Scouts.

Correspondence from the New Zealand Military Forces dated 15 March 1915 clearly state they were issuing a re-engraved New Zealand War Medal to him and were erasing the details of:

'S. Charles Auckland Militia'

This was done rather than simply issuing a separate medal, he received this medal on 1 June 1915. Strachan later farmed at Lornty and died at Wellington in 1928.

45 **The New Zealand Medal awarded to Colonel J. Lawrence, 14th Regiment of Foot (West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated and privately engraved '1860 to 1866' (Lieut. John Lawrence, 2nd Bn. 14th Foot), *very fine* £400-600

John Lawrence would have been embarked on 8 September 1860, when Headquarters and five companies of the 2nd Battalion, including Lawrence, proceeded by rail from Curragh to Cork and embarked aboard the *Robert Lowe* for New Zealand, arriving at Auckland on 29 November 1860. Over five hundred strong, their arrival was recorded in the *Southern Cross* newspaper the following day. The journey was a very pleasant and very speedy one, indeed in his 1924 book *White Wings*, author Sir Henry Brett wrote:

'She sailed from Cork on September 7 (sic) in charge of Captain Congalton, and crossed the equator after 21 days at sea. The meridian of the Cape was passed on November 2, and the vessel arrived after a voyage devoid of incident. She thus made her passage out in 82 days, 15 of which the ship was under steam. This was four days better than the previously unequalled record of the Spray of the Ocean, established the previous year, when she arrived in Auckland after a dashing passage of 86 days from Deal.'

On 4 January 1861, Major W. Douglas, in command of two companies of the 2nd Battalion consisting of seven officers, and 200 men, proceeded to Taranaki. It was here that the armed conflict over land ownership and sovereignty between the Maori and New Zealand Government was most pronounced, and it was here that the first shots had been fired almost a year earlier on 17 March 1860, when the Maori stockade fort was attacked by men of the 65th Foot and a number of seamen from H.M.S. *Niger*.

On 14 January, Major-General Thomas Pratt's force marched from Waitara towards Huirangi. They came under heavy fire from the Maoris who had manned their rifle pits and trenches between Kairau and Huirangi. For the 14th Regiment, it was the first of six significant engagements, including two attacks on the Redoubts at Huirangi, an engagement at Brooklands on 3 March, and two further engagements at Pratt's Long Sap at Te Arei.

A ceasefire was agreed on 19 March 1861, but not before the British had suffered approximately 50 killed and 130 wounded, together with further militia casualties. In December 1861, the 14th Foot moved to Pokeno where they began to construct a military road to Drury.

In late April 1863, the conflict was reignited, fuelled by lingering Maori resentment over land sales at Waitara, Government delays, a large scale land confiscation policy, and the rise of the Hauhau movement - which was strongly opposed to the alienation of Maori land and eager to strengthen Maori identity. On 17 July 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Austin, in Command of the Koheroe Camp, attacked the Maori forces which were building in numbers and firing upon incoming reinforcements of the 12th and 70th Regiments; the 14th suffered three killed and eight wounded, whilst the Commanding Officer himself was wounded leading from the front.

At the Battle of Rangiriri, Austin's luck ran out when he died as a result of a gunshot to the thigh. The ball lodged and he soon died from blood loss. Five further men of the 14th were killed, the majority caught within a 'wonderful specimen' of earthwork engineering. With the Maori raising of a white flag, the men surveyed the narrow ditch killing zone through which only one man could advance at a time:

'Our best and bravest officers rushed at it; it was only to meet certain destruction. Capt. Mayne, Capt. Mercer, Lieut. Downes, Lieut. Alexander, Col. Austin, all tried it in vain.'

On 23 May 1864, the 14th marched to Otahuhu and then made their way to Napier. On 22 November the regiment moved from Napier to Auckland aboard H.M.S. *Falcon*, where they rejoined No. 7 Company under Brevet-Major Strange. For the 14th there would be further conflict at Waikoko, but eventually, on 15 October 1866, the men were pulled out and No's 3, 4 and 7 Companies embarked on the *Siam* for Hobart Town, Australia.

Lawrence latterly served as Colonel of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and retired in late 1905.

46 **The New Zealand Medal awarded to Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. P. Grant, 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot, who was 'mentioned' for his gallantry in action on 28 July 1865, when going to the assistance of the mortally-wounded Captain Close**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1863 to 1866' (Assist. Surgeon R. A. P. Grant, 43rd Lt Infry.), with corresponding miniature award, *good very fine* £1,000-1,400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 October 1865. Brought to the notice of the Colonel Commanding the District:

'...for the very zealous and efficient services rendered at an engagement on 28 July 1865 when he was exposed to a heavy fire under which he directed Captain Close who was mortally wounded to be carried under cover.'

Robert Alexander Peter Grant was born at Davlish, Devon on 13 December 1835 and qualified in 1855, being made Staff Assistant Surgeon in June 1859. Appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot in October 1860, from 8 October 1863-6 July 1866 he served in the New Zealand Wars with that unit. Following his act of gallantry which cost the life of Captain Arthur Close at Warea in Taranaki (Medal).

Retired Brigade Surgeon in Jue 1884, he held the medical charge of troops at Inverness until 1902 and died at Reay House, Inverness in May 1916.

47 **The New Zealand Medal awarded to Private D. McGinty, 40th (Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot, who shared in the action at Mangopiko Creek in February 1864, which earned Captain Heaphy a Victoria Cross**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1864' (791 D McGinty. 40th Regt.), *very fine* £400-600

Daniel McGinty was born at County Antrim, Ireland in 1831. He first attested prior to 1850 and in the census of 1851 he is serving with the 96th Foot which was based in Barracks at Chatham, Kent. He appears to have had a break in his service as on 27 July 1860 he again enlists for service with the colours, this time as a Private with the 96th Foot. In the census of 1861 he is serving at Fermoy with the service number 658. He transferred to the 40th Foot on 20 August 1863 and was sent to New Zealand aboard *Chariot of Fame* out of Queenstown, Ireland on 7 October 1863 which arrived at Auckland on 8 January 1864. Following disembarkation McGinty made the 25 mile journey across land to a military redoubt at Waiari was located along the Mangapiko river that fed into the Bay of Plenty on the eastern side of the north island.

There had been a number of brief encounters with Maori warriors in the locality but on 11 February 1864 there was a sharp encounter on the river's edge at Mangopiko Creek, a mile south of their camp. In this fierce engagement, five British soldiers were killed and approximately forty one Maoris died in the engagement. Captain Heaphy of the Auckland Rifle Volunteers was awarded a Victoria Cross, he was struck by five or six bullets whilst trying to rescue a wounded soldier.

The location of the firefight took place very near to an old Maori earthwork where the river doubled back on itself. Just beyond the abandoned Maori Pa, the river narrowed to just 15 feet with the remains of an old bridge. Close by was a large pool which was used by the soldiers from the camp to bathe and wasin. Colonel Waddy's camp was the most advanced British outpost in the Bay of Plenty and was situated on a hill which faced towards Paterangi; the tents of the 40th and 50th Regiments were pitched on a gentle slope to the rear, sheltered from Maori bullets.

Unbeknown to the Colonel, Maori scouts had devised a plan to surprise the British camp a night by attacking it from the rear. The Paterangi leaders planned to conceal during the day about 100 of their warriors along the edge of the Mangapiko Creek. Once their surprise attack had begun, the advance party of Maori warriors would be supported by a much larger body of men from the Paterangi Pa.

On the early afternoon of the 11th, a large bathing party of the 40th Regiment had been sent down to the creek to bathe, it seems the hidden Maori raiding party could not resist the opportunity to attack the unarmed soldiers who were bathing in the water whose only protection was a small detachment of soldier.

The Maori ambush caught the soldiers of the 40th Regiment off guard, Colonel Waddy commented afterwards:

'About 2.30 p.m., we received an alarm that a bathing party had been suddenly fired upon by apparently 100 Maoris detached from the Paterangi Pa. The pickets from the camp turned out immediately and hastened to the scene, being reinforced by parties of both the 40th and 50th Regiments as fast as the men could seize their arms'.

A sharp running fight commenced which lasted until darkness fell during which time further Maori reinforcements arrived from the Paterangi Pa and threatened the British rear and flanks. Von Tempsky and his Rangers although two miles away heard the gunfire and immediately rushed to assist, they found Captain Jackson (Forest Rangers) and Captain Heaphy (Auckland Rifle Volunteers) were already caught up in the midst of the action.

After much hot firing, British soldiers were able to dash across a crude bridge over the river which had been formed of a single plank and led into the old Maori entrenchment where the fight continued. In places, the river banks were up to 40-60 ft high, precipitous and densely wooded making the action even more difficult to resolve. A series of hand to hand fighting took place and it was nearly dark by the time the old Pa was finally cleared of Maoris. Skirmishes continued as the soldiers began to make their way back along the paths to the camp with their own casualties. A total of five British soldiers were killed in action and six were wounded with one who died shortly after. The Maoris who fell numbered 41 but only 28 bodies were recovered along with two prisoners who were captured.

McGinty left New Zealand for England on 8 May 1866 and returns to Plymouth in August. He appears to have had a liking for drink and was imprisoned in 1868. He was discharged at Dublin on 24 September 1872.

A total of only 42 medals with 1864 dated reverse were awarded to the 40th Foot.

x48 **The Crimea Medal awarded to Private R. Sergeant, 7th Regiment of Foot (Fusiliers), who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Alma on 20 September 1854**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (Richd. Serjent. 7th Regt.), officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £300-500

Richard Serjeant was wounded in action during the storming of the heights over the Alma River on 20 September 1954. The 7th Regiment served with the 1st Brigade, Light Division and as such was one of the first units over the river. They advanced on the right of the British line under Colonel Lacey Yea and, reached the crest of the hill with the rest of their Brigade, heavy losses saw most the Brigade forced back down the hill however the men of the 7th Regiment clung gamely to their position. It was during this engagement that Serjeant was wounded, he appears on the roll as 'wounded 20 Sept. 1854 since dead'; sold together with copied research.

49 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Vety-Srgn J. Barker. 10th Hussars.**) officially impressed, fitted with *B. Bailey* riband bar for wear, *toned good very fine* £200-300

John Barker enlisted and was appointed Veterinary Surgeon on 27 July 1855 with the 10th Hussars and served in the Crimean campaign from 17 August 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He later served with the 7th Hussars in the Indian Mutiny between February 1858 - March 1859 where he was present at the repulse of the enemy's attack on the Alumbagh, the siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Barree, and action of Nawabgunge, occupation of Fyazabad, passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, throughout the Byswarra campaign, including the affairs of Kandoo Nuddee and Hyderghur; also the Trans-Gogra campaign, including the affair near Churda and pursuit, taking the Fort of Meejeedia, attack on Bankee and pursuit to the Raptee, advance into Nepaul and affair at Sitkaghat. He is further entitled to a Turkish Crimea 1855 medal and entitled to an Indian Mutiny medal with Lucknow clasp. Barker became Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class on 29 July 1862 and retired on 15 May 1866.

A total of 49 Veterinary Surgeons served in the Crimea and 35 served during the Indian Mutiny. Numbers were made up by appointing civilian veterinary surgeons as temporary Officers. All temporary Officers were gazetted with the local rank of "Veterinary Surgeon in Turkey".

x50 **A storming of the Redan casualty's Crimea Medal awarded to Corporal T. Bennett, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was wounded mortally wounded during the action**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Corpl Thos. Bennett. 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.), officially impressed naming, the forename officially corrected, *slight edge bruise, very fine* £300-500

Thomas Bennett enlisted with the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade on 21 April 1847 and was with them during the Battle of the Alma when the unit was the first to cross the river to attack the Russian forces upon the heights. Advanced Corporal the next month on 29 November 1854 he saw action at Inkermann and was still with the unit when they joined in the First Attack upon the Redan on 18 June 1885. They were driven back with heavy losses and Bennett suffered a slight wound, unfortunately, he died on 25 June 1855. It seems likely that his death was related to the wound and the unsanitary conditions which the army found themselves living in; sold together with copied research.

51 **The outstanding Crimea Medal awarded to Lieutenant W. H. Dowling, 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot, killed in action in the famous Sandbag Battery during the Battle of Inkermann, the only officer casualty the unit suffered during the Crimean War**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lieut. W. H. Dowling, 20th Foot), officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell*, the last clasp loose on ribbon as issued, together with a fine portrait miniature of the recipient in uniform of the 20th Foot, believed to be painted by Sarah Carpenter, contained in an oval glazed frame, the reverse containing locks of his hair attractively set with his initials 'W.H.D.', last initial detached, the medal and portrait contained in a contemporary fitted case for display, and sold with an original newspaper cutting, the medal dark toned, *extremely fine* £2,000-3,000

William Henry Dowling was born in 1824, the third son of Captain Joseph Dowling, Barrack Master at St James's Barracks, London, who had fought at the battle of Waterloo and who had seen much service in the Peninsula, including the sanguinary battle of Albuhera. He joined his regiment in the Crimea on 22 September 1854, a couple of days after the battle of the Alma, in which the 20th had been in attendance, guarding the left flank of the attacking allied army but had not been brought into action.

The *History of the XX Regiment* notes that when the Battle of Inkermann began Dowling and another Lieutenant- Vaughan- were leading the detachments of the Regiment and engaged in different parts of the field to their main body. It states that as his men had been in the trenches all day they had been in camp when the action started, however at once many of them volunteered for duty, marching with Colonel Horn's wing to the front. However as the history states they were soon separated from Horn and 'worked their way up to the Sandbag Battery, there joining their own wing, which had entered the battle under Colonel Crofton'.

The unit arrived, filling the line next to the Coldstream Guard where they immediately found themselves under heavy attack. Dowling, finding the senior officers wounded called upon Colonel Cunynghame for orders, the old Colonel forming them up properly and sending them back onto the attack where they joined General Cathcart. This unit found themselves under attack by the Iakoutsk Regiment and soon surrounded by superior numbers.

The *History of the XX Regiment* takes up the story:

'Still, if Russian narrators speak truly, there were some, at least, of our soldiery who cut their way out through the column. The Russians, indeed, seemed to have thought that the main body of their assailants succeed in cutting through. "At this moment," says General de Todleben, "confusion began in the ranks" (Cathcart's ranks), "but being quickly rallied, these rave troops made a supreme effort, and throwing themselves a way through the midst of our soldiers."
The gallant Dowling was shot through the head, as he led his small band of heroes to the charge. It is very gratifying to be able to confirm General De Todleben's statement, that some of the XX did cut their way through the Russian column.'

The following information was taken from the accompanying cutting, the origins of which are unknown:

'We deeply regret to observe in the list of killed at the battle of Inkermann, the name of Lieutenant W. Dowling of the 20th Regiment. This young officer will be remembered as having been resident here during last winter and summer, when he won the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance by his kind and gentlemanly manner. Lieutenant Dowling left only in the month of May last to join his regiment, then about to embark for the East. In a letter written to his brother two days before he was killed, he said, 'If I survive, I will write to you directly after the action; but if not, know, my dearest brother, that I fell as I should, at the head of my company.' By the following extract from the letter of a fellow officer, dated Nov. 6, to Mr. Dowling's brother it will be seen that the gallant Lieutenant met his death where he most desired - 'You will see by the papers the day was a most fearful one. Your poor brother was killed while most gallantly leading and cheering on his company in a desperate charge. He was buried today within a few yards of Generals Cathcart and Goldie. His loss is most bitterly felt by every one in his regiment. It must be some satisfaction to you, though a sad one, to know how nobly he died. Poor William! he can have suffered little, for it was found that he had been shot through the head, and his death must have been almost instantaneous.'

Lieutenant Dowling is buried in the Cathcart Hill Cemetery, in the Crimea, where his grave is marked with a stone cross, bearing the inscription:

'sacred to the memory of
w. h. dowling esq.
lieut. xx regt.
who was killed at inkermann
5th november 1854'

Dowling was the only officer of the 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment killed at Inkermann and, indeed, throughout the whole war, although a good many were wounded. The Battalion's losses at Inkerman specifically amounted to 9 officers and 162 other ranks; sold together with copied research.

52 **The Crimea Medal awarded to Private W. Magher, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, who died at Scutari on 15 February 1855, having probably ridden in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (W. Magher. 5th Dn Gds.), officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £800-1,200

Ex-Gordon Everson collection.

William Magher was born at Limerick, Ireland in 1821 and enlisted for the 5th Dragoon Guards at Cahir, Ireland on 13 June 1842. A labourer by trade, 5 feet and 10 inches in stature, he likely trained in the old military barracks at Fethard and embarked with the Guards aboard the 3,438-ton steamer *Himalaya* from Queenstown on 27 May 1854, arriving at Varna on 12 June 1854. Serving as heavy cavalry, the 5th Dragoon Guards took part in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava with Magher probably in the action on that famous day. Further present at Inkermann and Sebastopol, records note Magher's good conduct pay was 'forfeited 13th Sep' (*In Search of the Heavy Brigade*, refers).

Magher was later sent to the Selimiye Barracks in Scutari - one of 73 officers and men of the Dragoon Guards to be evacuated there during the Crimean War - which was administered by 38 volunteer nurses including a 34-year-old Florence Nightingale who arrived on 4 November 1854. With medicines in short supply, an overworked medical staff and the ever-present threats from cholera and dysentery, William Magher died at Scutari on 15 February 1855; sold together with copied research.

53 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Corpl W. Greening. 4th Lt Dragns.**), officially impressed naming, *lugs removed from top clasp, otherwise toned, some light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £1,800-2,200

Spink *Numismatic Circular* 1986.

William Greening was born at Pomasaver, Bridport, Dorset and was a labourer before he attested into the 4th Light Dragoons (Hussars) at Salisbury on 22 December 1834 and served with the regiment in the Ghuznee campaign of 1839. Greening was tried by Court Martial on 25 March 1847 and was sentenced to 20 days imprisonment. Confirmed as serving at Alma and then at Balaklava on 25 October 1854, Inkermann on 5 November 1854 and finally at Sebastopol on 8 September 1855. He was promoted to Corporal on 1 December 1855. He was discharged on 16 October 1860, having completed 25 years and 276 days service, he intended to live at 22 York Street, Hulme Manchester. His service papers confirm he was in possession of 5 good conduct badges, a medal for Ghuznee and the Crimea and Turkish medals.

Confirmed in Lummis & Wynn as in receipt of the Medal and 4 clasps, he does not however appear in Roy Dutton's publication.

54 Baltic 1854-55 (**G. Gasson, Rl. Sappers & Miners**), officially impressed naming, *good very fine and scarce* £1,000-1,400

Ex-Strong Collection.

The only Baltic medals to the British Army were those issued to the Royal Engineers and Royal Sappers & Miners. Although no medal roll survives approximately 106 Medals are thought to have been issued with officially impressed naming.

George Gasson was a brickmaker with No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners. After participating in the operations in the Baltic, died of sickness in camp before Sebastopol on 26 November 1855; sold together with copied research.

55 **The India General Service Medal awarded to Commander The Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, Royal Navy, the great-great Grandson of the Duke of Marlborough and a relative of Sir Winston Churchill**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Hon. J. W. S. Spencer. Commr. "Contest"), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £500-700

107 clasps for Pegu to H.M.S. *Contest* and this the most senior rank.

John Welbore Sunderland Spencer was born at London on 12 March 1816 and was the sixth son of Francis Almeric Spencer (1st Baron Churchill, 1779-1845) and grandson of George, 3rd Duke of Marlborough. He studied at the Royal Naval College and joined the Royal Navy on 24 December 1830 and passed his examination on 23 April 1835. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 23 November 1841 having only been nominated Mate of the *Isis* shortly before. He was re-appointed to the *Isis* on 7 December and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope where he remained until the early part of 1845.

Spencer was appointed to the *St.Vincent* on 7 November 1845 followed on 9 May 1846 to the *Terrible* and was attached to the Channel Squadron. Spencer was superseded from the *Terrible* in December 1846 and promoted to Commander on 12 October 1847. He served as Commander *Contest* from 4 December 1849 serving in the East Indies and then served on *Firebrand* as Captain from 7 March 1856. Spencer served as Captain in *Topaze* from 11 June 1859 - 31 December 1863 before serving as Captain in *Pembroke* from 27 April 1866 - 11 June 1869. Spencer then served as one of the Naval Aides de Camp to Queen Victoria from 1869 until he became flag rank. Promoted to Rear-Admiral on 1 April 1870, he became a Vice-Admiral retired on 22 January 1877 and retired Admiral on 9 June 1882. He died at Elmore, near Newbury on 17 October 1888 and is buried in St.Mary the Virgin Churchyard, Speen, Berkshire.

56 **A unique India General Service Medal awarded to Major-General C. P. Rigby, Bazaars and Police, later the British Consul and Agent in Zanzibar he was at the forefront of the crusade against slavery and a friend to many legendary explorers such as Burton, Speke, Livingstone, and Grant**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (Capt. C. P. Rigby, Supt. Bazaars.), together with a copy of *General Rigby, Zanzibar and the Slave Trade*, edited by the recipient's daughter, Mrs. Charles Russell, which included extracts from the recipient's journals and despatches throughout his life, *good very fine and a unique rank and unit combination* £1,400-1,800

Christopher Palmer Rigby was born at Yately Lodge, Yately, Hampshire in 1820 and educated at Abingdon Grammar School and Addiscombe. Commissioned Ensign in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, 1836, he remained in India, except for a posting in Aden from 1840 to 1843, until 1850. During these years of service overseas he acquired fluency in eight oriental and African languages. In 1853 he visited Russia, and whilst in St. Petersburg was granted an audience with the Czar, 'who talked to him for about twenty minutes on various subjects connected with India, asking particularly about the organisation of our Native Army, the fortifications of Aden, our treatment of cholera &c.' (*General Rigby, Zanzibar, and the Slave Trade*, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Charles Russell refers).

After a period of leave back in England, he returned to India via Constantinople, arriving back in April 1854, and was appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for native languages, his latest recreation being the study of Turkish. In September 1855 Rigby embarked for the Persian Gulf on a secret service mission, whilst holding the official title of Superintendent of Bazaars and Police. On his arrival he was asked if he would take charge of the town of Bushire:

'His big challenge was how to govern the populous city. Not the slightest preparation for such a situation had been made by the Bombay authorities. Not a policeman, or even a single pair of handcuffs, had been sent. Undeterred, Rigby engaged a house, erected a flagstaff, and established a Police Office, himself being the only policeman! He immediately issued a notice liberating all slaves and forbidding the sale of liquor to our soldiers and sailors. There being no gaol, summary punishment by public flogging was the only resource. He at once set about enlisting Persians to form a Police Corp, and at the first opportunity ordered from Bombay uniform and equipment for 200 men. Complaints were made by Armenian ladies that they were unable to appear in the streets during the day as they were insulted by Persians. To put a stop to this, Rigby procured the disguise of a lady. He mixed with a party of Armenian ladies, and followed by two of his policemen, armed with a hidden rope and cat-o'-nine tails, strolled through the main streets. Any Persian using insulting language found himself suddenly seized from behind, tied up to the nearest door-post, and given two dozen lashes. This soon put a stop to the annoyance of the Armenian ladies.'. (*ibid*)

Rigby was in Persia, based at Bushire, throughout the Persian Campaign, during which he was appointed variously Military Commandant, Civil Commissioner, Magistrate, and Superintendent of Bazaars and Police. For his service in Persia he was 'mentioned' in the farewell General Order issued on the break-up of the Persian Expeditionary Force by General Jacob: 'The services of this officer have been most valuable. He has very greatly improved the town of Bushire, and has maintained justice, peace, quiet, and excellent order among the inhabitants. His duties have been of a most delicate and important nature, he has been most zealous and industrious in their performance, and he is well worthy of a favourable notice',

He was additionally 'mentioned' in Major-General Stalker's Despatch (*London Gazette* 11 August 1857 refers). Returning to Bombay in February 1858, he was thus the first to embark from India and the last to quit Persian territory during the Persian War.

After returning to Bombay in 1858 Rigby was appointed the East India Company's agent in Zanzibar and British Consul, arriving in July 1858. Whilst stationed in Zanzibar he met and assisted several celebrated explorers, including Burton, Speke, Livingstone, and Grant. He also worked with ardour to suppress the traffic in slaves and his efforts to enforce the 1845 treaty which restricted the East African slave-trade were unremitting. Furthermore, he ordered the emancipation of all slaves owned by British subjects residing in Zanzibar; it is estimated that he set free 8000 slaves up to the time of his leaving Zanzibar.

General Rigby, Zanzibar, and the Slave Trade quotes Burton's diary whilst the great explorer visited Zanzibar, stating:

'On the 17th after the anchor was cast, without a moment's delay I went off to the British Consulate to see my old friend, Colonel Rigby. He was delighted to see us; and, in anticipation of our arrival had prepared rooms for our reception that both Captain Grant and myself might enjoy his hospitality until arrangements could be made for our final start into the interior. The town, which I had left in so different a condition 16 months before, was in a state of great tranquillity, brought about by the energy of the Bombay Government on the Muscat side and Colonel Rigby's exertions on this side, in preventing an insurrection Sultan Majid's brother had created with a view of usurping his Government. Slavery had received a severe blow by the sharp measures Colonel Rigby had taken.... Finally, in compliance with my request-and this was the most important item of news to myself-Colonel Rigby had sent on thirteen days previously fifty-six loads of cloth and beads, in charge of Ramji's men, consigned to Musa at Kaze.... Colonel Rigby, who had at heart as much as anybody the success of the expedition, materially assisted me in accomplishing my object-that men accustomed to discipline and a knowledge of English honour and honesty should be enlisted, to give confidence to the rest of the men; and he allowed me to select from his boat's crew any men I could find who had served in men-of-war and had seen active service in India. Sultan Majid, at the suggestion of Colonel Rigby, gave me thirty-four men more, who were all raw labourers, taken from his gardens. The payment of these men's wages for the first year, as well as the terms of the agreement made with them, by the kind consent of Colonel Rigby were now entered in the Consular Office books, as a security to both parties.'

In September 1861 Rigby left Zanzibar because of ill health and returned to England and in January 1864 he was appointed commissioner for the settlement of boundary disputes between the states of Baroda and Jamnagar. Resigning from the army in August 1867 with the rank of major-general he retired to London. Rigby died at his home in Portland Place in 1885; shortly before his death he lost all his savings in the collapse of the Oriental Bank; sold together with two copied London Gazette extracts and a copy of *General Rigby, Zanzibar, and the Slave Trade*, edited by his daughter.

57 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**Captn. F. Allen, 18th N.I.**), *good very fine* £300-500

Ex-Brigadier Brian Parritt Collection.

Frederick Allen was born in London in 1830, the son of William Houghton Allen, a well-known bookseller and publisher. Nominated for a cadetship in the Bengal Infantry in June 1852, he was duly appointed an Ensign and embarked for India that September, initially to take up an appointment in the 14th Native Infantry at Dinapore.

India and the Mutiny

Having then exchanged to the 26th N.I. and the 42nd N.I., he had been advanced to Lieutenant in August 1854 and was appointed Adjutant of the Scinde Rifle Corps. Witnessing active service in the Sonthal Rebellion in 1856-57 Allen was appointed Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia. He appears to have remained similarly employed throughout the Indian Mutiny, thereby failing to qualify for the Medal, but, in the fullness of time, and by which stage his re-titled Militia unit was known as the 18th Native Infantry, he did indeed qualify for his only campaign medal, namely the India General Service Medal for the Bhootan operations of 1864-66.

Bhootan

On that occasion, the 18th N.I. were assigned to Daling Column, i.e the one furthest west, and its role was to seize Daling and protect the flank of the expedition from any attack from Sikkim or Tibet. The campaign began on 28 November 1864 when the Daling Column crossed the Tista River near Jalpaiguri. The column seized several small stockades without resistance until, on 5 December, it reached Ambiokh, a village immediately below the fort of Daling. Early the next morning the British force advanced, while guns and mortars shelled the fort from Ambiokh. A barricade was taken without difficulty, and from there the attacking party advanced to the foot of the ascent. There they

were exposed to volleys of stones and arrows and lost two men killed and several wounded, including two officers. Two 5 ½ inch mortars were then brought up, but the explosion of a powder cask killed three officers (two of them from the 18th) and four men. An Armstrong gun was then brought up from Ambiokh; after a few rounds it breached the defences and the 18th N.I. occupied the place, whilst the Bhutanese evacuated it from the opposite side.

General Dunsford left a garrison at Daling and moved the rest of his column down to the plains, with the intention of moving eastwards. On 29 December a reconnaissance party of 150 men was sent to examine Chumarchi Pass; it was attacked by the Bhutanese and twelve men were wounded. The main body having arrived on the last day of December, on New Year's Day 1865 Dunsford opened the attack by shelling the fort; after a dozen rounds, the enemy were seen "flying away over the hills." One officer rushed to the rear of the village and killed 13 of the enemy, though himself suffering losses of two killed and three wounded.

The other three columns were equally successful and the Field Force was about to be disbanded when, at the end of January, the Bhutanese counter-attacked. The heaviest blow fell at Dewangiri in the east where, on the night of the 4-5 February 1865, the British retreated from their position. Apparently the guide got lost, shots were fired and, in the darkness of the jungle, panic spread, resulting in the abandoning of guns and wounded. There was also a strong attack on Chumarchi, which also had to be evacuated.

General Mulcaster was sacked and replaced by General H. Tombs, V.C., C.B., while Brigadier General J. M. B. Fraser Tytler, C.B., superseded Dunsford in command of the left Column. Tytler immediately made a personal visit to all the outposts in his area and, after seeing everything for himself, decided to attack the main enemy stronghold on the Bala Pass. One force was ordered to the enemy right in a night flank move, and then move right up behind the enemy position. The remainder made a frontal attack. After a brisk bombardment, the sepoys of the 18th and 19th N.I charged. General Tytler described the assault as 'The finest rush he had ever seen ... on arriving at the fort, which was palisaded to a height of 28 feet, the troops swarmed up, sword in hand and killed the men who formed garrison.' The British lost three killed and twenty wounded, the enemy loss was forty-six. Tytler's column then captured Buxa recaptured Chumarchi without resistance.

Epilogue

Allen was promoted to Captain in September 1866, Major in September 1872 and Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1878, and attained the rank of Colonel and Commandant of the 18th Native Infantry in October 1881. He was finally placed on the Retired List as a Major-General in February 1885; sold together with detailed research.

58 **The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel M. Curry, 81st Regiment, who achieved the rare accolade of a Commission from the ranks and who also took an M.S.M.**

Indian Mutiny 1857-58, no clasp (Lieut Michl, Curry. H.M. 81st Regt.), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £240-280

Michael Curry was born at Enniskillen, County Fermanagh on 31 July 1821. He enlisted into the 81st Regiment on 1 September 1838 and was promoted to Corporal on 15 July 1841 and to Sergeant on 18 January 1843. His regiment was deployed to Canada on 12 July 1843 and returned to Plymouth on 28 September 1847. Curry was further promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant on 15 June 1853 and embarked on the transport *Wellesley* which departed on 1 July 1853 for India. At the start of the Indian Mutiny the Lahore Station commander Brigadier Corbett had received intelligence that four native regiments were planning to mutiny. The 81st Regiment were the only British infantry Regiment located at Lahore which also had two European horse-artillery troops, the entire European strength was just 600 men. The 81st were alerted by telegraph and a plan was set in motion to disarm and detain 2700 Indian soldiers. Early on the 13 May 1857, the 16th, 26th, and 49th Native Regiments along with the 8th Bengal Cavalry were formed up on the parade ground, carefully arranged they were strategically positioned with the artillery and the 81st Regiment placed around them. The order was called out to "ground arms" whilst the native soldiers looked confused, the European troops had turned inwards ready to fire. The Indian soldiers realising that if they disobeyed they would all be killed or blown away complied with the order to lay down their weapons. All four Indian regiments were successfully disarmed in just five minutes.

The 81st Regiment is noted in the Regimental history as having guarded, marched and skirmished across the region until the end of 1857. The Chief Commissioner of the Punjab commented on their service:

'During the whole period of the crisis, the constancy, endurance and good discipline evinced by Her Majesty's Eighty-first regiment, were highly honourable to both officers and men'.

Curry was promoted to Ensign on 2 February 1858 and on 24 September 1858 became Adjutant a position he held until 1 February 1870. He served with the Ensoofzee expedition in 1858 and is further entitled to an India General Service Medal 1854-95 with clasp North West Frontier and he remained in India until April 1865. He was promoted Lieutenant on 24 September 1864 and was made Captain (unattached) on 19 February 1870 and became a Captain with the 3rd West York Light Infantry on 15 April 1871. He received the rank of Staff Captain commanding Detachments and Pensioners in the Isle of Man *London Gazette* 16 April 1878; Major in June 1881 and Lieutenant Colonel in July 1881. Curry died in Ireland on 15 January 1908. He is further entitled to a Meritorious Service Medal.

Sold together with detailed research and copied service papers.

59 **The South Africa Medal awarded to Private G. Morris, 1st Battalion 24th (The 2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, who was killed in action at the disastrous Battle of Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (610, Pte. G. Morris, 1/24th. Foot), contemporary silver brooch mount affixed to reverse, minor edge knock and lightly polished, *very fine* £3,000-5,000

The published Medal Roll notes entitlement to the clasp '1879' only, though the medal here appears exactly as issued and upon an original length of silk riband.

George Morris enlisted at Brecon on 21 June 1875, aged 21, and upon official notification of his death his mother - Jane Morris - claimed his effects, worth £9-13-2. '*The Noble 24th - Biographical Records of the 24th Regiment in the Zulu War and the South African Campaigns 1877-1879*' also notes that: 'a number of his letters are in the Regimental Archive'.

60 **A Battle of Maiwand casualty's Afghanistan medal awarded to Private J. Cope, 66th (Berkshire) Regiment of Foot, who was killed in action on 27 July 1880 during his Regiment's epic stand, fought out even as Burrows' Brigade collapsed around them**

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (B/405. Pte. J. Cope. 66th Foot.), *nearly extremely fine* £1,800-2,200

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

x61 Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (**1139 Pte. E. Purcell. 72nd Highrs**), *pitting, edge bruise, nearly very fine* £400-600

Edward Purcell served with the 72nd Foot in India, he was noted as being stationed at Umballa in 1871. He was still in India when the Regiment went into action at the Battle of Peiwar Kotal. They formed part of the main storming party which slipped along the Spingawi Kotal to attack the Afghan forces in the flank, storming the steep and heavily defended position alongside the Gurkhas. At Charasia they again formed alongside the Gurkhas to attack the centre of the Afghan line storming not one but two defensive lines. Finally the unit was present for the defence of Kabul in the winter of 1879 and the Kabul to Kandahar March, reaching the city of Kandahar in time to defeat Ayub Khan. They stormed the heights above the city and captured the village of Gundigan at bayonet point. Purcell was discharged on 4 March 1884. He is further entitled to a Kabul to Kandahar Star (sold Noble's 8-11 April 2008, Lot 4920), an Egypt 1882-89 medal with clasp Tel-El-Kebir and a Khedive's Star dated 1882.

62 **The British South Africa Company's Medal awarded to Mr. E. Ross-Townsend, Civil Commissioner of Bulawayo and a Secretary of State for Southern Rhodesia**

British South Africa Company's Medal 1880-1897, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Mr. E. Ross-Townsend.), *good very fine* £300-500

Edward Ross Townsend was born at Bedford, Cape Colony in December 1863 and was married at St George's Cathedral, Cape Town in June 1895. That same year he was working for the Civil Service at Mafeking, British Bechuanaland. He thence came to prominence in Southern Rhodesia, being Civil Commissioner of Bulawayo and present for the operations in Rhodesia in 1896. He was elected to the 1903 Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia as Secretary for Agriculture and re-elected by the British South Africa Company in 1908. Townsend stood down in April 1909 and returned to London, living at Bernard Gardens, Wimbledon. Residing at Worple Road, Wimbledon by 1921 and working as Director of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia & South Africa, he died at Purley Knoll, Surrey on 2 January 1934.

The Bodleian Library hold files of his papers covering 1896-1906, whilst the South African Archives & Derbyshire Record Office hold various letters. He jointly published *Railways in Rhodesia: A few notes on their construction and on the country through which they pass* in 1904.

63 **The British South Africa Company Medal awarded to Corporal L. L. Ballantine-Dykes, Salisbury Horse, who later served as Captain of 'B' Troop of the Mashonaland Mounted Police during the ill-fated 'Jameson Raid'; he latterly served as Inspector of Police for Bulawayo**

British South Africa Company 1880-1896, Matabeleland 1893 reverse, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896 (Corpl. L. L. Ballantine-Dykes. Salisbury Horse), *light contact marks very fine* £2,000-3,000

Lawson Leigh Ballantine-Dykes was born at Isel Hall, Cumberland, Cumbria on 30 October 1864. He was originally gazetted to be a Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Border Regiment on 11 May 1886. He emigrated to Rhodesia in the early 1890's, joined the Salisbury Horse, and served as a Corporal in operations in Matabeleland between 16 October - 24 December 1893, a total of 262 members of the Salisbury Horse took part in this campaign. He later served with the Mashonaland Mounted Police and was in Command of B Troop of the Mashonaland Mounted Police taking part in the Jameson Raid of 1895-96 under the command of Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable H. F. White (late Major Grenadier Guards).

On 29 October 1895 White who was Chief Staff officer and the third of the White brothers, arranged to establish a police camp at Maliet farm near Pitsani, now Pitsane Photlokwe, which was inspected and approved by Jameson a day or so afterwards. It was ideally situated, a coach stop on the route between Mafeking and Bulawayo, just 3 miles from the Transvaal Republic (ZAR) border and with a permanent water supply, a quiet spot out of the way for training.

Two days following Jameson's appointment, Inspector Straker with a force of eighty men of the Matabeleland Mounted Force and two Maxims moved out of Bulawayo. Most people, including the police, thought they were being sent to protect the railway construction work if there was trouble from the tribes. Straker and his men arrived at Pitsani on 30 November 1895 and were followed by other detachments including one from the Mashonaland Mounted Police under Sub-Inspector Tomlinson. In all 380 of the mounted police, then called the British South Africa Company Police, left the country, leaving just forty in Matabeleland under Inspector Southey. About 100 men of the BBP transferred under Lieutenant Colonel Raleigh Grey, less than the 200 that Jameson hoped for, but remained at Mafeking.

The force that rode out from Pitsani camp on the 29 December 1895 numbered close to 600 and consisted of almost 400 Rhodesian Police who were employed by the Charter Company, 120 men recruited at Mafeking and some Cape 'Boys'. They had six Maxims, two 7 pound mountain and one 12 and half pound guns. The plan was a three day hard ride to Johannesburg where the majority, the disenchanted Uitlanders, the mainly British expatriate community, would rise up on this catalyst against the Transvaal authorities and tip the republic neatly into the welcoming and grateful arms of the Empire. To the participants they were embarked upon a great adventure and one which they were led to believe had 'official' sanction.

It was an enormous political and military gamble, the stakes were exceedingly high and success would undoubtedly have changed the course of history in Southern Africa. It is left to speculation quite how much of the plan the Colonial Secretary in London, Joseph Chamberlain, knew in advance, but the overthrow of a sovereign government was the ultimate goal of this exploit.

On 2 January 1896, the force stopped at day break at a farm called Doornkop in the Transvaal. They were much in need of rest and had ridden the 170 miles without sleep and under constant harassing fire. They were just two hours' ride from Johannesburg and before them lay the alluring sight of their prize and yet it was not to be ; for here they would receive the bitter news that the city had not risen to support them, they were surrounded, outnumbered and cut off.

Jameson's force had never enjoyed the element of surprise and had been monitored by Transvaal commandos from the moment they crossed the border and for two days continuously they had fought a running rear-guard action, sustaining losses in both dead and wounded.

At Doornkop the fighting intensified and the number of casualties rose to 65 killed and wounded. Unaided Jameson's position was untenable and his small force was doomed against such determined and overwhelming opposition. Surrender became their only option and this took place at 8.00pm when following the burial of the 16 British dead, the remainder were led away to prison in Pretoria.

Ballantine-Dykes served as a J.P. upon his return to England and died at Llangar, Crowthorne, Berkshire on 29 September 1945.

64 Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 3 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland, Bechuanaland (**Tpr. J. Lust, Nesbitt's Horse**), *some surface marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine and very rare* £3,000-5,000

A total of 23 Medals issued with 3 clasps from a total issuance of over 5,000. Just five of these Medals & 3 clasps went to Nesbitt's Light Horse.

65 **The rare Egypt and Sudan Medal awarded to Private J. D. Collister, New South Wales Contingent, a native of the Isle of Man and one of only nine casualties to that unit, who died of Typhoid Fever at Colombo while returning from Suakin**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-1889, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (150, Pte. J. D. Collister, N.S.W. Infy.), sold together with a medal awarded to his nephew, *nearly extremely fine* £1,400-1,800

Just 9 men of the 546-strong New South Wales Contingent are recorded as having died in service during the Sudan campaign.

John Douglas Collister was born at Douglas, Isle of Man in 1862, the son of Robert and Janetta Collister of St. George Street, Douglas. Whilst still living there he took up work as a joiner and additionally enlisted with the Volunteer Artillery Force. However, the young Collister was apparently afflicted with a wanderlust from a young age, leaving the Isle of Man for Australia at the age of only 19, arriving in Sydney on 15 June 1881.

Whilst in Sydney he took up work as a carpenter and joined the New South Wales Contingent, the first force to be deployed in the pay of a self-governing Australian Colony. The unit comprised 522 men with 24 officers and an artillery battery of 212 men, they sailed on 3 March 1885 and joined the assembling British Army.

They marched on the village of Tamaai, the stronghold of Osman Digna in the region, skirmishing with Mahdist forces the entire way. Digna later proved to have withdrawn from the region so the Imperial force burned the village and withdrew themselves.

The New South Wales Contingent re-embarked on 17 May 1885, stopping at Colombo, Ceylon, on the way. When they moved on Collister was left behind having contracted Typhoid, a disease which was rife in the Australian troops at the time.

Tragically he died on 10 June 1885, Collister is buried at Borella Kanattha General Cemetery, Colombo. When the New South Wales Contingent arrived back in Australia they were surprised to find themselves quarantined to contain the typhoid outbreak which killed nine men in total, sold together with copied research.

Sold together with a Special Constabulary LS. (Sub-Inspr Robert C. Collister), *good very fine*

Robert Creer Collister was born at Douglas, Isle of Man on 31 January 1897, the son of Catherine and Robert Hartwell Collister.

66 *'In the melee of the Cavalry charge Colonel Barrow was saved only by the brilliant courage of two sergeants and a trooper of the 19th Hussars, and that their deed was one of daring may be inferred from the fact that no other wounded man escaped alive. One unfortunate trumpeter was so gashed by spears, that he was brought out only to expire. When Colonel Barrow fell, Sergeant Marshall seized a loose horse, and was attempting to place him on it, when Private Bosley, to whom it belonged, and who had been thrown out of his saddle, came up on foot, and under a heavy fire supported his officer into the Infantry lines, assisted by Sergeant Fenton, while Marshal rejoined his troop.'*

Cassell's *History of the War in the Soudan* refers to the astonishing bravery which saw Sergeant Marshall earn the V.C. and Private Bosley take his D.C.M.

The Egypt and Sudan Medal awarded to Private J. Bosley, D.C.M., 19th Hussars, who won his decoration at the Battle of El-Teb alongside Quartermaster-Sergeant Marshall, who was awarded the V.C. for the action

Egypt 1882-89, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (2235. Pte. J. Bosley. 19th Hussars), *minor pitting, overall very fine* £1,400-1,800

[D.C.M.] confirmed in the appendix of the *Regimental History* along with *The Times* of 6 March 1884.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 May 1884.

Note, the 19th Hussars received 410 Abu Klea clasps.

Joseph Bosley was born at Newbury, Berkshire in 1860 and attested with the 3rd Hussars on 19 August 1878. He did not appear to thrive with this unit, being imprisoned by the C.O. on 6 July 1882 and released 10 July then transferred to the 19th Hussars on 25 July 1882.

This was a fortunate move for Bosley however as it placed him perfectly to earn his laurels in the upcoming Anglo-Egyptian War. Entering the country on 10 August he was present at the Battle of Tel-El Kebir and later the twin battles of El-Teb and Tamaai.

It was at El-Teb that Bosley was to distinguish himself, when the British cavalry charged a force of Dervishes only to discover their capacity for halting cavalry. Armed with spears and muskets-or worse yet knives to hamstring the horses- they were able to bring down horses and men equally handily.

One of those unhorsed was Colonel Barrow who was also wounded into the bargain and- like so many of those spilled from their horses- defenceless on the ground. He was fortunate however that three members of his Regiment were nearby and in a position to give aid, the boldest of these was William Marshall.

The Quartermaster-Sergeant forced his way through the press and managed to get Colonel Barrow upright, leading him to an unoccupied horse. The horse in fact which belong to Bosley, however as Marshall was mounted and the Colonel still dazed, getting him into the saddle no easy feat.

Fortunately, at this point Bosley, who having been thrown from his saddle during the charge and landed some distance away, reappeared. Seeing the Colonel in need of aid Bosley at once supported the officer into the saddle and along with Sergeant Fenton brought him safely to British lines, Marshall meanwhile re-joined his unit. Marshall was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions while Bosley, despite it must be said exposing himself to no less danger and giving up his horse in the process, earned the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

This was not the end of Bosley's service however as the Regiment saw action at Tamaai, not long later. His final major action of the war was Abu Klea, where the 19th formed the only conventional cavalry Regiment, with the rest of those present mounted upon camels. There they took their place at the edges of the British Square however when the formation broke they were ill placed to provide help. The Regiment did see action however after the main force of the Dervishes was routed, advancing to take the wells and drive off the remaining Mahdists.

Bosley returned to Britian on 6 June 1886 and joined the Army Reserve on 19 August 1886, he was finally discharged in August 1890. His D.C.M. is known to exist, appearing in an article Alec. A. Purves entitled *Nearly a Victoria Cross*; sold together with copied service papers, an extract from *Cassell's History of the War in the Soudan* and an article by Alec. A. Purves entitled *Nearly a Victoria Cross* as well as *London Gazette* extracts and extracts from the Regimental History further confirming the recipient's award of the D.C.M..

x67 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (**1016 Pte. D. Stoddart, 1/R. Hrs.**), *minor pitting and contact wear, overall very fine* £700-900

David Stoddart was born at Larbert, Stirling in 1861 and had been a moulder before he enlisted with the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) at Edinburgh on 30 January 1882. He was posted to Egypt alongside the rest of the Highland Brigade which was stationed at the front of the Second Division and the Gordons found themselves at the centre. The British attacked early in the morning of 13 September after a night march through the desert. They achieved total surprise and stormed the Egyptian positions frontally at the point of a bayonet. Despite the surprise their opponents were still well trained and equipped and the British did not have everything their own way with 339 casualties of which 243 were from the Highland Brigade.

They were later posted to Sudan as part of General Graham's expedition and took part in the twin battles of El-Teb and Tamaai. In the latter action they formed part of the Second Brigade, the square that broke where they found themselves engaged in savage hand to hand finding. The next year they took part in the Nile expedition and saw further action at the Battle of Kirbekan, driving the Mahdist's from the heights by the Nile River.

Stoddart left Egypt on 30 April 1886 and was posted to Malta where the Battalion formed part of the garrison until August 1889. A brief tour of Gibraltar from August 1889 - 9 November 1889 saw him return to Britian and just a week later he joined the Army Reserve on 17 November 1889. Stoddart was discharged on 29 January 1894.

68 North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**S'Dt. D. Iraversi. 65. Bat.**), *good very fine* £1,400-1,800

The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) served in the Alberta Column during the campaign of 1885.

69 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 3 clasps, Benin River 1894, Brass River 1895, Benin 1897 (**F. Densham, Chf. Sto., H.M.S. Widgeon**), *minor contact wear and test hole at trunk of bust, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a rare combination* £1,400-1,800

Believed to be one of two 3-clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Widgeon*.

Frank Densham was born at Axminster, Devon on 3 April 1857 and entered the Royal Navy as Stoker Class II on 26 November 1879. Advanced Stoker with London on 1 August 1880 he reached the rank of Chief Stoker on 1 July 1894 whilst serving with *Widgeon*. This gunboat served of East Africa taking part in a number of the expeditions there over the 1890s, as a small ship she contributed only small numbers to these. As the senior Stoker on the ship Densham was one of- an estimated- two men to have taken part in three of these expeditions. Going ashore on 18 May 1897 he was finally discharged on 2 December 1899; sold together with copied medal rolls and a service record.

70 **The rare British North Borneo Company's Medal awarded to District Officer N. B. Baboneau, British North Borneo Company, latterly 2nd Lieutenant, Essex Regiment, who served either side of the Great War in North Borneo, being killed in the service in Tambunan in 6 December 1920**

British North Borneo Company's Medal 1888-1916, silver, 1 clasp, Rundum (Mr. N. Baboneau.), impressed naming, *very fine* £2,800-3,200

Noel Blake Baboneau - or Boneo to his friends and comrades - was born at Chinsurah in Bengal on 23 December 1884, he was educated at Brighton College.

The Rundum campaign of 1915-16 consisted of a small force under Mr A. W. I. Bunbury. It started with a revolt was caused by a combination of heavy taxes, forced labour, and restriction on traditional activities like salt usage imposed by the British Company. Baboneau served as a District Officer and was active in the interior region of North Borneo, specifically around the Rundum area, trying to manage and suppress the insurrection led by local Murut warriors, notably one named Blayong. He was accompanied by Dayak police and travelled to the Sungai Solidi area and to the house of a Murut

named Siluang in attempts to track down, negotiate with, or confront the uprising leaders. A combination of Europeans, some 110 Sikhs and natives, relieved the village of Rundum which was besieged by local insurgents. The medal and clasp was issued to all participants (Spink records list a total of 98 recipients).

Baboneau returned to the U.K. at some point after the action at Rundum and originally enlisted as a Private (31633) in the Essex Regiment, however he was commissioned Second Lieutenant into the Essex Regiment on 22 November 1916. Baboneau saw active service in France and was entitled to a British War and Victory Medal Pair. After the war he returned back to North Borneo however Baboneau was murdered in Tambunan on 6 December 1920. He had been on the telephone to his office in Keningau at the time. A policeman Police Constable Lima (420) shot him and then turned the gun on himself, Lima was a Dusun of the Tuaran district of Sabah. His father J. T. Baboneau applied for his Great War medals on 9 June 1922 and these were sent to his address of Normanholt, Tower Hill, Dorking, Surrey. Baboneau left his estate of £154 1S. 8d. to his father.

"Most of the villages of which Mat Saleh had taken control were glad to see him finally defeated. He had reminded them of the bad old days when there was no safety for the weak. Chiefs of localities which had been independent now asked the Government to take them under its control. So it was that by the year 1900, apart from a few small differences, Sabah was united within the frontiers it has today. One of these exceptions was Pensiangan, which the Chartered Company Government had not then reached, although within a few years it did so. Peace reigned in all parts. In spite of this a great rising of the Muruts unexpectedly occurred in 1915. There seemed to be little reason for it, yet a large area near Pensiangan and Rundum suddenly burst into fierce rebellion. Mr. Baboneau, the District Officer, organized a gallant defence of Rundum against thousands of tribesmen, men whom he had considered to be his friends. When they failed to storm the Government station, the rebels went into a rough fortress on a near-by hillside. Soon Government reinforcements arrived, and about a hundred men went into action against this fort. It was completely destroyed, many rebels were killed and the Rundum rebellion was utterly defeated. To this day nobody really knows why it ever happened; there was a story which many Muruts believed that a Prophet wanted them all to come together in a huge cave in order to show the greatness of the Murut race; the Muruts who lived near Pensiangan did this after attacking Mr. Baboneau. The cave become a fortress and the trouble quickly grew worse. It was a great tragedy."

He is commemorated in the Brighton College Chapel.

For the Medals of his brother, please see Lot 132.

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71 Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (**Private E. Davies, S.L.I.**) *edge bruising, signs of brooch mounting to reverse, very fine* £700-900

The Hong Kong Plaque Medal is known to have been awarded to Privates Edward and Enoch Davies, Shropshire Light Infantry; sold together with copied service papers for both men.

The Whitewash Brigade

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 supressing the disease. Amongst other things, the KSLI were responsible for spraying/fumigating houses, whitewashing walls with lime and even clearing corpses out of houses. Those having their houses inspected would be given clean clothes and their own clothes would be sent to a disinfecting station. An article from the 1939 Hong Kong Press wrote that although the job of the KSLI was "gruesome", it was "not altogether unpopular with the soldiers. Military discipline of the Barrack Square had to disappear and with a generous rum ration, given with a view to warding off infection, they carried out their strange duties with the utmost cheerfulness".'

72 **The Defence of Chitral medal awarded to Sepoy Jagbir, 4th Kashmir Rifles, who was killed in the reconnaissance of 3rd March, on which occasion Surgeon Whitchurch won the Victoria Cross**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Chitral 1895 (697 Sepoy Jagbir 4th Kashmir Rifles), sold together with an original letter from the High Commission of India dated March 1963 which confirms Jagbir as being killed at Chitral, *edge nick, otherwise about very fine* £3,000-5,000

Jagbir was serving as a Sepoy in the 4th Kashmir Rifles during the Defence of Chitral, joining the reconnaissance undertaken by Captain Campbell on 3 March 1896 towards the advancing forces of Sher Afzal. The following extract is taken from Captain C. V. F. Townshend's Despatch of 26 April 1895:

'Reconnaissance, 3rd March 1895. We were now fired into on all sides, front, flank and rear, from every hamlet and wall, and it was now quite dark and impossible at a short distance to distinguish friend from foe. Captain Campbell, who had been put on a pony, notwithstanding that he was severely wounded, helped me in keeping the men together.

Crossing the polo-ground the enemy kept up a fire on us from the houses and the orchards. On reaching the serai I found 50 men of the 14th Sikhs under Lieutenant Hurley, who had come out to cover our retreat. I directed him to cover our retirement into the fort, and, restoring order among the 4th Kashmir Rifles, retired into the fort; the Sikhs covered the retreat very steadily. I took command now at the fort, as Campbell was severely wounded. Every man was sent to his station. I heard that Captain Baird had been desperately wounded away on our right flank, and that he and Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch had not come into the fort. He had been wounded in the early part of the action. About 8 p.m. Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch came in, bringing Captain Baird, who was mortally wounded. Thirteen of the 4th Kashmir Rifles had stuck by them, - Gurkhas and one or two Dogras, under Subadar Badri Nar Singh. They had a marvellous escape. They had to charge one or two walls or sangars where the enemy tried to stop them; several of the party were killed, Baird receiving another wound as he was being carried; they had to rush one sangar with the bayonets.'

The men of the 4th Kasmir Rifles were generally felt to have performed poorly during the engagement and to some extent the siege as a whole however Jagbir was clearly one of those two advanced to engage bravely alongside Campbell. The casualties in this sortie from the fort amounted to 25 killed and 30 wounded, mostly amongst the 4th Kashmir Rifles. In addition to the V.C. to Surgeon Whitchurch, the Order of Merit was awarded to 15 officers and men of the Kashmir Rifles for gallantry on that day; sold together with copied research and the original letter from the High Commission of India dated March 1963 which confirms Jagbir as being killed at Chitral.

73 **The tragic India General Service Medal awarded to Drummer H. Little, Northamptonshire Regiment, killed in action during his regiment's Last Stand at Saran Sar in November 1897 which saw Second Lieutenant MacIntire and a dozen men of the Northamptons hold their ground against overwhelming odds, in a heroic yet doomed attempt to save wounded comrades**

India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (2682 Drummer H. Little, 1st Bn. North'n. Regt.), *extremely fine* £2,000-3,000

Harry Little was born around 1870, it is unclear when he enlisted but he must have been serving for at least a year as he appears in several photos of the Regiment in India in 1896. He was present with them when after participating in the Samana expedition, the Northamptons marched with the 2nd Division of the Tirah Field Force, entering the Afridi Tirah on 31 October 1897.

On November 9th, the battalion formed part of a reconnaissance in force to the crest of the Saran Sar, under the command of Brigadier-General Westmacott. In his subsequent despatch, General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart reported:

'During the advance but few of the enemy showed themselves, but in the retirement, which began at 2 p.m., the Northamptonshire Regiment forming the rear-guard was closely pressed. Its movement from the crest into the valley, which was much delayed by the steepness of the descent and by the number of wounded men who had to be carried by their comrades, was covered by the guns, the flanks being held by the two Sikh regiments [15th & 36th]. Eventually a portion of the Northamptonshire Regiment became entangled in a deep ravine, where they were fired into at close quarters by the tribesmen. The 36th Sikhs were sent back to extricate them, but evening was coming on, and before assistance could be rendered a party consisting of an officer and 12 men was cut off and shot down. Had the battalion kept to the high ground where its flanks were protected by the two Sikh regiments, its loss would probably have been small; but unfortunately a route was chosen which offered every tactical advantage to the enemy, the result being that some of our troops became isolated, and were then attacked in overwhelming numbers.'

One of the forces which had become isolated was a detachment of a dozen men under 2nd Lieutenant MacIntire which was in an extreme position on the exposed flank of the Battalion and as such found themselves cut off. Accounts vary on how this came to pass but it is clear that they were unable to withdraw as they had with them injured men who could not be carried down from their sanger.

As such the men dug into their position and continued to fight whilst the Afridis tightened the knot around them and brought them under and increasingly heavy fire. One by One the defenders were shot down with Little listed as being killed in action by a gunshot wound, he died there at Saran Sar on Saran Sar on 9 November 1897. Immediately on hearing of the serious nature of the incident, Sir William Lockhart at once ordered a military court of enquiry into what formed one of the saddest incidents in the Tirah Expedition.

'They sold their lives dearly,' said one contemporary account, 'and, surrounded by a pitiless foe, they fought with undaunted courage to the end. When a force went out next morning the bodies of the boy officer and the whole of the party were found together. They bore testimony to the severity of the unequal struggle. Poor MacIntyre had two bullet wounds, one through the head and the other through the arm. Not a man of the little band but had one or more bullet wounds, many having been shot through the head. The bodies had been stripped, and many of them had been hacked about with swords; but feelings of relief possessed all when it was found that there had been no mutilation of the horrible character elsewhere practised by our frontier foe. It was a sad, a heart-rending spectacle.'

Sold together with a coloured print, this entitled 'The Last Stand of the "Northamptons" at Saran Sar, Nov. 9, 1897', this from the original picture by Edgar A Holloway, framed and glazed, sold also with copied research and photographs.

x74 Khedive's Sudan 1896-98, 12 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Sudan, Abu Hamed, The Atbara, Khartoum, Gedid, Sudan 1899, Jerok, Nyam Nyam, Talodi, Nyima, unnamed as issued, first five clasps with uniform rivets, the remainder differing, *suspension loose, very fine* £700-900

75 British North Borneo Company's Medal 1899-1900, bronze issue, 1 clasp, Tambunan (**177. Private Karim Buz.**) officially engraved naming, by *Spink & Son, very fine* £700-900

This Medal was awarded for an expedition led by Captain C. H. Harrington in January and February 1900 against Mat Saleh who incited the Tegas tribe against the Taiwan Dusans in the Tambunan Valley. The Company forces stormed and captured Saleh's stronghold on 1 February and Saleh was killed during the action. Spink records list 7 silver medals engraved to officers, and 116 bronze medals engraved and numbered to other ranks. Bronze medals could be exchanged for silver in 1905-06. Of the 116 named bronze medal recipients, 36 received a replacement silver medal with impressed naming. Additionally Spink records note 10 unnamed silver medals supplied in 1906 another 12 unnamed medals supplied in 1909.

76 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr W. Clarke. Wilge Fontein R.A.**), *good very fine and rare* £180-220

18 Medals were issued to this unit, of which three to men by the name of Clarke, believed to be brothers.

77 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**29 Pte. E. I Eva. Indwe D.M.T.**), *pitting and contact wear, very fine overall and rare* £180-220

British Battles & Medals lists just 19 medals to the Indwe District Mounted Troop.

x78 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**Tpr: G. Richards. Murray's Horse**), *lacquered, very fine* £240-280

This irregular corps was raised in Natal, mostly in Pietermartizburg district, during the last week in October 1899, and took the field in the Anglo-Boer War early in November, about 80 strong, under the Hon. Thomas Keir Murray, ex-Colonial Secretary of Natal, who held the rank of Commandant.

Within a week the strength had risen to 150. No military rank was held by members, they being purely civilians who had volunteered to assist, in a military capacity, the military forces in any possible way in face of the invasion of Natal by the enemy forces early in the war, their rapid advance down country, and the investment of Ladysmith. The members provided themselves with everything - horse, arms, equipment, uniforms and other necessaries at their own cost, and they served without any pay or allowances, except rations and ammunition. Their particular efficiency lay in their value as scouts, guides, interpreters and intelligence work. Many of the members had an intimate knowledge of the districts operated in, were good Zulu and Afrikaans linguists, and full of veld craft.

This force was really a commando, with an organisation, or absence of any, similar to the system of Boer commandos, but with military discipline. The first and urgent duties of the corps were that of patrolling the districts south of the Tugela River, and putting up at big a show of force as possible during the critical fortnight following the retirement of the British forces across the Tugela River, closely beset by the enemy in strength, pending the arrival of reinforcements from Cape Town and overseas, being hurried northwards to stem the tide of invasion. These duties Murray's Horse carried out with great determination and efficiency. Thereafter a portion of the force was released from their military duties, but Commandant T. K. Murray, and the bulk of the unit, now known as Murray's Scouts, remained on active service with the Natal Field Force until the relief of the beleaguered Ladysmith on 28th February 1900, when they, too, were released from military service and returned home. (*A Short History Of The Volunteer Regiments Of Natal And East Griqualand, Past and Present*, compiled by Colonel Godfrey T Hurst refers.)

79 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**H. P. Dennison, Mafeking Town Gd.**), *nearly extremely fine* £800-1,200

Herbert Purcell Dennison was born at Queenstown, Cape Colony in March 1862, the son of Henry and Mary Dennison. He appears on the roll for the Freemason's Lodge, Mafeking in 1894, a position he still held during the Defence before resigning in 1903. Dennison died at the National Hospital, Bloemfontein on 16 March 1928; sold together with copied research.

x80 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**Lieut: N. Lewin, Marshall's Horse.**), *very fine* £160-200

Besides serving in Marshall's Horse, it is understood Lewin served with the 3rd New Zealand Mounted Rifles (Rough Riders).

81 **A rare Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private F. R. Baseley, Royal Marines, who later served with the Royal Marine Brigade at Antwerp during 1914 and as a DAMS Gunner, ensuring the *Highcliffe* came out from a U-boat attack**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (F. R. Baseley, Pte. R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Barracouta), *good very fine and rare* £300-500

19 Medals & 3 clasps issued to *Barracouta*.

Frederick Richard Baseley was born at Chelsea on 21 February 1876, posted initially to the Plymouth Division he was transferred to the Chatham Division in June 1900 and embarked aboard *Barracouta* for South Africa. There he was one of only nineteen members of the crew to earn a 3-clasp medal, a rare entitlement and with his Great War service possibly even unique. Continuing to serve after the end of the war he was posted to the Royal Fleet Reserve in 1905.

Mobilised in 1914 he was posted to the Royal Marine Brigade with his service papers stating that he landed first at Dunkirk in September before arriving at Antwerp and joining the defence from 3-9 October 1914. After the evacuation of the Brigade he joined the crew of *Sutlej*, the last entry in his service papers. Notably however those same papers note that he 'Engaged in action with Enemy Submarine in DAMS Highcliffe' on 14 September 1916.

This doubtless refers to the engagement between *Highcliffe* and a U-boat which saw the German vessel attack the merchantman on the surface. The Germans had reckoned without the DAMS gunners however who opened up with such a ferocious fire that their enemy was forced back under the waves. Whilst Baseley appears to have survived the war it is unknown when he was discharged or whether he was still with *Highcliffe* when she was sunk in 1918; sold together with copied service papers and medal rolls.

Further entitled to a 1914 Star Trio.

x82 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**216 Pte T. R. Tibbetts. Queensland I.B.**), *good very fine* £250-300

Frederick Richard Tibbetts was born at the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, New South Wales, on 30 October 1880 to Janet Dykes, with no father listed on his birth registration. During his early childhood, he was referred to as Frederick Dykes. However, after his mother married James William Tibbetts in Ryde, NSW, in 1882, he took his stepfather's surname and became known as Frederick Richard Tibbetts. His stepfather James William Tibbetts was originally from Wrentham, Norfolk, Massachusetts, USA and he arrived in New South Wales on 12 July 1977 along with two brothers and he was a 25-year-old mason. He and Janet had four sons and two daughters together, making them Frederick's half-siblings, although both sisters passed away at a very young age. At some stage Tibbetts moved to Queensland, however his parents remained in New South Wales. It is believed that he lived sometime at Injune, a small town in south-west Queensland, located on the Carnarvon Highway, 92 kilometres north of Roma.

As a young man, he enlisted to fight in the South African (Boer) War and became part of the 5th Queensland Imperial Bushmen, serving as private number 216. He embarked from Brisbane in March 1901 and arrived at Port Elizabeth in April. The unit was engaged in relentless sweeping operations throughout the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony to dismantle Boer resistance. Their service was marked by fierce skirmishes, particularly at Mokari Drift in September 1901 and the Battle of Onverwacht on 4 January 1902, where a small detachment suffered 13 men killed and 15 wounded due to a Boer ambush. Major Frederick Toll led the contingent for much of the campaign, which earned a reputation for its resilience. Toward the end of his service, he was hospitalized in Charlestown, South Africa, before returning to Australia on the steamer *Aurania*. His military service qualified him for the Queen's South Africa Medal, with five clasps.

Following his return from war, he resumed civilian life in Queensland. On 15 July 1903, he married Mary Elizabeth Bell. By 1908, he was working as a tram conductor living on Rosemount Street, O'Connell Town, Brisbane. The couple had three children: Leslie Frederick (born 9 September 1905), Stanley John (born 2 December 1910), and Eunice Elizabeth. In 1911, they were recorded as living at 29 Somerset Street, Fortitude Valley, with him still employed as a tram conductor. By the 1920s, they had moved to Windsor, Brisbane, and his occupation was listed as a vanman, likely a delivery driver. On 6 August 1940, his wife Mary tragically passed away in Brisbane at the age of 57 and was buried at Toowong Cemetery. He remained active in the veteran community, attending the 40th anniversary reunion of the South African War Veterans Association in 1942.

On 27 October 1945, Frederick remarried Lillian May Mortimer, the widow of George Mortimer, who had died earlier that year on 12 April 1945. Lillian, whose maiden name was Bailes, had married George Mortimer in 1918. After their marriage, Frederick and Lillian moved to 105 Day's Road, Enoggera, Brisbane, where his occupation was listed as a carrier. They remained at this address until Frederick passed away on 15 August 1961 at the age of 80. He was cremated at Mount Thompson Memorial Gardens and Crematorium in Holland Park, Brisbane. Lillian passed away on 8 April 1971 at the age of 84 and was buried with her first husband in Lutwyche Cemetery, Brisbane.

Of note, when Lillian May Bailes was eight years old in 1894, she was indecently assaulted by Joseph Hamberston. Hamberston was found guilty and sentenced to four days' imprisonment, as well as a private whipping (20 lashes) with a leather strap. It is assumed that this whipping would have been administered by Lillian's father.

Both sons served during the Second World War. Leslie Frederick Tibbetts (QX39591) was a staff sergeant at the General Details Depot. Stanley John Tibbetts (Q256003 / 222758) served in both the army and the Royal Australian Air Force.

Two half-brothers served during the First World War. Private Stanley George Tibbetts (3094) joined the reinforcements of the Railway Units on 5 June 1918. While in a military hospital in England, he died from pneumonia on 27 October. His British War Medal, plaque, and scroll were issued to his widow.

Allan Ray Tibbetts enlisted on 13 November 1916 and was assigned service number 2889. Like his brother, he worked for the railways and joined the 6th reinforcements of the 35th Infantry Battalion. After transferring to the 4th Infantry Battalion, he was awarded the Military Medal for devotion to duty and coolness under fire during operations at Broodseinde Ridge, east of Ypres, from 3 to 6 October 1917, serving as Company Runner to Battalion Headquarters. He carried out his duties under heavy shell and machine gun fire.

Sold together with a USB stick which contains a variety of research and copied original photographs of the recipient etc.

x83 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**542. Tpr. A. A. Doudney. C.B.C.**), impressed in larger size capitals as officially done, *clasps not attached to medal but found as a block of four and a top block of two*, with a New South Wales Cyclists Touring Union badge and a Northern Suburbs B.C. badge, *very fine throughout* (3) £300-500

Albert Arthur Doudney, Lieut, Cape Colony Defence Force, late 542 Trooper NSW CBC, was born in St Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales in 1875, the son of Augustus Montague Doudney and Matilda Skerrett. He was an enthusiastic cyclist hailing from Hunters Hill in Sydney, and he participated in cycling racing during the 1890s. With the onset of the Second Boer War, which generated considerable excitement across the Colony. Doudney enlisted in the early 1900s. Trooper Albert Doudney departed from Sydney on 28 February 1900 with the NSW Citizens Bushmen's Contingent, aboard the transports *Atlantian* and *Maplemore*, as part of A Squadron, and arrived in Cape Town on 2 April. The ships then continued to Biera, where they disembarked on 12 April and made their way to Bulawayo, Rhodesia (now known as Zimbabwe).

The regiment's staff, along with A Squadron, served under the command of General Plumer and engaged in the relief of Mafeking in May. Remaining under Plumer's command, they later participated in General Baden-Powell's column during the relief of Rustenburg in July. At a certain point, Trooper Doudney was seconded to the Rhodesian Field Force, where he served with the Imperial Staff as a Bicycle Despatch Rider. His primary responsibility was to transport messages and orders between units, especially when other communication methods were unavailable or deemed unreliable, in addition to contributing to reconnaissance, scouting, and patrolling.

In a newspaper, *The Cumberland Argus and Fruit Growers Advocate* dated Wednesday 26 September 1900, page 2, The War in South Africa - A Bicycle Despatch Rider's Experiences is a letter written by Trooper Doudney about his adventures. This states:

'Trooper A. A. Doudney, of the Rhodesian Field Force (a cousin of Trooper Guy Dondney, of the N.S.W. Lancers), in a letter to his brother, dated "Mafeking, August 13th." gives the following interesting particulars of a bicycle despatch rider's experiences:

We started from Mafeking with ten guns, including pom-poms, sur force being made up of Imperial Bushmen, etc. Nothing occurred until we got the other side of Zeerust to a place called Wonderfontein.' From there I was sent back with despatches to Lord Edward Cecil at Zeerust and stayed the night in Zeerust. Next morning, Lord Cecil gave me orders to ride like the devil back to the column, as the Boers were shelling the Australian Bushmen at Elands River. When I got up, I gave my despatchers to Lord Errol and Sir Fred Carrington, and orders were given for the troops to move on at once. We rode half the night and then encamped. The next morning, I was sent ahead to find out where the enemy's snipers were camped, so I rode on ahead and captured a Kaffer, from whom I gained the required information. Soon after this some of the scouts on the right of me came up. I was sitting down eating some sardines with one of them when ping came a bullet from the Boers. Our men coming up behind, bearing the bullets pass them and seeing us on the top of the bill, opened fire on us. We didn't take any notice at first, till one bullet went between the two of us, and then we thought it was time to get. The next moment a volley of bullets whistled all around us. An officer came up, and stopped our men from firing on us, which saved our bacon. When the general and his staff came up, I went forward again with him, and presently the Boers big guns opened fire on us, and nothing could be beard but the shriek of the shells over our beads, and the bursting of the pom-poms around us. Three pom-pom shells burst right in the midst of us, and only for me falling flat on my face, I would not be writing this letter now. Presently, the order was given to retreat, as the Boers position and artillery were too strong. We retreated for ten miles, but the Boers followed us along the hills sniping away all the time, luckily, however, doing no damage, except to knock a spoke out of the wheel of my bicycle, as it was a conspicuous object, being red. We went about another ten miles, and there we camped. When we got into camp, I received orders to ride around to a Boer mill in the mountains. I only found Mrs Boer at home, and after I carried out my instructions, she gave me some supper, and I rode back to camp. But there is no rest for the wicked! And I bad to ride back to the scene of our battle, right through the enemies' pickets. I got back again all right. The guards must have been sleeping or drunk, I don't know which. When I got back to camp, I had to start again towards Zeerust, so it wasn't till 4 o'clock the next morning that I finally got to bed, dead tired. The next morning the column got on the move at about 9 o'clock, and the Boers opened on us from the hills after we had gone about half-a-mile. Colonel Gray sent back from the front for a cyclist to ride between the guns and the scouts, the most dangerous position on the field. None of the other cyclists would go, and when I came up, I took the job on myself, as I was beginning to enjoy the ping of the bullets. When I got up to the firing line I had to stand up with my machine and await orders, while the other soldiers laid down behind rocks. The bullets were now humming like hail stones, but by this time I didn't take the slightest notice of them, except sometimes stooping to look for one when it fell close in the road of my feet. Our pom-poms gradually drove the Boers out of the hills, and we went the rest of the way into Zeerust unmolested. The next morning, we left Zeerust at 9 o'clock, and shortly afterwards 1 overtook, and captured, two Boer cyclist despatch riders, and under the orders of Lord Errol, took them forward with me. They wanted to stop and see some of their friends, and say goodbye, and I wasn't bard hearted enough to refuse them, and consequently I had a good dinner in the Boer houses. The next night we arrived at Ottshoop, and I stopped that night in a Boer bouse, sleeping with my two prisoners in a room to myself, and after warning them not to give me a crack on the head in the dark, I fell sound asleep till daylight the next day. I put them on a traction engine and came safely into Mafeking nothing the worse for my first battles. The next two days we spent fighting were the most exciting ever I spent in my life, and I hope we will have tons more of it yet. It is just as well that I left A squadron of the Bushmen's, as they were all captured.'

On 25 June 1901 Trooper Doudney returned home to New South Wales by the steamer Morayshire. In *The Daily Telegraph* dated Friday 5 July 1901 page 8 he was welcomed home by the North Sydney Cyclist Club, this article states:

Mr. A. A. Doudney, who had just returned from the war was welcomed home by the North Sydney Club at a dinner on Sunday last. Mr. Doudney, who was attached to the Rhodesian Field Force as a cyclist despatch rider, covered close on ten thousand miles in the performance of his duties, and met with many adventures. Doudney must have returned to South Africa at some point towards the end of 1901, where he was appointed as a lance sergeant and subsequently commissioned as a lieutenant in the Cape Colonial Defence Forces, specifically Burge's Squadron, also referred to as L Squadron. This unit operated in conjunction with the British Army. The squadron was integrated into the 2nd Division, a British military formation during the conflict. The Cape Colony Defence Force was a local defence unit formed from the residents of the Cape Colony, making his involvement in it quite unusual.

Upon his return to Sydney for the second time, he received a fine of 5 shillings for clinging to a tramcar while it was in motion, a behaviour that was quite popular among cyclists at the North Sydney Police Court in February 1902. Additionally, he was required to pay costs amounting to 5 shillings and 6 dimes. In March 1901, he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal, and the roll indicates that eight members of the NSW Citizens Bushmen's Contingent, including Doudney, were not listed for clasps. In August 1904, these clasps were sent to Sydney, and he was presented with the clasp for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Rhodesia. Although these clasps are correctly linked, they are not attached to his medal. On 4 July 1907, he received the South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902 clasps. The South Africa 1902 clasp, verified on the roll, was awarded for his service with the Cape Colony Defence Force. This clasp was not given to members of the NSW Citizens Bushmen's Contingent. Both clasps are properly connected but remain unattached to his other clasps.

After his second return home from the war, he eventually moved to Western Australia, where he became a boundary rider in the vicinity of Burracoppin, a town situated along the Great Eastern Highway, cast of Merredin in the wheatbelt region of Western Australia. It would be reasonable to think that, as a boundary rider, he would be someone on a horse monitoring the outer boundaries of the property. However, as notified in *The Sydney Morning Herald* on Saturday 21 March 1908, page 14, Doudney inspected the fences by riding his cycle:

'A wonderful example of the durability of the modern bicycle tyre comes from Western Australia. In the course of his duties as inspector of rabbit proof fences, Mr Doudney had to cover every 10 days about 240 miles on his wheel. The roads were exceptionally bad, being for the most part sandy and stubbly. Notwithstanding these draw backs, Mr Doudney in the past 19 months is said to have ridden his machine, fitted with one pair of Persan tyres, the wonderful distance of 12,960 miles.'

Following this, he pursued a degree in dentistry and qualified in June 1911, while residing in Sydney, New South Wales. In 1914, he wed Edith Torrens at the Presbyterian Church located in Mullumbimby, a town within the Byron Shire in the Northern Rivers area of New South Wales.

He established his practice in Port Macquarie, and in October 1924, he faced a lawsuit in the Banco Jury Court brought by Zilpha Hannah Ryman, who sought £2000 in damages. She alleged that she visited the defendant's clinic for tooth extractions, but the procedure was executed so poorly that fragments of the teeth were swallowed, resulting in a severe and extended illness. Following this, she consulted a doctor in Sydney, who recommended her admission to North Shore Hospital, where she gave birth to a baby that unfortunately did not survive for long. It was also revealed that the plaintiff was afflicted with neuralgia and chronic bronchitis. After considering additional evidence, the court ultimately awarded the plaintiff £250 in damages.

In 1933, they relocated to Nimbin, New South Wales, where he operated a dental practice on Main Street. By 1943, they resided on Finch Street in Bingara, a small town situated along the Gwydir River in New South Wales, where he continued his dental practice. By the early 1950s, they had moved to 26 Broonarra Street, The Entrance, New South Wales, and records indicate they were still there in 1963. He died on 24 January 1965 and was cremated at the Northern Suburbs Memorial Gardens and Crematorium, with his ashes interred at East Terrace 3 Wall 19.

84 **The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private G. G. Steed, Royal Marines, who was present with the Bluejackets of *Doris* at Graspan when Midshipman Huddart won his C.S.C.; and latterly when the men of that ship captured their 'Paardeberg Gun'**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (8902 Pte G. C. Steed, R.M. H.M.S. Doris), suspension a little slack, *slight edge bruise, very fine and rare* £600-800

33 Medals & 7 clasps were awarded to the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. *Doris.*

George Cornelious Steed was born at St. Paul's, Canterbury, Kent on 31 October 1878, he enlisted on 26 January 1897 and was posted to the Portsmouth Division. Posted first to *Monarch* he transferred from her to *Doris* in 1898 and was still with her on the Cape of Good Hope Station the following year.

The outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War saw the deployment of Naval Brigades from most of the ships on the station to bolster the flagging regular troops in the region. *Doris* provided her share led by Captain Prothero, RN, and Captain Marchant, RM, including Steed. They joined Lord Methuen's Column advancing on Kimberley and met the Boer forces under Koos de la Rey at Belmont, driving them from the heights before continuing to advance towards the Modder River.

As they moved along the railway line they found the Boers again emplaced in defensive positions in the Hills. This time they had taken to the heights above Enslin Station, the Graspan Hills, requiring the British to again attack uphill into a storm of fire. The Naval Brigade was stationed of the British right and, led by Major Plumbe, they attacked staunchly into the teeth of Boer fire.

Plumbe was killed along with many of the senior officers whilst Prothero of *Doris* was wounded, at the head of her contingent was Midshipman Huddart who was twice wounded. In spite of his injuries he continued to lead the men of *Doris* up the hill until he was struck by a third, mortal, round and in the words of the First Lord of the Admiralty 'at last fell mortally hurt in the moment of victory'. This bravery saw him awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross and additionally made him one of the first Australians killed during the war.

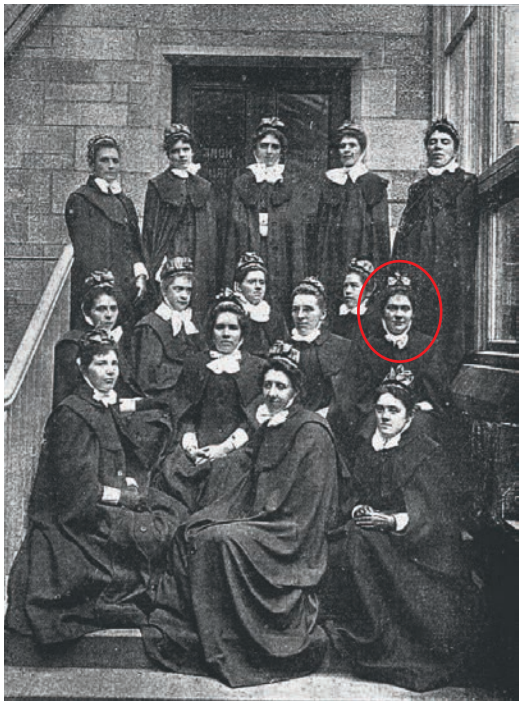
Doubtless a witness to Huddart's actions, Steed survived the battle and went on to serve at Paardeberg. During that engagement the men of *Doris'* Naval Brigade captured a Boer Pom Pom gun, dragging it some 800 miles back to their ship as a trophy. This same gun was mounted to serve as a memorial to the men of the ship's Naval Brigade who fell during the Boer War, it can still be found in Plymouth.

Steed was deployed again in South Africa during the Defence of Mussel Bay on 24 January 1901. He continued to serve for some ten years before transferring to the Royal Navy as an Officer's Steward Class II on 26 March 1909. Serving in that role for another two years he was finally discharged on 24 March 1911; sold together with copied medal rolls and service papers.

x85 Scottish National Red Cross Hospital and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association Tribute Medal 1900 (**Grace M. Girdler**), 30mm x 20mm, gold and enamel, *good very fine and rare* £1,000-1,400

Spink surface XRF tests the badge as 70% gold.

Ref. Hibbard J.7 - though it is listed as being only issued in silver.



Grace Margaret Girdler was born at Clapton, Gloucestershire in March 1869, the daughter of John and Sarah Girdler. The young Girdler was educated at Shoreditch Industrial School and was working as a Staff Nurse at the Billing Road General Infirmary, Northampton in 1891. She was working in the Glasgow Fever and Smallpox Hospital on Kennedy Street when the Anglo-Boer War began and joined the Army Nursing Service Reserve.

Having been mobilised she served with the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital and earned a Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony and Orange Free State. The bulk of those who served with this unit returned to Glasgow in 1901 where they were presented with the Tribute Medal by General Sir Archibald Hunter. Whilst relatively few examples are known to the market it appears that nurses earned gold badges, medical students (serving as 1st Class Orderlies) silver and any other staff bronze stars.

'The presentation of South African medals and commemorative badges to the members of the staff of the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital took place yesterday in the Queen's Rooms, Glasgow. General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Scotland, presented the medals,

while her Grace, the Duchess of Montrose handed over the commemorative badges, which were the gift of the Scottish Red Cross Society. The recipients included the surgeons, the nurses, and the orderlies, and they numbered 96 in all. Many of the orderlies were medical students. In the case of the half-dozen nurses, commemorative badges only were presented, the "sisters" having already received their medals from the King. The ceremony attracted a crowded audience, while many hundreds more assembled outside the hall to obtain a glimpse of the distinguished visitors who had come to honour the civilian heroes of the war.'

(*The Scotsman*, 30th October 1901 refers)

Those present for the ceremony appear to have earned the Freedom of the City of Glasgow as well whereas those who remained in South Africa did not. Girdler did not however she is noted upon the Medal as 'Remained in S. Africa in Government Service' so presumably missed the ceremony. It is unclear if Girdler returned to Britain as she does not appear on any further census forms however she died in Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand in 1950 so may very well have emigrated after the war; sold together with copied research including medal rolls and census data.

86 Cape Copper Company Medal for the Defence of Ookiep, bronze issue (**J. Fortein:**), *suspension neatly refitted, nearly very fine* £1,000-1,400

Just 547 bronze Medals were struck for the Defenders of Ookiep, who bravely held firm during the Siege at that place from 4 April-4 May 1902 and the survival rate to the present day makes this a rare award. Just under 1,000 local irregulars and a few of the 5th Battalion, Warwickshire Militia under the command of Colonel Shelton took the fight to a far superior force of Boer Commandos. It took a month for a relief force to be landed and make their way to raise the siege, for which Shelton took himself a richly-deserved D.S.O., whilst the Cape Copper Company saw fit to mark the efforts with silver (18) and bronze awards. No official ceremony is known and it is assumed the bronze Medals were distributed together with pay of the men to whom they were awarded.

Fortein appears on the published roll of the Namaqualand Town Guard (with the initial 'L') and was certainly a Hottentot, for his name was struck through on the roll, being denied a silver Queen's South Africa Medal on account of his race. Thus this bronze Medal represents his sole entitlement; sold together with a copy of Forsyth's Medal Roll.

87 **The China Medal awarded to Able Seaman G. E. Bastard, Royal Navy, a gallant Bluejacket who suffered two bullet wounds at Pietsang in June 1900 during the withdrawal of the Seymour Expedition**

China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (G. E. Bastard, A.B., H.M.S. Centurion.), *sometime cleaned otherwise, good very fine* £600-800

George Edmund Bastard was born at Landport, Hampshire on 25 September 1877 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 17 January 1895 as Boy Class II. Reaching his majority he was appointed Ordinary Seaman on 25 September 1895 whilst still serving ashore.

He saw service with *Volage* and *Alexandra* before joining *Centurion* on 12 February 1897, he was serving with her under then Captain John Jellicoe when the Boxer revolt tore through China. Admiral Seymour commanding the China Station assembled an expedition to march on Pekin and relieve the diplomatic legations there.

Bastard was one of those called upon to join the Naval Brigade, they suffered several reverses with even Captain Jellicoe suffering a wound. Bastard is listed as wounded in action on 21 June 1900 at Pietsang with 'bullet wounds to right arm & right hand'. Notably he went ashore on 2 July 1900 and was invalided from service on 8 February 1901; sold together with copied research including service records and casualty roll.

x88 *'He was too brave, if anything. He simply wanted to be at them, and at them he went. I don't know where his sword was, but he hadn't it when I saw him. But he had a rifle with fixed bayonet just like the rest of us. I saw him being wounded, but he fought on gamely till he and his party of brave fellows were cut off and surrounded.'*

A tribute by Private Reid of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to the bravery of his Commander

The 1914 Star awarded to Captain The Honourable R. Bruce, 2nd Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, Master of Burleigh, whose career saw him earn an Order of the Medjidie for his services in Sudan before he was tragically killed in action, rifle in hand at the Battle of Le Cateau

1914 Star (Capt: Hon: R. Bruce. A.&S. Highrs), *good very fine* £200-300

[Order of the Medjidie 4th Class], *London Gazette* 11 November 1913.

Robert Bruce, Master of Burleigh was born at Edinburgh, Scotland on 25 September 1880, the eldest son of Lady Katherine and Lord Alexander Bruce, 6th Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Educated at Norris Hill Preparatory and later Eton he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.

Posted to the 4th (Reserve) Battalion on 23 September 1900 he was mobilised with this unit and saw action in the Second Anglo-Boer War. As the war ground on and losses mounted good officers were needed and as such Bruce was transferred to the 1st Battalion- effectively joining the Regular Army- to replace 2nd Lieutenant McLaren who had died of exposure. It was with this unit that he was to see action in Orange Free State, Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Cape Colony, earning a 4-clasp Q.S.A. and 2-clasp K.S.A.

The end of hostilities saw him joining the 2nd Battalion in India before returning with them to post-war South Africa and being promoted Lieutenant on 11 August 1903. Bruce was seconded to the Egyptian Army in the rank of Bimbashi from 25 March 1910 whilst his official rank was advanced Lieutenant on 3 May 1910. Further promoted Captain on 25 September 1910 he took part in the expedition again the Beir and Anuak tribes in South Sudan in 1912.

Serving as Intelligence Officer with the force that accompanied the Join Commission sent to delimit the boundary between Sudan and Uganda in 1913, for which he was awarded the Order of the Medjidie. This same service saw him earn the Khedive's Sudan Medal 1910 with one clasp.

The advert of the Great War saw Bruce restored to the establishment of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders on 17 April 1914 as Supernumerary Captain. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders he entered the war in France on 10 August 1914. By all accounts he was well respected and even liked by his men, one story recounted in the *Stirling Saturday Observer* of 24 Octobers 1914 refers:

'An interesting story has reached Stirling regarding Captain Bruce (the Master of Burleigh), of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who is believed to be a prisoner in Germany. In the early stages of the war the captain's company halted one day to dispose of a somewhat scanty midday meal. the portion served to Lord Balfour's heir showed no diminution, however, and the gallant officer quickly noted the contrast between the contents of his mess-tin and those of the privates. Summoning one of the latter, Captain Bruce compared the two allowances and straightway ordered the soldier to go to the company's cook and inform him that he (the captain) was to receive the same portion as that provided for the men. This may be considered a trivial incident but is undoubtedly the sort of thing that endears the British officer to the "Tommies" who fight under him. Captain Bruce was a great favourite with his men'

The Battalion saw little fighting at Mons, being stationed on a part of the line facing broadly away from the German line of attack. However they were part of Smith-Dorrien's Division and as such were to see heavy fighting in the delaying action of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914. It was there that Bruce was to meet his end whilst rallying the wavering line of the Battalion and in the most heroic of circumstances.

A Private of the 'D' Company of Bruce's Battalion gave an account of the Battle in the *Dundee Evening Telegraph* of 14 September 1914 which sheds some light on the circumstances around his death, stating:

'Just in the thick of the fight, when the Germans were pouring into us and our Officers and men were falling rapidly, Captain Bruce, son of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, snatched up a dead man's rifle, and rushed to the firing line. I believe he is a prisoner of war. How it cheered the men to see this gallant Officer join them in the fight'

Many newspapers initially reported Bruce as a prisoner of war, not an unreasonable assumption as the last sight most had of him was leading a group of soldiers cut off from the main body of the Battalion. The tragic reality was soon reported however with the *Aberdeen Weekly Journal* of 9 October 1914 stating:

'Captain the Honorable Robert Bruce (Master of Burleigh) was killed at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914 aged 33. Initially he was listed as missing in action. It appears he was killed behind German lines during the retreat from Mons. He was the son of Sir Alexander Hugh Bruce, the 6th Lord Balfour. He fought in the South African War where he won two medals with five clasps. He also fought in the Sudan Campaign in 1912 again winning a medal and a clasp'

He is buried at Le Cateau Military Cemetery. He is further entitled to the clasp and a British War and Victory Medal Pair.; sold together with copied research and a portrait photograph.

89 **The Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque awarded in memory of Sergeant A. F. Bellringer, D.C.M., Rifle Brigade, who took his decoration for leading an attack at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March 1915**

Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Arthur Frederick Bellringer), *very fine*, in a wood and velvet frame, along with riband bar and Rifle Brigade badge (Lot) £80-120

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1915.

'For gallant leading in the attack at Neuve Chapelle on 12th March, 1915, and subsequently for his gallant conduct in collecting the wounded in front of our trenches'

Arthur Frederick Bellringer was born in Tottenham and enlisted at Woolwich on 7 November 1914, serving with the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) under the service number 662. He was awarded the D.C.M for gallantry at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March 1915 but died two months later on 18 May from wounds. The battle produced a number of individuals who were awarded the Victoria Cross, including two men from the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Corporal Cecil Noble and Company Sergeant-Major Harry Daniels. The unit these men were in was ordered to advance on the German trenches across no man's land which was covered by machine guns and strewn with barbed wire. The two men voluntarily rushed in front with cutters and attacked the wires, both receiving wounds in the process in which Noble later succumbed. Bellringer could well have observed the gallantry, and like Noble, also succumbed to his wounds. Bellringer is buried in Netley Military Cemetery, Hampshire.

90 **The General Service Medal awarded to Jenggi A. Julong, Ferret Force**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (FF/176 Jenggi A. Julong FF), *very fine* £300-500

Ferret Force was formed in mid-1948 to act in the jungle against terrorist guerrillas. Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Walker, a distinguished Burma veteran, it was composed of European civilians, British, Gurkha and Malay troops, backed up by Chinese liaison officers, and Dyak and Iban trackers from Sarawak all led by former Officers from the Special Operation Executive's Force 136.

Each group would be split into four sections, commanded overall by a European who knew the area well and, more often than not, had a fund of invaluable local knowledge, sometimes even of jungle lore. Each group had four teams of twelve soldiers and one civilian (a Chinese interpreter). Dayaks (head-hunting tribesmen) flown from Borneo also enhanced the unit's tracking capabilities. In case support was needed, each group could rely on conventional Quick Reaction Forces (QRFs) with Gurkha battalions being a favourite.

During its short period of existence, Ferret Force discovered twelve permanent guerrilla camps and proved what even a scratch force could achieve. The success of Ferret Force, albeit brief, demonstrated that the most effective military operations were by small units of platoons, sections and even sub-sections undertaking deep-penetration patrols into the jungle. It paved the way for other units who would take on the terrorists on their own ground. Many members of the Force later joined the S.A.S. in Malaya.

Several awards for gallantry were made to the Force, including the M.M. to Sergeant Kambersing Rai, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles (sold in these Rooms in November 2021 - Hammer Price £7,000). Major Richards, seconded to the 7th Gurkhas, gave insight in *The Kukri - Journal of the Brigade of Gurkhas* regarding their operations during Operation 'Rugger':

'An area of approximately 200 square miles, largely hill jungle, was to be our playground and initially, no other troops were to operate in this area....We slipped into the jungle before first light and, avoiding paths, moved east, until a suitable base was found.'

The Force were to begin their operation by destroying enemy camps and disrupting their lines of supply and communication. After some 14 days of being drained by leeches and harassed the enemy, including a number of costly engagements, Phase 2 was to begin after returning to the Rear HQ. A larger attack on the squatter bandit camp in the 23rd Mile Village area. Sweeping in, the Ferret Force, with support from the Seaforths and the 2nd Gurkhas, several bandits were killed in the first forays, whilst the remainder of those in the village were checked, with the help of the interpreters. By nightfall some 80 bandits had been shaken down and arrested. The village was burnt, much to the pleasure of the local Planters and workers, who knew that it was the centre for local Communist activity. Ferret Force were moved out to Port Dickson some days later and disbanded. So closed this chapter on the Malaya campaign. It was the fine work of the Ferret Force, Jenggi A. Julong included, and the lessons learnt, that surely led to the re-forming of the Special Air Service.

91 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, B. & M. Clearance Mediterranean (**P/J. 936729 D. G. Best. Ord. R.N.**), *contact marks, minor official correction to number, good very fine* £1,600-2,000

Only 60 clasps were issued to members of the Royal Navy, with qualifying service being a minimum of six months' active involvement in bomb and mine clearance. The majority of this work centred around Malta and, in particular, the main harbour of Valetta, where large quantities of bombs were recovered from a number of merchant vessels that had been sunk by air attack during the Second World War.

92 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**L/Wren P L Hammond W132902V WRNS**), *very fine and scarce* £180-220

A very small number of Women's Royal Naval Service personnel served in Northern Ireland during 'Op Banner'. In 1978, seven members of the WRNS were deployed to Northern Ireland, following a rigorous selection process where 200 applied, to support 47 Commando, Royal Marines, during their tour from May-November 1978. Their role, and those of their Women's Royal Army Corps colleagues, included working on intelligence duties and in undercover operations, acting as 'girlfriends' to undercover male counterparts on observation work.

93 General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (**RM27360 S. A. Canton Mne RM**), sold together with its box of issue and copied slip of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £300-500

During Operation Haven, No. 3 Commando Brigade established a Security Zone in Northern Iraq & Southern Turkey for Kurdish refugees. It is likely that Canton was serving as a Royal Marine Commando with this unit although the area of eligibility for the clasp did extend to territorial waters in the region.

94 **The South Atlantic Medal awarded to Airtrooper M. J. Price, Army Air Corps, a member of No. 656 Squadron who was wounded by enemy shrapnel during the attack on *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Tristram* on 6 June 1982**

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24520114 Airtpr M J Price AAC), mounted as worn, *very fine* £700-900

M. J. Price served as a member of No. 656 Squadron, Army Air Corps.

On 8 June 1982 five Argentine Skyhawks attacked the *Sir Galahad* and the *Sir Tristram* in Port Pleasant. During those attacks Price was wounded by shrapnel, whist serving in the Command Post Vehicle.

No.656 Squadron operated 12 Scout and 15 Gazelle helicopters in the South Atlantic campaign. The unit suffered only two casualties for the campaign: Major M. Forge and Staff Sergeant J. I. Baker who were killed by a missile strike on 6 June 1982, a 'friendly fire' strike from *Cardiff*. It appears that Price was the only casualty as a result of enemy action.

Sold with copied research and an article in the *Journal of the OMRS* confirming the casualty details.

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Sold by Order of the Family

95 **The early Indian campaign pair attributed to Major-General Sir John Horsford K.C.B., an officer of the East India Company's army who spent an astonishing 45 years in India, supposedly never taking a single day of leave during that time**

Seringapatam 1799 (Captain J. Horsford Bengal Artillery), silver, 45mm, naming engraved in upright capitals, affixed with a silver post and straight-bar suspension; Army of India 1799-1826, long-hyphen reverse, 4 *unofficial* clasps, Allighur, Delhi, Laswarree, Agra (Colonel J. Horsford. Bengal Artillery), contemporarily engraved naming in upright capitals, *a few minor contact marks to both, generally about very fine* (2) £500-700

John Horsford was born in east London and received a thorough education at the Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, where he was a fellow from 1768 - 1771, but left without taking a degree. In 1772, supposedly to avoid entering the church and without his father's knowledge, he enlisted (as a private soldier and using an assume name, John Rover) with the East India Company's forces, Having arrived safely in India Horsford, alias Rover, spent his first six years in the country in the ranks of the Bengal Artillery. Accordingly his 'big break' came one day when he was copying out some papers for the Commanding Officer, Colonel Pearse, and pointed out an error in a Greek quotation. Pearse, surprised that an Other Rank would know such a thing, discovered Horsford's true identity and had him promoted to Cadet!

Promoted to First Lieutenant within only eight months and Captain in November 1786, he commanded a company of the Bengal Artillery detached to Madras during the Second Mysore War in 1790-91 and then saw much further action at the Siege of Bangalore, the Battle of Arakere and at both the First and Second sieges of Seringapatam. Advanced to Major on 6 August 1801, he commanded the artillery in Lord Lake's army during the campaigns of 1803-05, including at the battles of Alighur and Delhi; the siege of Agra; capture of Deig; and the siege of Bhurtpore. Clearly an extremely competent officer, Horsford was further promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 May 1804 and next directed all the artillery at the Siege of Komanur in 1807; the following year he succeeded to command of the whole Bengal artillery. Further well-deserved promotions were swift to follow - Colonel in July 1810 and Major-General on 4 June 1811.

Appointed to a well-deserved K.C.B. on 7 April 1815 (*London Gazette*, 8 April 1815, No. 17001 refers) his last active military operation was command of the artillery at the Siege of Hathras over February - March 1817; returning to Cawnpore at the successful conclusion of the action, Horsford died there only a few days later, on 20 April, at the age of 66. His demise was keenly-felt by many, as a subsequent obituary makes clear:

At Cawnpore, died, on Sunday, the 20th April, in the 65th year of his ages, Major General Sir John Horsford, K.C.B. commanding 1st division field army, and Colonel of the 3d battalion of Artillery. The State has in him lost a most able and upright servant - the army one of its most distinguished officers, the Honourable Order of the Bath a member worthy of its distinction. He served nearly 39 years with his regiment as an officer, and was much employed on field service during the eight years he commanded the Bengal Artillery. His attention to its interests was chiefly exemplified in improving the situation of the soldier, European and Native, in all the several branches of that extensive and widely dispersed corps. After a service of 45 years, in various parts of India, spent in constant and unwearied devotion to his duty, never even in sickness having enjoyed the indulgence of one day's furlough or leave of absence from his professional labours, this eminent officer, whose sound constitution, hardened by temperance, had long contended with an extraordinary complication of disease, ended a long life of useful services at Hattras. A man of stern principle, sound judgment, extensive knowledge, and independent spirit, his memory will be respected be all who knew him, and his loss long regretted by those who were his selected friends'. (*Commercial Chronicle (London)*, 1 November 1817, p. 1 refers).

Horsford never married, but did have a long-term relationship with an Indian lady called Saheb Juan and together they had several children. He appears to have been a kindly, almost doting, father and very strong supporter of Indian culture and traditions: in both 1797 and 1800 he published two books of poetry (entitled '*A Collection of Poems, Written in the East Indies*' and '*Poems in Three Parts*' respectively) and excerpts include lines such as: 'I love your India and your India me!', additionally titling one of his poems: '*Ode to My Infant Daughter, Eliza Howrah*'. Many of his children apparently made good and successful marriages, including Ann who married a fellow officer of the Bengal Artillery.

By family repute, though Horsford died decades before the authorisation of the Army of India Medal, upon notification of its' institution his descendants made a special application and called in several favours to achieve a successful result, which Medal is offered here. For the Medal of his son-in-law, Lieutenant T. B. Bingley (for whom a similar application was apparently made), see Lot 32. Sold together with a small quantity of copied research.

96 Pair: **Quartermaster Joseph Goodfellow, 26th Regiment, late 14th Regiment**

Army of India 1799-1826, short hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (Qr. Mr. Serjt. J. Goodfellow, 14th Foot); China 1842 (J. Goodfellow Qr. Mastr. 26th Regiment Foot.), *very fine* (2) £1,500-2,000

Joseph Goodfellow was born at Leicester on 16 December 1792 and enlisted into the 14th Regiment on 14 May 1811. He was swiftly promoted to Corporal in August 1811 and then to Sergeant in January 1813. At this time, Goodfellow was serving in Bengal, where he stayed for a staggering 28 years, from August 1812 - March 1840. While posted out there he was promoted Colour Sergeant in February 1822 and then Quartermaster Sergeant in August 1824. While out there he met and married Treachy Sinny and they married in Cawnpore in April 1816 and had seven children together. While out in India, Goodfellow served on a number of campaigns, including the Nepal Campaign 1814-15 where very few members of the regiment claimed or received the Nepaul Clasp for the Army of India Medal. In February 1817 he then served at the Fort of Hattrass, the Pindaree and Mahratta War of 1817-18 and the capture of the town and fortress of Bhurtpore in January 1826, commanded by Major General Reynell. The regiment lost 2 officers and 31 men in the battle, with 7 Officers and 99 men wounded. A total of 265 men in the 14th Regiment received the Army of India Medal with clasp.

In March 1840, Goodfellow was then posted to China where he served for the following three years. Serving in the China War between 1840-42 with the 26th Regiment, he saw action at the capture of Chusan in July 1840, the assault on Canton in 1841, and a number of operations in 1942 including actions at Ningpo, Choke, Cheepoo, Woosung and Shanghai, Chin Kiang Foo and operations before Nankin. He departed China in February 1843, deployed back to Bengal for five months in 1843 and later retired on half pay in March 1848.

x97 Pair: **Serjeant J. Gray, 79th Regiment of Foot**

Waterloo 1815 (Serj. John Gray, 1st Batt. 79th Reg. Foot.), fitted with replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension; 79th Foot Order of Merit 1819, 1st Class, silver, for 12 Years service, reverse with Scottish infantry sword hilt, unnamed, fitted with silver clip and hoop suspension, *heavy contact wear, overall very fine* (2) £1,400-1,800

Three men of the name **John Gray** served in the 79th during the Napoleonic wars, all three saw action in Copenhagen, the Low Countries and the Iberian Peninsula before finally going into action at Waterloo. All three were wounded at some stage of these campaigns with one suffering a serious injury at the Battle of Quatre Bras.

x98 Pair: **Lieutenant-Commander T. C. Meheux, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (T. C. Meheux, Lieut R.N.); St. Jean D'Acre 1840, silver issue, fitted with elaborate fastener and straight bar suspension, both additionally fitted with mounting pins for wear, *very fine* (2) £800-1,200

Thomas Charles Meheux was born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Hampshire in 1801, the son of Archibald Bryan Meheux and Mary Ann Joyce. He passed his examination into the Royal Navy in 1826 and obtained his commission as a Lieutenant in April 1836. On 7 December 1832, he married Wilmot Mary Filmer, and together they had three daughters.

In 1840, Meheux served as a Lieutenant on *Carysfort*, a sixth-rate frigate commanded by Captain H. B. Martin, during operations on the coast of Syria. The ship played a pivotal role in the British-led intervention against Egyptian forces during the Oriental Crisis. On September 11, *Carysfort* spearheaded the campaign's first major action at Djebel (Gebail), landing 220 Marines and 150 mountaineers to seize the fortress. Throughout September, the ship continued operations along the coast, including the capture of Batroun and a boat attack on the castle at Tortosa alongside *Zebra*. These actions culminated on November 3 with the decisive bombardment and capture of Acre, where Carysfort joined the southern squadron to force the Egyptian garrison's retreat. After the cessation of hostilities in December, the crew received parliamentary grants and the Turkish St. Jean d'Acre Medal.

By 1851, the family was living at Fareham Place, Charles the Martyr, Sutton on Plym, Plymouth, Devon, with his wife, daughters, and a servant. In April 1855, their middle daughter, Wilmot Mary Meheux, died at the age of 16. Thomas Meheux passed away three years later at Whitegate, Cork, Ireland, on 21 July 1858. His wife, Wilmot, died at the age of 85 on 10 December 1891.

His brother Lieutenant Archibald Bryan Meheux (1797-1877) entered the Navy on 26 Oct 1811, passed his examination in 1818, and was made Lieutenant 28 Feb 1825 and served on the Jamaica station. It is believed he reached the rank of commander.

His son, Thomas George Shelton Meheux (1831-1904), reached the rank of Colonel with the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He was awarded a Baltic Medal as a 1st Lieutenant on board *Neptune*.

His son 233279 Leading Seaman George Thomas Shelton Meheux (1861-1914) served during the First World War in the Royal Navy and was issued with a trio. He was killed as a direct result of enemy action on 15 October 1914 onboard *Hawke*, and his name is on the Chatham Naval Memorial. His next of kin was his mother Alice Amelia Robinson.

Another son, Archibald Thomas Meheux (1852-1936) served as a First Mate with the Merchant Navy.
A Royal Marine Captain, acting as field officer Richard Williams Meheux (1809-1868), was awarded a Crimean Medal while serving on board *Trafalgar*.

Sold together with minor photocopied research.

99 Four: **Private A. Nicholson, 12th (Prince of Wales's) Royal Lancers**

South Africa 1834-53 (A. Nicholson. 12th Lancers.); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Pte A. Nicholson. 12th Lancs), engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Central India (A, Nicholson, 12th Lancers); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, fitted with replacement Crimea style suspension, *very fine* (4) £600-800

Andrew Nicholson was born in Maidstone, Kent and enlisted into the 12th Lancers on 15 July 1846. He is confirmed on the Crimea, South Africa and Indian Mutiny medal rolls respectively. In 1851 the 12th Lancers moved to Cape Colony to fight in the Eighth Frontier War. They then served during the Crimean War, reinforcing the Light Brigade in 1855 after its infamous charge at Balaklava the previous year. Two years later they then were posted to India in order to assist the suppression of the Mutiny, remaining there until 1860. Nicholson died on the return from India aboard H.M.S. *Trafalgar* on 26 April 1860.

Sold with copied research.

100 Three: **General A. Fraser, Bengal Engineers, Adjutant of the Sappers during the famous Siege of Mooltan for which he was commended, most notably for overseeing the mines which preceded the final attack, he went on to serve in Tonghoo during the 2nd Anglo-Burmese War where he was 'mentioned' in the despatch of Brigadier General Steel**

Perhaps most famous for his service in the field of civil engineering which saw him construct many of the public building in Rangoon Fraser was most feted for his work on the construction of the Alguada Reef Lighthouse which saw him appointed a C.B.

Late in life he fathered the future Admiral Bruce Fraser, famous for his sinking of the Battleship *Scharnhorst*

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846 (Lieutt. A. Fraser Engineers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Lieutt. & Adjt. A. Fraser Sappers & Miners); India General Service 1854-94, 1 clasp, Pegu (Lieut. A. Fraser Engineers) the naming officially re-engraved in running script to all, in line with a report that his original medals were lost at sea and the set replaced at the expense of the Calcutta Mint, *contact marks and toned, otherwise very fine* (3) £600-800

Ex-Tim Ash Collection, December 2012.

[C.B.] *London Gazette* 21 March 1866.

Alexander Fraser was born at Prestbury, Gloucestershire, on 8 May 1824, the son of James and Helen Fraser. It was doubtless his father's own service with the Honourable East India Company's Maritime Service which led the young Fraser into the employ of John Company. Joining the Addiscombe Military Seminary he was awarded the Sword of Merit upon passing out in 1843 and matriculating to the Chatham School of Engineering.

Joining the Bengal Engineers in 1843 he was in action just two years later in the First Anglo-Sikh War. During that time he was twice employed in constructing the bridges of boats at the Khoonda Ghat and Nuggur Ghat which allowed the Army passage over the Sobraon. Appointed Adjutant of the Sappers and Miners under Captain Siddons he served with him before Mooltan and received high praise in his despatch after the Siege which states:

'Custom justifies me in naming my Adjutant, Lieutenant Fraser, as having rendered me the most important assistance in carrying on all the details of the Corps during the Siege, his services were always available when required in the trenches, and he superintended the loading, tamping and during of the mines on the night of the attack.'

(*London Gazette* 3 May 1849 refers)

Fraser is noted as taking part in the capture of the Fort and Garrison of Cheniote as well as seeing service at Goojerat. After the war he undertook work for the Department of Public Works, where he received the tanks of the Officer commanding the Sappers and Pioneers for his work as Adjutant. It was not long however before his military skills were called upon again and he joined the Army of Burma under General Godwin.

Posted to Brigadier General Steel's Martaban Column, advancing on Tongoo he was 'mentioned' in the despatch which covered the conclusion of that expedition, which states:

'Lieutenant A. Fraser of the Bengal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer, has been indefatigable in his exertions, both in the higher professional duties of an Engineer and at the head of a Company of Madras Sappers and Miners who have maintained their well earned name in overcoming the many difficulties of the route of march.'

(*London Gazette* 29 April 1853 refers.)

Returning to Rangoon after the end of the fighting Fraser was ordered to design a new layout for the New Military Cantonments and after some time could claim to have been responsible for most of the public buildings in the city. For his work there he was thanked by the Governor and a positing as Officiating Garrison Engineer to Fort William.

It was whilst there that he was first to become associated with the construction of the Alguada Reef Lighthouse in 1856. The task was a monumental one and took many years, finally being completed on 23 April 1865, the *Report of the Operations on Lighthouses* during the season 1864-65 quotes Fraser on its completion stating:

'On the night of 23rd April the light was first shown, and will, I hope, be continued for ages to come. There is no doubt but that it is a splendid light. On the 26th I ran down south to take observations on it.'

The next year he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, being further honoured his Colonelcy in 1874. Appointed to act as Chief Engineer to the Public Works Department in the North West Provinces from 1873 - 1879. He was universally loved for his sterling qualities of mind and heart, his unassuming manners, and retiring disposition. For forty years he served his country well, and was known in Burma as the 'Star of India', for the numerous lighthouses erected under his direction on the Burmese and Indian coasts. General Fraser occupied himself in later years with Indian Railways, being Chairman of H.H. the Nizam's and also Rohilkund and Kumaon Railways.

After the failure of his marriage after many years, Fraser took up with Charlotte Monica Smith in 1883, and out of wedlock had two sons, Cecil born 25 July 1886, and Bruce Austin born 5 February 1888. Bruce Alexander was destined to become Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape, who sank the German battle cruiser Scharnhorst in December 1943, and later signed the instrument of Japan's surrender for Britain, on 2 September 1945. Alexander Fraser died at Rochford, Essex, on 11 June 1898.

Sold together with a comprehensive file of research including a copy of the article by Tim Ash published in the *O.M.R.S. Journal* for December 2008, a copy of *Fraser of North Cape* by Richard Humble and a portrait photograph as well as a copy of the *Report of the Operations on Lighthouses during the Season 1854-65.*

101 **The campaign group of three to Officiating Assistant Adjutant General H. M. Garstin, Commanding Officer of the 42nd Regiment of Goorkha Light Infantry from 1861-65, late 36th Native Infantry, who was severely wounded at the action of Sadulapur during the Punjab Campaign and who died in service at Murree on 27 July 1867**

Sutlej 1845-46, Aliwal reverse, no clasp (Lieutt H M Garstin. 36th N. I.); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Gojerat, Chilianwala (Lieutt H. M. Garstin. 36th N. I.); Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Delhi (Major H. M. Garstin, 36th N,I. late D, A, Q, M, G,), mounted as worn, *the first two renamed, very fine* (3) £400-600

Henry Murray Garstin was born at Meerut on 17 November 1826 and entered the Bengal Army in 1842, joining the 36th Native Infantry at Dinapore the following May. In the spring of 1845, Garstin went with the Regiment to Delhi and in the November he marched to Ambala. In January 1846, in consequence of the Sikh invasion, he moved with the Regiment to Ludhiana and shared in the Battle of Aliwal (Medal).

Thence proceeding with the Regiment to Jullunder, the following March he accompanied it to the foot of the hills on escort duty with the Governor-General, eventually returning to Ambala in April 1846. Adjutant to the Right Wing in November 1847, be was temporarily detached to Reh-ki-Pattan. During the Punjab campaign, Garstin shared in the of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur - in which he was severely wounded - the Battle of Chilianwala (on the day after which he was appointed acting Adjutant), and the Battle of Gujerat (Medal and 2 clasps).

In April 1849 he was again appointed to officiate as Adjutant, a position made permanent in June 1849. Towards the close of the same year he marched with the regiment to Meerut, where the crops (destined for Jullundur) was detained on escort duty with the Commander-in Chief. In January 1857, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the Regiment, being made Officiating Assistant Adjutant Quartermaster General of the Meerut Division on 4 March. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in May 1857, he was attached to Army Head-Quarters as a Deputy Quartermaster General, and moving forward with the Delhi Field Force, he was, in that capacity, present at the action of Badli-ki-Serai, at the seizure of the Ridge, throughout the siege and capture of Delhi, and subsequently in the operations in the Gurgaon and Rewari districts (Medal and clasp, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet).

Re-appointed to the Meerut Division in November 1857, he was appointed Commandant of the Arakan Battalion and joined this Corps at Akyab in April 1858, when he was appointed Commandant of the Arakan Battalion. In its command from April 1858-April 1861, he was appointed Commandant of the 1st Assam Light Infantry (styled shortly afterwards the 46th, and later in the same year, the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry). He held command of the 42nd Native Infantry until April 1865, when he went home on furlough.

Returned to India in December 1866, Garstin was made Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Peshawar Division and died at Murree on 27 July 1867.

102 **The campaign pair awarded to Lieutenant-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Royal Engineers, who was shot above the ankle during the attack on the Residency during the Indian Mutiny, and who later served as Chief Engineer at Oudh**

Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (Lieut. W. A. Crommelin. Engineers.); Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Major W. A. Crommelin, C.B. Chief Engr Oudh.), *light contact marks, very fine* (2) £700-900

[C.B.] *London Gazette* 27 July 1858.

William Arden Crommelin was born on 21 May 1823 and was the son of Charles B. Crommelin and was of French Flanders descent. He entered the East India Company Military Seminary at Addiscombe, Surrey in February 1840 and left on 10 December 1841 as First Engineer of his term with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He arrived in Calcutta in November 1843 and became Assistant Garrison Engineer at Fort William.

The Anglo-Sikh Wars

In 1844 he was transferred to Hazareebagh. After the Battle of Ferozeshah he was called upon to join the Army of the Sutlej and arrived just after Sobraon, and was sent to join the Engineers engaged at Kunderghat, in front of Ferozepore, in preparing to pass over the army; and then had to prepare

two bridges of boats at Nagarghat, nine miles up, for the return of the troops. In March 1846, he became one of the two Executive Engineers of the new province of Jullunder, and commenced the provision for cover for troops at three cantonments, when he was called upon to proceed with the expedition to Kote Kangra. Crommelin went as Brigade-Major.

The difficulty was to get the 18-pounders up a distance of forty miles from the exit to the Beas into the plains up to Kangra. This was done in a week, but a very hard week's work.

The only practicable plan for such hurried work was to follow in the main the bed of the river which came down the Kangra, and the river was crossed probably fifty times. The Sikh Sirdars were at first inclined to resist, but when they saw a couple of large elephants slowly and majestically pulling an 18-pounder tandem fashion, with a third pushing behind, they were amazed, but said not a word.

When the last gun had reached the plateau, they returned to the fort, and an hour later the white flag was raised. Crommelin was now appointed Garrison Engineer at Lahore. In the following year the second Sikh War began with the troubles at Mooltan. Crommelin was diligent with the preparations, and made two boat bridges across the Sutlej and Ravee. He served throughout the campaign in Northern Punjab, and was present at the action of Ramnuggur on the Chenab, and afterwards with Sir. J. Thackwell in the flank movement by which the Chenab was crossed twenty miles above Ramnuggur, while the Chief remained there facing the enemy, and at the action of Sadoolapoore. He was present at Chilianwalah, and also at the crowning victory of Gujerat, on which occasion he served in immediate attendance on the Chief Engineer, Sir John Cheape.

After the battle he was sent in charge of a pontoon train to follow Sir Walter Gilbert in his pursuit of the defeated Sikhs, when he made a bridge over the Jhelum and one over the Indus. In fact, during this campaign he bridges all the great rivers of the Punjab. After the war he was Chief Engineer at Peshawur, but in 1850 went home on furlough, not returning until 1853, when he became Civil Engineer of the Peshawar district. While there he designed a great suspension bridge over the Indus; but it was never taken up in execution, being superseded for the time by the tunnel project.

Indian Mutiny

In 1854 Crommelin was attached as Assistant to Colonel Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), then Chief Engineer of the Punjab. He was promoted to Captain on 15 April 1856 and was transferred to the Public Works Office in Calcutta as a Deputy Consulting Engineer, and held that post when the Mutiny broke out. Crommelin was ordered to join Havelock, and arrived at Cawnpore on 25 July 1857. When Havelock, after his first advance, decided on returning to Cawnpore with his sick to get reinforcements, Crommelin strengthened the position at Mangalwara, six miles from the river, so that Havelock might remain there until the bridge was ready. On 12 August 1857 the Battle of Bussarat Gunge was fought, and at its close Crommelin returned to the river to make final arrangements; on the 13 everything was ready, and in less than a day the passage was successfully accomplished.

On the 15 August followed the fight at Bithoor. Havelock remained at Cawnpore until 15 September, when Outram arrived. During the previous month Crommelin had made frequent reconnaissances and had completed arrangements for crossing the river again. The force now marched on Lucknow, and on the 25 September they marched into that place. In the final rush up to the Residency, where our troops suffered so severely, Crommelin was struck by a bullet just above the right ankle, a second nearly cut his scabbard in two, and a third mortally wounded his horse. When he was obliged to give up active work, both Outram and Napier insisted that he was to retain the Chief Engineership of their force. His wound gave him a great deal of trouble, and after five weeks' incessant work hospital gangrene set in so rapidly, that at one time he feared he must lose his leg. The mining operations which formed such a remarkable part of the defence had been initiated by Captain Fulton in the earlier part of the siege, and were developed in an extraordinary manner under Crommelin's command, so as to cover the greatly extended position occupied after the first relief.

After the effectual relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell and the arrival of the force at Cawnpore, when he had regained his health to a certain extent, he offered his services for active duty in the field, but Sir Colin thought his lameness incapacitated him for further active duty at that time. Strange to say, Havelock in his Despatches omitted to mention the work, or the name of the Engineer Officer who had rendered him such eminent and essential services. But the gallant Outram did not fail to notice the omission, and on 25 September 1858, wrote to Crommelin that he had written officially to Army Headquarters on the subject. Outram remarked: 'These operations were certainly most remarkable efforts of engineering skill, accomplished under great personal exposure and exertion on the part of the Engineer and his corps.' Lord Canning thus wrote to the Court of Directors:

'Your Honourable Court will observe that while the first passage of general Havelock's force in July last occupied nearly a week, the same force, owing to the admirable arrangements made by Captain Commelin, crossed in about five hours.

The bridge by which the third passage was effected in September was carried across the Ganges when within three feet of its highest level. Considering the means and force by which it was completed, and that in face of an enemy in full possession of the opposite bank, it was one of the most remarkable operations of the kind that military history can show.

'Yet amid all the comments that have been made in England on that remarkable campaign, and the praise that has been bestowed upon the leaders, the fact that the expedition involved three passages of the Ganges in full flood, or nearly so, would seem altogether to have escaped notice.'

During the second period of the defence of Lucknow, viz. from September 25 to December 18, the Engineers were reinforced by the officers who had accompanied Outram and Havelock. These were Captain Crommelin, who, on arrival within the Residency, assumed the functions of Chief Engineer, previously held by Lieutenant Anderson, Lieutenants Hutchinson, Russell, and Limond. Captain Commelin had been wounded on the day of entry, and while incapacitated for duty, Colonel R. Napier, Bengal Engineers, who was Military Secretary to Outram, undertook the duties of Chief Engineer in his place. Captain Oakes, Lieutenants Chalmers and Hall, acted as Assistant Engineers. The defence during the second period continued to be principally confined to mining and countermining operations. General Outram writes thus on the subject in his Despatch dated 25 November 1858:-

'I am aware of no parallel to our System of mines in modern war. Twenty-one shafts, aggregating 200 feet in depth, and 3291 feet of gallery have been executed. The enemy advanced twenty mines against the palaces and outposts; of these they exploded three, which cost us loss of life, and two which did no injury; seven have been blown in, and out of seven others the enemy have been driven, and their galleries taken possession of by our miners, results of which the Engineer Department may well be proud.'

Captain Crommelin, in his report dated 12 November, gives the following account of his proceedings:- 'We found soil to be generally light and sandy; still the greater portion of the galleries were run without casing.... I may here mention as an extraordinary fact, that two galleries were run respectively to lengths of 298 and 192 feet, without the aid of air tubes. In the latter the lights burnt well; but in the former the men were obliged to work in the dark, and were somewhat (though not greatly) affected by the foulness of the air... The utility of the galleries has proved most marked...On eight different occasions the enemy were heard mining towards our position. We waited patiently until their mines broke into our gallery. We then fired on them through the opening, wounding several, and in every instance we captured their galleries and tools, and then destroyed the former without using any powder. On the two other occasions, when the enemy were heard approaching, we commenced running out short branches through our own galleries, in order to lodge a charge for blowing in those of the enemy. Their miners, in both enclosures, abandoned their galleries. Our success so alarmed the enemy that they have latterly been afraid to approach near our position, and have twice exploded charges at ridiculously long distances from the works that they intended to destroy; indeed, nearer to their own buildings than to ours. I may add that since we commenced our listening galleries the enemy have failed to do us any injury with their mines, and our exposed front has remained perfectly secure.'

In 1858 Crommelin was appointed Chief Engineer of Oude, when he had to provide barrack accommodation at six cantonments. He held the post of Chief Engineer of Oude until 1864, when he was specially selected to supervise and superintend a general scheme for the provision of barracks, under the title of Inspector General of Military Works. On the retirement of General Dickens in 1877, he became Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. In 1878 he had a very severe illness and in January 1879 his resignation was accepted in a gratifying letter which gracefully acknowledged his valuable services; first, as a Military Engineer in the Punjab, and in the Mutiny of 1857; and secondly, as Chief Engineer in Oude, and afterwards as Inspector-General of Military Works, and as Secretary to Government. Crommelin was awarded a pension for his distinguished services in 1875. On his return to England he lived in Putney, South West London and died on 30 October 1887.

x103 Pair: **Captain of the After Guard J. Pratt, Royal Navy**

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R. wide suspender (J. Pratt. Capt Aftr Gd H.M.S. Archer 22 Yrs), *very fine* (2) £700-900

James Pratt was born at Leigh, Essex on 22 December 1818. From records he appears to have entered the Merchant Service in 1832, although the records are hard to read, it appears he served on board *Rose*, *Betsen* and *Fortitude* until 24 November 1838 when he enlisted with the Royal Navy. He was assigned to *Castor* which had been launched on 2 May 1832. On 27 August 1834 she collided with the Revenue Cutter *Cameleon* off South Foreland, Dover, sinking *Cameleon* with the loss of most of its crew. This incident led to the Court Martial of the officers and crew of *Castor* on 6 September 1834 in Plymouth, the officers were acquitted but the lieutenant of the watch was dismissed from the service.

In 1840, Pratt took part in the Second Syrian War, and the *Castor* took part in the bombardment of St Jean d'Acre on 3 November. For this action he was awarded both the Naval General Service Medal 1793-1840 with clasp Syria and the bronze St Jean d'Acre Medal.

On 14 August 1841 he transferred to *Thunderer* while stationed at Gibraltar, this ship also took part in the bombardment of St Jean d'Acre. On 1 October they departed Gibraltar for England, arriving eighteen days later. Pratt remained on this ship until 8 November 1847 when he was shown as invalided, but no reason for this injury or sickness in recorded. He next appears on *Southampton* on 21 July 1848 a 60-gun fourth-rate ship of the line, was involved in several key activities. She was stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, serving as the flagship for Rear-Admiral Barrington Reynolds, who was tasked with suppressing the slave trade on the west coast of Africa. The ship also carried mail from Devonport to the Cape of Good Hope, she also underwent repairs in Sheerness and Woolwich during this period. On 1 September 1850 he received 2 Good Conduct Badges, and on 20 February 1852 he was assigned to *Polyphemus* and served on the west coast of Africa until 23 September 1854.

His next assignment was *Harrier*, a Cruiser-class screw sloop, which took part in the Crimean War as part of the naval force in the Baltic Sea for which he qualified for the Baltic Medal, he also received his three good conduct badge while serving aboard this ship. Following this he briefly served onboard *Victory* between 5 August - 9 September 1858, this ship was in dry dock at Portsmouth. On 10 September he transferred to *Archer* which was newly commissioned in May of that year. The ship was assigned to the African station, for anti-slavery patrols, and as Captain of the After Guard he was awarded his Navy Long Service Good Conduct Medal on 2 October 1861 while stationed at Point Padron River, Congo, West Coast of Africa. This service was notoriously unhealthy, with tropical diseases taking a heavy toll of British seamen. *Archer* returned to home waters and Pratt's last day recorded was 24 June 1862, after which it is assumed that he retired.

104 Three: **Private J. Lahey, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Pte J. Lahey. 6th Dr Gs.), engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1256 Jas Lahey 6th Dragoons); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, fitted with replacement ring suspension, *very fine* (3) £700-900

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, 19 May 1965, Lot 359.

James Lahey was born at Donaghmore, Co. Cork, Ireland in 1834 and was a domestic servant before he attested for the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 2 November 1853. He served with the 6th Dragoons as part of the Heavy Brigade in the Crimea and was present at the Battles of Balaclava and Inkermann and the actions before Sebastopol. He re-engaged at India for a further 12 years' service on 2 November 1865 and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal on 22 February 1872 and this was sent to Sandhurst on 10 August 1872. Lahey served until 19 January 1875 when he was time expired. He intended to live at Camberley (Cambridge Town), Surrey. Noted in the book by Roy Dutton as probably rode in the charge.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava:

The Regiment was deployed to the Crimea in April 1854 but during the voyage the regiment's transport ship *Europa* sank with the loss of the commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby Moore, and 17 of his men. Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dalrymple White took over command of the regiment and led it in action at the Battle of Balaclava in October 1854.

The first assault line consisted of the Scots Greys and one squadron of the Inniskillings, a total of less than 250 sabres. Only when the RSMs declared themselves happy with the alignment did Scarlett order his bugler to sound the 'Charge'. The idea of a charge conjures up images of the Light Brigade dashing forward at speed but Dragoons were larger men with much heavier equipment so their charge was more of a trot. Floundering at obstacles such as ditches or coppices they headed towards the massed ranks of Russian cavalry, pressing on inexorably at a mere 8 miles an hour. Slow they may have been but the effect of these heavy cavalrymen slamming into the much lighter Russian cavalry stunned their enemy.

A letter from a captain of the Inniskillings illustrates the melee which followed:

Forward-dash-bang-clank, and there we were in the midst of such smoke, cheer, and clatter, as never before stunned a mortal's ear, it was glorious! Down, one by one, aye, two by two fell the thick skulled and over-numerous Cossacks....Down too alas! fell many a hero with a warm Celtic heart, and more than one fell screaming loud for victory. I could not pause. It was all push, wheel, frenzy, strike and down, down, down they went. Twice I was unhorsed, and more than once I had to grip my sword tighter, the blood of foes streaming down over the hilt, and running up my very sleeve... now we were lost in their ranks - now in little bands battling - now in good order together, now in and out."

In the words of Colonel Paget of the Light Brigade "It was a mighty affair, and considering the difficulties under which the Heavy Brigade laboured, and the disparity of numbers, a feat of arms which, if it ever had its equal, was certainly never surpassed in the annals of cavalry warfare, and the importance of which in its results can never be known.

105 **The Crimean War Medaille Militaire group of four awarded to Colour Sergeant John Coughlan, 57th Regiment of Foot, who rescued a captured French officer from two Russian officers, both of whom he killed**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (No. 1569 Colr. Serjt. John Coughlan 57th Regt.), regimentally impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1569. Cr. Serjt. John Coughlan, 57th Foot); Medaille Militaire, silver, gilt and enamel, badly chipped; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (1569 Colr. Segr. John Coughlan, 57th Regiment), sold together with the original award document for the Medaille Militaire, *nearly very fine* (4) £2,400-2,800

Medaille Militaire awarded as per the original award document, dated 20 August 1856.

John Coughlan was born at Killenaule, County Tipperary, and was attested for the 57th Foot at Kilkenny on 24 February 1841. Advanced Corporal in January 1847 and Sergeant in October 1848 it was in that rank that he served during the Crimean War.

He was to see heavy action there, being present for the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, the latter notably seeing the Regiment suffer losses of over 80 men. Around this time he was tried by a regimental court martial in January 1855 and sentenced to be reduced, this was remitted almost immediately with no consequent loss of rank or time. After this Coughlan was also present for the assault on the Reden on 18 June 1855.

Promoted Colour-Sergeant in August 1855 Coughlan remained in that rank until his discharge at Cork on 15 March 1862, having completed 21 years service. During this time he served abroad 8 years 5 months, in the East Indies 3 years 9 months, Corfu 1 year 6 months, the Crimea 1 year 8 months, and at Malta 1 years 6 months.

He appears on the 1881 census as a Drill Sergeant in the Rifle Volunteers living at St. Lukes, Cannock. A newspaper obituary adds further colour to his life, stating:

'In the death of Colour-Sergeant John Coughlan the county has lost another of its Crimean heroes and Cannock an old and interesting inhabitant. He died on Thursday week, at Bridgetown, where he had resided for a few years, in the 74th year of his age. At one time he was a familiar form in Cannock and district and he had many friends. He was admired and respected for the valiant part he took in the memorable war and also in the Indian Mutiny [no trace on medal roll, regiment not present], and when he retired from the service he was in possession of the Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol clasps and a French gold medal for bravery and valour, conferred on him by direction of the Emperor Napoleon for rescuing a French officer who had fallen into the hands of two Russian

officers, both of whom Coughlan killed, and carried the officer back to the trenches. Some years ago the Sergeant was drill instructor to the local volunteers. He then went to live at Hednesford, leaving the Walsall-road, Cannock. In after life he returned to Cannock and again lived in the Walsall-road, from where he removed to his last home in Bridgetown.'

Sold together with copied research including census data, service papers and original material comprising a contemporary cutting from a local newspaper, original award document for Medaille Militaire, dated 20 August 1856, this much repaired, two sergeant's stripes and bullion crown.

106 **The notable Crimean War pair awarded to Colonel W. B. Ainslie, C.B., 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) Regiment of Foot, who led the main body of the famed 'Thin Red Line'**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Lt. Col. Wm B Ainslie 93rd Highlanders), engraved in upright capitals; Turkish Crimea 1855, fitted with replacement ring suspension, unnamed as issued, mounted on attractive silver suspension bar by *T. B. Bailey, Cheltenham, good very fine*. The reverse of the riband with an old label stating 'Donation 1005 22, 1923. Cincinnati Art Museum D [Deaccessioned?]' (2) £1,400-1,800

[C.B.] *London Gazette* 10 July 1855.

[Turkish Order of Medjidie] *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

William Bernard Ainslie was born at Futtigur, India on 17 August 1812. Made Cornet on 28 September 1830, he was promoted to Lieutenant on 24 November 1835, Captain on 30 September 1837, Major on 1 October 1850 and to Lieutenant-Colonel on 21 October 1853.

Further details of his most famous day, and perhaps that of the entire unit are extracted from the *Regimental Record and History of the Services of the Sutherland Highlanders*, which states:

'The Battle of Balaklava - On the morning of the 25 October 1854 at about 7 a.m. a large force of the enemy debouched from the direction of the Tchernaya and Baidar Valleys and attacked with a large body of skirmishers and artillery, the Turkish Redoubts. The British force around Balaklava, which had been as usual under arms since before daylight, consisted of about 800 Marines (under Col. Hurdle) and 2 Companies of the 93rd Highlanders under Major Gordon.

The main body of the 93rd Highlanders under Lt. Col Ainslie was drawn up in line on a small hill in front of their encampment, which covered the approach to Balaklava from the Plain. On the left of the 93rd Highlanders was drawn up a small party of about 100 Invalids from different Regts that had been collected at Balaklava for the purpose of being embarked on board of ship. These Invalids were under Lt.Col. Daveney. On their left and on the right of the 93rd, stood on each flank of the line, a Battalion of Turks in column. Nearly half a mile to the left front of infantry stood the British Heavy Cavalry in Column.

The Battle commenced by the Russians concentrating a severe fire of Artillery upon No 1 (the most Eastern and afterwards known as Canny-Robert's) Redoubt, from which after a short resistance, the Turks were dislodged and the redoubt containing three guns was captured by the enemy. In obedience to orders previously received: 'to fall back upon the main body of the Regt should any disaster befall the Turks'

Major Gordon with his 2 Companies of the 93rd at once descended the heights and proceeded to join Lt. Col Ainslie in the plain and at a distance of about 2 miles. The capture of No.1 redoubt was speedily followed by that of No.'s 2 and 3 with the guns they contained. The Russians commenced a severe fire on the flying Turks. The 93rd Highlanders, having been joined by its 2 companies form the heights under Major Gordon, was now directed, together with the Invalids and Turks, to advance, covered by the Light Company of the 93rd in skirmishing order, the whole bringing forward the left shoulder.

The enemy then opened fire upon the Regt with round shot and shell, from the Redoubts and heights from which they had just driven the Turks. Our small force was then ordered by Sir Colin Campbell to retire some yards and until under cover of the hillock (afterwards known as Highlander Hill, Dunrobin Hill, or, Sutherland Hill) in our rear. Here the force remained for a short time lying down under the fire of the enemy's Artillery. Presently a large body of the enemy's cavalry appeared on the opposite side of the plain, at about 1,000 yards in our front. The order was then given to the Regiment which was still in line, to advance to the summit of the hillock.

The Turkish Battalions at sight of the cavalry immediately commenced dissolving, their Officers being the first to disappear. Sir Colin rode down the line and said 'There is no retreat from here men; you must die where you stand'. (I heard this myself. I commanded No 6 Company 93rd that day. FB). This was responded by a cheerful 'Aye, aye, Sir Colin, we'll do that'.

The order was then given to commence firing. The enemy's cavalry having commenced to advance against our line at a quick and ever increasing pace. The few Turks remaining on our flanks, after firing a confused volley retired in disorder (bolted) but the well sustained file firing of the 93rd and Invalids checked the advance of the Russian cavalry. These before coming into contact with our line (and within 200 paces of our front wheeled off to their left and retired in some confusion. Their confusion was increased by some well directed shots fired into their midst by Lt. Wolf R.A. who was in command of 2 heavy guns in position, at the right rear of the 93rd Highlanders Camp (In retreating through the 93rd Camp some Turks attempted to pillage the tents, but were prevented by the determination shewn by Mrs Smith, a stalwart Scottish Matron, the wife of a Private in the Regt Mrs Smith, afterwards known as the 'Kakava Schmidt' was, to the merriment of all, seen holding on to a burly Turk, vociferating at him, and belabouring him with all her might.

Almost simultaneous with, but a little before the attack of the Russian cavalry upon the 93rd, a similar body of the enemy's cavalry advanced against the British Heavy Dragoons on our left front. These met their assailants in the right gallant style. (The red coats of our troops were seen dashing through the charge was witnessed by the 93rd and was responded to by a hearty cheer along their line. Hardly however had the cheers died away when there appeared the column of Russian cavalry advancing to attack us.'

Ainslie was awarded a C.B. along with an Order of Medjidie, 4th Class together with a Sardinian War Medal for his Crimea Service. He was promoted to full Colonel on 28 November 1854. Ainslie retired to live in Edinburgh and eventually died on 31 October 1887 and is buried in St Mary's, Huddington, Worcestershire.

His full size C.B. and miniature awards were sold at auction some years ago.

107 **The campaign group of four awarded to Lieutenant-General G. T. Field, Royal Artillery who was 'mentioned' and additionally honoured by both the French and Turkish for the Crimean War**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Captn G. T. Field. Rl. Arty.), engraved in upright capitals; France, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast Badge, gold silver and enamel; Turkey, Order of Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued *enamel chipping and loss, very fine* (4) £600-800

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 2 November 1855.

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

Turkish Order of Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

George Thomas Field was born on 17 March 1824 and became a Gentleman Cadet on 10 February 1840. Made 2nd Lieutenant on 11 January 1843 and Lieutenant on 30 October 1843, he saw service in Jamaica from June 1844-April 1846. Returned home, Field served from April-December 1851 in Canada before the outbreak of the Crimean War.

Promoted Captain, he shared in the siege and fall of Sebastopol and in the expedition in Kertch. Field was subsequently promoted to Brevet-Major on 20 December 1854. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Crimea between December 1855-June 1856 and then was Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Woolwich. Field was appointed Acting Governor of the General Hospital at Woolwich from 1863-65 and during this time was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 7 April 1864. He became Second Commandant and Inspector at the Royal Military Academy Woolwich on 7 April 1869 and then made Superintendent Royal Carriage Department between 1871-76 and during this time was promoted Colonel on 21 June 1873. Field was appointed Colonel Commanding the Royal Artillery of the Northern District serving between 1877-81 and during this time was promoted to Major-General on 26 November 1880. Field was placed on the retired list on 16 December 1885 and given the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General. He originally retired to York but died after an illness at Canterbury, Kent on 30 August 1889.

x108 *'Give him an army, and he will conquer the world.'*

Major-General Sir Fenwick Williams, the Defender of Kars, speaking of Captain, later General Charles Arbuthnot

The superb campaign group of five awarded to General C. G. Arbuthnot, G.C.B., Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Bt Major C. G. Arbuthnot. R.A.), naming officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell*; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Brigr. Gen. C. G. Arbuthnot. R.A.); India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (Lt. Genl Sir C. G. Arbuthnot. Rl Arty.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, (Bt. C. G. Arbuthnot. R.A.) the first with an attractive silver clasp, *light contact wear, overall good very fine* (5) £3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:
Spink July 1933- when sold together with a G.C.B. set, likely added to complete his entitlement and since removed.
Spink April 1996, when sold without the G.C.B. set.

Note the recipient's Will published in the *Morning Post* states that '… the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Bath, presented to him by the Queen on his investiture, and he directed that the [G.C.B.] Order and Badge should immediately after his death be returned to the Register'

[G.C.B.] *London Gazette* 26 May 1894.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 2 November 1855, 4 May 1880 2 September 1887.

Charles George Arbuthnot was born at Killaloe, Ireland on 19 May 1824, the son of Margaret and Bishop Alexander Arbuthnot of Killaloe. Educated Rugby, where he excelled on the football pitch despite his small stature, a memoir published in the *Minutes of Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution* notes:

'Mr Tom Hughes (author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays") told Sir Alex Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles' elder brother, that he well membered little Arbuthnot extracting the foot-ball from the densest scrimmages, and running with it until overhauled by some bigger boy. He was so small when he went to the Academy that under the present regulations he would have been rejected.'

Fortunately for Arbuthnot- and indeed the Royal Artillery as an institution- he was accepted to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich in February 1841. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Artillery on 17 June 1843 he was posted to Malta in 1844. There Arbuthnot was promoted Lieutenant on 4 February 1845 before moving on to Halifax Canada and Barbados. Whilst serving in the Americas he was promoted Second Captain on 4 April 1851 and First Captain on 8 March 1855.

Posted from Barbados to the Crimea Arbuthnot entered the war before Sebastopol in May 1885, joining No. 4 Battery, 6th Battalion. He received a bullet to the leg there whilst commanding a battery at the Quarries on 17 June, in the 4th Bombardment of Sebastopol. The remarkable circumstances around his wounded are outline in the *Minutes of Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution* which states:

''It appears that, wishing to look at something in the front, he had stood upon a gun, thereby exposing himself to the fire of some Russian Rifles. While upon the gun, a letter was handed to him. He stood and read; the Rifles continued to fire; at last he was hit, but went on reading until he fell from the gun into the orderly's arms.'

When Arbuthnot's Second Captain arrived to draw lots over who would lead a spiking party against the Russian guns, one amongst their party remarked that this wound would surely disqualify the gallant First Captain. His response was equal parts courageous and indignant: 'If I win I'll be there, even should I go on a gunner's back!'.

This incident certainly did not dissuade him from danger however and he was wounded again serving during the 5th Bombardment on 26 August 1885. He was mentioned in the despatch of Lieutenant Colonel St. George written on 12 September 1885, which states:

'Among those whose gallant conduct has been perhaps most conspicuous, I beg leave to mention the names of Major Strange (who has served in the Siege from the opening of the, trenches to the last hour of the attack), of Captain Arbuthnot (who has been twice severely wounded), of Captain Philip Dickson (who has served throughout the Siege), of Captains Broughton, Hastings, Clifford, and Williams; and of Lieutenants Ward, Rideout, and C. O. Brown; all of whom have displayed a coolness and zeal which cannot be overlooked.'

For his bravery he was appointed a Brevet Major and appointed a 5th Class member of the Order of the Medjidie. After the conclusion of the war Arbuthnot was appointed to command 'K' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery from 1857-1864. Having finished this appointment he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 18 December 1864. Returning to Barbados he married Jane Clarke, the daughter of William Clarke MD in 1868.

Arbuthnot was posted to India for the first time in 1868 to command a Brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, being appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in May 1872. Leaving the post in 1872, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general in 1873 with a promotion to Colonel the next year on 1 July 1874.

Appointed Inspector general of artillery in India on 1 October 1877 he served there until the outbreak of the Anglo Afghan War. Arbuthnot appointed Brigadier General with the Kandahar Field Force while commanding the artillery for the force. When hostilities recommenced in late 1879 he was appointed to the 2nd Brigade of the Khyber Division, responsible for keeping communications open between General Roberts' forces and India.

They saw near constant action being called upon to fend off harassing attacks as well as launching punitive expeditions in their own right. The Brigade was first deployed in an expedition against the Vazir Khugians, later transferring to the Hisarak District. Finally he oversaw operations in the Lughman Valley, the *Minutes of Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution* again provides remarkable insights into Arbuthnot's character during this time, stating:

'During a retirement, for instance, a flanking party on a height got hotly engaged and an officer was shot. The Brigadier-General was not satisfied until he scaled the height to the very summit, under a brisk fire, in order "to see for himself" how matters were going. Again, in the expedition to punish the Lughmanis, the rapid and dangerous river Kabul had to be crossed on inflated bullock hides a work that took a whole day in the full heat of the Afghan June. When the object of the expedition was accomplished and the troops began to recross the river on the rafts, the Lughmanis opened fire upon them. What happened may be told in the words of a War correspondent, Mr. Shadbolt, Barrister-at-Law ("Afghan Campaigns", historical division, 89-90):-all the troops had been got across "with the exception of sixty or seventy men and the picquets were withdrawn. Just as they were about to embark, however, the position they had hitherto held was suddenly occupied by the Lughmanis, who opened a heavy fire upon them. During the next half hour the situation of the detached party was a critical one; but General Arbuthnot eventually succeeded, by the exercise of admirable coolness and fertility of resource, in getting them across without mishap, the Brigadier himself being the last to quit the shore".'

His bravery during these operations again saw him 'mentioned' for his work and advanced to the K.C.B. in May 1881. Returning to Britain Arbuthnot was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general of artillery from 1 September 1880. Promoted Major-General on 16 July 1881 he continued to serve in this role until 31 August 1883 before being appointed Inspector General of Artillery on 1 September 1883. His final appointment in Britian was as President of the Ordnance committee on 1 May 1885.

Returning to India in 1885 Arbuthnot was appointed to command Bombay Army on 16 February. Transferring to the Madras Army on 9 December being advanced Lieutenant-general the next year on 1 April 1886.

Succeeding General Lord Roberts in Burma in 1887, Arbuthnot was given responsibility for pacifying the country in the wake of the Third Anglo-Burmese War. This conflict was drawn out and bloody, involving a series of punitive expeditions in both Burma and the Chin Hills, the Adjutant General of India's Despatch to the Indian Government in 1887 awards Arbuthnot his final mention.

It was for the final campaign in the Burma that Arbuthnot found himself bestowing Britain's greatest honour upon one of his officers. When Surgeon Le Quesene was awarded the Victoria Cross for treating wounded officers under fire at the village of Tartan, Upper Burma it fell to Arbuthnot as his commander to present it. This he did at Rangoon on 19 January 1890 before joining General Gordon for the Chin Hills expedition, his final major campaign in Burma.

Advanced General on 31 July 1890 he continued to command Madras Army until retiring on 19 May 1891. In his retirement his close association to the Royal Artillery remained when he was appointed Colonel-commandant on 13 August 1893. Elevated to a G.C.B. on 26 May 1894 Arbuthnot died at home in Richmond, Surrey on 13 April 1899.

He was survived by his wife and children including his son Alexander George Arbuthnot, also a member of the Royal Artillery who won the D.S.O. in 1915 and the Serbian Order of the Karageorge in 1917; sold together with an impressive archive of copied research and photographs.

x109 Pair: **Chief Officer H. Lock, H.M. Coastguard late Royal Navy**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Hy Lock. A.B. "Winchester"); China 1857-60, no clasp, unnamed as issued *light contact marks and mild edge bruising to both otherwise very fine* (2) £400-500

Henry Lock (or Locke) was born in Longparish, Hampshire and was the son of Thomas Locke and Mary Ann Brackstone. At the age of 14, under the alias John Lock he was appointed a Boy 2nd Class on 1 January 1845 in the Royal Navy, stating he was born on 4 August 1830. Some records however record his birth year as 1833, which would make him closer to 12 when he enlisted and he was assigned to *Espiegle*.

The *Espiegle* reached the Straits of Banca after a four-month voyage, attempting to find shipwrecked crews at Kerguelen's Island. Serving in the East Indies Station under Captain Thomas Pickering Thompson it took part in the post war action at Canton China. This operation which took place on 2 - 3 April 1847 and was in response to Chinese attacks on British subjects near Canton after the war had officially ended with the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. In August 1847 the *Espiegle* was commanded by Commander F. A. Campbell and they performed anti-slavery duties near Cuba, showing its service in protecting British interests and suppressing the slave trade.

After returning to England in February 1849, the young Lock was paid off, however he re-joined *Tweed* a 28-gun, sixth-rate frigate. This ship was commanded by Commander Francis John Russell and actively served on the South-East Coast of America station. Between 6 - 10 February 1849, *Tweed* rendered salvage services to the British merchant brig *Jane* in the River Plate, for which the officers and company were later awarded and paid salvage money. He was advanced to a Boy 1st Class on 5 July, and they were heavily involved in anti-slavery duties and served within that context enforcing the British ban on the transatlantic slave trade by intercepting slave ships. In July 1850 they detained the Portuguese vessel *Velha de Dia* which was a slave trade vessel, this was dangerous work but a crucial part of Britain's policy to suppress the trade globally. Lock was promoted to an ordinary seaman on 26 August 1850.

On 1 April 1852, Lock joined *Winchester* as an able seaman declaring his real name was Henry Lock. The *Winchester* was a 52-gun fourth rate sailing frigate, serving as the flagship for the Royal Navy's East Indies and China Station she participated in the Second Anglo-Burmese War and the Second Opium War. The ship was commanded by Captain G. G. Loch and was involved in the Second Anglo-Burmese War, operating along the Irrawaddy River, where Captain Loch was mortally wounded during an attack on Donabew in February 1853.

Command was then passed to Captain J. C. Fitzgerald, and they continued operations on the East Indies and China Station. In May 1854, Captain T. Wilson took command, and the vessel became the flagship of Rear-Admiral J. Stirling. In this role, the ship was involved in operations related to the Second Anglo-Chinese War (Second Opium War). Throughout this deployment, the crew of *Winchester* faced regional tensions, and a memorial was later erected in Hong Kong by the officers and crew to remember shipmates who died from various causes, including being killed in action or drowning. For these actions Lock was awarded the Indian General Service 1854-95 Medal with clasp Pegu and the Second China 1857-60 Medal.

On 15 May 1857, Lock transferred to the Coastguard, his conduct while with the Royal Navy was consistently rated as very good, he had also married a lady by the name of Jane sometime during this year at Maldon, Essex. He was posted to the Bradwell Coastguard Station in Essex as a boatman. On 1 March 1867 he was appointed a chief boatman, and on the 1 April, he was stationed onboard *Pembroke*, which was a Coastguard base ship. His next appointment was to *Penelope* on 30 August 1869, which was a Coastguard and drill ship for the Naval Reserve at Harwich, Essex.

On 27 April he was appointed a chief officer 2nd class at Cornhill, Westcliffe briefly before being posted at the Bacton Coastguard station in Norfolk where he dealt with smuggling, focusing on coastal surveillance. It appears he stayed at this station and was appointed chief officer on 1 August 1875, and he retired on 17 October 1883 after 32 years and 223 days service. He died on 21 December 1900 at 140 Victoria Road, Romford, Essex.

Sold together with photocopied service papers.

110 Pair: **Sergeant B. Park, 78th (Highland Light Infantry) Highlanders**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (Corpl B. Park, 78th Highlanders); Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow (Serjt B. Park, 78th Highlanders), *light contact marks, very fine* (2) £800-1,200

Boswell Park was born at Glasgow and was a labourer before he enlisted at Chatham, Kent on 2 December 1850. He embarked at Gravesend on 21 August 1851 on the *Earl Hardwick* to join the Service Companies of the regiment. On 2 January 1852 he joined a detachment of the regiment at Bombay, India and in January of the following year joined the rest of his regiment. From 1 April 1853 he served with the regiment and was stationed at Poona and during this time was promoted to Corporal on 18 January 1854. The regiment left Poona in April 1857 and Park saw service at Mohmand, Persia, at sea and Benares (now Varanasi). The Muster roll for July - August 1857 shows him serving at Lucknow. Park was promoted to Sergeant on 8 September 1857 and the Muster roll for October - December 1857 has him based at Alum Bagh near Lucknow. By early 1859 he was based at Camp Mhow and embarked for Home on 18 May 1859 landing on home soil on 11 September 1859. Park was then stationed at Fort George in Scotland, however he was absent without leave on 4 November 1859, was found later the same day and was placed in solitary confinement between 4-7 November 1859. He was subsequently tried on 8 November 1859 and reduced to the rank of Private and was put on furlough between 22 December 1859 - 31 January 1860. The regiment moved to Edinburgh Castle on 24 January 1860 and Park was on detachment in February and March 1860. He was on further detachment at Greenlaw in parts throughout 1860 and into 1861 and during this time he was restored Good Conduct Pay at 1d per day from 9 November 1860. He was discharged at Edinburgh on 7 December 1860. He appears in various street entries after leaving the army and lived at 98 Burnside Street, Glasgow working as a marble cutter.

The 78th returned to India in May 1857 to help supress the Indian Rebellion. Under the command of General Sir James Outram the Regiment took part in the recapture of Cawnpore in July 1857 and then in the relief and defence of Lucknow.

Outram and the 78th recaptured Cawnpore on 15 September 1857 where they met with a scene marked by horror and death. From Cawnpore Outram commissioned General Sir Henry Havelock to command the Lucknow relief force, which numbered 3,179 men composed of six British and one Sikh battalions, with three artillery batteries and 168 volunteer cavalry.

Their advance towards Lucknow continued on 18 September. The rebels did not make any serious stand in the open country, even failing to destroy some of the vital bridges. On the 23rd September Havelock's force drove the rebels from the Alambagh, four miles south of the Residency at Lucknow. Leaving the baggage with a small force in the Alambagh, the main force began the final advance to Lucknow on 25 September 1857.

The advance met heavy resistance while trying to cross the Charbagh Canal but eventually succeeded with some difficulty. Then then turned to their right and followed the west bank of the canal. The 78th Highlanders took a wrong turning, but were able to capture a rebel battery fighting the force reached the Machchhi Bhawan by nightfall. Outram proposed to halt and reach the defenders of the Residency by tunnelling and mining throughout the intervening buildings. However, Havelock insisted on an immediate advance as he feared the defenders of the Residency were so weakened they might be overwhelmed by a last-minute rebel attack. The advance was made through heavily defended narrow lanes which left the troops vulnerable. Brigadier General James George Smith Neill was one of many killed by rebel musket fire in the approach. The garrison at Lucknow was finally reached after 90 days of siege on 25 September 1857. The relief force campaign had resulted in losses of 535 men out of 2,000, many occurring in the last rush.

It was obvious Havelock's depleted force was not strong enough to break the siege but could only provide further defence of the garrison until more help arrived. The 78th Highlanders bravely defended the Residency for a further 53 days of siege until they were relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The regiment had won eight Victoria Crosses in the campaign and were hailed as the 'saviour of British India' and feted for their conduct at Lucknow. General Havelock was knighted and promoted for his force's efforts but did not have long to enjoy his new titles, gravely ill with dysentery he died on 24 November 1857.

Sold with assorted photocopied research.

111 Pair: **Private J. Smith, 78th (Highland Light Infantry) Highlanders, who died of wounds on 3 November 1857**

India General Service 1854-56, 1 clasp, Persia (J. Smith, 78th Highlanders); Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (J. Smith, 78th Highlanders), *very fine* (2) £600-800

John Smith had the service number 3042 and died of wounds on 3 November 1857 while his Regiment was engaged in the Defence of Lucknow.

The roll shows another John Smith with the service number 2092 who was entitled to an Indian Mutiny medal with the clasp Lucknow, both men served in Persia prior to the Indian Mutiny.

112 Pair: **Major-General A. Mackenzie, Commissary Department, late Bengal Native Infantry, who was 'mentioned' during the Looshai Expedition**

India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, North West Frontier, Bhootan, Looshai (Lieut. A. McKenzie, Sub Asst. Comy. Genl.), top two clasps loose upon riband; Indian Mutiny 1857-58, no clasp (Capt. Alexr. MacKenzie, Commt. Dept.), *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* (2) £800-1,200

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 June 1872.

Alexander MacKenzie was born in Madras, India, on 15 April 1831. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant with the 9th Bengal Native Infantry on 12 June 1847, he remained with the regiment until January 1853 when he was appointed Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 41st Regiment N.I. In December 1853 he was appointed Lieutenant and returned to the 9th Bengal N.I. and served in the Peshawar Frontier Force under Colonel Sydney Cotton in the expedition against the Michnee and Mommund tribes in August 1854.

Mackenzie was appointed to the Commissariat Department on probation on 21 January and was made permanent as Sub Assistant Commissary General in April 1854. During the Indian Mutiny, MacKenzie served at Peshawar from January 1857. There British troops under Brigadier-General Cotton cracked down upon mutineers harshly, hanging a dozen and blowing another forty from guns, despite the severity of the British reaction there was no mutiny amongst the garrison. Mackenzie left Peshawar in December 1858.

Promoted to Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps in February 1861, he was present in the Bhootan Campaign. Serving under Brigadier-General Dunsford and Colonel Tytler with the Left Column. After the campaign ended MacKenzie was promoted to Major in June 1867 and appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary General in October 1868.

His final campaign in India was the Looshai Expedition for which he was the Principal Commissary Officer present forming the Right Column. MacKenzie was again mentioned in despatches for this service. Leaving India in August 1872, he was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1872, Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1873, Colonel in December 1877 and Major-General in September 1879. MacKenzie retired from the Army in 1880.

A previous auction listing states MacKenzie was 'mentioned' for his services in Bhootan, however no *London Gazette* entry has been found to confirm this.

113 **A good North West Frontier campaign pair awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Chaldecott, 21st Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), late 1st Punjab Cavalry, who won 'mentions' in the Waziristan operations of 1894-95 and 1901-02, the former for 'his coolness and personal bravery' in action**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (Captain A. W. Chaldecott, 1st Punjab Cavy.); India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2 (Captn. A. W. Chaldecott, 1st Pjb. Cavy.), *edge bruising, contact marks and a little polished, nearly very fine* (2) £700-900

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 June 1895, 8 August 1902.

Algernon Winn Chaldecott was born in Kirkee, India, in January 1864, the son of Captain M. A. Chaldecott, R.H.A., and was educated at Wellington College and the R.M.A. Sandhurst. Originally commissioned in the Royal Artillery, he transferred to the Indian Army in October 1887, and was appointed a Squadron Officer in the 1st Punjab Cavalry in February of the following year. Advanced to Captain and Squadron Commander in July 1894, he was present in the Waziristan operations a few months late, being mentioned in despatches 'for the example he set his men by his coolness and personal bravery' in the action at Wana on 3 November 1894 (*G.G.O. No. 268* of 1895 refers).

Next witnessing active service in the operations on the Punjab Frontier in 1897-98, when he was present in the action at Tochi, he was advanced to Major and appointed to the Staff of General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., in July 1901, in which capacity he saw further action back in Waziristan, gaining a second "mention" for his efficient signalling work (*G.G.O. No. 611* of 1902 refers).

Having then transferred to the 21st Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse) in January 1905, Chaldecott served as the regiment's 2nd-in-Command up until his retirement as a Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1913. He died at Guildford, Surrey, in February 1930; sold together with copied research.

114 Pair: **Captain W. Bolton, Indian Medical Service**

China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Capt. William Bolton I.M.S.), engraved in sloping script; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Lt. W. Bolton. I.M.S.', *minor contact wear, very fine overall* £600-800

Ex-David D. Ingle collection.

x115 Pair: **Ward Room Officer's Servant F. W. Daniell, Royal Navy**

Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (F. W. Daniell. W.R.O.Svt. H.M.S. "Euphrates"); Khedive's Star 1882, mounted for display, *very fine* (2) £200-240

Frederick William Daniell was born at Portsea, Hampshire on 7 September 1863 and was the son of Michael John Daniells and Mary Jane Smith. He enlisted into the Royal Navy on 28 September 1881 and was appointed a Domestic 3rd Class and was assigned to *Crocodile*. This was a transport ship, and in December it carried the 2nd Derbyshire Regiment from Portsmouth to Gibraltar. On 12 July, he transferred to *Euphrates*, which was the sister ship of the *Crocodile*. Re-commissioned at Portsmouth on July 12, 1882 the same day the Bombardment of Alexandria concluded, the ship immediately began transporting British infantry and specialized engineer units to Egypt to suppress the Urabi Revolt. A notable incident occurred on December 19, 1883, when the vessel ran aground off Gibraltar, though she was successfully refloated the following day. For this service, he qualified for the Egypt medal without clasp inscribed to him as a Wardroom Officer's Servant. For the remainder of 1884 he briefly served aboard *Crocodile* and *Canada*. He transferred to *Serapis*, which ferried reinforcements to Egypt to support General Wolseley's Gordon Relief Expedition. He was now a Domestic 2nd Class, and he continued to serve on various ships until he was discharged to shore at his own request. Following this, he worked as a boatman until his death in 1933.

There is an interesting article in the *Portsmouth Evening News* dated 22 June 1933, Page 3 titled A Blind Hero Who Both Fought and Rescued dies at Portsea. This reads in part:

'A pensioned Chief Petty Officer, totally blind, crippled with rheumatism, and the holder of two Royal Humane Society medals, besides decorations for the Zulu War, Egyptian Medal and Star, RN Good Conduct, and Lloyds Board of Trade Medal, has died at Portsea, and will be more missed for his immense kindness of heart and unassuming charity than many a man in a higher walk of life.'

It appears that Frederick Daniell lived another life of tall stories which is worthy of further research, the article further states he became a licenced waterman and, in that capacity, saved no fewer than 30 people from a watery grave. He is confirmed as being awarded at least one of the Royal Humane Society Medals when he rescued two brothers in 1894. He is not entitled to the clasp Alexandria 11th July as the *Euphrates* was docked in Portsmouth at this time.

Sold with various photocopied research to include a copy of the newspaper article announcing his death in June 1933.

x116 Pair: **Boatman L. Talbot, Caughnawaga Detachment of Canadian Voyageurs**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (38. Boat: L. Talbot. Caughnawaga. Det:); Khedive's Star 1884-6, *good very fine and scarce* (2) £2,400-2,800

Louis Talbot served on the Nile with the Caughnawaga Detachment of Canadian Voyageurs. The Caughnawagas, who were for the most part Canadian Indians, received just 58 Medals for the Nile, of whom 3 were also present at Kirbekan.

117 Three: **Staff-Sergeant Major P. Shanley, Army Service Corps, late King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was wounded at the Battle of Abassa on 30 September 1900, regarded as a '...a fine old veteran of the Army Service Corps who had come out at the end of his service to see a fight and was very pleased that he had shot a man who was taking aim at him'**

Egypt 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (3074, 2nd CL: S.Sgt P. Shanley. 3rd Co. C & T.C.); Ashanti 1900, silver issue, 1 clasp, Kumassi (S.Serjt:-Maj: P. Shanley. A.S.C.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, court mounted for display *pitting from Star, otherwise very fine* (3) £1,600-2,000

Arthur Patrick Shanley was born at Clongesh, Longford, Ireland on 23 June 1849. He attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 23 April 1868 and was promoted to Corporal on 10 June 1870. Shanley reverted to Private on 1 May 1872 and transferred to the Army Service Corps on 30 June 1872. Promoted to 2nd Corporal on 15 January 1873, Corporal on 30 October 1873 and Sergeant on 7 February 1877. He was re-engaged at the Curragh to complete 21 years service on 2 September 1878 and promoted to Colour-Sergeant on 14 November 1878. Shanley however was reduced to the rank of Sergeant on 26 December 1880 as a result of being drunk on duty. He served in the Egypt & Sudan campaign from 17 February-8 June 1885 and retired on a Warrant Officer's pension on 17 November 1891.

However, he served with the Ashanti Field Force as a Special Service N.C.O. along with three other members of the Army Service Corps and was slightly wounded on 30 September 1900. He appears in the book *From Kabul to Kumassi* by General Sir James Willcocks the Commander in the Ashanti campaign and Shanley was known as 'A fine old veteran of the Army Service Corps who had come out at the end of his service to see a fight and was very pleased that he had shot a man who was taking aim at him'.

The 30 September 1900 was the last day on which (in the light of events as we now know them) the Ashantis should ever be able to say they fought the white man in any numbers. The fighting line consisted of 600 men, while 600 men were told off to guard the long string of carriers. At 9 a.m. the advanced scouts were fired on from the front, and left flank, and almost before any deployment could take place the enemy, who occupied a low crescent-shaped ridge poured in a heavy fire, freely using our own .303 carbines of which they had a great number, captured near Kumassi.

As soon as sufficient troops were deployed a general advance of three companies took place with two in support and Sikhs in reserve, one company of the West African Regiment on our right under Captain St. Hill, with Lieutenant Aspinall, doing particularly good work and driving the enemy back on the village of Obassa. Major Montanaro, who commanded the advanced guard, ordered the cease fire and charge but the Achuma tribesmen were dogged, and refused to do more than retire a few yards, where they had a second position and re-opened a fusilade all along their line, although exposed to the close fire of a Maxim excellently worked, which was doing much execution.

A second charge forced them back on the flanks, but their centre would not give way, and so, after five minutes of rapid firing, I ordered up the company of Sikhs, under Captain Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps. The Ashanti does not like the combined sound of bugles and drums sounding the charge, but the brave fellows faced it this day right well, and as the Sikhs, with their warlike Khalsa cry, dashed into them, led by Captain Godfrey, they stood their ground and fired killing some and wounding several including the brave Major Mellis, severely, and killed a fine soldier who had earned the Order of Merit (the Indian V.C.) on the frontiers of the Punjab.

With the Sikhs went all the rest of the fighting line, a company of more from each of the corps composing the Field Force - fitting end to all their labours. The Ashantis had made their last fight in the campaign, they had been heavily beaten, and they now ran as they had never done before. Their flight was a panic, they left guns, ammunition and many barrles of powder on the field; no attempt was made to remove their belongings nor even their dead - 62 bodies lay in our direct front as we moved on, and I afterwards found we had killed 150, including six chiefs, and the wounded must have numbered many more. Our casualties were Major Meliss, Indian Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Luard, Norfolk Regiment, severely wounded, and Major Willans, Army Service Corps; Captain Charrier, Munster Fusiliers; Captain Pamplin Green, 3rd Essex Regiment, and Sergeant-major Shanley, Army Service Corps, slightly wounded; three men killed and 28 wounded.

Upon retirement, Shanley became a grocer and lived at Croydon, Surrey. He died on 22 June 1914 and considered himself as the the first Pioneer Sergeant of the British Army. The latter part of military service saw him with No. 2 (Depot) Company and his final wish was that a gun carriage the Company should convey his remains to his final resting place. With six bearers, his final wish was duly granted.

118 **The campaign group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Dawson, C.B., C.V.O., Central India Horse, late 9th Bengal Lancers and Roberts' Horse, who took his C.B. during the Boer War and C.V.O. in leading the Indian Contingent at the 1902 Coronation, as well as a brace of 'mentions' for the Second Boer War**

Egypt 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Capt: H. L. Dawson. 9th Bengal Cavy); India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Major H. L. Dawson 9th Bl Lcrs); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (Lt. Col. H. L. Dawson. 2nd Central India. Horse.); Coronation 1902, silver issue; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, *some light contact marks from the Star to the first three, otherwise very fine overall* (5) £800-1,200

[C.B.] *London Gazette* 19 April 1901.

[C.V.O.] *London Gazette* 22 August 1902.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 February 1901; 16 April 1901.

Harry Leonard Dawson was born on 5 December 1854 and was the son of the Major General John Dawson, Indian Staff Corps. He was educated at Cheltenham College and entered the Army serving originally as a Lieutenant with the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment from 12 November 1873. Transferring to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1880 Dawson served on the Soudan Expedition of 1885. Whilst there he took part in the action of Hasheen and operations at Tamai with the Bengal Cavalry.

He then served in India and joined the Operations in Chitral 1895 serving with the Relief Force and before joining the action in Tirah. Dawson then served in Command of Robert's Horse from 12 February-15 March 1900 before serving on the Staff with the Central India Horse. He led the Indian Coronation Contingent for the 1902 Coronation and received the Royal Victorian Order (C.V.O.) and the Coronation 1902 medal for his services. The part he played is various mentioned in Sardar Bahadur Shaikh Farid's work *My Coronation Visit to London*, including his translation of The King's speech into Urdu for his troops. Retired in 1907, he lived at Rosemead, Horley, Surrey. Dawson died in January 1920 and is buried in Acton Cemetery, London.

119 Six: **Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Mitchell, Royal Army Medical Corps**

India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (Surgn Captn L. A. Mitchell A.M. Staff); China 1900, no clasp (Capt: L. A. Mitchell. M.B. R.A.M.C.); 1914 Star, clasp (Lt: Col: L. A. Mitchell. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. L. A. Mitchell.); United States of America, Military Order of the Dragon, fitted with pagoda riband bar (Capt. Lionel A. Mitchell Royal Army Medical Corps No. 583.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £3,000-5,000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1914.

Lionel Arthur Mitchell was born at Monaghan, Ireland on 11 April 1867 and qualified B.A. at Dublin in 1889 and M.B. in 1890. Made Surgeon Lieutenant in January 1892, he was advanced Surgeon Captain in January 1895. Mitchell served in the Operations on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley between August-September 1897. Thence on the Operations of the Flying Column in the Kurram Valley under Colonel Richardson between 20 August -1 October 1897. Mitchell shared in the capture of the Sampagha and Arbanga Passes and finally in the Bazar Valley from 25-30 December 1897. Promoted Major on 30 January 1904 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 July 1914, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 August 1914.

Living at Avenida, Alexandra Road, South Farnborough, Hampshire the good Colonel died in January 1939.

120 **A rare British North Borneo pair awarded to Sergeant Jimmy**

British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition (Sergeant No. 21 Jimmy); British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan (Sergeant No. 21 Jimmy), both engraved in similar local style, *good very fine and rare* (2) £1,400-1,800

121 **A superb and tragic campaign pair awarded to Captain T. B. Scott, Royal Navy, who went on to see action at Jutland aboard *Agincourt* receiving both the Legion of Honour and Order of the Redeemer to go with a 'mention' in 1918 he was discharged due to ill-health and took his own life just ten years later**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, (Sub. Lt. T. B. Scott. R.N. H.M.S. Partridge.); Africa General Service 1902-62, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Lieut. T. B. Scott, R.N., H.M.S. Mohawk.), *edge bruise, minor contact wear, very fine overall* (2) £300-500

Note *British Battles and Medals* lists 150 no-clasp Queen's South African Medals issued to H.M.S. *Partridge* and 205 Somaliland 1902-04 issued to *Mohawk*.

M.I.D. whilst a *Gazette* entry for the recipient's 'mention' has not been located his service papers state:

'Mentioned in Despatches for outstanding devotion to duty during three years arduous service as [...] of Ocean Convoys'

[Legion of Honour] *London Gazette* 18 August 1918.

[Order of the Redeemer] *London Gazette* 24 May 1919.

Thomas Bodley Scott was born on 5 May 1879, likely in Hampshire, the son of Dr Thomas Scott, later Mayor of Bournemouth. Entered service on 15 July 1893 as a Naval Cadet at *Britannia* being advanced Midshipman with Repulse on 15 October 1895. Passing his exams he was finally commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 15 April 1899 and posted to *St. Vincent* as a Navigator in March 1900.

From there he joined *Patridge* on 23 November of that year and remaining with her until after she left the Cape of Good Hope Station, and being advanced Lieutenant on 30 June 1901, as such his medal was issued to him with her in December of that year. As such it was in that rank that he served with *Mohawk* off Somaliland, hunting gun runners which were supplying the Mullah's forces. Additionally she landed a Naval Brigade which were in on the action for the storming of the Illig forts.

Continuing to serve Scott received a great deal of praise from his commanders as a remarkably capable navigator. Advanced Lieutenant-Commander on 30 June 1909 he served with *Venerable* as her Navigator from 8 February 1913 and was further promoted Commander on 30 June 1914, he was still with her when the Great War began.

Posted to the Battleship *Agincourt* on 4 January 1915 he was still with her when she steamed into action at the Battle of Jutland. There she fired 144 twelve-inch shells and 111 six-inch shells during the engagement and despite having targeted multiple warships it is not known if she landed a hit. Remaining with her until 29 April 1918 he went ashore for a course of gyroscopes before being given his first command, the cruiser *Diamond* on 3 May 1918.

Scott was in bad health in the final years of the war and tragically it continued to deteriorate as after the conflict. Placed on the retired list at his own request on 14 February 1924 he was promoted Captain (Retired) on 5 May that same year. Taking a position at the Dover Harbour Board Scott was found at his desk dead, having apparently shot himself on 13 February 1928. The inquest which followed found that he had committed suicide whilst temporarily insane, they state 'caused by his ailment (diabetes)', effectively depression caused by the illness caused him to commit suicide, further entitled to a 1914-15 Star Trio which was sent to *Vivid*; sold together with copied medal rolls and service papers.

122 Four: **Petty Officer H. W. Stenning, Royal Navy, one of H.M.S. *Powerful's* Bluejackets during the Defence of Ladysmith - for which he took a 'Ladysmith Watch' - and was 'mentioned' during the Great War**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (165625. A.B. H. W. Stenning. H.M.S. Powerful.); British War Medal 1914-20 (165625 H. W. Stenning. P.O. R.N.); Coronation 1911; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (165625 H. W. Stenning. A.B. (Rigger) H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert), sold together with his presentation City of Portsmouth Pocket Watch, this engraved 'Siege of Ladysmith 118 Days 1899-1900 H.W. Stenning. A.B. H.M.S. Powerful', *light contact wear, very fine overall* (4) £600-800

By the time H.M.S. *Powerful* and her crew had returned to Portsmouth on 11 April 1900, their part in the Siege of Ladysmith was well known in England. The men were regarded as heroes and as they walked through the town the people of Portsmouth celebrated their return, cheering, singing and waving Union Jacks. At a banquet held at Portsmouth Town Hall in June 1900 to commemorate the Siege, the Mayor of Portsmouth presented a silver watch to each member of the crew, including Stenning. Some 220 [of 286] were presented at the Banquet, with the movements either by Omega or Samuel Smith & Son.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 December 1918 (Destroyers January- June 1918).

Henry Walter Stenning was born at Broadwake, Sussex on 29 July 1876 and enlisted as Boy Class II on 26 February 1892, reaching his majority with *Resolution* on 9 July 1894. Advanced Able Seaman with *Volage* the next year joined Powerful on 2 June 1897.

Still with her when she sailed for China by way of South Africa Stenning was to be selected for the Naval Brigade which went ashore to reinforce the British troops defending Ladysmith. They arrived at the last possible moment with Boer shells and rifle rounds landing around them as they unloaded the guns. Their heavy 4.7-inch guns were the best weapons the British defenders had to counter the Boer heavy guns, the British gun *Lady Anne* contested Long Tom for most of the siege, raising morale greatly.

Over 40 of the men of *Powerful* became casualties during the siege, a high number as the Boers only made two serious attempts to take the city by force. Much of the fighting was either raids or exchanges of artillery in which the men of the Naval Brigade were heavily engaged. When the city was relieved, the Naval Brigade returned to *Powerful* which itself returned to Britain on 11 April 1900. Stenning left the ship on 9 June that same year, missing out on action in China as a result.

He joined the Royal Yacht *Victoria & Albert* in July 1901 and received his L.S. & G.C. with her in the unusual rank of Able Seaman (Rigger). The outbreak of the Great War saw him return to active service (1914-15 Star & Victory Medal 1914-19), being posted to the destroyer *Hardy* with whom he was to serve at the Battle of Jutland. There she acted as an escort for one of the cruiser squadrons and saw little of the action, nevertheless Stenning was to serve as one of the few men to see action at Ladysmith and Jutland.

Remaining with *Hardy* for the duration of the war he was 'mentioned' with her in the final months of the war. Stenning finally joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 24 July 1919 and was demobilised in August; sold together with copied research and his 'Ladysmith Watch'.

123 *'These men behaved with great gallantry and, turning up their coat-collars as if the pattering round them was only a rain shower, worked their teams with great coolness.'*

So it was reported the Bluejackets performed under fire at Colenso

The campaign group of six awarded to Chief Petty Officer T. M. Webster, Royal Navy, who was severely wounded when a shell exploded on his 12-pounder gun at the Battle of Colenso - having been landed as a Bluejacket from *Terrible*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (189466: A.B. T. M. Webster, H.M. Terrible.), *officially engraved naming*; China 1900, no clasp (T. M. Webster, A.B., H.M.S. Terrible.); 1914-15 Star (189466, T. M. Webster, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (189466 T. M. Webster. Act. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (189466 T. M. Webster. P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.), *contact marks, very fine* (6) £1,000-1,400

Thomas Manton Webster was born at Whitechapel, London on 4 July 1880 and would probably have been walking the local streets of his local area at the same that 'Jack the Ripper' was prowling them a decade later.

An errand by upon his joining the Royal Navy in July 1896, he joined the books of *Terrible* in April 1898, a vessel he would serve until October 1900.

It would be at the Battle of Colenso, serving as a Bluejacket in Lieutenant Ogilvy's 12-pounder Battery of four guns, Webster would serve on Petty Officer Ward's No. 3 Gun. On that day the unit had exchanged shells with the Boers, one of which struck his Battery and caused Webster grave wounds, as recalled in *Commission of the Terrible*. His Service Record notes:

'Wounds at shoulder & 4th toe of foot. Scar of shell wound on back.'

Having been tended and recovered, he was however fit to serve off the coast of China in 1900 and remained in the service. Taking his L.S. & G.C. in July 1913, during the Great War he served in *Dominion* from September 1913-December 1917. He was finally put ashore in August 1923.

124 **The scarce campaign pair awarded to Private J. Murray, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, later 'C' Division, South African Constabulary, who earned his dated clasps across Imperial and local units**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (1338. Pte. J. Murray. 2/Dorset. Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (1338 Pte. J. Murray. Dorset: Regt.), clasps distributed thus across medals, as issued, *good very fine* (2) £400-600

James Murray a twenty-year-old seaman born at Glasgow on 22 September 1867 enlisted in the 2nd Battalion Dorset Regiment at Dorchester on 18 December 1884. He served with the Dorset Regiment in South Africa from 15 December 1899, before transferring to 'C 'Division South African Constabulary on 3 May 1902.

Captain A. Martin-Leake won his first Victoria Cross whilst serving as Surgeon Captain of the South African Horse and specifically for the action on 8 February 1902 when a line of posts held by C Division, South African Constabulary near Van Tenders Hoek, in the Transvaal were attacked by a large number of Boers.

The Medal Roll for Murray's King's South Africa Medal, dated Colchester, 8 November 1904, states: 'Name: 1338 Private Murray, J. Clasps: South Africa 1901,-; South Africa 1902, 1. Remarks: Clasp for 1901 already received.'

It would appear that his South Africa 1901 clasp was issued with his Queen's South Africa Medal and was not re-issued when his King's South Africa Medal was issued in November 1904.

125 **A superb campaign group of four awarded to Serjeant G. Roberts, Manchester Regiment, who was 'mentioned' in February 1901 and later killed in action in Gallipoli on 19 July 1915**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (4701 Cpl G. Roberts, Manchester Regt); 1914-15 Star (2790 Sjt. G. Roberts. Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2790 Sjt. G. Roberts. Manch. R.), court-mounted for wear, sold together with original Great War medal slips of issue, *light pitting, edge bruising, very fine* (4) £400-600

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

Note *British Battles and Medals* lists a total of 369 Elandslaagte clasps to the Manchester Regiment.

George Roberts was born at Pendleton, Lancashire in 1876, the son of Edward and Ellen Roberts. He was a part of the wing of his Regiment which saw action at the bloody Battle of Elandslaagte. There they advanced on the British right flank, alongside the Gordons, and whilst initially checked by Boer rifle fire were able to resume their advance when the Boers withdrew and finally pushed it home. The Battle was to prove one of the few British victories won in the early stages of the war and certainly the most decisive.

He was later also present for the Defence of Ladysmith where the Battalion fought in Defence of Caesar's Camp and part of Wagon Hill. Robert's 'mention' was gazetted in February 1901, suggesting that it was as a result of his actions either at Elandslaagte or during the Siege.

Roberts transferred to the 4th Battalion at some stage in 1901 and appears upon the census for that year serving with them in Britain, a move which explains his lack of further clasps. Likely demobilised after the war he returned to the colours in 1914 at the age of 39 with the 11th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, formed in August of that year in Ashton Under Lyme. Entering the war at Gallipoli on 14 July 1915 he was killed just days later on 19 July and is commemorated upon the Helles Memorial; sold together with copied research.

126 **The campaign group of eight awarded to Private J. Gibbs, Diamond Field Artillery, later Rhodesia Regiment, a long-served soldier with nearly half a century of service, who first volunteered in Kimberley in 1899 whilst working for De Beers and went on to span both World Wars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (137 Bomb: J. Gibbs. D.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (137 Dvr. J. Gibbs. Diamond F.A.); 1914-15 Star (Pte G. Gibbs 7th. Infantry.); British War and Victory Medals (1388 Pte. J. Gibbs. 2-Rhodesia Regt.); War and South Africa Service Medal 1939-45, these both named '43251 J. Gibbs'; Kimberley Star 1900, hallmarked 'A' to the reverse, mounted court-style as worn, the Great War awards sometime silvered, *edge bruising to Boer War awards, overall good very fine* (8) £600-800

Jack Gibbs was born in London on 21 April 1881 and emigrated to South Africa where he worked as an Engine Man for the De Beers Diamond Company. He was there on the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War enrolled with the Diamond Field Artillery on 16 March 1899, seeing out the duration of the siege with them and later served further afield. The unit was comprised of a battery of six guns, later augmented by a pom-pom gun as well.

Gibbs resigned on 29 January 1903, his Great War attestation papers state settled in Kimberley after the war, marrying in 1912, he doubtless returning to De Beers as he was to be an engine man and machinist for his entire life. The outbreak of the Great War saw him returning to the colours, joining the 2nd Kimberley Regiment- the 7th Infantry Regiment- on 4 October 1914. This unit was the successor to the Diamond Fields volunteer Regiments and served in German South West Africa during the Campaign there.

He was to leave the unit on 13 August 1915 and joined the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, seeing service in East Africa with them. Returning to Cape Town on 8 November 1916 he was found to be suffering with Malaria and was invalided on 20 January 1917.

Settling in Johannesburg at some stage after the war Gibbs was not prepared to pass up the opportunity for further service. As such when the Second World War began he attested at Sandwater on 5 June 1940. Joining the South African Motor Transport Corps, service in South Africa for the duration of the conflict. He was however 59 years of age upon his attestation and the strain of the work appears to have been too great for him, Gibbs was discharged as medically unfit on 23 December 1941. He died at Addington Hospital, Durban on 17 August 1961 with his profession listed as retired Diamond Miner (below ground); sold together with an extract from David Biggins roll for the Siege of Kimberely, death certificate and copied service papers.

127 Pair: **Volunteer E. A. Gracias, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, late Military Accounts Department**

China 1900 (Volr. E Gracias 1st Pjb V.R Corps.), *two edge knocks*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (E. A. Gracias, M. A. Dept.), *very fine and a rare combination of awards* (2) £280-320

Euacbius A. Gracias was born in India on 8 September 1876 and having served in the China 1900 campaign, was married at Rawalpindi in 1904. Latterly an officer in the Indian Military Accounts Department who served on the North West Frontier in 1919, he was incapacitated and retired to England. Living in Billericay, Essex by 1939, he died on 3 June 1940.

x128 **The campaign group of four awarded to Private W. Pankhurst, Royal Marines Light Infantry, who stormed the Taku Forts as a Bluejacket in June 1900**

China 1900, 2 clasps, Taku Forts, Relief of Pekin (W. Pankhurst, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Barfleur.); 1914-15 Star (Ch. 5667 Pte. W. Pankhurst. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch. 5667 Pte. W. Pankhurst. R.M.L.I.), *good very fine* (4) £1,200-1,500

Approximately 70 Medals with these 2 clasps to the *Barfleur*, of a total of just 299 Medals with these 2 clasps to the entire British Naval & Marine Forces.

Walter Pankhurst was born in February 1873 at London and was a grocer's assistant upon his joining the Royal Marines Light Infantry in April 1890. Posted to the *Barfleur* from October 1898-January 1902, he served with her on and off the shores of China during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. It was during that conflict that Pankhurst was landed as a Bluejacket and shared in the small contingent of men from the ship that participated in the storming of the Taku Forts on 16-17 June 1900.

Discharged ashore in February 1903, Pankhurst returned to the fold during the Great War and was posted to *Vulcan* from June 1915. He died at home with his wife at 16 Page Street, Westminster, London on 10 January 1916 and is buried in the Wandsworth (Earlsfield) Cemetery.

129 Three: **Captain The Earl of Clonmell, 1/1st Warwickshire Royal Horse Artillery - Brooke's Battery**

1914 Star (Capt: The Earl of Clonmell. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. Earl of Clonmell.), *good very fine* (3) £500-700

Rupert Charles Scott, 7th Earl of Clonmell was born on 10 November 1877, a descendant of John Scott, the famous Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench for Ireland, who was created the 1st Earl in 1793 of Clonmell, the largest settlement in County Tipperary.

Having been a successful cattle breeder on his estate in Ireland and having trained and run racehorses in both the United Kingdom and United States, he failed to gain a seat in Parliament when defeated as the Liberal candidate in 1909.

During the Great War he served in France from 31 October 1914. He applied for his 1914 Star in November 1917 and listed The Riffle House, Mermaid St, Rye, besides 20 Hertford Street, London and Eathorpe Hall, Leamington as his addresses. Lord Clonmell died in 1928 and was married with issue of two daughters. He was a member of the Kildare Street Club, Dublin, the Royal St. George Yacht, Kingstown; White's, Garrick, and National Liberal, London.

The title went extinct in 1935, as for he died without male issue, he was succeeded by his seventy-five-year-old uncle, who became the 8th - and final - Earl.

130 **The campaign group of three awarded to Ordinary Seaman V. W. H. Slinn, Royal Navy, who became a Prisoner of War after the sinking of H.M.S. *Nestor* at the Battle of Jutland - an action which saw his skipper, the gallant Commander the Hon. Edward Bingham, earn a Victoria Cross; Slinn had only just turned 18 a few months before the epic action, he was to die prematurely in 1933, his death being noted as a result of the tuberculosis he contracted whilst 'behind the wire'**

1914-15 Star (J. 23750, V. W. H. Slinn, Boy. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 23750 V. W. H. Slinn, Ord. R.N.), *good very fine* (3) £240-280

Just 177 British Seamen became Prisoners of War following the Battle of Jutland.

Victor William Henry Slinn was born at Enfield on New Years's Eve 1897 and was an attendant upon his joining the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in March 1913. Posted to H.M.S. *Nestor* on 30 April 1916, it would be a baptism of fire for Slinn.

He was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May to 1 June 1916, when the *Nestor*, together with H.M.S. *Nomad* and *Nicatar*, launched an attack on the German Battle Cruisers; both *Nestor* and *Nomad* were sunk in the ensuing action, with the captain of the former, Commander the Hon. Edward Bingham, being awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in leading the attack. Unleashed by Beatty at around 4 p.m. on 31 May, the destroyers of the 13th Flotilla made headlong for the enemy at a rate of 30 knots, those of the 2nd Division - under Bingham, V.C. in *Nestor* - bearing the brunt of 'an extremely warm welcome' from the German battlecruiser line.

The surviving crews of both ships were picked up by German Torpedo Boats, Slinn being lucky to come away from the ordeal with his life and eventually be repatriated, despite suffering for the remainder of his life from the tuberculosis which he contracted whilst a captive. He was invalided with neurasthenia in July 1919. Married in 1926, Slinn moved to Malling, Kent but died in November 1933. His family noted the death was as a result of the effects of the tuberculosis; sold together with several copied photographs of the recipient.

131 **The Great War campaign and Lifesaving group of seven awarded to Commander L. Ward, Royal Naval Reserve**

1914-15 Star (Commr. L. Ward. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. L. Ward. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarked '1922'; Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's Marine Medal, silver (Mr L. Ward, 4th Officer, S.S. "Catalonia" For Having With A Boats Crew Rescued Crew of "La Vague". 19 Oct. 1887.); Mercantile Marine Service Association, silver (To Mr Luke Ward Fourth Officer R.M.S. "Catalonia" for gallant services in rescuing crew of French vessel " Vague" Oct. 20 1897 Lat 44 56'N. Long. 50 05W), fitted with scroll suspension, France, Ministry of Marine, silver (A Luke Ward Officier du Vapeur Anglais Catalonia Courage et Devouement 1897), in relief capitals *good very fine or better* (7) £700-900

Luke Ward was born on 7 June 1872 and was first commissioned into the Royal Naval Reserve on 14 February 1902. He served as Acting Lieutenant on *Excellent* from 25 October 1902 before transferring to *Vernon* on 20 December 1902. He then served on *Royal Sovereign* from 17 March 1903 until 16 March 1904 and was promoted to Lieutenant on 4 April 1904. Ward is then showed as serving on *Excellent* from 12 March 1910 - 15 April 1910. He served on *Heroic* from 18 November 1914 which was an Armed Boarding Steamer before transferring to *Vivid* on 30 July 1915. He was demobilised on 25 October 1915.

Liverpool Shipwreck & Humane Society – 59th Annual Report, year ending 1st July 1898: 'On the 2nd of November, 1897, the R.M.S. "Catalonia," Captain Stephens, on a voyage from Boston to Liverpool, with passengers and mails, in Lat.44¼ 5' N., 50¼ 5' W., sighted some unusual signal lights to the northward. The course was immediately altered, and in a short time it became evident that they were approaching a ship in distress. The night was so dark that it was most difficult to pick up the vessel, but presently it was found that the lights were torches on a wreck, dismasted and low in the water, which afterwards proved to be a fishing schooner "La Vague." As soon as Captain Stephens realised the situation he got as near as possible to the wreck and ordered lifeboats 3 and 4 to be ready for lowering. The weather had been bad for several days, and the sea at the time was very rough, which rendered it a difficult manÏuvre to bring the steamer into position to make a lee for the boats. Two of the "La Vague's" boats took immediate advantage of the opportunity to get under the "Catalonia's" lee, and by aid of the electric search light and running bow lines they were hauled on board. The boats afterwards filled and were lost. Just at this time the torches on the wreck went out and no sign of her was to be seen. In a short time she showed another light, when the "Catalonia" was again got into position and No.3 lifeboat, with a volunteer crew, was sent to the rescue, and returned in safety with the remainder of the "La Vague's" crew. Silver Medals and Votes of Thanks were awarded to Captain Thomas Stephens, Mr Owen Thomas, second officer, and Mr Luke Ward, fourth officer; and £1 to each of the five seamen who manned the boat.'

Mercantile Marine Service Association Reporter, Vol XXII (1897): 'The Cunard RMS Catalonia was passing the Banks of Newfoundland on the 20th October 1897, when at Lat. 44.56N and long. 50.40W., Captain Stephens saw some lights. Upon investigation they were found to be the distress signals of the French schooner Vague, which was in a completely dismasted condition, half full of water and sinking fast. Some of the 21 crew members, in two small boats, immediately left the Vague and after a hard struggle of about an hour they reached the Catalonia in safety. Upon being told that the Vague was not expected to last another hour he called for volunteers to man one of the lifeboats.

The first to volunteer was Fourth Officer Ward and the lifeboat was commanded by Second Officer Thomas. The gale was at its height but it safely reached the Vague. The remainder of the crew and a dog were taken off but the heavy seas and strong winds made it almost impossible for the lifeboat to make any headway. Despite the difficult and hazardous conditions the crew struggled manfully and cheered on by the Catalonia's passengers they, at last, much exhausted, reached the Cunarder where they were hauled aboard by many willing hands.'

The lot comes with boxes for the Reserve Decoration, Liverpool Shipwreck and the French award.

132 Three: **Second Lieutenant C. A. Baboneau, Royal Sussex Regiment, late Royal Fusiliers**

1914-15 Star (1220 Sjt C. A. Baboneau. R. Fus:); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. C. A. Baboneau.), *very fine* (3) £100-140

Charles Alfred Baboneau was born on 9 October 1891 and first served during the Great War on the Western Front on 14 November 1915 serving with the 18th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. Baboneau was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 6 July 1916 and served with the 10th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment. He transferred to the 7th Battalion and was admitted to the 31st Ambulance Train on 18 October 1917 suffering from a stomach ulcer. Transported home on the *Grantully Castle*, he was admitted to Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital at Millbank, London from 21-26 November 1918. He is further entitled to a Silver War Badge (B.80764) which was approved on 18 March 1919 and at this time he was living at 38 St. Petersburgh Place, London W2.

His Medal Index Card has him living in Kenya C/O B. E. Adoc Ltd, Kericho, British East Africa, for he went out farming following the Great War. Appointed to the Education Department in Kericho Dominion, during the Second World War he was Education Officer of the Arab Education Department. Baboneau died on 3 March 1968 and is buried at Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton Deane, Somerset.

For the Medal awarded to his brother please see Lot 70.

133 Four: **Captain J. Radmilovic, Welsh Regiment, late Gloucestershire Regiment, of Croatian descent, he died from influenza on 3 November 1918**

1914-15 Star (14993 L.Sjt J. Radmilovic. Glouc.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. Radmilovic.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (John Radmilovic), good very fine (4) £300-500

John Radmilovic was born at St.Mary's Cardiff on 3 April 1882, his mother was Irish whilst his father was Croatian by birth but was a naturalised Englishman. He was previously an accountant before he joined the Gloucestershire Regiment on 1 November 1914 and entered the war in France on 21 November 1915 serving as a Lance Sergeant with the 3rd Battalion. Radmilovic contracted Contact Measles on 7 February 1916 and was off sick until 20 February 1916. He was wounded in the legs as a result of a gun shot wound on 3 September 1916 and returned Home on 8 September 1916. Radmilovic was discharged to commission on 25 April 1917 and was serving with the 16th Bn Welsh Regiment when he was wounded in the left wrist on 10 May 1918 and was sent Home. He died at Redcar from influenza on 3 November 1918 and is buried in Cardiff (Cathay's) Cemetery. His medals were sent to his widow at The Globe Hotel, St.James Street, Weston-super-Mare. His brother was Paulo Radmilovic won four Olympic gold medals across three successive Olympic Games, three in water polo and one in the 4 x 200m freestyle.

134 Five: **Captain C. C. Craig, Royal Irish Rifles, who was wounded in action during the Battle of the Somme and was taken a Prisoner of War, also a Member of Parliament in Ireland from 1903-24**

1914-15 Star (Capt. C. C. Craig. R. Ir: Rif:); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. C. Craig.); Coronation 1937; France, Legion of Honour, Knight's breast Badge, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, court mounted as worn, the last two loose, *tiny enamel damage to the last, otherwise good very fine* (5) £400-600

French Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 14 July 1917.

Charles Curtis Craig was born at Sydenham, County Down, Ireland on 18 February 1869. He was the son of James Craig and Eleanor Gilmour Browne, his father was a self-made millionaire as a result of whiskey distillery (Dunville's). Craig was educated at Clifton College, Bristol, and Craig's parents wished him to become a clergyman, while Craig wanted to join the Royal Navy. He eventually became a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes and sailed his own yacht under the flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Craig compromised by qualifying as a solicitor in 1891, but after his father's death in 1900 he lived off income from his inheritance and retired from practice in 1902 to concentrate on politics. Craig helped reorganise the Unionist Party in the East Down constituency after the loss of the party's seat to the tenant-farmer political insurgency led by T. W. Russell in the February 1902 by-election, briefly serving as constituency treasurer. On 6 February 1903 Craig was elected Member of Parliament for South Antrim, defeating the Russellite S. R. Keightley. This reflected the predominantly urban nature of the constituency; although Craig supported the principle

of the Irish Land Act, 1903, he was one of the more pro-landlord unionist MPs. He saw tenant agitation as undermining the principle of contract and the rights of property and wished to limit the politically unavoidable precedent set by Irish land legislation. From 1903 until the 1906 general election Craig was the youngest Ulster Unionist MP.

At the 1906 general election Craig was unopposed in South Antrim, while his brother James unseated the Russellite MP for East Down. In a ceremony repeated after the January 1910 general election, the brothers shook hands on the Union Bridge over the River Lagan, which linked their constituencies, and were presented with white gloves. Despite his seniority in age and parliamentary experience, Craig was overshadowed politically by James.

Craig was returned unopposed at the December 1910 general election and made characteristically forceful contributions to parliamentary debates on the subsequent home rule bill. In March 1913 he called on unionists to arm: 'Ten thousand pounds spent on rifles would be a thousand times stronger than the same amount spent on meetings, speeches and pamphlets'. Craig was prominent in organising the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) and became colonel of an Antrim battalion.

On the outbreak of the Great War Craig placed an order for 10,000 military uniforms without authorisation (the UUC agreed to reimburse him). He joined the Ulster Division on its formation, although he was over military age; he became a captain in the 11th (South Antrim) Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, on 14 September 1914. After training, Craig entered the war in France on 5 October 1915. On 1 July 1916 he participated in the Ulster Division attack on the opening day of the battle of the Somme, reaching the Schwaben redoubt (fourth German defence line). Craig was then struck in the right leg by shrapnel and left in a shell hole. The Germans transported Craig on a wheelbarrow as he was too heavy for a stretcher.

On 9 July Craig was interviewed in hospital at Gütersloh in Westphalia by German intelligence, which mistook him for a nationalist MP 'dedicated to war … in the separatist cause. He seemed to be something of a fanatic … He did not believe in the possibility of a compromise between catholic Ireland and the protestant minority in the province of Ulster'. Craig's subsequent experiences of three internment camps were unpleasant; he later expressed regret that the Allies had not taken reprisals against German prisoners of war to secure better conditions for their own men.

In June 1918 Craig was transferred to an internment camp at Scheveningen in the Netherlands and repatriated to England on 3 October 1918; he reappeared in the House of Commons on 29 October to deliver an impassioned speech accusing the War Office of neglecting prisoners of war and equating them with deserters, criminals and shirkers.

At the 1918 general election Craig defeated a Sinn Féin candidate, Kevin O'Shiel and when parliament met became secretary to the Ulster Unionist parliamentary party. The following April he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Co. Down. When Edward Carson stood down as Unionist leader on 4 February 1921 and was succeeded by James Craig, who left Westminster to head the Northern Ireland government, Charles Craig became leader of Ulster Unionist Westminster MPs. He always maintained that all Ireland could have been 'saved' for the union without Liberal appeasement of Irish nationalism, but accepted partition as a fait accompli; the major preoccupation of his later parliamentary career was opposition to the boundary commission. He applied for his medals in May 1920 and they were sent to him at 29 Brompton Square, London SW3. After abolition of the South Antrim Westminster seat in 1922, Craig ran unopposed with Hugh O'Neill in the two-seat Co. Antrim constituency at the 1922 and 1923 general elections. (In 1924 they secured the largest majority of the election, 58,250 votes over a Sinn Féin candidate.) Craig refused office in the 1922–3 government formed by Andrew Bonar Law, to remain free to represent Northern Ireland's interests. On 5 December 1922 he became a member of the Irish privy council just before it lapsed, and on 27 September 1923 joined the privy council of Northern Ireland. On the formation of Stanley Baldwin's first government in May 1923 Craig became parliamentary secretary to the minister of pensions and resigned as leader of the Ulster Unionist MPs; he held this position until the formation of a Labour government in February 1924. In January 1926 Craig became a director of the World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation and was elected chairman in May 1928, succeeding his deceased brother-in-law John Wimble. He announced that he would not contest the 1929 general election in December 1928, saying he found it hard to adjust to the changed position of Ulster MPs at Westminster. Thereafter he was an occasional visitor to Northern Ireland; though retaining lifelong honorific positions in the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, he never attended its meetings. Craig died at Malmesbury District Hospital, Wiltshire on 28 January 1960.

x135 **The rare group of five awarded to Captain E. A. Wheeler, Royal Army Dental Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps and latterly Squadron Leader, Royal Air Force (Dental Branch), the recipient of the French Medal of Epidemics in Gold**

1914-15 Star (146 Pte. E. A. Wheeler. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. A. Wheeler.); France, Republic, Section Sanitaire Anglais, gilt and enamel; French Medaille des Epidemies d'Or (Medal of Epidemics), 1st Class gold issue, gold marks to rim (M. E. A. Wheeler 1916), these first four mounted as worn, *good very fine*, together with several Army Dental Corps badges (Lot) £1,500-2,000

Gold Medal tests as 94.5% using Spink XRF surface detection. Weight 17g.

Just 8 Medaille des Epidemies d'Or during the Great War.

Medaille des Epidemies d'Or *London Gazette* 26 November 1919.

Ernest Alfred Wheeler was born on 20 July 1871 and qualified as a Dentist at the Middlesex & National Dental Hospital in February 1897. With the outbreak of the Great War, he enlisted as a Private soldier in the Royal Army Medical Corps and served in France from 17 January 1917. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the 3rd London Field Ambulance in July 1915, he took the very rare award of the Medaille des Epidemies d'Or in 1916, with the award entered in print a little more than five years later.

The Royal Army Dental Corps was formed in 1921 and Wheeler was seconded to the Royal Air Force Medical Branch as a Dental Surgeon in November 1926, being paid by the Army. Posted to RAF Uxbridge, he was made Hon. Squadron Leader in December 1927 and thence went to RAF Halton as Dental Officer in February 1928. With the foundation of the Dental Branch of the Royal Air Force, Wheeler was transferred officially in July 1930. He retired in June 1932; sold together with copied research.

Sold by Order of the Family

136 Seven: **Private G. Washbourne, Durham Light Infantry**

1914-15 Star (12896 Pte. G. Washbourne, Durh. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (12896 Pte. G. Washbourne. Durh. L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4436009 Pte. G. Washbourne. Durh. L.I.), *nearly very fine* (7) £80-120

George Washbourne first entered the war in France on 12 May 1915 and also had the service number (83042). He is confirmed on the roll for the Jubilee 1935, no doubt as possibly the longest serving Private in the regiment. Sold together with a Durham Light Infantry cap badge.

Please see Lots 149 and 350 for the medals to his son and grandson.

x137 Three: **Staff Nurse P. J. 'Lily' Selfe, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Medical Nursing Service Reserve, who - having served in H.M. Hospital Ship *Salta* - was 'mentioned' for the Mesopotamian campaign**

1914-15 Star (S./Nurse P. J. Selfe, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (S./Nurse P. J. Selfe), *good very fine* (3) £300-500

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 March 1918.

Priscilla Jane Selfe was born in Melksham, Wiltshire, on 28 November 1888, one of seven children - and the only daughter - of George Selfe and Elizabeth Webb.

In July 1915, while working as a Nurse at the London Hospital in Whitechapel, she attested for active service and joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve. And later in the same month, she departed for Egypt.

Her photograph subsequently appeared in *The Bath Chronicle* on 18 September 1915, the caption stating that she was then serving in H.M.H.S. *Salta*, in which capacity she was employed in nursing casualties from Gallipoli campaign, as they were conveyed to hospitals in Mudros, Alexandria, Malta and Marseilles.

Whether she was still employed in the *Salta* at the time of the ship's loss to a mine off Le Havre in April 1917 remains unknown, but if so, she was lucky to survive; nine nurses, 42 members of the R.A.M.C. and 70 crew didn't.

Selfe's next known theatre of war was Mesopotamia, for she appears in Lieutenant-General Sir Stanley Maude's despatch dated 2 November 1917, 'for distinguished and gallant services, and devotion to duty'.

And during her final posting to Karachi, where she was employed at the Station Hospital, she met Temporary Lieutenant Edgar W. Moulton, Royal Indian Marine, and they were married there on 22 February 1919.

Selfe - now Mrs. Moulton - was demobilised in May 1919 and her husband, a master mariner, resumed his duties in the Merchant Navy. Tragically, however, having risen to senior rank with command of the S.S. *Arandora Star*, he was among those lost when she was torpedoed in July 1940.

His widow settled in Cornwall, where she died at Carbis Bay in November 1969.

For her husband's awards, please see Lot 219.

138 *'Her spirit of fun, which helps Tommy more than anything, was unfailing, however tired she was herself. Men have told me that no one could help feeling happy when Sister Arnold was there...*

To those capable of appreciating her, her unselfishness, her uncomplaining fearless nature, Peggy Arnold will ever remain a blessed memory'.

A tribute to Peggy Arnold, published in *The Times*, 31 March 1916

The campaign group of three awarded to Miss M. T. Arnold, Voluntary Aid Detachment, who served as a Nurse at No. 16 General Hospital at Le Treport, and died of double pneumonia on 12 March 1916

1914-15 Star (M. T. Arnold. V.A.D.); British War and Victory Medals (M. T. Arnold. V.A.D.), *good very fine* (3) £600-800

Margaret Trevenen Arnold was born at East Grinstead on 1884 the eldest of four daughters of Edward Augustus Arnold and his wife Minnie, née Wakefield. The family lived in Kensington, London, and rented a series of country retreats in the Godalming and Haslemere area of Surrey. In 1913 they moved permanently into a large Edwardian house they had built at Pook Hill, Chiddingfold, Surrey.

She was mostly educated by governesses, including in Latin to an 'advanced stage'. Her sisters Mary and the twins Nancy and Ruth went in their teens to newly-established schools for girls, but it seems that Peggy as she became known, as the eldest sister, was born a bit too early to attend one. She did, however, go to a school in Paris for a year when she was 19.

In her twenties Peggy became involved with the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Bloomsbury, London. Her father's cousin Mary Ward, better known as the novelist Mrs Humphrey Ward, was the driving force of the settlement, which provided educational, social and health services to the disadvantaged of the area. Over the next ten years Peggy's voluntary work at the settlement included running the children's library, being a manager of the school and making home visits to families. The 1911 census lists her occupation as a 'social worker for the London County Council Care Committee'.

The start of the war caught the family, as most people, by surprise and Peggy was soon involved as a member of Chiddingfold's Emergency Committee, while in St Pancras she was still organising relief. Before the war Peggy and her sister Ruth had joined the Surrey branch of the British Red Cross, attending lectures and practical classes. In November 1914 Peggy was doing hospital work and by the following February was being trained for nursing at Hilders House, Shottermill, Haslemere, a newly-established Red Cross war hospital.

On 5 June 1915, Peggy embarked for France as one of the first VADs to serve in a military hospital outside Great Britain. She was sent to No.16 hospital at Le Treport, near Dieppe. The hospital, atop 300-foot cliffs, was 'entirely under canvas', although wooden huts were later provided for the VADs' quarters. Nearby was the Trianon, a large, fashionable Edwardian hotel which had been converted into No 3 Hospital for officers.

Peggy's nine months at Le Treport are vividly chronicled in her diary (which is held by her family), with day-to-day accounts of hospital life with all its panics and lulls, tragedies and camaraderie. The frontline trenches were about 60 miles away in the valley of the Somme and hospital life was governed by the ebb and flow of the war – plus the vagaries of the weather. In October 1915 she wrote that there were days when the 'fighting [must have] been fearful and we have had convoy after convoy in, and they have been cleared off the next morning to make room for others'. On the ward there were 'groans, and moans, and shouts, and half-dazed mutterings, and men with trephined heads suddenly sitting bolt upright . . . nearly every sheet showing signs of the wound, and face wounds showing pus at the side of their dressing. It was awful, and I really know now what war means'.

But there was also the delight of time off with a chance to go shopping in Le Treport, have a proper bath in an hotel, or to drive into the surrounding countryside. 'Oh, why is there a war to spoil things!'

In February 1916 Peggy started nursing in an isolation unit for patients with 'blue pus', caused by bacterial infection of wounds or injuries. Possibly as a result of this work she developed double pneumonia and became a patient in the Trianon. She died within two days on 12 March 12 1916. Peggy was buried the following Wednesday at Le Treport Military Cemetery.

A tribute to her appeared in *The Times* of 31 March, written by someone 'who witnessed her work and the enormous help and sympathy she gave to our sick and wounded men'. It concludes: 'Her spirit of fun, which helps Tommy more than anything, was unfailing, however tired she was herself. Men have told me that no one could help feeling happy when Sister Arnold was there... To those capable of appreciating her, her unselfishness, her uncomplaining fearless nature, Peggy Arnold will ever remain a blessed memory'. She was one of 25 members of the Surrey Branch of the British Red Cross who died or were killed while on active service in the First World War. Her Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque is known to be extant and was sold at Auction in 2024.

x139 Four: **Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Binney, Royal Flying Corps, Royal Air Force and Royal Artillery, a BE2c pilot who flew with No. 1 & 12 Squadrons on the Western Front, and was the latters first loss of the Great War, when he was shot down, wounded, and taken a Prisoner of War during the Battle of the Loos, 26 September 1915 - having just bombed a train from a height of 500ft**

1914-15 Star (Capt. F. B. Binney. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Major. F. B. Binney. R.A.F.); Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine* (4) £500-700

Frank Burgess Binney was born at Maidenhead, Berkshire on 11 July 1887, and was the son of Thomas G. Binney of Guisnes Court, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex. He was educated at Wellington College, Berkshire and the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. Binney was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in July 1908, and advanced to Lieutenant in July 1911. He undertook a course as a pupil at the Bristol School at Brooklands, Surrey, and was granted his Aviator's Certificate (No. 736) on 16 February 1914.

Binney transferred as Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps in August 1914, and advanced to Temporary Captain and Flight Commander in February 1915. He served as a pilot with 1 Squadron in the French theatre of war from March 1915, before transferring to 12 Squadron at St. Omer later that year.

Binney commanded 'C' Flight and was the senior flight commander. The Squadron was mainly engaged on long-range reconnaissance, and was heavily involved in the preparations for the Battle of Loos. The opening artillery bombardment for which commenced on 21 September, including special bombing operations conducted by the Second and Third Wings and 12 Squadron. These attacks were directed at trains on the move, especially in cuttings, and commenced on 23 September – two days before the infantry attack. 12 Squadron undertook three attacks on the opening day and participated in further attacks over the next five days. It was during one of these raids on 26 September that the squadron experienced its first casualty when Binney (in BE2c 1744) was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and forced to land behind German lines just north of Phalempin after bombing a train from 500ft.

Binney was wounded in the left lung, and after having landed nose first south of Phalempin, was taken prisoner of war. His report, written 3 August 1918, gives the following:

'I was employed dropping bombs on the enemy's railway communications in a given area. I descended to 150 feet to drop my bombs on a moving train consisting of an engine and a single carriage. Bombs fell alongside the train but I do not think I actually hit it. The train stopped but I could not see any damage. I started to rise again when I was wounded, first on my right shin and then in the upper part of my right thigh. One of the aileron control cables of the aeroplane was cut. I fainted three times in the air. On coming to the second time, I found myself at a height of about 300 feet and in a spinning nose dive. To right the aeroplane I cut off the engine. I fainted again before I could put it on again. When I came to the third time I was laying on the ground surrounded by the enemy.'

Binney was repatriated 14 June 1918, and advanced to Honorary Major in December of the same year. After repatriation he wrote a detailed report on German Hospitals and POW Camps - based on his own experience, and reports from others (photocopy of which included with the lot). Binney was appointed to a permanent commission in the R.A.F. in 1919, before returning to the Royal Artillery the following year. He served as a Military Adviser to the Indian States Artillery in 1931. He advanced to Lieutenant Colonel in March 1936 but retired on 15 July 1939 as a result of ill health, and died in London in October 1964.

His brother was Captain Ralph Binney C.B.E. of which the Binney Memorial Medal is named after was created.

Sold with comprehensive copied research, including a photographic image of recipient, and a photographic image of recipient's aircraft having crashed and being surrounded by German troops.

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x140 **The campaign group of three awarded to Officer's Steward 2nd Class G. W. Bull, Royal Navy, late Merchant Navy, who served on the 4th Antarctic voyage of the *William Scoresby* during the Discovery Investigations in October 1934**

British War and Victory Medals (L. 8593 G. W. Bull. O.S.2. R.N.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-19 (George W. Bull), *good very fine* (3) £300-500

George William Bull served as an Assistant Steward on the fourth commission of the R.R.S. *William Scoresby* in the Antarctic.

He was born in Hoxton, London on 31 August 1897. A Merchant Navy steward by trade (Dis. A 795998), he joined the Royal Navy on 7 March 1916 and served aboard the light cruiser *Canterbury* from 2 May 1916 and saw action almost immediately during the Battle of Jutland.

Promoted Officer's Steward 2nd Class on 9 March 1917, he was discharged on 7 June 1919. Resuming his career in the Merchant Navy, in October 1934 he joined the Discovery Investigations as an Assistant Steward on the R.R.S. *William Scoresby*. Their seven months at sea was devoted entirely to the marking of whales on the whaling grounds in the Antarctic seas off Queen Mary Land, off Enderby Land and to the south of Bouvet Island. The ship sailed from London and made a direct passage to Simonstown, where final preparations for the work in hand were completed. The ship's personnel, under the executive command of Lieutenant-Commander Boothby, included an experienced Norwegian whale gunner, Captain Endresen, who had charge of the manoeuvring of the vessel whilst hunting and marking whales. The pack ice was encountered on 3 December when seven days out from Cape Town. Whales had been found two days prior and marking began on that date. Bull rejoined for the fifth commission but left before she sailed.

x141 **A Polish Cross of Merit group of five awarded to Squadron Leader J. W. Brown, Royal Air Force, for his work with the Polish Airmen at RAF Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, which was the home of No. 300 (Polish) Bomber Squadron**

British War and Victory Medals (M-334672 Pte. J. W. Brown. A.S.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Poland, Republic, Cross of Merit, 'Gold' issue, silver-gilt and enamel, by *Spink & Son, London*, maker's details to reverse, *good very fine* (5) £400-600

Polish Cross of Merit in Gold *London Gazette* 12 June 1945.

James William Brown was born at Burton Salmon, Yorkshire in May 1890 and during the Great War served with the Army Service Corps. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in November 1921 into the 64th London Brigade, Royal Artillery Territorial Force and was transferred into the Royal Air Force Educational Branch in December 1924.

Retired in December 1927, with the outbreak of the Second World War he was commissioned into the Admin & Special Duties Branch in February 1940. Posted to RAF Hucknall, he was clearly held in high regard by his Polish comrades whilst at that station, for he was presented with his engraved Plaque (included in the Lot) that summer. The base was home to No. 18 OTU but also No. 300 (Polish) Bomber Squadron and it must be assumed Brown served on the joint British & Polish Educational Staff.

With his Cross of Merit in Gold coming in the summer of 1945, Brown was invited to the Polish Embassy in London to take the Insignia from the hand of the President of Poland; sold together with engraved brass plaque, this stating 'To S. Ldr. Brown from the Polish Commanding Officer and Polish Education Officers, Hucknall, 3.5.43', letter signed by Air Commodore Kwicinski and photographs, besides copied research.

x142 Four: **Sergeant C. G. Kirkham, Supply & Transport Corps, later Southern Rhodesian Forces**

British War and Victory Medals (27875 T-Sgt. C. G. Kirkham. S.T.C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (27875 T-Sgt. C. G. Kirkham, S.T.C.), *officially re-impressed naming*; Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service 1939-45 (C. G. Kirkham), privately engraved naming, *very fine and a scarce combination* (4) £300-500

Two *MICs* exist under the name Kirkham with the service number 27875 one for the 7th Hussars issued by the British Government and the other for the Indian Army Service Corps. The 7th Hussars started the war in Egypt and ended it in Mesopotamia so it is entirely possible that both MICs relate to the same man who was performing a supply role with that unit.

x143 Five: **Captain F. Tremlett, 13th Battalion, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Army Air Corps, who saw action during the Fall of France as an other-rank before returning to the Continent as an Officer and taking part in some major airborne operations, notably the Battalion's epic three day clash at the Battle of Bure, January 1945 and Operation Varsity**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5378595 Sjt. F. Tremlett. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., Regular Army, G.VI.R. (Lieut. (Q.M.) F. Tremlett. Oxf. & Bucks.); unofficial, Dunkirk Medal; National Service Medal, 1 clasp, Normandy, numbered'14947' mounted for wear, *minor polishing to first, overall good very fine* (7) £400-600

Frederick 'Freddie' Tremlett was born in Bristol on 29 October 1907, the second youngest child of William and Louisa Tremlett. Educated at St Michaels in Bristol, he attested for the Army on 4 January 1926 he was initially allocated to the to the Royal Berkshire Regiment with the service number 5378595. The next day however he was to be re-allocated to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, the unit he was to serve with for the rest of his service.

India and the Fall of France

Posted to 1st Battalion he joined the British Army of Occupation in Germany on 5 July 1926, being appointed Lance Corporal on 8 February 1927. Returning to Britain on 11 September 1927 he proceeded to India on 13 October 1930 where he joined the 2nd Battalion. Promoted Corporal there on 15 June 1928 he was further advanced Acting Sergeant on 22 April 1930 and Lance Sergeant on 18 November of that same year.

Taking part in operations in Burma on 16 November 1931 with the same unit Tremlett returned to England on 5 November 1932 where he was advanced Sergeant on 28 May 1933. Returning to 1st Battalion on 9 December 1935 he was advanced Warrant Officer 2 with them and appointed Platoon Sergeant Major on 1 October 1938, then appointed Company Sergeant Major on 15 December 1938. It was with that final rank that he was to enter the Second World War, being posted to France in September 1939 with the 1st Battalion.

Whilst there Tremlett was promoted to Regimental Sergent Major on 10 December 1939 during the 'Phoney War' which prevailed along the frontiers. His unit was soon to see more than its fair share of fighting however, most notably during the stand made at the Ypres-Comines Canal between 26-28 May. Despite heavy fighting the German advance ground on and they were soon surrounded at Dunkirk, embarking H.M.S. *Worcester* and S.S. *Maid of Orleans* at Dawn on 1 June 1940.

Commission and Return to France

Tremlett was initially to the 4th Battalion on 26 June 1940 however the need for experienced officer to train a new army soon saw him commissioned 2nd Lieutenant (Quartermaster) with 5th Battalion on 15 November 1941. This unit was stationed in Northern Ireland at that time, and he was to remain with them for some time before finally being advanced Lieutenant (Quartermaster) and posted to the 13th (Lancashire) Battalion, Parachute Regiment on 21 July 1944.

This later entry meant that he missed (Operation Tonga) the Airborne Invasion of Normandy however he arrived with them by 3 August and as such was to see some of the fiercest fighting in Normandy. Commencing their advance on 19 August the Battalion- spearheading the attack of 6th Airborne Division- crossed the Dives river at Troarn before advancing on Putot en Auge. Moving through the town they attack Hill 13 but were driven off with losses of 70 killed or wounded, despite attempts to flank the enemy positions they were unable to advance.

The Hill was secured during the night by the Royal Marines and the advance continued with fierce fighting to secure the bridge at Pont L'Eveque which saw German troops firing anti-aircraft guns in infantry support roles. The evening of 22 August saw the town centre alight, the Battalion was forced to withdraw that night having suffered high losses. Further manoeuvring saw the position eventually taken however losses had been terrible and they returned to Britian in September with 16 Officers and 270 men remaining.

Despite their losses they were soon needed again and found themselves rushed back to France on 24 December to help counter the German advance in the Ardennes whilst attached to the 29th Armoured Brigade. It was there that they were to see appallingly heavy fighting at the village of Bure, a three day action against troops of the 2nd Panzer Division beginning on 3 January.

Even gaining a foothold in the village proved difficult, however after several repulses they managed to do so, establishing a position from which the Germans tried madly to dislodge them. The Battalion fought back bloodily, notably making use of their combat knives to preserve ammunition and prevent the Germans from locating their positions.

On one occasion the battle was so intense that 'A' Company was compelled to call down an artillery strike upon their own positions. Finally reinforced by a company of the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry they returned to the offensive on 5 January and drove the Germans from the village.

Their losses were high enough that the Battalion was once again returned to England on 21 February 1945 for a period of rest and reorganisation. From there they were re-assigned to the 5th Parachute Brigade in order to take part in the Operation Varsity, the Airborne Crossing of the Rhine on 25 March. Poor co-ordination saw the 5th Brigade arrive later than the 3rd Brigade with the result that the enemy were well aware of their presence. Despite heavy losses they succeeded in driving the Germans from their positions around the landing grounds before taking their objectives in good time.

Tremlett remained with the Battalion during the advance across North-West Europe into Germany and to the Baltic Sea where they arrived just before the lead units of the Red Army. He returned to Britain on 19 May 1945 and was posted as a War Substantive Captain to the Army Air Transport Training and Development Centre on 25 August.

Posted to Army Parachute Training School on 12 December 1946 and to the 12th Battalion, Parachute Regiment (Territorials) on 21 July 1947. Tremlett was resigned his commission on 15 March 1954, settling at St. Luke's Road, Cowley; sold together with copied research including service papers as well as original material including a Cap Badge, slip and certificate of issue for the Dunkirk medal as well as a two photographs.

144 **The campaign group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer C. A. Woodhouse, Royal Navy, the recipient of both an Arctic Star and the rare 'Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53' clasp to his N.G.S.M.**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53 (Jx. 138176 C. A. Woodhouse. A.B. R.N.), *minor official correction to number*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Arctic Star, in its box of issue, with paper label stating 'CPO C A Woodhouse DJX 138176'; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (Jx. 138176 C. A. Woodhouse. P.O. H.M.S. Defiance.), mounted as worn besides the Arctic Star, *very fine and a good combination* (7) £1,400-1,800

Approximately 145 medals or clasps were issued for six months consecutive work in the disposal of bombs and mines in different parts of the world. The medal was issued with three obverse types, *viz.* G.VI.R., 2nd issue, and E.II.R., 1st and 2nd issues.

Colin Arthur Woodhouse was born at Kendal, Cumbria in 1916 and served in the Royal Navy from September 1934. Having married in 1941, he took his L.S. & G.C. Medal in August 1949 whilst at the Torpedo School *Defiance*.

Interestingly this notes his prior service aboard *Norfolk*, which would place Woodhouse as present during her famous scrapes with the famed German vessels *Bismarck* and *Prinz Eugen*, which she shared in detecting in May 1941 while on patrol in Denmark Strait. *Norfolk* latterly took part in the Arctic Convoys to Russia, where she was involved in the sinking of the *Scharnhorst* during the Battle of the North Cape on Boxing Day 1943.

Having settled at Stoke, Plymouth, Devon, he died in January 1988; sold together with original Ledger Sheet, Naval Pay & Identity Book, besides riband bar from uniform and other cloth badges for his Torpedo qualifications.

145 **The campaign group of seven awarded to Private R. Johnson, 7th Battalion, Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment), who landed on Gold Beach on D-Day, 6 June 1944 and was wounded on that legendary day, one in which his Regimental comrade Stanley Hollis took the only Victoria Cross**

Having recovered from his wounds, Johnson was to be killed in action on 2 August 1944

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (4388623 Pte. R. Johnson. Green Howards.), mounted as worn; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (7) £300-500

Robert Johnson was born in County Durham in 1915, the son of Denwick & the late Elizabeth Johnson of Bleach Green, Winlaton. Having left school and worked on farms at Castleside and Rowley, he joined the Green Howards and served with the 2nd Battalion for some nine years in India, including on the North-West Frontier (Medal & clasp).

With the outbreak of the Second World War he would have likely be recalled and served with the 7th Battalion during the Second World War. He would have been with the first wave to land on Gold Beach around 0800hrs on D-Day and was himself wounded on that famous day, when the unit pushed forth into Crepon. It was at that place that Hollis took his V.C., and the 6th & 7th Battalions took the prize for having pushed further inland than any other British or American unit which got 'boots down' on that first day.

Recovered from his wounds, Johnson was to be killed in action on 2 August 1944. Aged just 29, he is buried in the Bayeux War Cemetery.

146 Seven: **Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. T. Tyers, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, late 14/20th Hussars and Scinde Horse**

India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2-Lt. R. F. T. Tyers, Scinde Horse.), second clasp secured by wire; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya, G.VI.R. (Lt. Col. R. F. [sic] Tyers. I.A.), 2nd clasp secured by wire, mounted as originally worn, *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* (7) £300-500

Ronald Francis Tyers Tyers was born at Guildford, Surrey on 11 November 1916, the son of Colin Seymour Francis Tyers Tyers Capt. RN.

He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army in August 1936. He served with the Scinde Horse on the North West Frontier, and during the Second War. Tyers was advanced to Captain in August 1944. He qualified for his S E Asia clasp whilst employed at HQ, 23rd Indian Division.

He transferred to the 14/20th Hussars, R.A.C., in November 1947 and was advanced to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1949, serving with the 7th Gurkha Rifles from February 1952. Tyers retired with the rank of Major in April 1958; sold together with copied research.

x147 **The well-documented campaign group of ten awarded to Chief Radio Supervisor A. Henderson, Royal Navy, whose extensive career began with service on Operation Claymore - the Lofoten Islands Raid - Arctic Convoys, the Battle of the Malacca Strait and ended with service in Operation Grapple, Britain's H-Bomb tests in the Pacific**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Arctic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (D/JX.1710029 A. Henderson Tel. R.N.); Korea 1950-53 (D/JX.1710029 A. Henderson. L Tel. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, sold together with a comprehensive archive of original material, *minor contact marks, overall very fine* (10) £700-900

Alick Henderson was born at Blackpool, Lancashire on 4 June 1924 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 29 November 1939 as a Boy Seaman Class 2 with the service number D/JX 171029 at age 15. His first service afloat was with H.M.S. *King George V* in November 1939 and with her joined the early Atlantic Convoys seeing service in BHX104, traveling to Halifax by way of Bermuda.

Atlantic and the Arctic

She was to later serve in the escort for Operation Claymore, the raid of the Norwegian Lofoten Islands. The raid was a great success, the combined attacking force destroying 18 cod-liver oil factories (capable of producing nitro-glycerine) and taking around 215 prisoners, in addition to embarking over 300 Norwegians. They further seized a set of rotor wheels for an Enigma Machine and the attendant code books.

Undertaking two more convoys, the more direct HX- Halifax- route, at this time Henderson reached the rating of Boy Telegraphist on 21 March 1941. He was to leave *King George V* before the last Battle of the *Bismark* however he did remain with the ship for long enough to see her transfer her Walrus aircraft to Norfolk off Iceland for use in the hunt.

Going ashore he joined *Renown* on 20 August 1941 and was stationed with her during her refit at Rosyth. *Renown* departed Scapa Flow for Iceland on 20 December. A deployment which followed from ENIGMA decrypts indicating that *Tirpitz* was ready to leave the Baltic and that the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* were preparing to break out from Brest. *Renown* was positioned to intercept the German vessels should they attempt a breakout into the Atlantic.

This did not come to pass and instead she conducted sea trials at Hvalfjšrður, Iceland. Whilst stationed there she was involved safeguarding Arctic Convoys against the threat of *Tirpitz*, then stationed in Trondheim. In her first sally, PQ 12 *Tirpitz* left port but was scared off by the strength of the convoy escort. She was also present for QP 8, QP 9 and acted as part of the Heavy Cover force for PQ 13.

Finally leaving Arctic waters she was assigned as flagship of Force W for escort duties with USS *Wasp* between Gibraltar and Malta. Around the same time Henderson reached his majority, being rather as Ordinary Telegraphist on 4 June 1942 and Telegraphist on 18 September 1942. Transferring to Force H in October 1942 she took part in Operation Torch, covering the landing forces and escorting the convoys which made the landings possible. Doubtless as a Telegraphist, Henderson was responsible for co-ordinating some of the cover fire *Renown* put down over the landing sites.

Appointed Leading Telegraphist (TY) on 25 September 1943 he was still serving with *Renown* brought Winston Churchill and his staff back from the Quebec Conference in September and conveyed them to the Cairo Conference in November. *Renown* was assigned to the Assigned to the Eastern Fleet in December 1943 she arrived at Colombo, Ceylon in January 1944.

The War in the East

Joining the Eastern Fleet, a British led formation she joined repeated career strikes against Japanese held positions. As such she was present for Operation Cockpit against Sabang, Dutch East Indies, Operation Transom against Surabaya, Operation Pedal against Port Blair in the Andaman Islands and Operation Crimson a carrier raid and bombardment again directed against Sabang. Henderson's final operation with *Renown* was Operation Millet, the attack on the Nicobar Islands which was undertaken as a diversion for the American landings a Leyte in the Philippines.

Posted ashore in March 1945 he was posted to *Saumarez* in April 1945 , taking part in Operations Sunfish- photographic reconnaissance of the west coast of Sumatra and air attacks on northern Sumatra- and Dukedom- intercepting Japanese surface ships trying to evacuate troops from the Andaman Islands. It was during the latter operation that she was part of the Battle of the Malacca

Strait. A British force managed to close upon the Japanese cruise *Haguro* and the destroyer *Kamikaze*, *Saumarez* was the leader of a flotilla of five destroyers for the action. *Venus* pushed the *Haguro* towards *Saumarez* and *Verulam* however as they prepared to make their attack *Kamikaze* appeared of their starboard bows.

Saumarez opened fire heavily on *Kamikaze* and made ready to fire her torpedoes at *Haguro* however as they did so the cruiser opened up a heavy fire which hit her in No. 1 Boiler Room, damaging a boiler as well as damaging a funnel. Launching torpedoes at fairly close range *Saumarez* manged three hits before pulling away, the other destroyers from the group encircled the damaged *Haguro.* Repeated hits from *Virago*, *Vigilant* and *Venus* finally saw her sink while *Kamikaze* made her escape.

Henderson was serving with Saumarez for Operation Zipper, the re-occupation of Western Malaya before returning to Europe, being stationed at *Royal Albert* on the Rhine in November 1946. Returning to the Far East in March 1948 he joined the Wireless Station at Singapore, *Kranji* before serving on a series of motor launches over the next three years. Post notably, H.D.M.L. *1386* which served off Malaya from April 1949.

Joining the aircraft carrier *Eagle* in August 1952 they served in Exercise Mainbrace, one of the earliest NATO exercises, involving a large-scale naval exercise off the coast of Norway and Denmark. Transferring to *Ocean* in December 1952 Henderson saw action off Korea and Japan between May and November 1953 where they deployed Hawker Sea Furies.

Operation Grapple

Transferring to *Ark Royal* in 1955 Hendson joined Operation Grapple with naval station *Resolution* at Christmas Island in July 1958. He was present in *Resolution* for four of the hydrogen bomb tests, Grapple Z1 on 22 August, Grapple Z2 on 2 September, Grapple Z3 on 11 September and Grapple Z4 on 23 September. These tests were undertaken over Malden Island and Kiritimati (Christmas Island) in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in the Pacific Ocean and were the final tests undertaken before Britain began to co-operate with the United States. As a result of this posting Henderson must have been entitled to the Nuclear Test Medal.

Promoted Leading Radio Operator on 31 October 1958 he joined the Joint Service Amphibious Warfare Centre at Poole in November 1958. Further advanced Radio Supervisor with *Bermuda* on 2 May 1961 before joining *Ark Royal* in June 1961 where he was finally advanced Acting Chief Radio Supervisor on 21 August 1963. Finally going ashore in April 1964 he retired on 9 June that year after almost 25 years of service; sold together with copied research and an impressive archive of original material comprising:

i)
Two original service record sheets.

ii)
Two original Report of Wounds or Hurt certificates, both for service with Renown in 1941 and 1944.

iii)
Trade Certificate for Radion Communication dated 16 April 1954 at H.M.S. *Cochrane* signed by OiC, H.M.S. *Clyde*.

iv)
Original Royal Navy Educational Test dated March 1942.

v)
Original Wireless History sheet, Examination Record, with dates ranging between March 1941 and October 1959.

Further entitled to the Nuclear Test Medal.

x148 Six: **Sub-Lieutenant R. A. Main, South African Naval Forces, who earned a scarce Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C.**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially named '68485 R. A. Main'; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (T/S/Lt. R. A. Main S.A.N.F. (V), mounted for wear, *good very fine* (6) £300-500

Roydon Alfred Main was born in Bird's River, Dordrecht District, South Africa on 27 July 1907, son of Alfred and Beatrice Main. Joining the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve from 14 December 1923 Main served as Ordinary Seaman, later Able Seaman, service number 3146 on board H.M.S. *Wallflower*. This was a recommissioned minesweeping sloop stationed at Simonstown for operations on the Africa Station. Main left the Royal Naval Reserve on 14 December 1927.

The outbreak of war saw him returning to service, enlisting with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (War Reserve South Africa) as Able Seaman on 10 February 1940. Simultaneously, he briefly served in the Union of South Africa Defence Force from 24 June-5 October 1940 as Corporal with the service number 41720, with the Instructional Corps at the S.A. Military College, Voortrekkerhoogte.

On 15 January 1941, he transferred from the War Reserve to Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve South African Division as Able Seaman with the Service Number 68485. He served ashore in South Africa for some time before being ordered to H.M.S. *Lanka*, the shore base at Ceylon in December 1941. From there he joined the Harbour Defence Motor Launch, *H.D.M.L. 1098*, also called *Insizwa* on 15 December. She served between Ceylon and South Africa, largely conducting anti-submarine patrols, at this time Main was appointed Leading Seaman on 20 August 1942.

Going back ashore in January 1943 he served with *Assegai* and *Good Hope* before being commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 20 August 1943, serving with the Royal Navy. Returning to the South African Naval Forces on 11 July 1945 he was posted to *Sonneblom*. Later transferring to H.M.S.A.S. *Cedarberg* on 17 July both were anti-submarine vessels. Main joined the Reserve of Officers on 6 September 1945 he was released from service on 31 October 1945.

Settling back in South Africa Main died there in South Africa on 19 March 1963, he is listed on the Wall of Remembrance at Cambridge Cemetery and Crematorium, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa; sold together with copied service papers.

Sold by Order of the Family

149 **The campaign group of four awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 N. Washbourne, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, who served attached to the Long Range Desert Group in North Africa and was taken a Prisoner of War with them in January 1942; Washbourne made good his escape from captivity whilst in Italy and rejoined the Allied lines**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (7588586 W.O. CL.2. N. Washbourne. R.E.), *very fine* (4) £500-700

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Norman Washbourne was born on 11 June 1921 and originally enlisted into the Royal Army Ordnance Corps before transferring into the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. He was then attached to the Long Range Desert Group. He was first reported missing in the Western Desert on 26 January 1942 and was then reported as being a Prisoner of War (List No.786) and was held at Camp 65, Gravina, Italy. At some point Washbourne escaped and joined the advancing allied troops and was reported as not being a P.O.W. along with three other members of the R.E.M.E.. He continued to serve with the R.E.M.E. after the war and died on 17 December 1988.

Sold together with the following archive:

(i)
A quantity of original photographs to include one of him wearing his Second World War medal entitlement and another two of him being presented with his Army L.S. & G.C. medal.

(ii)
Prudential Assurance Company Limited Bonus Certificate 1952.

(iii)
University of Cambridge O'Level Certificate for Geography, for 1954.

(iv)
REME account for magazines and Sunday papers for April-June 1954.

(v)
BZ Registration Card BAOR stamped 11 May 1956.

(vi)
Army Pensions Office letter, dated 2 November 1960.

(vii)
R.E.M.E. cap badge, King's Crown issue.

Please see Lots 136 and 350 for the medals to his father and son.

x150 **An 'Operation Fustian' group of six awarded to Private G. Grundy, 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, who was wounded in action during the bloody Battle of Primosole Bridge on 13 July 1943**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (2053764. Pte. G. Grundy. Para. R.), mounted for wear, *good very fine* (6) £400-600

George Grundy is listed as wounded in action on 13 July 1943, when the 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment went into action during Operation Fustian. Serving with 1st Parachute Brigade they took off on the night of 13 July however the drop went poorly, whilst the men of 1st Battalion landed in roughly the correct area and managed to take one end of the bridge, 3rd Battalion was scattered.

Additionally a number of men had been wounded already as a result of flak from an Allied convoy which mistakenly fired upon them. It is unclear where Grundy was wounded as few men of 3rd Battalion made the Bridge however it is entirely possible that he did succeed in doing so.

Grundy survived his injury and returned to Britain after the war and was discharged on 15 April 1946. His medals were issued to him at his home of 74 Leigh Road, Atherton, Manchester on 20 March 1950; sold together with copied casualty rolls and a medal card transcription.

x151 Six: **Private A. C. Wallace, 7th Battalion, Parachute Regiment**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Palestine 1945-48 (14000122 Pte. A. C. Wallace. A.A.C.), mounted for wear, *good very fine overall* (6) £200-300

A. C. Wallace was a native of Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Two men named 'A. Wallace' appear upon the roll for the Palestine medal, one as a Craftsman attached to the Army Air Corps and the other a private with 5th Battalion, Army Air Corps. Both men have different service numbers and it is unclear which the group might relate to; sold together with a copied medal roll.

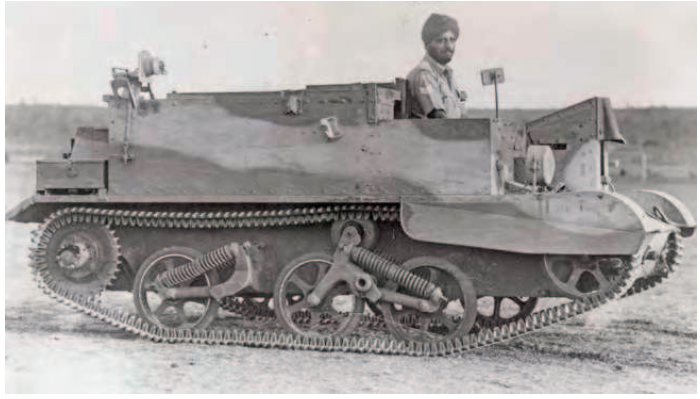
152 *'Everyone who manned those Carriers on Donbaik beach, knowing that there was a grave possibility of being blasted to hell, deserved the highest recognition and I am proud to be associated with them'.*

'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) £600-800



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 Mayor 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:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U2hIjmwnV98

153 **A fine Burma and later South East Asia campaign group of six awarded to Captain K. F. C. Warburton 24th Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery who was wounded on 15 February 1944 going through the Ngakyedauk Pass to help relieve the 7th Division in the Admin Box at Sinzweya**

The 24th Indian Mountain Regiment provided much needed artillery support during the battle of Kohima; post war Warburton was an Assam tea planter

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Major K F C Warburton RA); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (Capt. K. F. C. Warburton RA), court mounted for display, *very fine* (6) £400-600

Efficiency Medal *London Gazette* 15 October 1996.

Kenneth Frederick Charles Warburton was born on 19 January 1917 at Godstone, Surrey. He enlisted in the 63rd Field Brigade Royal Artillery on 7 April 1938, posted a year later to the 96th City of London Field Regiment, TA before being commissioned Second Lieutenant on 30 May 1941 being posted to the 24th Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery, 20th Battery, on 13 September 1942 for service in Burma.

He was wounded on 15 February 1944 going through the Ngakyedauk Pass to help relieve 7th Division in the Admin Box at Sinzweya, receiving a gunshot wound to the right shoulder and a grenade wound in the right leg

The 24th Indian Mountain Regiment, part of 161 Brigade 5th Indian Division, delivered accurate fire when & where needed during the first battle of Kohima, 3 to 16 April 1944, from their position at Jotsoma.

He was posted to the Mountain Artillery Training centre from 21 April 1944 until 20 April 1945. His final posting was Adjutant to the 24th Mountain Regiment for service in the Dutch East Indies; the 24th Mountain Regiment again provided artillery support during the bloody battle of Surabaya, 10th to 24th November 1945. Warburton was discharged in April 1946.

Post war Warburton was a tea planter at the Katonibari Tea Estate in Assam, he died at Bournemouth on 21 June 2014.

Sold together with copied research, his officers record of service, Army book 439, Efficiency medal box of issue, badges, buttons, Indian Artillery shoulder titles.

For his uniform see Lot 300.

x154 **The well-documented campaign group of three awarded to Serjeant W. J. Chapman, 9 Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers, late Home Guard, who saw Home Guard service during the Second World War and later landed with the 16th Parachute Brigade during the Suez Crisis**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Canal Zone, Cyprus (14472116 Sgt W J Chapman RE), the second clasp loose on riband, mounted for wear, sold together with the recipient's service and pay books, a copied set including the recipient's unofficial medals and a corresponding miniature set, *good very fine* (Lot) £700-900

Wallace John Chapman was born in 1927 and enlisted in the Gloucester Home Guard in 1943 at the age of 16. Signing up for the General Service Corps in August 1945 after reaching his majority he missed action in the Second World War by a matter of months. He was appointed Lance Corporal in January 1946.

Completing his training in February 1946 Chapman was rated a Pioneer and advanced Corporal the following year in February 1947, further qualifying as a training instructor in April of that year. Undertaking further courses he qualified as an Engine Fitter in July 1948 and Fitter (I.C. and P.) R.E. in June 1949 before taking his parachute training.

Earning his parachute badge with wings in November 1949 Chapman was posted to the 9th Independent Airborne Squadron R.E. Promoted Acting Sergeant in March 1951 it was in this role that he was to serve during the Suez Crisis.

Posted to Cyprus in June 1951 with the 16th Parachute Brigade 9th Parachute Squadron was earmarked to deploy against El Gamil Airfield, Suez Canal Zone with 3 Para. One troop- 3 Troop- dropped with them whilst the rest arrived later to provide support and logistics as well as fortifying the important strategic location. They were to remain in the Middle East long after the crisis ended although Chapman's certificate of service places him back in Britain on 20 December.

Completing a Field Engineer course of instruction in April 1952 Chapman was rated as a Field Engineer and further promoted Sub-Sergeant in April 1952. He returned to the Middle East Land Forces on 25 May 1952, likely joining 9 Parachute Squadron which was still stationed in the Middle East until the following year.

Returning home in January 1953 he transferred to the Reserve on 10 February 1953 and was discharged entirely in August 1957 having served for a total of 12 years; 7 years 131 days in Colours and 4 years 234 days in Reserve.

Sold together with an archive of original material comprising:

i)
Original Certificate of Service.

ii)
Original Soldiers Service and Pay Book.

iii)
Original paperwork and examination certificates.

iv)
Two original paper Passport issued in October 1956 and states: Transit through Bahrain 23 Jan 1958 en route to Australia (for and on behalf of Govt of Bahrain); Transit through Bahrain 16 Mar 1958 en route to Rangoon, Burma (for and on behalf of Govt of Bahrain).

v)
Two Maroon Parachute berets (one with K/C R.E. Badge and one with R.E. and Para Badge attached).

vi)
Miniature Medals corresponding to the recipient's original set, comprising Defence and War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone; unofficial, Suez Canal Zone Medal; National Service Medal.

vii)
One K/C R.E. Cap Badge, Two R.E. shoulder titles and Six Tunic buttons.

viii)
Two Freemason medals.

ix)
9 PARA SQN R.E. commemorative plush bear.

x)
The recipient's copy medals, believed to be a wearing set comprising:

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (14472116 Sgt W J Chapman. 9 Para. R.E. Sqdn.) *copy*; 150 Anniversary of the Cadet Forces Medal, 1 clasp, 1940-46 (14472116 Sgt W J Chapman. 9 Para. R.E. Sqdn.); National Service Medal, 3 clasps, Cyprus, 1944-57, Royal Engineers; Suez Canal Zone Medal, 2 clasps, 1945-1953, Airbone Forces (14472116 Sgt W J Chapman. 9 Para. R.E. Sqdn.); Allied Special Forces Medal, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (14472116 Sgt W J Chapman. 9 Para. R.E. Sqdn.), mounted for wear, *good very fine overall* (7).

x155 Six: **Chief Technician R. H. Mills, Royal Rhodesian Air Force, late Royal Air Force**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula, unnamed as issued to Royal Rhodesian Air Force; Royal Rhodesian Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (5035. Sen. Tech. Mills. R. H.), officially engraved naming; Rhodesia, General Service Medal (5035 Chf. Tech. R. H. Mills.); Zimbabwe, Independence Medal, officially numbered '0417', *good very fine and a scarce combination of awards* (6) £280-320

Approximately 51 Royal Rhodesian Air Force L.S. & G.C. Medals issued in the period 1953-63.

R. H. Mills earned his General Service Medal in June 1960 and as usual for the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, the Medals were issued unnamed.

Sold By Order of a Direct Descendant

Family group:

156 **An interesting Second World War group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant E. F. Dadson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who commanded S.O.E.'s Belgium 'T' Section in 1940-41**

War Medal 1939-45, in its O.H.M.S. forwarding box addressed to 'Flight Lieutenant E. F. Dadson, 2 Devonshire Square, London E.C. 2', with related ticker tape print out; Belgium, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its Piret, Bruxelles case of issue; Belgium, Order of the Crown, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, in its De Greef, Bruxelles case of issue; Monaco, Order of St. Charles, Knight's breast badge, in gold and enamel, with silver-gilt crown suspension, *generally good very fine* (4)

The Great War campaign pair awarded to Lieutenant J. V. Dadson, Royal Army Pay Corps

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. V. Dadson), mounted as worn, together with related miniature dress medals, *good very fine* (4) £500-700

Eric Fulton Dadson was born in Hampstead, London, on 30 May 1903, the son of James Verey Dadson, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. When the Germans invaded Belgium in May 1940, he was the manager of the Antwerp gas works. Making his way back to England, he was commissioned in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve and quickly collared by the fledgling Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.), then under the auspices of Hugh Dalton, the Minister of Economic Warfare. A natural choice - for he possessed both lingual skills and local knowledge - he was appointed head of the organisation's Belgium 'T' Section, which had its offices in Norgeby House in London's famous Baker Street.

Effectively starting from scratch, Dadson had a battle over the next 10 months to find suitably qualified agents, largely in consequence of the Free Belgians in London proving reluctant to help him enlist Flemish-speaking recruits. Nor did the threat of Nazi reprisals help his case.

Nonetheless, by May 1941, he was ready to infiltrate his first agent, Emile Fromme, who had been recruited from the ranks of the Chasseurs Ardennais. He was parachuted into Belgium in May 1941 and is said to have formed a group of saboteurs in Verviers. Sadly, he was later captured and executed.

Other agents recruited by Dadson numbered a Jesuit priest, Father Jourdain - codename 'Opinion' - who was originally approached to garner help from the Belgian church hierarchy, but who in fact volunteered to act as an agent himself, when Dadson met him at the Roman Catholic seminary in Buxton, Derbyshire. Jourdain and a wireless-operator, Armand Leblicq, were dropped by parachute one night in July 1941, but with tragic consequences: Leblicq's was killed when his parachute snagged on their aircraft's tailplane.

In common with S.O.E. operations in the Netherlands, those in Belgium also started to fall victim to the Abwehr's counter measures, the 'playing back' of captured wireless sets proving especially effective. In fact, by late 1942, of 45 agents and 18 wireless operators dispatched to Belgium, only 13 remained at large.

Dadson, however, had resigned from his post about a year earlier, in consequence of a heavy-handed response to a supposed security breach, his anger being expressed in a lengthy memo addressed to 'CD' - Sir Frank Nelson, the Head of S.O.E. - in November 1941:

'On Wednesday, the 15th of October 1941, I was submitted to a series of indignities, to wit: one man searched my person, two men searched my office (and incidentally read confidential documents therein) and three men searched the house in which I am at present living.

The excuse given for this amazing action was a note which I sent to four colleagues who, by their functions in your organisation, were already aware of the information given in it.

I am at a loss to understand why a note written and distributed within the precincts of this office should be deemed sufficient excuse to suspect the writer of criminal intentions. As I must unhappily conclude that instructions for the action taken emanated from yourself who, as far as I knew, had not, up to that time, any particular reason to doubt my integrity, I was and am very disturbed to find that you were ready to extend to me no confidence at all.'

His place being taken by a Grenadier Guards officer, Claude Knight and, later still, by Hardy Amies, the famous fashion designer.

156

For his own part, Dadson's expertise in the energy sector led to his undertaking war work for an electricity company, as Security Officer for Edmundson's Corporation. He crossed swords with Lord Rothschild in May 1942, who was working for M.I.5., which led to a confidential opinion on the services of Dadson being questioned. The word came back that he was to be trusted (*HS 9/387/5* refers), and in the post-war era he became successively general manager, chairman and president of the Continental Gas Association.

His services to Belgium were recognised by his appointment to Officer of the Order of the Crown, 'in recognition of services rendered during the war' (*London Gazette* 31 July 1951, refers), and subsequently to that of Commander of the Order. He retired to the Isle of Wight, where he died in February 1995. For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 288.

James Verey Dadson - his father - was born in Kilburn, London in 1876. Commissioned in the Army Pay Corps, he was embarked for France in June 1916, where he gained advancement to the temporary rank of Captain. He died in Uxbridge in December 1940.

157 Pair: **Guardsman L. A. Khan, Scots Guards**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24438265 Gdsm L A Khan SG); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24438265 Gdsm L A Khan SG), mounted court style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £800-1,200

A Guardsman by the name of **Louigi Alufdin Khan** was arrested for driving offences in January 1982. Given the unusual initials it is reasonable to assume it is the same man. He served in 7 Platoon, G Company; sold together with a copied newspaper article.

158 Three: **Trooper B. Horrocks, Life Guards**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24878620 Tpr B Horrocks LG); U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR riband, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24878620 Tpr B Horrocks LG), mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine and rare* (3) £400-600

x159 Three: **Marine S. J. Marlow, Royal Marines**

U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne S J Marlow PO37486Y RM); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Mne 1 S J Marlow PO37486Y RM), mounted as worn in that order, *minor contact marks, very fine* (3) £1,000-1,500

No. 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines landed at San Carlos on 21 May 1982 and yomped across the islands, fighting several major actions including the battles of Mount Harriet and Two Sisters.

ORDERS & MEDALS

from the Collection of Dr Eric Smylie

Collecting may be the modern adaptation of hunting and gathering. Although no longer a matter of survival in the literal sense, certain fundamental characteristics remain the same. Value is still sought, secured and imported to one's home territory. Not everyone collects, but those who do, for the most part, have at least this in common: the endeavour sparks joy.

Amongst collectors of military medals there's a tendency to specialize. Some may collect those that commemorate specific periods or events. Some may be drawn more to particular regiments. A few may even prefer groups, which are collections in themselves. Regardless, all British military medals recognize individual service, especially valour.

The range of medal collections is broad, but not infinite. In time the search becomes more or less deliberate as one approaches fulfilment. Such has been my husband Eric's path in collecting, assembled over the course of some 60 years and offered here through Spink to those who may see something of interest for their own collection, with a sincere wish that spark of joy is passed along….

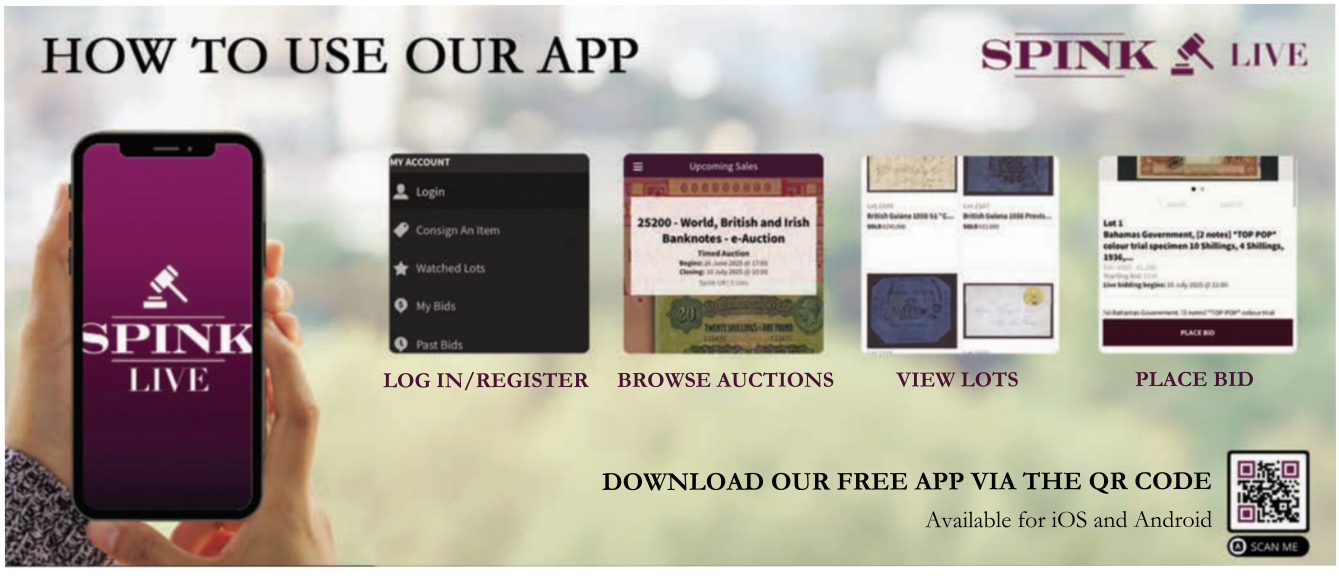
Elizabeth Smylie

x160 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nive (**T. Walsh, H. Arty**), *light polishing and toning on obverse, very fine* £600-800

PROVENANCE:
Sotheby's, July 1986.
Hayward, August 1973.

Thomas Walsh is entitled to a two-clasp Medal (Vittoria and Toulouse respectively), but the digital Military General Service Medal roll compiled by Colin Message notes: "Nive only. Later restored to Roll." One Thomas Walsh appears on the Waterloo Medal Roll, with Captain Rogers's Company Royal Foot Artillery.

x161 Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Mural Crown, unnamed as issued, with old integral loop and wire suspension bar, *very fine* £300-500



x162 Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Second 'Flying Victory' type (**William Nicholl, 13th Regiment.**), engraved naming, silver clip and suspension bar, *very fine* £500-700

774 men of the 13th Light Infantry were awarded the 1st Type Defence of Jellalabad Medal and of these approximately 50 exchanged them for the 2nd Type (*British Battles and Medals*, pp. 216-17 refers). Most of these 2nd Types had impressed naming but varieties of naming exist.

The conduct of the 13th Foot was officially rewarded in August 1842 when Prince Albert offered his patronage to the Regiment and permitted his name to be used in it title, thus becoming the 13th (1st Somersetshire) (Prince Albert's Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot.

x163 Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842 (**Jemr Khemay Ally 43rd Regt N.I.**), engraving in sloping script, steel clip and silver straight bar suspension, *loose suspension, lightly polished otherwise very fine* £2,400-2,800

x164 Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Gunr David Andeson. 3rd Bn Bengal Art**), *a few minor edge knocks, very fine* £200-300

x165 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1863 to 1866' (**1322. Corpl Francis Dolan, 50th Qn's Own Regt**), *very fine* £300-500

x166 Abyssinia 1867-68 (**1188 D. Hall 1st Battn 4th The K.O.R. Regt**), *very fine* £180-220

David Hall was born in Keighley, York in *circa* 1839 and worked as a Mechanic before he enlisted into the 56th (West Essex) Regiment of Foot aged 18 years old as a Private on 16 December 1857 and served with them until 30 November 1865. Having volunteered with the 1st Battalion, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment from 30 November 1865, he then formally transferred on 1 December. Throughout this time, Hall served in the East Indies for 9 and a half years until his retirement upon his return in 1868 after being found unfit for further service on 9 June due to "weak lungs". His conduct had always been good and he was in possession of one good conduct badge.

x167 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**H. C. Bleach, Gunr R.M.A. H.M.S. Druid. 73-74**), *very fine* £180-220

Henry Charles Bleach was born at Chidham, Chichester in October 1853 and was a labourer before he enlisted into the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney Barracks on 3 October 1871. He served on *Druid* between 12 August 1873 - 5 February 1874 during the Ashantee campaign of 1873-74 but was not entitled to the Coomassie clasp, his service record notes 'Invalided'. He was promoted to Bombardier on 27 September 1875, Corporal on 14 October 1876 and to Sergeant on 4 September 1883. He remained with the service until he was discharged on 8 February 1893. Despite his service record noting very good service throughout he does not appear to be awarded a Long Service medal.

x168 Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**240 Pte F. Leversage.. C. Pol.**), *very fine* £180-220

x169 North West Canada 1885, no clasp (**Pte W. Lansdell 10th R.G.**), engraved naming, *very fine* £400-600

On 27 March 1885, the 10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers was called to arms and turned out in marching order the following day. The battalion served with General Middleton's column of the North West Field Force.

x170 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (**Trpr H. Peterson. Robertsons. C.B.C.**), *two edge knocks, some scratches otherwise very fine* £250-300

Confirmed on the medal roll.

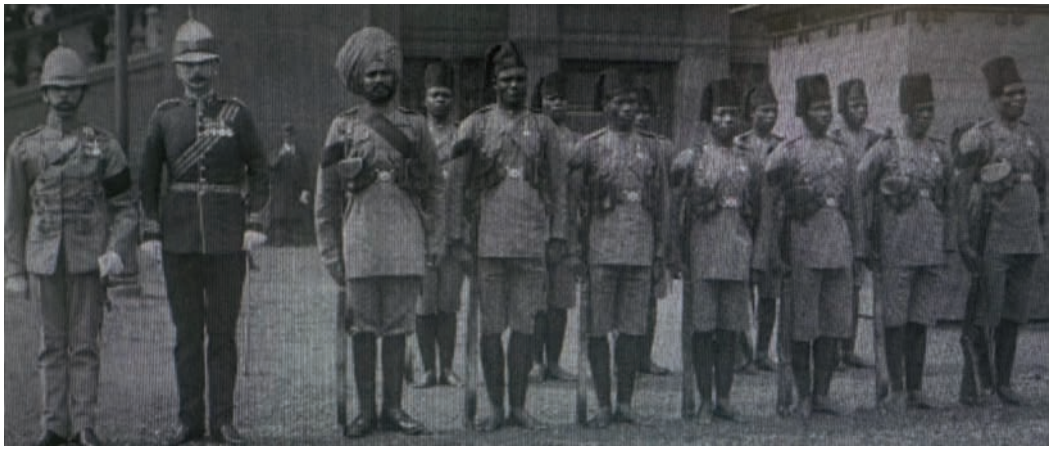
H. Peterson served with Robertson's Cape Boys.

x171 East and Central Africa 1897-99, no clasp (**Bhisti Sujen Singh. 27th Bo Infy.**), *lightly polished, otherwise very fine* £200-250

x172 **The rare 'Presented by the King' Ashanti 1900 Medal awarded to Sergeant Ndayoui, Central African Regiment, who was presented with his Medal by King Edward VII as a part of his Coronation celebrations**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, without clasp, ring suspension (38. Serjt. Ndayouli. 1/C. Afr. R. Presented by the King.), officially engraved naming, *very fine* £1,000-1,400

PROVENANCE:
Christie's, 16 July 1985.



Ndayouli is confirmed on the Central African Regiment Medal Roll for those individuals present at Marlborough House at the ceremony with His Majesty, King Edward VII. Ndayoui was one of 43 individuals to be presented with Medals inscribed 'Presented by the King'.

A report of the day describes the following: 'The King yesterday inspected the Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard and presented to each of the members of the detachment of the 2nd Battalion of the Central Africa Regiment now in London and the West Africa Medal for service in Ashanti and on the Gambia... The ceremony took place in the garden of Marlborough house in the presence of a number of invited spectators...The inspection of the Yeoman having concluded, a Royal salute was given, and the men of the Central Africa Regiment were marched to the front to be similarly inspected and to receive their medals. They marched up smartly and saluted the King as they received the decoration from his Majesty's hands. In bestowing the medals, the King displayed great interest in the recipients and asked numerous questions about them. He made no speech, but

afterwards expressed to the officers his keen appreciation of the smartness of the troops and of the gallantry with which they had behaved when on active service. The Central African detachment were the first to leave the ground, after the inspection.' (A Previously Unrecorded 'Official' Medal for the Ashanti 1900 Campaign: the 'Presented by the King' Medal, *Journal of the OMRS* June 2018, by Anthony Allen and Christopher B. Mellor-Hill, refers).

The Record Book of the Royal Mint held at the National Archives has an entry dated 16 May 1901 which references a telegram from the War Office which ordered 40 'West Africa' Medals with no clasps, likely being the 40-odd delivered to these men from the Central African Rifles.

x173 Ashanti 1900 (**806 Pte Chisali. 2nd C. Africa Regt**), *polished with verdigris, thus fine* £140-180

Chisali served with the 2nd Battalion, Central Africa Regiment. The regiment were based in Nyasaland and when the uprising broke out in Kumasi, they were moved across the continent to West Africa to help suppress the Ashanti rebellion. While it was common for colonial units to operate locally, the Central Africa Regiment were deployed across Africa a number of times. After the war, the regiment became part of the King's African Rifles and they made up the first two battalions. Thus the regiment existed for only a very short amount of time, around 6 years. Raised in 1896 as the British Central African Rifles, it was renamed to the Central Africa Rifles in 1898, and then the Central Africa Regiment the following year before being absorbed into the King's African Rifles in 1902.

x174 Transport Medal 1899-1902 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (**J. Crawford.**), *very fine* £600-800

J. Crawford served as a Surgeon on the *Englishman* and died on his passage back home; his medal was issued to his widow in 1904. The *Englishman* was owned by the Anchor Line, a Scottish merchant shipping company.

x175 Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, hallmarks for Birmingham 1900, with integral top riband bar, *very fine* £120-150

x176 Tibet 1903-04, silver issue, no clasp (**144 Sap Driver Virasami 12 Co 2nd Q.O. S.&M.**), *suspension slack and polished, about very fine* £180-220

The recipient served with the 12th Company, Queen's Own Sappers & Miners. The regiment was crucial for the navigation of the mountainous terrain, building of bridges and crossings and transportation of artillery and animals on the British expedition to Tibet.

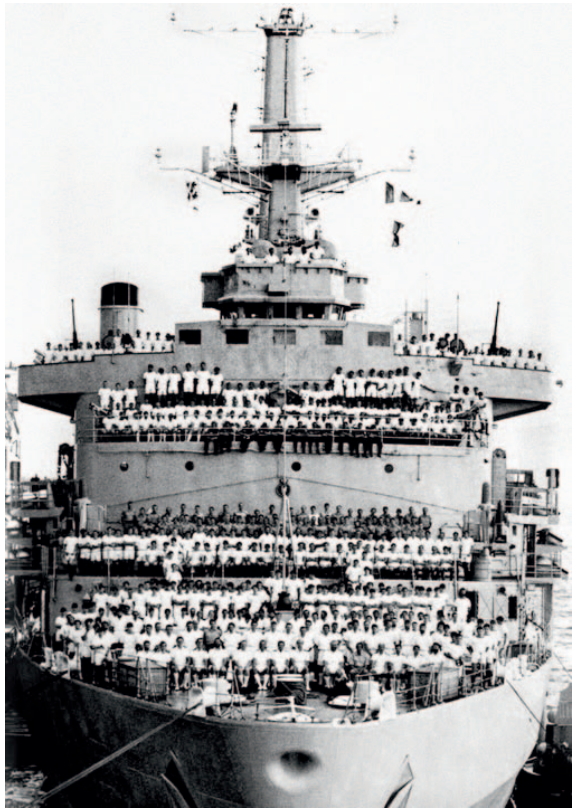
x177 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £180-200

x178 Newfoundland Volunteer War Service 1939-45, officially numbered '558' *very fine and scarce* £500-700

x179 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Sto A D Goodman D172959V HMS Intrepid**), *very fine* £400-600

At the outbreak of the Falklands war, H.M.S. *Intrepid* was brought back from decommission to serve in Operation Corporate, the British effort to recapture the islands. Commanded by Captain Peter Dingemans, she carried 1500 troops, including elements of the 3 Commando Brigade, along with their supporting vehicles, supplies and landing craft. On the 21 May, she participated in the landings at San Carlos Water during Operation Sutton. *Intrepid* offloaded her troops, artillery and armoured vehicles while under frequent air attacks. Four days later, on 25 May, *Intrepid* assisted the S.B.S. patrols ahead of their attacks on Darwin and Goose Green by carrying out covert night landings along the coast. She was later used to house 1600 Argentinean prisoners of war.

For video footage of H.M.S. *Intrepid* please visit the Imperial War Museum website at: https://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/1060018697



x180 Pair: **Master's Assistant E. J. Welch, Royal Navy**

Baltic 1854-55 (E. J. Welch. R.N.); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (E. J. Welch. R.N.), both with engraved naming, *very fine* (2) £200-300

Edwin Jasper Welch is confirmed on the Crimea Medal roll and served on *Himalaya* as a Master's Assistant. The ship started life in the P&O service and was said at the time to be the biggest ship ever built. However, the ship was larger than what the passenger traffic demanded, and with the price of coal becoming increasingly expensive with the advent of the Crimean War, the company persuaded the British Government to buy the ship for £133,000. Thus the ship was purchased and converted to carry 3,000 soldiers, serving the country for the next four decades.

Himalaya saw operation during the Crimea, the Second Opium War, and carried troops to India, South Africa, the Gold Coast and North America. She retired from trooping service and was decommissioned on 28 September 1894.

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x181 **The Great War D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Colonel H. C. Saunders, Royal Engineers**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Major H. C. Saunders. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. C. Saunders.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R.; Greece, Kingdom, War Cross 1916-17, mounted as worn, *very fine* (8) £1,000-1,500

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 July 1917.

Greek Military Cross, *London Gazette* 7 October 1919.

Herbert Cecil Saunders was born in Brighton on 19 April 1880 to Edith Lydia Beckley and Augustus Beckley and was educated at Brighton Grammar School. He enlisted into the Royal Engineers, Territorial Force in January 1904 and was subsequently promoted Captain in January 1908, Major in June 1916 and Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1919. Upon the outbreak of the Great War, Saunders enlisted on 17 January 1915 and disembarked in France. Later, he transferred to Salonika and was subsequently awarded the Greek War Cross.

x182 **The notable D.C.M., M.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant H. Reeve, Machine Gun Corps, late Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., 1st Type (70726 Sjt H. Reeve. M.M. 33/M.G.C.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (70726 Sjt: H. Reeve. 33/M.G.C.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6387 Pte H. Reeve, A. & S. Highrs:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6387 Pte H. Reeve. A. and S. Highrs:); 1914 Star, *copy* clasp (6387 Pte H. Reeve. A. & S. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (6387 Sjt. H. Reeve. A. & S. H.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., (70726 Sjt H. Reeve. M.G.C.), court mounted for wear, *some polishing but very fine* (8) £1,800-2,200

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 May 1918.

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1920.

"He has served continuously since August, 1914, and has always shown himself to be a fine leader in displaying the highest qualities of devotion to duty under the heaviest fire. During the past six months he has always been in the forefront of the battle, and has set a very fine example to his men."

Harry Reeve was born in 1879 at Colchester, Essex and worked as a Labourer before he enlisted at Glasgow into the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on 23 December 1897. He served with the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders for the majority of the Boer War, transferring to the 2nd Battalion in the final few months in May 1902. Whilst serving at Modder River, that brutal, high-casualty battle for the Highlanders, he was wounded on 28 November 1899. Leaving the plains of Orange Free State and Transvaal behind, Reeve then served in India for four years between May 1902 - December 1906 before then returning once again to South Africa between December 1906 - January 1910.

Upon the outbreak of the Great War, Reeve enlisted on 10 August 1914 as part of the British Expeditionary Force. He then transferred to the Machine Gun Corps on 2 December 1916 and was given the new service number 70726. While serving with this new regiment, he obtained the rank Acting Warrant Officer Class 2 and later was promoted Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. He remained on the Western Front throughout his war and was discharged on 12 August 1919.

x183 **The D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. Roper, 1/6th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (460 Sjt: E. Roper. 1/6 L'pool: R. -T.F.); 1914-15 Star (460 Sjt. E. Roper. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (460 A-W. Cl. 11. E. Roper. L'pool R.), *very fine* (4) £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He crawled forward under heavy fire and bombed a dug-out in which [there] were some enemy snipers, killing two of them and capturing the remainder. Later, he organised his company and established a dressing stations'

Elijah Roper enlisted into the 6th Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment in May 1908. He disembarked on the Western Front on 24 February 1915 with B Company. He was promoted Sergeant on 30 April 1915 and re-engaged for four years in August 1916. When promoted to Acting Warrant Officer Class II, Roper served under the second service number 240049 and later, with the 7th Battalion.

x184 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.) embroidered sequin mantle Star, 245mm, cloth, bullion, silver and gilt wire, with red velvet motto and green thread wreath, original backing paper with maker's printed label to reverse, 'G. D'Almaine Junr Embroiderer to His Majesty, 38, Gerrard Street, Soh..., London. Furnish the Army with Colours, Standards, & other Flags. Heraldic & Other Ornaments, In Embroidery, Metal, Silver & Gold.', handwritten note to reverse 'E... Robe Maker 193 Fleet St. Oct 19. 1832 J Ede', *about fine* £300-500

D'Almaine and Co were located at 38 Gerrard Street and were the embroiders of His Majesty William IV. They are recorded for having embroidered several G.C.B breast stars and mantle stars for the Order of the Bath and are believed to have been doing such work between *circa* 1820 and 1843. Given the provenance of the star, it is likely that this particular breast star was the one used by Jeffrey R. Jacob in his writing of the book *Court Jewellers of the World*.

Ede and Ravenscroft are the oldest tailors in London, founded in 1689. In the early 1800s, the business that later became known as Ede and Ravenscroft was operating under its previous name Adams and Ede. Joseph Ede, the name likely recorded on the reverse of this breast Star, was appointed robemaker to His Majesty King William IV in 1834 and later Queen Victoria in 1837.

x185 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.) embroidered breast Star, circa 1820-30, 104mm, cloth, bullion, silver and gilt wire and sequins with red velvet motto and green thread wreath, possibly by *Godfrey*, original backing paper with partial ink inscription, only *Covent Garden* legible, and evidence of adhesive attachment to cloth, generally *good very fine* £180-220

x186 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.) embroidered breast Star, circa 1820-30, 104mm, cloth, bullion, silver and gilt wire and sequins with red velvet motto and green thread wreath, original backing paper present with evidence of adhesive attachment to cloth, generally *good very fine* £180-220

184

187

x187 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.) breast Star by *Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, London*, 84mm, gold, silver and enamel, with gold retaining pin, *very fine* £1,000-1,400

x188 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) set of insignia, comprising neck Badge, 70mm including suspension x 58mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *some very minor damage to motto on reverse*; breast Star, 75mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold retaining pin, *some minor wear to central crowns but otherwise very fine* (2), in *Garrard and Co, London* case of issue £1,400-1,800

189 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, K.C.B., Knight Commander's embroidered sequin breast star, circa 1820-30, 77mm, cloth, bullion, silver and gilt wire, and silver sequins, with red velvet motto and green thread wreath, lacking most of original paper backing and some minor sequin loss to left and lower arms, otherwise *about very fine* £150-250

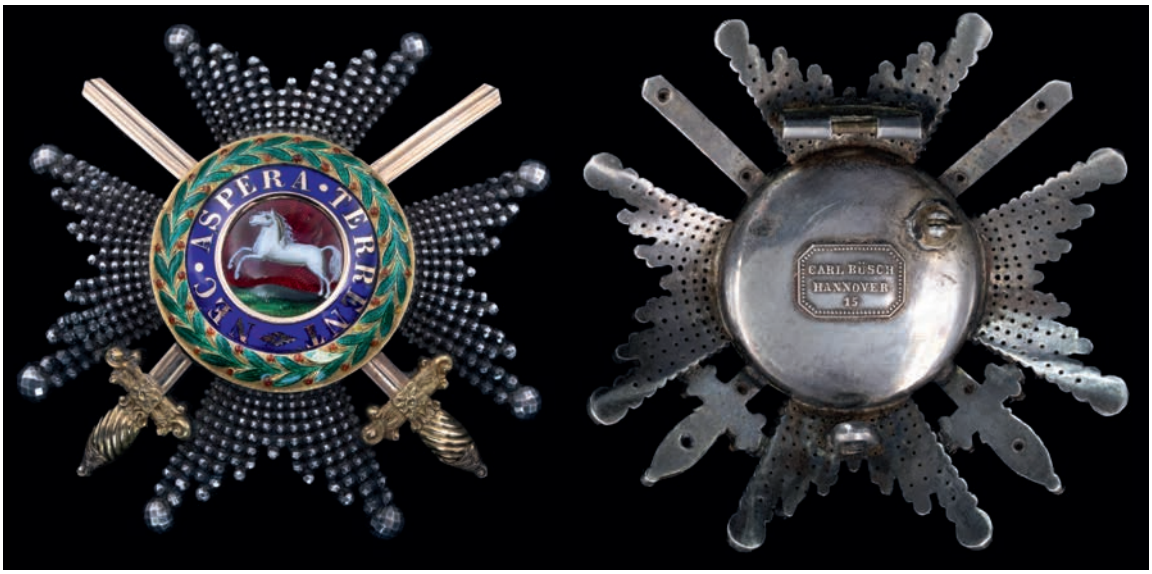
x190 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) breast Star by *Widdowson & Veale, Goldsmiths & Jewellers, 73 Strand, London*, 67mm, silver, gold and enamel, *very fine* £1,000-1,400

Widdowson & Veale operated from No. 73, Strand from *circa* 1835, when they took over the premises previously used by Salter. They were known for retailing high quality silverware, swords and jewellery, which included royal commissions, these including the 1842 silver coronets with Prince of Wales feathers for the eldest son of Queen Victoria, later King Edward VII. They also worked closely with the Duke of Sussex and the Spanish Royal Family.

Their name has been seen on other items of Insignia of the Order of the Bath, variously with the hallmarks for William Neale, who manufactured for their retail business.

x191 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, 1st Type, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) set of insignia, comprising neck Badge by *Garrard and Co., London*, 56mm x 37mm, silver-gilt, hallmarks for 1927, on full neck riband; breast Star, 75mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* (2) £800-1,000

x192 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, K.C.B., Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) neck Badge by *Garrard and Co, London*, 50mm x 32mm, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, *very fine*, on full neck riband £160-200



x193 The Royal Guelphic Order, K.C.H. (Military) Knight Commander's (K.C.H.) breast Star by *Carl Busch, Hannover*, 71mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, lacking retaining pin, *some minor chips to wreath but otherwise very fine* £1,400-1,800

194 The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Knight Commander's (K.C.M.G.) set of insignia, comprising neck Badge, 90mm x 72mm, silver-gilt and enamel, on full neck riband, *very fine*; breast Star, 76mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold retaining pin, *extremely fine* £1,000-1,500

x195 The Royal Victorian Order, Knight Grand Cross (G.C.V.O.) set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 88mm including suspension x 72mm, silver-gilt and enamel, '256' to reverse, on full sash riband; breast Star, 89mm, silver-gilt and enamel, '256' to reverse, *some minor chips to enamel but otherwise very fine*, in *Garrard and Co, London* case of issue £1,500-2,000

x196 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd type, Military Division, Knight Grand Cross (G.B.E.) set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 97mm including crown suspension x 71mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 104mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* with full sash riband (2) £1,500-2,000

x197 Order of British India, 2nd Class (O.B.I.) neck Badge, 54mm x 39mm, gold and enamel, on a length of post-1939 riband, *very fine* £1,000-1,400

x198 Delhi Durbar 1903, silver, unnamed as issued, *some minor scratches to obverse, light toning, very fine* £160-200

This Delhi Durbar 1903 Medal is much scarcer than its 1911 successor. Issued during the celebrations of the new Emperor of India at the Delhi Durbar, only 140 gold medals and 2,567 silver medals were issued to various dignitaries, government officials and members of the armed forces. Only 234 members of the British Army received the medal.

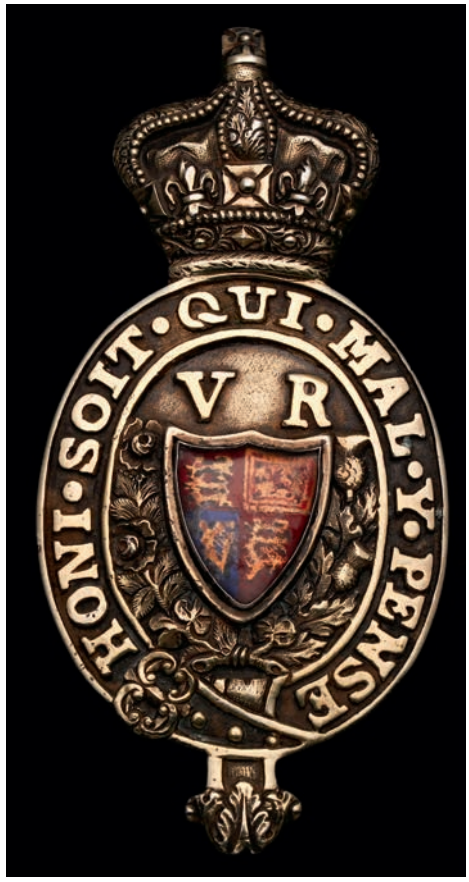
x199 **The Delhi Durbar Medal 1911 awarded to Gunner W. A. Gillett who served aboard H.M.S. *Medina*, the ship famous for carrying the newly appointed King George V and Queen Mary to the Delhi Durbar of 1911**

Delhi Durbar 1911 (Gunr W. A. Gillett, R.M.A. H.M.S. Medina.), engraved *some minor scratches to obverse, very fine* £80-120

Confirmed on the Coronation Durbar Medal Roll 1911.

The *Medina* personally transported King George V and Queen Mary from Britain to Bombay in 1911. The ship was converted to a royal yacht-like vessel for the historically important journey as it enabled the only visit by a reigning British monarch to the Delhi Durbar in order to be personally proclaimed Emperor of India.

W. A. Gillett served with the Royal Marine Artillery under the service number 7244. He was further entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal for his service aboard H.M.S. *Gibraltar* and saw Great War service where he was awarded the 1914-15 Star Trio seeing most of his service on *Shannon*. He died on 9 September 1954.



x200 Queen's Messenger Badge, V.R. issue, large oval badge in silver-gilt, 111mm x 54mm, the central royal arms painted and glazed, *lacking pendant silver greyhound and ring for suspension, later retaining pin and catch added to reverse, very fine* £500-700

x201 **A silver Presentation Bugle presented by the Cowan family to the Highland Light Infantry**, made by *Henry Potter & Co, London*, hallmarked 'H.P London 1901', the bell with feint engraving of a Highland Light Infantry badge above 'from' with a shell like symbol and motto 'SIC ITUR IN ALTUM' in riband below, this being the arms of the Cowan family, fitted with removable white metal mouthpiece this attached to the bugle by a chain, with later decorative tassels *with various dents and polishing commensurate with wear, otherwise very fine overall* £300-500

Highland Light Infantry Chronicle, Vol III, No.10, July 1903:

'A very handsome present has lately been received by the Battalion in the form of twenty solid silver bugles. These have been presented by the brother and sisters of the late Captain J. W. A. Cowan D.S.O. who was killed while Adjutant of the battalion, at the Battle of Magersfontein'.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 7 March 1899.

In recognition of services during the outbreak at Kandia on the 6th Sept. 1898.

James William Alston Cowan was the son of Mr J. B. Covan M.D., L.L.D., and was born on 11 December 1899. He was educated at Clifton College and joined the Highland Light Infantry in January 1889. Cowan was promoted Lieutenant in February 1891 and to Captain in 1897. He was appointed Adjutant of his battalion in January 1898 and took part in the occupation of Crete in the same year including the affair of 6 September. He was awarded a Distinguished Service Order and was also mentioned in despatches. The D.S.O. was presented to Cowan by the Queen on his return home. Cowan was sent out to South Africa for the Second Boer War but was killed early in the campaign in the action at Magersfontein on 11 December 1899.

Lieutenant General Lord Methuen reported that at Magersfontein Capt. Cowan "gallantly led and rallied his men and was killed at close quarters".

x202 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, Grand Officer's breast Star by *Johann Schwerdtner, Vienna*, 98mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* £180-220

x203 **Netherlands**, Kingdom, Order of Orange-Nassau, Grand Commander's breast Star by *J. M. J. van Wielik, The Hague*, 86mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and silver mark on retaining pin, *enamel damage to the centre, otherwise very fine* £200-300

x204 **Portugal**, Kingdom, Order of the Tower and Sword, 1st Type (1808-34) embroidered breast Star, 95mm, cloth, bullion, silver and gilt wire and sequins with blue silk motto, fine cream leather backing, this with evidence of adhesive attachment, otherwise *good very fine* £160-200

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x205 **A superb and enticing 'fantasy' Grand Cross sash Badge by *Kiebel*, representing both the Order of the Garter and the Russian Order of St Catherine, to which only three Queens of England belonged**

The Most Noble Order of the Garter and the Order of St Catherine sash Badge by *Kiebel, St Petersburg*, 120mm x 80mm, silver (84 zolotniki), silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* £1,400-1,800

While the reason for the construction of this intriguing object remains unknown, we do know that it was made by the renowned jewellers of Imperial Russia, Kiebel, and that only three women are confirmed to have been invested into both the Order of the Garter and the Order of St Catherine: Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary of Teck. The combined hallmark of 84 zolotniki and the city arms denoting St Petersburg suggest that the piece was likely constructed between 1882-99, perhaps as a trial for a proposed Royal gift or for a 'fantasy' Badge for evening wear when the Royal families of both the United Kingdom and Russia met.

RORKE'S DRIFT - THE GREATEST DEFENCE OF ALL

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

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

The medallic awards for those present at Rorke's Drift are also worthy of mention, for no fewer than 11 Victoria Crosses (and it might have been 12 - but more of that later) and four Distinguished Conduct Medals were awarded for the actions of that famous day.

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

Before the invention of such depictions, the public were stirred and inspired by the epic oils which were commissioned in order that they be transported to the battlefield. Both Lady Butler and Alphonse de Neuville produced vast works of the Defence of Rorke's Drift. The latter is nearly 4m. wide and 3m. high and was purchased in 1882 for the people of New South Wales. It proudly hangs in the public galleries in Sydney to this day and both the cataloguer and the recipient of these Medals made their own pilgrimages to inspect it some century apart from one another. Should you find yourself there, it must be seen to be appreciated. The fact the recipient features front and centre gives some reflection as to his similarly central place in the battle; 'Ammunition Smith' was clearly no shrinking violet.

By the dint of chance - which seems to strike often in this specialist field - in recent years this Department has had the pleasure to handle the awards of two men Smith would have crossed paths with; Gunner A. Howard, 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery (one of just four members of the Royal Artillery present at the Defence) and Private Robert Adams, 'D' Company, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, who was one of that gallant Band of Brothers who lost his life.

The story of Smith is a remarkable one which in our humble opinion perhaps eclipses them both. I trust you will appreciate reading about his part in this legendary action, for we have enjoyed presenting them to you and telling his story to a wider audience.

Marcus Budgen, March 2026.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x206 *'Chaplain Smith had slung a large haversack filled with loose cartridges about his neck. He circled the perimeter incessantly, filling outthrust hands and expense pouches and replenishing his supply from time to time from the open boxes in front of the storehouse. He exhorted the men with wild Biblical phrases, sternly reproving every blasphemy and obscenity his ear caught.*

The din was deafening, and few voices could be distinguished over the continual crash of the rifles and the clanging of assegai blades on barrels and bayonets. The incessant shouts of "uSuthu!" throbbed from thousands of Zulu throats, now gathered in a unified chant, now rising to a shrieking crescendo during the rushes.'

The Washing of the Spears on the work of Chaplain Smith at Rorke's Drift

The historically important campaign group of three awarded to Chaplain G. Smith, Army Chaplains' Department, a central figure during the Defence of Rorke's Drift, 22-23 January 1879, who famously first sighted the Zulu hordes descending on that place

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Rev: G. Smith. Acting Chaplain); Egypt & Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85 (Revd. G. Smith. Chaplain.); Khedive's Star 1882, mounted as worn, good very fine (3) £40,000-60,000

George Smith was born on 8 January 1845 at Docking, Norfolk, the son of a master shoemaker. By 1861 young Smith was working as a railway clerk and living near Kings Lynn. He entered St Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent in 1861 to take up Holy Orders. A Missionary in southern Africa, he was appointed Rector of Estcourt, Natal in 1872 and with the outbreak of the Zulu War, was appointed an Assistant Chaplain to the Forces.

So it was that he was to find himself at the centre of one of the most famous events in British military history. We turn to Donald R. Morris in *The Washing of the Spears* for the first mention of his services in 1873, in assisting Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford:

'Durnford was still unaware of the feeling against him, and still actively campaigning. Two days after his descent from the plateau he rode into Pietermaritzburg and back - fifty miles each way - and a fortnight later he took a force of regular troops up through Bushman's River Pass to see if it was still occupied. It was not.

Durnford buried his five companions, and he also buried and erected a cairn over the two amaHlubi he had shot. The services were conducted by the Reverend George Smith, Minister of St. John's church in Weston. Something of a fire-eater and a rabid High Churchman, he had barricaded his church as a refuge for his parishioners and had then ridden off with the Karkloof Troop.'

As the preparations were being made for the staff of the Mission Station at Rorke's Drift, Smith found himself appointed as the Chaplain at that station, alongside comrades such as Surgeon-Major Reynolds, Lieutenants John Chard and Gonville Bromhead, who would themselves carve their names in history. Smith's striking physical appearance is noted both in print and in oils:

'A tall man with a great red beard, he had been appointed Chaplain to the Volunteers and was invariably clad in a tattered alpaca ecclesiastical frock, which had long since turned green with age.'

One can imagine that commanding figure about the place and as that fabled day of 22 January 1879 drew on, those at Rorke's Drift could hear the distant - and foreboding - rumble of artillery. Morris continues:

'Otto Witt was still at the mission station to keep an eye on his property, but he had moved from his house to a tent. Shortly after lunch he set out to scale the Oskarberg with Chaplain George Smith, Surgeon Reynolds and a soldier named Wall. The men hoped to discover the reason for the artillery fire they had heard from the distance, but although the back slopes of Isandhlwana were clearly visible, no movement could be seen. After a while a body of natives suddenly crossed the saddle and disappeared in the low ground on the near side. Smith had a telescope, and the men assumed they were a detachment of the NNC.

Some time later a few horsemen were observed riding toward the post along the Natal bank. Thinking they might be in search of medical assistance, Reynolds descended to find the post alerted by the arrival of first Gardner's note and then Vane and Adendorff. He was shocked to see Vane on Shepard's horse, but there was no time to question him as the arrangements for his patients demanded his immediate attention.

Smith, Witt and Wall remained on the Oskarberg, with a clear view across five or six miles of the Natal bank of the Buffalo, down to a sharp bend which hid Fugitive's Drift. Suddenly they saw the Undi corps, still on the Zulu side near the distant bend.

There were two headringed regiments: the uThulwana, 45 years old and 1,500 strong, and the uDloko, 41 years old and 2,000 strong. A few companies of the uThulwana were missing; they had reached the ravine on the Nqutu plateau well in advance of the rest of the regiment, and they had charged with the umCijo while Mavumengwana and Tshingwayo held back the rest of the Undi corps. The bachelor inDluyengwe, 33 years old and numbering over 1,000, had all crossed the river to the Natal shore by now and had reassembled. A few of them had been killed by the fugitives during their flight, and more had fallen to the fire of the Edendale contingent or had drowned in Fugitive's Drift, but their ranks were largely intact. They had been led during the fight by Usibebu, the commander of the uDloko, but Usibebu had been wounded and had turned back, passing the command of his regi- ment to another inDuna. The inDluyengwe moved off upstream, firing into the crevices of the rocky outcroppings to flush out Natal Kaffirs who had escaped earlier, and pausing to set fire to the small kraals and occasional European homesteads that they passed. When they drew abreast of the Undi corps at the bend they paused to rest on a small knoll, while Dabulamanzi, who had brought the uThulwana and the uDloko to the water's edge several miles upstream from Fugitive's Drift, crossed to join them. The current at the bend was swift and treacherous, and the warriors linked arms and edged into the stream until they formed a human chain to the Natal shore. The rest of the warriors crossed in their shelter, and the reunited impi paused on the knoll and took snuff. Then the warriors rose, formed ranks and began to move aimlessly toward the Oskarberg. A party of scouts detached itself and raced ahead, moving toward the western flank of the mountain, and then the three regiments, over 4,000 warriors strong, broke into a flat run to round the flank, led by Dabulamanzi and a corpulent inDuna mounted on white horses. Smith snapped shut his telescope and with Witt and Wall fled down the slope to cry the warning. Harry Lugg later remembered his shout: "Here they come, black as Hell and thick as grass!"

The barricades were going up and Witt, already upset by the ruination of his house and garden, became frantic at the sight of the destruction of his furniture. He asked for an explanation in his broken English, and as he grasped the magnitude of the disaster across the river, he suddenly turned white. His wife and three infant children had left several days earlier in a wagon with a single native retainer to make their way to friends in Durban, and they were now, he knew, at the Umsinga Mission Station. In his excited imagination, nothing stood between them and a bloodthirsty Zulu impi but the Buffalo River and a few miles of open country. Abandoning the last claim to his homestead on the spot, he turned and fled up the track to Helpmakaar to find his family.

Chaplain Smith considered going with him but then discovered that his Natal Kaffir groom had already made off on his horse. He decided to stay to assist the defenders...

It was four-thirty in the afternoon, barely an hour since Vane and Adendorff had ridden up to the drift. The back wall was complete, but a long stretch of the front wall, at the western end in front of the hospital, was only one layer of biscuit boxes high, and two towering piles of mealie bags were still heaped in front of the storehouse. Dalton had set several men to unscrewing ammunition boxes as soon as the first warning arrived, and a dozen of the fifty boxes in the storehouse were open. The men grabbed their rifles and stuffed extra cartridges into their expense pouches. Chard and Bromhead posted the men around the perimeter, mixing the casuals and the ambulatory patients in with "B" Company. Those of Stephenson's Natal Kaffirs who carried rifles manned the walls, and the rest of the company, clutching their assegais, huddled in the cattle kraal. Bromhead ordered the men to fix their bayonets, and then sent Frederick Hitch, a twenty-three-year-old private from Gloucestershire, scrambling up to the ridge pole of the hospital for a clear view of the western flank of the Oskarberg.

Then, with the Zulus still out of sight, the mounted natives who had been posted at the drift and on the flanks of the mountain streamed past the camp, and without a glance at the mission station they fled headlong up the road to Helpmakaar. Lieutenant Vause followed in their wake, reining in long enough to yell that his men would not obey orders before he too disappeared up the road. It was hard to blame the horsemen. They had just witnessed the destruction of a force five times as large as the one at the mission station, and the sight of an advancing impi of 4,000 Zulus was too much for them. Durnford's mounted natives had performed creditably at Isandhlwana - much better than anyone had expected - but they had seen enough fighting for one day.

While Chard was still digesting the implications of this desertion, a second defection occurred. There were still no Zulus visible, but a spatter of shots was heard up the road as the fleeing horsemen crossed the front of the oncoming impi. As Chard himself dryly put it, "About the same time Captain Stephenson's detachment of the Natal Native Contingent left us, as did that officer himself." The

Natal Kaffirs simply vaulted over the barricades, fled over the road and across the fields beyond, and melted into the distant landscape. No one had anticipated much support from this source, but tempers along the barricade boiled over at the sight of the fleeing European N.C.O.'s. An angry voice shouted, "Come back here!" and an instant later a shot rang out and one of Stephenson's sergeants, a foreigner, dropped with a bullet in his back.

Chard had no time to cope with the incident. In an instant, his situation had deteriorated appallingly. He had counted on 350 men to line the walls when he laid out the perimeter, and now, with the Zulus on top of him, there were only 140 men left in the post. Over thirty of them were incapacitated, and only the 81 men of "B" Company formed a cohesive, dependable unit. There were not nearly enough men left to man the original perimeter, which stretched for almost 300 yards, and there was no time to effect a change. The hospital would have to be abandoned, and it would have to be evacuated, somehow, under fire. Pulling a few men out of the line, he hastily set them to work running a new line of biscuit boxes and mealie bags straight out from the western front corner of the storehouse to the front wall along the ledge, bisecting the post. With the solid stone structure at his back, the western kraal wall on his right, the new wall on his left and the wall on the ledge in front, he would have a last redoubt which he might be able to hold with whatever men could reach the new enclosure.

The battle raged as scores of Zulu threw themselves on that gallant band who stood firm, with Smith being something of a rallying point for them, constantly showing himself to the fire and never displaying an ounce of fear. Morris again:

'The defenders, fully exposed, were pinched against the front wings and the inset veranda, firing and thrusting and swinging clubbed rifles at a bristling hedge of assegais. The men filled the narrow strip, leaving no room for lateral movement, and it was impossible to reinforce them during the rushes and difficult to pass fresh ammunition to the hard-pressed men at the far end. Old King Cole fell dead, with a bullet through his head that smashed the bridge of the nose of the man beside him. There was never a letup, and the men were nearing the end of their strength.

More and more Zulus had clambered up to the Oskarberg terraces and their fire grew galling. It had already wounded Scammell and killed Byrne; now Privates Scanlon, Fagan and Chick fell and Corporal William Allan was wounded in the arm. A hammered slug from a muzzle-loader smashed into Hitch's shoulder, inflicting a fearful gash and shattering the shoulder blade to splinters. Hitch fell back and rolled to the center of the yard. When he caught his breath, he crawled over to the wall of the hospital and sat up to rest beside Corporal Allan under the small window that formed the only opening from the interior of the building on that side.

The men along the back wall ignored the struggle behind them and devoted their attention to keeping down the barrage from the terraces. During the initial rush Private Dunbar of "B" Company, firing over one of the wagons built into the wall, had dropped the corpulent inDuna on the white horse, and with eight careful successive shots he killed eight more Zulus. Such expert marksmanship kept the Zulus in the ditch and behind the cooking shanty away from the wall, but it could not cut the increasing fire from the slopes, and an hour and a half after the fight started it became obvious to Chard that he could not hold the front wall much longer. Only a few Zulus had moved past the blank rear of the storehouse to attack the cattle kraal, and a handful of men were holding the eastern end of the post, firing over the kraal walls and from a barricaded door on the far side of the storehouse and a hayloft opening directly above it.

Chaplain Smith had slung a large haversack filled with loose cartridges about his neck. He circled the perimeter incessantly, filling outthrust hands and expense pouches and replenishing his supply from time to time from the open boxes in front of the storehouse. He exhorted the men with wild Biblical phrases, sternly reproving every blasphemy and obscenity his ear caught; defenders of the barricades that day recalled him shouting out: "Don't swear, men, don't swear - but shoot them, boys, shoot them!" The din was deafening, and few voices could be distinguished over the continual crash of the rifles and the clanging of assegai blades on barrels and bayonets. The incessant shouts of "uSuthu!" throbbed from thousands of Zulu throats, now gathered in a unified chant, now rising to a shrieking crescendo during the rushes.

The men crowded against the front of the hospital could hold out no longer, and shortly after six o'clock Chard pulled them back into the yard, bridging the short gap between the front wall and the near front corner of the building with a few boxes and bags. There were no loopholes in the front of the building, and thus no firing to take the Zulus in the flank as they swarmed up on the terrace to attack the new dog-leg barricade. The move shortened the length of the front wall that had to be defended, and it released almost a score of men to add to the reduced perimeter, but it abandoned the front of the building, and with it the two empty front rooms. The main door and the front

window had been barricaded, but they were not defended, and when the Zulus broke in, they would have access to the interior door to the two rear rooms which sheltered Hook, nine patients and the wounded Zulu. Hook, alone on his feet, was already defending two loopholes and the door to the back, and he would then have two doors to defend.

The fire from the new dog-leg wall kept the front of the building clear for a while, but it could not reach the back of the inset veranda or the empty, open storage space in the near front corner, and several score of warriors sheltering there now began to attack the front of the building. The men along the front barricade were also beginning to waver. The unending torrent of Zulus was fast eroding their strength, and the fire from the Oskarberg terraces was still striking home behind them. Chard would soon have to abandon the yard completely, to pull his entire force back into the enclosure in front of the storehouse.'

The night continued on apace, with the perimeter being defended slowly being eroded away by the weight of the enemy and the fires which engulfed Rorke's Drift. It was a truly desperate moment:

'Chard and his men now occupied the last bastion. There could be no further retreat, and if the final walls were breached, there would be no survivors. It was long past ten o'clock and the fight had been raging without pause and with ever-increasing ferocity for more than six hours, but the determined assailants were still coming on as hard as they had at the outset. The ruined interior of the hospital still blazed fitfully, sending up showers of fat red sparks and faintly illuminating the screaming warriors who still pressed forward with unflagging courage.

The defenders were exhausted and their throats were parched; their heads ached and their ears rang with the din and the ceaseless explosions. They remembered curious sounds: the rustling thump of bullets striking the mealie bags and the splintery clangor as they tore into the tinned contents of the boxes. Chaplain Smith was still making his rounds, piling handfuls of cartridges beside the men at the embrasures and shouting his hoarse, homely encouragements. Most of the men had fired several hundred rounds through their scorching barrels, and the fouled pieces kicked brutally, lacerating trigger fingers and pounding shoulders and biceps until they were swollen and raw. Here and there an overheated barrel glowed dully in the dark, cooking off rounds before the men could raise their guns to fire. The breeches jammed unless they were unloaded at once; the heat softened the thin rolled brass, which stuck to the chamber while the extractor tore the iron head off the case, and men dug at the open breeches with their knives to pick out the empties. Despite the protective wooden forestocks, the barrels blistered palms and burned finger tips, and the men wrapped rags around their left hands or sucked at their fingers and tried to fire with one hand, resting the guns on the mealie bags…

The men had lost all count of the furious charges and all sense of time. They existed in a slow eternity of noise and smoke and flashes, of straining black faces that rose out of the darkness, danced briefly in the light of the muzzle blasts, and then sank out of their sight. It was long after midnight before the rushes began to subside, long after two o'clock in the morning before the last of them was over. The Zulus had settled down behind every shelter, behind the outbuildings and the bushes, in the ditches and bushes, behind the abandoned barricades and behind piles of their own dead, and hundreds of them maintained a desultory fire against the enclosure as the night wore on. Scores of flung assegais flashed over the walls, scraping across the rocky ground or clattering against the walls of the storehouse. There was no rest for the defenders, except for the occasional man who had dropped across his gun in a stupor.

By four o'clock in the morning the last flicker of light from the hospital was gone, and the Zulu fire finally died with it. Darkness and a strange, uneasy silence settled over the post. Heads ached and bodies were stiff, and the faint whispering noises of the night were drowned In ringing ears, but for the moment there was an end to the fighting.'

When dawn came, the scene was one of utter chaos but a victory against all odds had been secured. Smith had played a key role and for his reward it is reported he was offered either the Victoria Cross - as went down to a number of those who played a similar part in the Defence - or a permanent commission. Given the immediate requirement to provide for his future employment, Smith took the latter. He would have been the 12th Victoria Cross for Rorke's Drift.

On 4 February, he presided over the burial of Lieutenants Melvill & Coghill and began the service for the Prince Imperial, before a catholic minister arrived on the scene. He saw further action at the Battle of Ulundi and was awarded one of 14 Medals issued to Chaplains, nine of these with the clasp '1879'.

He also penned an important first hand account of the action, published without attribution 'By an Eyewitness' by the *Natal Mercury* soon after. Helpfully, his original copy is signed 'G.S.' on the cover, giving confirmation of its actual author. This accompanies the Lot.

Further actions - final furlong

Serving at Aldershot from 1880-81 and Cork from 1881-82, he latterly saw further action in Egypt & Sudan, being present at the Battles of El-Teb & Ginnis (Medal & three clasps, bronze Star). Smith was made Chaplain to the Forces First Class (equivalent to a Colonel) on 10 February 1900 whilst stationed at Caterham Barracks. He returned to Africa and was stationed at Harrismith, Orange River Colony by 1903 and retired in 1906. Living at Preston, he found a great joy in travelling in the final years of his life. Smith even made the journey to Australia & New Zealand in the Spring of 1913. He visited Sydney and went to admire the painting which hangs there. The Director recalled:

'The Rev. George Smith, who is prominent in the painting, visited Sydney in 1912 or 13 and called on me when I was Director of the Art Gallery. He had not seen the completed picture, though he posed for the artist in London. He came specially to Sydney on his way to New Zealand, to see it. A tall man with a long grey beard entered my room and told me that his name was Mr. Smith and stated the object of his visit.

On inspecting the picture he was visibly upset upon seeing his late comrades, many of whom had since died of their wounds, and stood for some time before the painting in silence with bowed head and appeared very much affected. It was some time before he spoke, and then he said it was all too real and brought to him the tragic experience.'

The fact of his visit made the newspapers in both places and was widely reported. Smith died on 26 November 1918 and is buried in the Church of England plot in New Hall Lane Cemetery, Preston, Lancashire.

Sold together with the following original archive:

i)
An oil painting of the recipient wearing his Medals, glazed and framed, overall 160mm x 195mm.

ii)
His own copy of *Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 1879, by An Eye-Witness.*

iii)
His epaulette, cloth and bullion, together with a collar badge, cloth and bullion.

iv)
A selection of period newspaper cuttings.

Reference sources:

The Washing of the Spears, Donald R. Morris, 1965.
Invasion of Zululand, 1879: Anglo-Zulu War experiences of Arthur Harness; John Jervis, 4th Viscount St. Vincent; and Sir Henry Buller, Brenthurst Press, 1979.
Rorke's Drift, Michael Glover, 1997.
The South African Campaign of 1879, J. P. Mackinnon & S. H. Shadbolt, 1973.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x207 **The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Chaplain G. Smith, Army Chaplains' Department, a central figure during the Defence of Rorke's Drift, 22-23 January 1879, who famously first sighted the Zulu hordes descending on that place**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; Egypt & Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85; Khedive's Star 1882, mounted as worn, *very fine*, with an old *Army & Navy Co-operative Society* envelope, in which they have been stored (3) £3,000-5,000

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x208 **Thee riband bars worn by Chaplain G. Smith, Army Chaplains' Department, a central figure during the Defence of Rorke's Drift, 22-23 January 1879, who famously first sighted the Zulu hordes descending on that place**

Riband bar, with pin-back reverse, for South Africa 1877-79; Egypt & Sudan 1882-89; Khedive's Star 1882, *very fine*

Riband bar, from his tunic (2), for South Africa 1877-79; Egypt & Sudan 1882-89 Khedive's Star 1882, (3) £200-300

AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

x209 **A notable Great War D.S.O. group of four awarded to Engineer Commander T. G. Coomber, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his deeds in H.M.S. *Galatea* at Heligoland Bight in November 1917 and the recipient of a memorable 'mention' for H.M.S. *Broke's* famous duel in the Dover Straits in April 1917**

On the latter occasion, after ramming the enemy destroyer *G-42* and almost turning her over on her beam-ends, *Broke* repulsed a German boarding party, prior to being towed back to Dover a 'smoking shambles', her decks 'literally running with blood'

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Eng Lt. Cr. T. G. Coomber, R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-1919 (Eng. Commr. T. G. Coomber, R.N.) with M.I.D. oak leaves; France, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, in silver, gold and enamel, in its *Louis and George Aucoc, Paris* case of issue, *the obverse centre of the first somewhat depressed, but otherwise very fine and better* (4) £1,000-1,400

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 June 1919. The original recommendation states:

'The exceptional steaming qualities shown by the ship since I assumed command are in great measure to Engineer Commander Coomber. I would specially mention the action of 17 November 1917, when I was enabled to keep station on Ceres going at full speed, although 4th ship in line. In some of the light cruiser operations in 1917 and 1918, the Engine Room Department has never failed to answer any call made on it.'

Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 21 June 1918.

Thomas George Coomber was born in Portsmouth on 18 April 1878 and commenced his engineering studies at the Training College, Devonport. Appointed an Engineer Sub. Lieutenant in April 1903, he enjoyed a spate of seagoing appointments in the period leading up to the Great War, a tour of duty in the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert* among them.

An Engineer Lieutenant-Commander in the destroyer H.M.S. *Tigress* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he transferred to another destroyer, the *Mystic*, in February 1915, in which he was present at the battle of Jutland.

In March 1917, Coomber removed to the *Broke* in the 11th Destroyer Flotilla, and he was similarly employed at the time of her celebrated action in the Dover Straits on the night of 20-21 April 1917, when she - and her consort *Swift* - took-on six German destroyers. One of the most celebrated naval actions of the Great War, it has been much written about, a lively account appearing in Taffrails' *Endless Story.*

Of the moment Broke rammed the enemy destroyer *G-42*, Taffrail wrote:

'Under heavy fire, and in a coruscation of gun-flashes and the sparkle and smoke of exploding shells, Evans put his helm over and drove straight for his enemy at 27 knots. There was hardly time to breathe, let alone to think coherently.

The German, *G. 42*, increased speed, smoke and showers of sparks pouring from her funnels as she strove to escape. But it was too late. With a grinding thud, and the screech of tearing steel, the *Broke's* bow crashed into her opponent's port side abreast the after funnel. The terrific impact hurled the German practically over on her beam-ends as the *Broke's* ram pushed her bodily through the water. It is impossible to describe the sensations of those on board both these ships as the collision occurred - the *Broke's* grimly triumphant; the Germans filled with terror-stricken amazement and horror. It was a dreadful moment; but worse was yet to come.

Many were screaming and shouting for help as the *Broke's* guns, at their maximum depression, pumped shell after shell at a few yards' range into the mass of men huddled on the deck of her stricken enemy. One of the German's torpedo-tubes had stuck into the *Broke's* side and was torn off its mounting. The anti-aircraft 2-pounders added to the din with their stuttering uproar, while the British seamen that remained alive in the forepart of the ship, with rifles and fixed bayonets, and revolvers and naked cutlasses, headed by Mr. Midshipman Donald Gyles, R.N.R., already wounded by a shell splinter in the eye, swarmed forward on to the *Broke's* forecastle to repel boarders. They were taking no chances. No quarter was given. Every German who clambered over the bows was shot or bayoneted. A deadly small-arms fire was poured from the forecastle into the terrified men on *G. 42's* deck. Even the officers on the *Broke's* bridge used their automatic pistols. Few of their enemies survived the storm of lead and nickel … '

And of damaged sustained, Taffrail continues:

'In the space of a few moments the *Broke* was converted into a smoking-shambles. In places, her decks were literally running in blood. She sustained 57 casualties, of whom 21 were killed outright, and no part of the ship was immune. Two shells had hit the bridge structure, to kill a signalman, and seriously to wound the helmsman and a man at the engine-room telegraphs … Many casualties had occurred among the guns' crews of the forecastle through two enemy shells, one of which had detonated projectiles in a ready rack. All the electric cables and voice-pipes from the bridge had been shot away, while the after compass, after wireless-room, and searchlight were demolished. The foremost funnel was pierced through and through by splinters until it resembled a huge nutmeg-grater. A shell passing in through the side above the waterline had penetrated a coal-bunker, to explode in the boiler-room beyond, killing or wounding every man in the compartment and severing the main steam-pipe, from which the steam escaped with a deafening roar. And, besides the damage from enemy shell, the British flotilla-leader had a badly bent and crumpled bow, and two huge gashes forward above the waterline. Dead and wounded lay everywhere … '

And finally, as *Broke* closed the crippled enemy destroyer *G-85*:

'The *Broke* then closed one of the sinking Germans, *G. 85*, which was badly holed forward and was ablaze amidships. Men on her battered forecastle shouted "Kamerad! Kamerad!" and Evans replied through a megaphone, "All right. We will pick you up!"

But other Germans in the stern of *G. 85* thought otherwise and opened fire with the after 4.1-inch gun, a shell from which passed through the *Broke's* bridge. She instantly retaliated with four rounds of 4-inch shell, while Acting-Sub-Lieutenant L. W. Peppe fired a torpedo from aft at a range of 200 yards. Set to run at six feet, it struck G. 85 near the stern.

The *Broke* was then compelled to stop through the damage to her boilers. She was gradually drifting nearer *G. 85*, which was still blazing. It was a matter of uncertainty whether the German would sink before the flames reached her magazine. If she blew up with the *Broke* close alongside, the latter might also be sunk by the explosion. By the efforts of those in the engine-room [under the gallant Coomber], however, she was able to go astern sufficiently to prevent collision. It was 1. 20 a.m., thirty-five minutes from the time when the enemy had first been sighted, and a few moments later the destroyer *Mentor*, Lieutenant-Commander A. J. Landon, came alongside, and managed by good seamanship to take her in tow.'

It was for this latter episode that Coomber was credited by Evans with providing sufficient steam to escape the blazing wreck of the *G-85*, which may have blown her magazine at great cost to *Broke*. 'He acted,' wrote Evans, 'with resource and coolness when a shell exploded in the Boiler Room and by doing enabled *Broke* to continue the action'.

Coomber was specially promoted to Engineer Commander and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 10 May 1917, refers), a well-merited 'mention' given the damage caused his department.

Removing to the light cruiser *Galatea* in June 1917, Coomber remained likewise employed until the war's end, and saw further action at the Second Battle of Heligoland Bight on 17 November 1917, the catalyst for his award of the D.S.O. That distinction and his 'mention' aside, Coomber was also appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

He ended his career with an appointment at the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company and was placed on the Retired List in April 1928. Having then settled in Tankerton, Kent, he died there in February 1958.

Sold together with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

i)
The recipient's M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Thomas George Coomber, Royal Navy, dated 10 May 1917, together with Admiralty letter notifying him of the distinction, and a copy of the Statutes for the D.S.O.

ii)
A quantity of Great War carbon copy memos in respect of the *Broke* action, and a handwritten copy of the signal log of *Galatea* for the action of 17 November 1917.

iii)
An old album containing a quantity of certificates, including those for qualifying in the ranks of Assistant Engineer, dated May 1898, and Engineer Lieutenant, dated June 1904; his career 'flimsies' (approximately 50), covering the period July 1898 to November 1927, including one signed by Admiral Lord Mountevans of the *Broke*.

iv)

His Third-Class Educational Certificate for Engineer Officers, as issued at the Training College, Devonport in June 1898, together with his commission warrant for the rank of Engineer Sub. Lieutenant, dated 1 April 1903.

v)
A Letter from Buckingham Palace, acknowledging receipt of a letter sent by the recipient, dated 13 January 1927, together with Admiralty letter and certificate in respect of his widow's application for a pension.

vi) A copy of *Adventurous Life*, by Admiral Lord Mountevans, K.C.B., D.S.O., in which he praises Coomber's efforts in the *Broke* action.

Also sold with a napkin-holder and assorted battle relics, comprising:

i)
A silver napkin-holder, hallmarks for London, 1900, the outer band engraved with 13 career ship / shore appointments, ranging from the Royal Naval Engineering College to H.M.S. *Galatea*, via the Royal Yacht and the *Broke*.

ii)
A brass paperweight, surmounted by a shell fragment 'which penetrated No. 6 Boiler Room of H.M.S. *Broke* during action 21st April 1917'; engraved inscription, refers.

iii)
A small wooden plinth, surmounted by a shell fragment, an explanatory label stating 'Galatea. Portion of a Projectile. 17th November 1917'.

iv)
A circular brass ash tray, with inserted copper disc, the whole fashioned from 'Part of the Torpedo Tube from the German Destroyer G '42', Found in the Port Side of H.M.S. Broke after Action and Ramming on 21st April 1917', and a piece of 'shattered steam pipe' from Broke's engine room; engraved inscriptions, refer.

x210 **A fine Submariner's D.S.O. and D.S.C. group of eleven awarded to Captain D. Norman, Royal Navy, who won the D.S.C. when in command of H.M. Submarine *H.44* for sinking shipping off the coast of Norway in 1940, and the D.S.O. when in command of H.M. Submarine *Upright* for sinking the Italian cruiser *Armando Diaz* in February 1941; he was afterwards the first Commodore of the Malaysian Navy**

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1941, with integral top ribbon bar; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1941, hallmarks for London 1940; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Malaysia, Pingat Khidmat Berbakti; Netherlands, Red Cross Decoration, silver-gilt and enamels; Unofficial, National Service Medal, unnumbered, *overall good very fine* (10) £3,000-5,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 23 September 1941, Seedie's Submarine roll confirms the award:

'For sinking the Italian Cruiser Armando Diaz off Kerkenah Bank in the Mediterranean on 25 February 1941, and a supply ship.'

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941.

Edward Dudley Norman was born on 2 August 1910, and went to Dartmouth in 1924. He joined the Submarine service in 1932 and served in submarines at Devonport, Gosport and Portland before undergoing the Submarine C.O.'s Qualifying Course in 1940. His first submarine command in March 1940 was the 1920-vintage *H.44*, in which he carried out several patrols in the North Sea, sank enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast, and was awarded the D.S.C.

Norman went out to the Mediterranean in December 1940 to take command of Upright in the Malta-based flotilla, later dubbed 'The Fighting Tenth'. Sailing for his second patrol in February 1941, Upright had to encounter a new hazard: Italian acoustic mines laid in the harbour approaches. Upright's sailors detonated them by firing machine gun bullets into the water about 100 yards ahead of the boat.

Taking Upright inside the Tunisian harbour of Sfax to look for targets on 21 February Norman found none. 'As we were then scraping along the bottom at periscope depth,' he said, 'it seemed prudent to reverse course and retire to the open sea.' Four nights later, Upright was on the surface off Sfax, charging main batteries, when the officer of the watch sighted 'a cruiser or a very large destroyer, escorted by two destroyers, one on each bow'.

Estimating the target's course and speed Norman fired four torpedoes, and then dived. 'As I got below,' he said, 'the periscope was going up. I got it on the right bearing in time to see the first torpedo hit, in the light of which I considered the target was probably a cruiser.' He had, in fact, sunk the 5,000 ton Italian cruiser *Armando Diaz* and was awarded the D.S.O.

Invalided home from Malta with dysentery in July 1941, he took command, in October, of the German U-boat *U.570*, which had surrendered to an R.A.F. Hudson aircraft south of Iceland in August, and was renamed H.M.S. *Graph.*

U.570's cryptographic material had been ditched and many instruments smashed, but in a year's trials under Norman, Graph gave the Allies priceless information about the construction, performance and weaponry of the standard Type VII U-boat. After Graph, Norman commanded *Tuna* and *Alcide*, one of the first of the long-range A Class patrol submarines intended for the Pacific.

Norman left the Submarine Service in 1947 and had appointments in the Admiralty, with Nato, as Executive Officer of H.M.S. *Heron*, the naval air station at Yeovilton, where he learned to fly, and in command of the sloop *Nereide* on the South African Station. The Royal Malaysian Navy, which formed on independence in 1957, began modestly with the purchase of a handful of ex-Royal Navy minesweepers. But as its first Commodore, Norman laid the foundations of a small but efficient force which played a full part in the confrontation with Indonesia in the 1960s. When Norman retired in 1960, he was awarded the Malaysian decoration, the Pingat Khidmat Berbakti.

In retirement, Norman was secretary of the Royal Malta Yacht Club, and he played an influential role in establishing the first Whitbread Round the World Race. He died in 1998, aged 87.

Sold together with original warrant and statutes for D.S.O., award certificates for Coronation Medal and Netherlands Red Cross Decoration (16 January 1959), various correspondence, and an original photograph album compiled by Norman with 16 large black and white photographs of the captured *U.570* on later trials as H.M.S. *Graph*, some captioned and dated 15 October 1941, showing interior images and various detailing around her, together with four larger loose photographs of the submarine.

For his dress miniatures see Lot 285.

211 **A unusual 'Mediterranean 1918' D.S.C., 1907 Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal and Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure group of nine awarded to Captain H. P. Keeley, Royal Navy - late Royal Australian Navy**

An Officer of the British Tanker Company, he served at the Battle of Jutland, who saw destroyer service in the Mediterranean and later returned to the fold during the Second World War

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., engraved to the reverse 'Lieut. H. P. Keeley, R.N. 1918', hallmarked for 1919; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. P. Keeley, R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. H. P. Keeley. R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-1919 (Lieut. H. P. Keeley. D.S.C. R.N.); Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Japan, Imperial, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th class, silver and enamel, engraved to the reverse 'Lieut H P Keeley. R.N. 1918', sold together with the recipient's Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal (Harold P. Keeley, Nov. 12. 1907), the Victory Medal a somewhat later replacement, the British awards mounted as worn, *minor pitting and contact wear, slight cracking to the enamel on eighth, overall good very fine* (9) £2,000-2,400

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 15 May 1918.

Order of the Sacred Treasure 4th Class *London Gazette* 5 April 1918.

R.H.S. Medal as per Case No. 35835:

'On the 12th November 1907, a coolie, on entering the hold of the SS *Lindula* at Rangoon, was overcome by foul gas. Mr E. Boyce and J. H. Kenny followed each other down, but were also overcome. Keeley went down with a rope, but, becoming unconscious, had to be drawn up. George Kinloch and D. J. McCorkindale with lines and boathooks, then got all the men up, but Kenny and the coolie had succumbed.' (Testimonials on vellum to Kinloch and McCorkindale; "In Memoriam" to relatives of Kenny.)

Harold Percy Keeley was born at West Bromwich, Staffordshire on 26 January 1884, the son of James and Annie Keeley. His father died while Keeley was still young and the family appears on the 1891 census living at Newchurch, Ise of Wight with his mother 'living on own means' with her five children and a sister. Keeley was not to remain with his family for long however, being appointed Midshipman on 28 December 1901 with the Royal Naval Reserve.

Lifesaving

During this time he appears to have been working with the Maritime Marine, several of his R.N.R. training courses taking place as far afield as Calcutta. The incident for which he won his Royal Humane Society award took place aboard the S.S. *Lindula* at Rangoon, Burma when a coolie was overwhelmed by gas and had to be rescued. Keeley took part in the effort to do so although was overcome by the gas himself and had to be rescued in turn. Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant the next year on 2 January 1908 and further advanced Lieutenant on 12 August 1912, he joined the Royal Navy in that rank the next year on 1 September

Great War

Joining the Torpedo School at *Vernon* on 14 November, Keeley was still there on the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914. Remaining there for the opening of the war he requested a posting to active duty with a destroyer in July 1915 and this was finally accepted the next year when he joined H.M.S. *Attack* on 17 February 1916. Serving as Second in Command of this vessel, he was with her during the Battle of Jutland when she formed part of the 1st Destroyer Flotilla.

This formation was tasked with escorting the 5th Battle Squadron, part of Beatty's Battlecruiser Fleet. During the Run to the South the formation formed an anti-submarine screen before this unit, although their slow pace prevented them from drawing too far ahead. After the Run to the North they formed on the unengaged side of the Grand Fleet and saw no further action.

After the battle, Keeley was posted to command *TB6*, previously H.M.S. *Gadfly*, but was soon moved on with concerns that 'he should not be allowed to become stagnant' cited. Given command of the river-class *Ribble* on 16 December 1916 he remained with her on the Smyrna Patrol for the next year and half. It was for this command that he was awarded the D.S.C., with his service papers noting '… for services on the Mediterranean Station'.

H.M.A.S. Torrens

Seconded to the Australian Navy on 11 September 1918, Keeley was placed in command of the HMAS *Torrens* at Brindisi. This ship had been part of the Otranto Patrol but was soon ordered Black Sea where she closed out the war. He returned with this ship to Sydney but left but in August 1919 and returned to Britain by September.

Return to Civilian Life

Briefly placed in command of H.M.S. *Hind* and later H.M.S. *Palsey*, Keeley requested permission to return to the Mercantile Marine which was approved on 2 July 1920. He was promoted Lieutenant-Commander (retired) on 1 September 1921 and further advanced Commander (retired) on 26 January 1924. Joining the staff of the British Tanker Company, the tanker fleet of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Keeley was listed at one stage as in command of the S.S. *British Holly*. Still serving with them on the 1939 census as a nautical advisor while he was living in Kensington with his wife.

Naval Control Services Officer

As Europe drifted closer to war Keeley offered his services to the Admiralty in 1938 and was mobilised again in 1940, being posted first to *Caroline*, the command centre for most of the warships escorting convoys over the Atlantic. Keeley would hold various appointments ashore throughout 1941, including a post in West Africa at H.M.S. *Freetown* before being posted for duty with the Naval Control Services Officer at Clyde on 18 April 1942.

This role related to the planning and manoeuvring of convoys and Keeley was clearly suited to this task as he was posted to *Hannibal*, the shore base in Algiers and later Taranto, to perform it himself in September 1943. Posted from there to Egypt he was appointed to perform the same role at Alexandria on the staff of H.M.S. *Nile* with the rank of Captain. Notably Keeley is entitled to the Italy Star but not the 1939-45 Star as a result of his service on shore bases around the Mediterranean.

Keeley retired again in 1945 to Battle, Sussex where he died on 2 February 1966; sold together with copied research comprising service records, census data and Maritime Marine Documentation as well as a *London Gazette* extract, correspondence relating to the recipient's career and handwritten notes.

212 **The well-documented Second World War D.S.C. group of eight awarded to Commander E. A. Stocker, Royal Navy, a career naval officer whose Midshipman's Journal charts the postwar tour of the Battleship *New Zealand* around her namesake nation with Lord Jellicoe aboard, providing a wealth of information and original documentation**

Decorated for his services early in the war on H.M.S. *Vanessa*, he spent a crucial seven months in 1943 as Executive Officer at *Bonaventure*, the main training base and depot ship for the X-craft midget submarines which successfully put the *Tirpitz* out of action for six months

Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse of the Cross engraved '1940', hallmarks for London 1939, and additionally engraved 'Lt. Cdr. Eric A Stocker. R.N.', 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, sold together with the recipient's original Midshipman's Log Book containing additional named documentation, *good very fine* (8) £1,000-1,400

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940: 'For services in the Royal Navy since the outbreak of war aboard H.M.S. *Vanessa*.'

Eric Alonzo Stocker was born at St. Austell, Cornwall on 16 April 1900, the son of Frederick and Bertha Stocker. Appointed Midshipman with *New Zealand* on 13 August 1919 while the ship was stationed at Sydney he was soon to join the homecoming tour she made to her namesake. They arrived at Wellington on 20 August 1919, Stocker's Midshipman's Diary refers stating:

'Went to stations for entering harbour, mine being at main derrick. We stationed in slowly & when we rounded the point into the harbour itself the whole town was in sight. When we got closer we saw & heard the crowds of children who were there to greet us.'

They had trouble berthing by 10:00 Jellicoe went ashore to greet the Governor-General who then came aboard in turn, after which it was the turn of the public, Stocker continues:

'At 2p.m. the ship was thrown up [SIC] to visitors of whom we had 9840 aboard. Pandemonium reigned till 5 p.m. when we started getting the visitors away.'

Further visits included Port Lyttleton and Auckland where Stocker attended a military ball and found himself joining the Ship's Captain for a game of golf against some of the ladies of the town. The visit continued, stopping at Suva in Fiji, Apia in Samoa before steaming on to Canada and later the United States. The journal only ends in January 1921 at Madras in India, it was at this time that Stocker received his commission.

Commissioned Sub. Lieutenant on 15 January 1921 he attended a short course of instruction in August 1923 and up until the Second World War spent most of his time on submarines; *H24*, December 1924 to May 1926, *L16* May 1926 to July 1926, HMS *Hood*, July 1926 to December 1928, *K26*, May 1927 to June 1928, followed by his first command posting to *H24*, December 1928 to August 1929.

Posted away from submarines he spent from December 1929 until March 1933 on *Argus*, *Marlborough*, *Tribune*, and *Ross*. Posted back to submarines and command appointments, firstly *L69*, April 1932 to May 1933, *Douglas May* to June 1933, *Rover* in China from November 1933 to August 1936, *Seawolf* from March to July 1937, *Dolphin* from January to October 1938 and lastly *Dwarf* October 1938 to February 1939

H.M.S. Vanessa.

In February 1940, Lieutenant Commander Stocker was given command of *Vanessa* performing convoy escort and patrol duties.

She and the destroyer *Gallant* were escorting Convoy C.W. 6 in the English Channel on 13 July 1940 when it came under German air attack shortly after leaving Dover. A bomb dropped by a Junkers Ju 87 landed in the water six yards astern of *Vanessa* knocked her propellers out of service. The destroyer *Griffin* towed her to port where she underwent repairs at Chatham Dockyard which were not completed until 4 November 1940.

Vanessa was out of action for four months and after successful repair trials she resumed her convoy protection duty role.

On 19 June 1941 *Vanessa* was escorting convoy F.S. 18 off Cromer when she was attacked by an enemy aircraft. A direct hit was sustained on the sheer strake at the fore end of No. 1 boiler room, and. the bomb finally burst on the ship's bottom in N. 1 boiler room. The outer bottom plating was blown upwards over the whole length of No. 1 boiler room and 9 ft. forward of it, between 2nd longitudinal starboard and bilge keel port, and a hole 6 ft. by 9 ft. was made in the outer bottom. Severe damage was caused to the surrounding structure. The upper deck plating was split and blown upwards from near the after end of No. 2 boiler room to the bulkhead at the fore end of No. 2 oil fuel tank and the E, R. A's and C.P.0's messes. Immediate flooding of No.1 and 2 boiler rooms and No.2 oil fuel tank took place. No, 1 boiler room was wrecked, No. 1 boiler exploded, and No. 2 boiler was severely damaged. The forward funnel was blown overboard and the after funnel was wrecked.

Vanessa immobilised and out of action and was taken in tow to Yarmouth for substantial repairs. In the meantime, Stocker left *Vanessa* to take up his next appointment in the West African port of Freetown at the depot ship *Philoctetes* from July 1941 to February 1943.

H.M.S. Bonaventure & 'Operation Source'

On 13 May 1943 Stocker, with his lengthy submarine background, was given a vital role and posted as the Executive Officer to *Bonaventure* at Loch Striven which become the main training base and depot ship for the X craft midget submarines. During August 1943 training and trials were carried out using the midget submarines in preparation for Operation Source, an attack on the German battleship *Tirpitz* in Altenfjord, Norway.

On 11 September 1943, the six X-Craft set out from *Bonaventure* with the intention of delivering a knock-out blow to the *Tirpitz*, which had just returned to her safe haven after a successful raid on Spitsbergen, Norway. Despite a number of the X craft being lost, the operation was a success, and the *Tirpitz* was put out of action for the next six months.

On 28 February 1944 Stocker was given command of H.M.S. *Cutty Sark* spending the next 4 months on her before being given his final wartime command from June 1944 until 28 August 1945 on H.M.S. *Hastings*. He had in April 1945 been given his final promotion to Commander. *Hastings* had been laid up briefly at Hartlepool before re-fitting as a training target for the 3rd Submarine Squadron in Holy Loch from October 1944 until February 1946. Retiring from the Royal Navy Stocker returned to his native Cornwall dying at Truro on 14 December 1969.

Sold together with copied research including census data and service papers as well as the recipient's original Midshipman's journal whilst he was serving with H.M.S. *New Zealand* and H.M.S. *Malaya* covering the period 1919 to 1921, containing a further archive comprising newspaper clippings, photographs, invitations and his original commission certificate and Board of Enquiry reports following the action on 19 June 1941.

213 **The outstanding Second World War mine disposal immediate D.S.M. and B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Able Seaman J. H. 'Jack' Martin, Royal Navy, a long-served diving specialist in *Vernon's* Rendering Mines Safe Section**

Working alongside the likes of Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Mould, G.C., G.M., and Lieutenant-Commander L. V. Goldsworthy G.C., D.S.C., G.M., in their extensive 'delousing' operations, his heroic part in clearing the Channel and liberated French and Dutch ports of highly dangerous devices was further recognised by a brace of 'mentions'

Operating under fire was very much the order of the day, his boss Goldsworthy reporting that some of his divers suffered 'loosened teeth' in consequence of 'considerable shock' caused by detonating mines and shells

Whether Martin was among them remains unknown, but he certainly had a close call in Cherbourg Harbour in August 1944, when the detonator of a mine he was recovering from a sunken barge whirred into action - mercifully, in a rare case of German carelessness, the primer had been left in the 'safe' position

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (A.B. J. H. Martin. B.E.M., P/JX. 147610), officially engraved naming, with its case of issue; British Empire Medal, Military Division, G.VI.R. (A.B. John H. Martin, P/JX 147610. R.N.), officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51, with M.I.D. oak leaf (P/JX. 147610 J. H. Martin. D.S.M. B.E.M. A.B. R.N.), together with a bronze N.A.A.F.I. Medal, the reverse engraved, 'H.M.S. Hood 1 Mile Relay 1938 2nd', *minor official correction to surname on this last, otherwise good very fine* (8) £2,400-2,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 August 1944:

'For courage and undaunted devotion to duty.'

The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'This rating displayed great courage and coolness in cutting a GM Mine mooring wire below the surface while working as a diver, in spite of strong spring tides with very little slack water.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 3 November 1942:

'For bravery and devotion to duty.'

The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'This Able Seaman, during operations subsequent to 20 May 1942, showed great coolness and courage in diving to investigate and secure the first German sinker to be recovered.'

John Henry Martin was born in West Derby, Liverpool on 14 February 1920 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on leaving school in January 1936. His pre-war appointments included H.M.S. *Hood*, which he joined just before the Coronation Review at Spithead in the following year.

By the outbreak of hostilities, however, he was serving as an Able Seaman in the light cruiser *Durban*, in which he participated in convoy escort duties off the Cape, West Africa and in the Far East. Returning home to an appointment at the shore establishment *Excellent* in April 1940, Martin undertook a diver's course, prior to being posted to the torpedo and mining establishment *Vernon* in January 1941.

G.C. and B.E.M.: making safe the first magnetic-acoustic moored mine

Here, then, the commencement of his gallant career as a diver on mine disposal duties, in which capacity he worked closely alongside two of Australia's finest, Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Mould, G.C., G.M. and Lieutenant-Commander L. V. Goldsworthy, G.C., D.S.C., G.M.

Martin's sphere of operations concerned the Channel, his B.E.M. representing mine clearance work in the period November 1941 to July 1942. The announcement for Mould's G.C. was gazetted on the same date as his B.E.M., and both men received their awards at Buckingham Palace on 23 March 1943. General duties of a daring and dangerous nature aside, the awards stemmed from their gallant work in recovering and investigating 'the first German magnetic acoustic unit and moored magnetic mine'.

Subsequently, Mould began work with Professor Jack Haldane to develop a diving-suit with an independent air supply. Later that year, he and a fellow Australian, Lieutenant L. V. Goldsworthy, and Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Harries, Royal Canadian Navy, trained groups of men known as 'P' Parties in preparation for the invasion of Western Europe. The Parties were to be dispatched to newly captured harbours to clear them of booby traps, mines and other obstructions. Martin was among them.

D.S.M.: Cutting - and towing - the line

Meanwhile, as the Normandy landings approached, clearance work continued apace, Vernon having acquired a small flotilla of fishing vessels to assist operations. The most significant of these was the *Esmeralda*, as described by *Goldsworthy in Touch and Go War*:

'Esmerelda, once the pleasure yacht of the Coleman (mustard) family was fitted with every type of sweep for the task. The 105-ton, 105-foot vessel was acquired by the Admiralty after Dunkirk and her original armament was a hand-cranked Gatling Signal gun which had once belonged to the Shah of Persia. With it came 13 rounds of ammunition. As the war progressed, she boasted a Bofors, an Oerlikon, two Brownings, two illicit Lewis and sundry hand-guns.

With the approach of D-Day the section entered another phase of the many-faceted mine recovery business. Esmeralda pinged her way into mid-Channel seeking small snag line mines which were taking their toll of towed folboats and stripped M.T.B.s engaged in mysterious nocturnal operations

off the French coast. These mines were moored below the surface with their long nylon snag lines floating on the surface. When caught in a propeller or other projection, the line tightened and actuated the mine close enough to destroy a small vessel or damage a larger one.

Esmeralda entered suspected areas and located the tell-tale nylon lines. When the line was vertical in the water the diver entered the water, cut the mooring cable with a pair of double action wire cutters and passed a tow line to Esmeralda. The mine was then towed to a beaching site.

The work was carried out at night or under misty conditions. In the full light of day, Calais and Dover were equidistant, and the German guns were only too ready to vent their hate on a slow-moving vessel towing a mine.'

It was for just such a recovery operation that Martin gained his D.S.M., namely cutting the snag line of a German moored mine in strong tides on 21 April 1944. Goldsworthy gained a 'mention' on the same occasion.

A brace of 'Mentions': 'P' Parties - D-Day and Beyond

Then, following the Allied landings, the Mould-inspired 'P' Parties came into their own, notable early successes being the clearance of 'suspicious objects' in the Seine Bay and Cherbourg harbour. At the latter location, Martin worked for a week on a German sunken barge laden with mines and in clearing the transatlantic dock. And Goldsworthy - surely with Martin's assistance - dealt with the first 'K' Type mine in 15 metres of water, under fire. Otherwise deployed to clearance duties around Arromanches and Sword Beach, Martin once again came to the notice of his seniors.

As recorded in the relevant recommendation, he ran a serious risk of death or injury, 'bombs, mines and shells exploding in the vicinity' of where he worked. He was mentioned in despatches 'for gallantry and distinguished services in the work of mine-clearance in the face of the enemy.' (*London Gazette* 16 January 1945, refers), and Goldsworthy was awarded the D.S.C.

Martin's expertise next extended to mine clearance work undertaken in the Motor Fishing Vessel *MFV 1037*, commanded by Skipper J. D. Harness, M.B.E., R.N.R. Allocated to *Vernon* in November 1944, the *MFV 1037* was specially fitted out as a diving tender for mine recovery operations, and first went into action in clearing Boulogne in the winter months.

Later, still, in April-May 1945, Martin and his shipmates undertook much hazardous clearance work off Flushing and Walcheren, for magnetic mines in shallow waters could not be 'swept': they had to be located by the divers, then de-activated and recovered.

Similar clearance operations continued off Belgium, too, followed by like operations off Ostend and Rotterdam after V.E. Day.

For this ongoing and gallant work in *MFV 1037*, Martin added a further 'mention' to his accolades (*London Gazette* 13 June 1946, refers).

Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Mould, G.C., G..M., R.A.N.V.R., in foreground, with Able Seaman Martin, on the right

Having then retired from the Royal Navy, he was employed as a professional deep-sea diver in the post-war era. He died in Liverpool in July 2003.

Sold together with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

(i)
The Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for his D.S.M. and his M.I.D. certificate for his second 'Mention', dated 13 June 1946, together with Admiralty forwarding letters for his Naval General Service Medal and second M.I.D. oak leaf, dated in March 1947.

(ii)
A Liverpool Education Certificate, with a glowing end of term report for his attendance at Butler Street School, dated 6 September 1935.

(iii)
An old, certified copy of his birth certificate, dated 18 March 1952, and another of his marriage certificate, dated 7 July 1964, in which he is described as a 'Deep Sea Diver'.

(iv)
Letters of reference for his employment as a diver by the British Arc Welding Co. in 1951-52, and Mersey Docks and Harbour Board in 1953.

(v)
Several photographs, including the recipient in diving gear.

214 **The unique H.M.S. *Kempenfelt* Battle of Jutland D.S.M. group of six awarded to Yeoman of Signals A. J. Colyer, Royal Navy**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (186278. A. J. Colyer. Yeo. Sigs. H.M.S. Kempenfelt. 31. May,-1. June, 1916); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (A. J. Colyer. Qd. Sigln. H.M.S. Widgeon.); 1914-15 Star (186278. A. J. Colyer. Y.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (186278 A. J. Colyer. Y.S. R.N.), the latter officially corrected; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (186278 A. J. Colyer, Yeo. Of Sigs. H.M.S. Venus), *minor contact marks, overall good very fine* (6) £2,000-2,400

Ex-Barrett J. Carr Collection, March 2007.

The only D.S.M. named to this vessel for the Battle of Jutland.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 September 1916.

Note 91 Queen's South Africa Medals were awarded to *Widgeon's* Company, of which 71 had a Natal clasp.

Arthur John Colyer was born at Bracknell, Berkshire on 10 October 1880 and worked as a gardener prior to enlisting as Boy Class II on 15 November 1895. Reaching his majority aboard H.M.S. *Doris* on 10 October 1898, Colyer was advanced Qualified Signalman the next month with H.M.S. *Thrush* on 19 August 1899. Posted to the gunboat *Widgeon* in October that same year he was to participate in the Anglo-Boer War with this vessel.

Leaving the ship on 24 August 1902, Colyer was posted ashore remaining there until June when he joined the company of *Majestic*. Here he was further promoted Leading Signaller on 23 November 1902 and Yeoman of Signals with his next posting, *Hercules*, on 1 April 1904. It was with this rank that Colyer entered the Great War ashore at *Woolwich*.

Colyer joined the crew of *Kempenfelt* on 3 September 1915 while the marksman class destroyer was stationed with the 11th Destroyer Flotilla. She steamed out of port as part of Admiral Jellicoe's Grand Fleet on 31 May 1916 for service in the Battle of Jutland. 11th Flotilla had a frustrating day with repeated attempts to make contact with the enemy halted by smoke or tactical concerns. However, during the final confused moments as the two fleets attempted to disengage they found themselves confronted by a large German Squadron.

The Flotilla Leader, *Castor*, came under a hail of fire which disabled her signals. As second-in-command it fell to Commander Sulivan aboard *Kempenfelt* to organise the evasive manoeuvres of his half of the unit. It is likely here, given the lack of action faced during the rest of the day, that Colyer earned his award, calmly making the necessary signals under the heavy fire of the German Cruisers. It was certainly in this moment that Commander Sulivan earned the Distinguished Conduct Order and one of few other awards to the vessel.

Remaining with *Kempenfelt* until 18 June 1917, Coyler went ashore to *Victory I* and was invalided on 27 November 1919; sold together with copied service records.

x215 **A scarce Fleet Air Arm D.S.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer (Air) J. D. MacKechnie, Royal Navy, later Lieutenant (Air), who won his award flying Albacores with No. 826 Squadron in the Western Desert during 1942**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (F.X.77186 J. D. Mackechnie. A/P.O. (Air); 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, clasp North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, court mounted for display, *the first with officially re-impressed naming, otherwise good very fine* (6) £1,000-1,500

D.S.M. *London Gazette* January 1943.

'For gallantry and skill in flying operations in the Middle East'. (No recommendation extant for the award).

John Duncan Mackechnie was born at Birmingham in September 1905, a scion of the family of metal merchants and producers, of Rotton Park Street. MacKechnie served with distinction and would have flown in the Albacores of No. 826 Squadron. 826 was formed in 1940 and flew its first missions over Belgium during May 1940. In November 1940, the squadron embarked Formidable, which sailed for the Mediterranean via South Africa and the Red Sea, flying attacks against Massawa, Eritrea for good measure. They also flew in the Battle of Cape Matapan on 28 March 1941, damaging the Italian battleship Vittorio Veneto.

Its service in the Western Desert included a role as torpedo bombers and in illuminating targets for the Wellington Bombers, which it did to notable effect during the battles for El Alamein. Having been invested with the D.S.M. at Buckingham Palace on 20 July 1943, No. 826 was disbanded on 25 August. It was subsequently reformed in December and flew Barracuda's from Indefatigable for Operations 'Mascot' and 'Goodwood' in the attacks on Tirpitz.

MacKechnie was subsequently commissioned into the Royal Navy and retired at the rank of Lieutenant (Air) on 21 January 1949, although he is stated as having reached Lieutenant-Commander in Telegraphist Air Gunner. He published the history of the family business in 1956 and died at Potters Bar on 20 November 1956; sold together with an invitation to attend his investiture, dedicated in ink 'Petty Officer Airman J. D. Mackechnie, F.A.A., 20th July 1943.' and copied research and extracts from Telegraphist Air Gunner by Ken Sims D.S.M.

He published the history of the family business in 1956 and died at Potter's Bar, Hertfordshire on 20 November 1956. He is buried in Tomnahurich Cemetery, Inverness. His gravestone featuring the wings as worn by a Fleet Air Arm pilot.

216 **The immediate 'Coastal Forces' D.S.M. group of six awarded to Able Seaman J. H. Annetts, Royal Navy, who was serving on *MTB 315* in the Mediterranean when he won his decoration in a hotly-contested action off Cape Zebib on the night of 31 March 1943**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (P/JX.162659 J. H. Annetts. A.B.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *very fine* (6) £2,400-2,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 July 1943:

'For bravery in skilful and determined attacks on enemy shipping in the Mediterranean made from light coastal craft and from the air'.

The original recommendation states:

'Able Seaman Annetts as seaman torpedoman of the boat showed initiative and carrying out his duties in an energetic manner under accurate enemy fire, assisted largely throughout the whole action.'

John Henry Annetts was born at Anglesey, Wales on 25 December 1922. Enlisting in the Royal Navy he was posted to Coastal Forces.

Annetts was decorated for his gallantry as an Able Seaman in *M.T.B. 315* in a classic Coastal Forces hit-and-run attack on a heavily defended enemy convoy off Cape Zebib on the night of 31 March-1 April 1943. All three enemy ships in the convoy were sunk, two by *M.T.B.s 266* and *315*, and the third by a Fleet Air Arm torpedo strike; the protective screen was formidable, comprising an Italian corvette and four Italian torpedo boats, and three German Submarine-chasers.

M.T.B. 315 was operating out of Algiers in the 10th M.T.B. Flotilla at the time and was commanded by Lieutenant R. R. Smith, R.N.V.R.; she had arrived at *Mosquito*, the Coastal Forces base at Alexandria, back in March 1942 and seen much action in the interim, including an attempt to land troops in the ill-fated Tobruk raid Operation "Agreement".

Of events on the night of 31 March 1943, 266's C.O., Lieutenant R. R. Smith, R.N.V.R., takes up the story:

'I started engines and commenced to close the enemy at slow speed for a silent attack. The night was very dark, and visibility was further reduced by a slight haze and the spray caused by heavy seas. It was extremely difficult to distinguish at first between merchant ships and their escort. I finally identified two destroyers and a number of E-Boats [in fact Italian torpedo boats] sweeping close ahead of three merchant ships; I reduced speed to allow this screen to pass ahead of me. Speed was then increased to carry out a torpedo attack on the second ship in the convoy.

At 0005 two torpedoes were fired at this ship. One of the escorts and one merchant ship then opened fire and I turned away and, proceeding at high speed, ran across the bows of the third merchant ship which M.T.B. 315 was attacking. I observed one of my torpedoes explode between the bridge and the funnel of the merchant ship and it is probable that the second was also a hit, as the ship sank very quickly; 315 running through the survivors about two minutes later.

M.T.B. 315 observed the first torpedo hit the enemy's port side, just abaft the foremast; he then crossed under the enemy's stern and fired from the enemy's starboard beam. A further explosion resulted and when this subsided the ship had completely disappeared. I attempted to close the destroyer on the starboard quarter of the convoy to attack her with depth charges, but the destroyer opened fire whilst I was still some distance away and I then turned away and passed between the after screen without sustaining any damage.

M.T.B. 315 disengaged ahead of this destroyer on the starboard quarter and, steering due North came under accurate fire from the destroyers and E-Boats. 315 sustained superficial damage and one slight casualty. The boats reformed in position off Cani Rocks and course was set for Bone.'

Flag 4

The Coastal Forces Heritage Trust, Newsletter, Issue 25, November 2019, expands on the events of the night of 31 March 1943:

'Flag 4 was the executive single flag hoist for "Attack with Torpedoes". It was also the title of Dudley Pope's book which vividly recounts the Coastal Forces war in the Mediterranean and which has provided many of the details for this short article. Tacticians, historians, and veterans will never agree which was the "perfect" torpedo attack. In the 5 years of war across the Mediterranean theatre, there were many from which to choose. Interestingly, a comparison of the totals of torpedoes fired by Coastal Forces against the Submarine Service shows 27% hits for the former, against 22% for the latter.

I choose a particular engagement of Cape Zebib on the night of 31 March/1 April 1943, not only because it was, by any measure, very successful but also because the lead-up was clearly most unsuccessful - only half of the original force of 4 MTBs took part and the conditions at the time were appalling for MTB operations. In early 1943, MTBs of the 10th Flotilla, under the command of Lieutenant Denis Jermain, were based at the port or Bone (now known as Annaba), on the north eastern corner of Algeria. From the end of 1942 Allied forces were being supported with essential supplies coming into Bone. The port was crucial in the invasion of Tunisia and the eventual defeat of the Axis forces in Africa. An enemy convoy was reported off Cape Zebib, the headland at the northernmost point of Tunisia, bound for Bizerta. Four MTBs, 316 (with Jermain as Senior Officer), 265, 266 and 315 were sent to intercept. (All were lend-lease 70-foot or 77-foot ELCO torpedo boats which had been shipped across from America via the Cape of Good Hope and Suez.)

The weather was extremely unpleasant, a 20-plus knot wind, heavy swell and much haze. One of the MTBs, 265, reported a man overboard, was detached to carry out a search and told not to attempt to re-join. An hour later Jermain's boat, 316, developed engine problems and could not go on.

There was too much sea running for Jermain to attempt a transfer. MTB 266, with Lieutenant Richard Smith RNVR as SO, and MTB 315 (Lieutenant Leonard Newall, RNZNVR) were ordered to continue. At 2310 the two boats arrived north of Cape Zebid and cut engines to wait and listen. Forty unpleasant minutes of severe rolling in the swell followed before the convoy, consisting of three merchant ships, two destroyers and several E-Boats was spotted. The MTBs were not seen until the

torpedo attack. It was the perfect ambush. 266 got in close and fired both torpedoes at the second merchant ship. Both hit and the ship sank very rapidly. 315 got in very close also to the next ship and fired both her torpedoes and these to hit. Smith in 266 spotted a destroyer on the starboard quarter of the convoy and, having no torpedoes left, decided to attempt a depth- charge attack. However, the MTB was severely outgunned and had to withdraw. Newall in 315 also came under sustained fire. Both MTBs had to make a run for it. Two merchant ships carrying vital supplies and munitions for the Africa Corps had been sunk.

However, the winds increased to full gale and both MTBs had a long battle to get back. In fact, 315 had broken its back and was taking in water. They could make no more than 8 knots. Eventually they reached the port of Tabarka, 80 miles east of Bone. This action demonstrated the advantages foul weather and the effectiveness of a good ambush, letting the advance escorts pass and then getting in very close to the main targets. The two commanding officers, Richard Smith and Leonard Newall, were awarded Distinguished Service Crosses and there was a total of four Distinguished Service Medals and several Mention-in-Despatches'.

Night Action -17 July 1943, in the thick of it again, Operation 'Scylla'

On the night *MTB 316* was lost Jermain had led a patrol of four of his boats, *315* (Newall), *260* (Wadds), *313* (Foster) and *316* (Adams), Northwood from Augusta to their patrol area.

Len Reynolds in *Mediterranean MTBs at War* describes what happened next:

'They stopped 2 miles short of Messina. They were expecting-if they saw anything-to be lucky enough to intercept landing craft or E-Boats, but to their intense surprise their first sighting was a large Italian cruiser steaming at full speed through the narrow channel straight for them. There was hardly time to do anything more than attempt to get into an attack position. 315 and 316 shot across to the eastern side, presumably hoping to find a firing angle on the cruiser's port beam, and the cruiser turned slightly towards them leaving her starboard side vulnerable to an attack. She was pouring out shells of every calibre on both sides, and almost at once 316 (to port) was hit at very close range and blew up in a sheet of flame. 260 and 313, both on the cruiser's starboard bow, scrambled to fire their torpedoes. Harry Wadds in 260 got his away, and although he thought one had hit, the cruiser did not check its speed. Alec Foster in 313 was not as fortunate. His First Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant Norman Ilett, described later what he saw of the action. He was aft by the Oerlikon when he saw Dick Adams' 316 blow up only a short distance to starboard. She had been almost alongside while the boats had been stopped, exchanging calm shouted conversation only minutes earlier. He was just thinking that very shortly 313 might go the same way, when he was summoned to the bridge and found Alec Foster sitting on the deck with a leg wound. The coxswain told him what had happened, in richly descriptive, highly flavoured Liverpudlian. The CO had been hit and knocked over as the coxswain was sighting before firing the torpedoes at a range of about 300 yards. He'd put the wheel over to disengage, but Alec Foster-probably not clear what was happening-had scrambled to his feet and pulled the firing levers. As Ilett put it, the torpedoes were doubtless on their way towards the toe of Italy.

There was no sign of 316, nor of wreckage or survivors. Nothing could be done for her. Ilett found the spare officer of the 10th flotilla, Sub-Lieutenant John McKim, lying on his back in the wheelhouse under a blanket; he was conscious but obviously badly wounded. He died about half an hour later. 313 had clearly been hit by a number of close-range weapons shells, but everything that was needed seem to be working, and Ilett set off for Augusta. He transferred the CO to a cruiser at first light for medical attention.

Meanwhile Jermain with 315 and 260 was chasing the cruiser down the Strait and watched her as she turned to port and made eastward for Taranto, incidentally, being attacked by an Italian plane. The next morning Sub-Lieutenant McKim was buried at sea off the seaward end of Augusta's swept channel with full naval honours, and the flotilla mourned the loss of 316 and her crew'.

19/20 October 1943 attack

In September the 10th MTB flotilla with *MTB 315* moved from Sicily to the eastern Mediterranean, and in October 1943 were based at Casteloriso in the Aegean.

Len Reynolds, *Mediterranean MTBs at War* takes up the story again:

'On the night of 19/20 October, MTB 315 in company with MTB.307 and MTB.309 attacked a coaster and two F-lighters near Kalimnos. 315 hit an F-lighter, which caught fire and exploded. 307 hit the coaster with a torpedo and 309 fired at the second F-lighter, but torpedoes ran underneath'.

11 November 1943 and the rescue of British Yard Mine Sweeper >2072

On 11 November 1943, *BYMS 2072* and *2073* arrived at Alinda Bay on the east coast of Leros and disembarked the urgently needed men and supplies. After taking cover throughout the next day, *BYMS 2072* parted company with her sister ship *BYMS 2073* to return to Alinda Bay with cables for the Army Signal Corps.

In early evening, as she approached Leros *BYMS 2072* was attacked by the Luftwaffe. She took immediate evasive action, with four bombs narrowly missing her. Out of sight, and unheard above the noise of the ship's engines, four German DO-217 bombers, armed with eight glider bombs, attacked.

The *2074* experienced a direct hit on the port side. The explosion blew the port 20mm gun, its platform and two gunners into the sea. As *BYMS 2072* heeled over to 45 degrees the mast collapsed resulting in the loss of a third crewman and injury to another.

Following the distress message, the Royal Navy sent the motor launch *ML 299* and motor torpedo boat *MTB 315* to their aid. The commanding officer of *MTB 315* piloted *BYMS 2072* into the bay where the dead and wounded were removed.

Annetts died at Bangor on10 December 2008.

217 **A fine Convoy *PQ-18* D.S.M. awarded to Chief Steward W. Hamilton, Merchant Navy, for his courage aboard the S.S. *Empire Snow* under relentless attacks by the enemy while on passage to North Russia**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (W. Hamilton. Ch. Stwd.), on its original investiture pin and in case of issue, *good very fine* £800-1,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 10 August 1943, the original citation states:

'For coolness, courage and devotion to duty under relentless attacks by the enemy while on passage to North Russia.'

William Hamilton a merchant seaman was born at Hull on 19 August 1907 and was serving as Chief Steward on the S.S. *Empire Snow* when he was awarded the DSM for convoy duties. The *Empire Snow* took part in several notable Arctic convoys, including *RA 53* and *PQ 18*, delivering vital supplies to Russia.

Convoy PQ18

The significance of arctic convoy *PQ 18*, the subject of several books, followed the worst allied convoy disaster of World War Two, *PQ 17*. With the Battle of Stalingrad hanging in the balance had the convoy suffered similar unacceptable losses it's likely the Arctic route would have been suspended with potentially war changing consequences for the allies.

The convoy consisted of 40 merchant ships, 2 oilers, 2 anti-aircraft ships and a rescue ship with a Royal Navy escort comprising 34 warships headed by H.M.S. *Scylla*. The convoy departed Loch Ewe on 2 September 1942 arriving at Archangel on 21 September 1942.

It came under relentless air and U-boat attack from 12 to 18 September 1942, resulting in the loss of 13 merchant ships sunk and many badly damaged. The convoy was under constant attack from 225 German aircraft and 36 U-boats. The crews of the ships were continually at action stations and, for most of the time, were unable even to change their clothes.

Richard Woodman takes up the story in *Arctic Convoys*:

'A formidable array of aircraft prepared to attack PQ-18 from northern Norway. Forty-two Heinkel He. 111 H-6 torpedo-bombers of KG26 were joined by thirty-five Junkers Ju. 88 A-17s of KG26, the faster Ju. 88 modifications capable of carrying torpedoes, which had been flown up from France. These aircraft were, of course, supported by the long-range Condors and Blohm and Voss flying boats though not by fighters, which did not possess the range to cover the bombers. They were, however, bolstered by the Ju. 88 bombers of KG30 and this combination allowed the Luftwaffe to employ a tactic known as the Golden Zange, or golden Comb, a conjoint low-level airborne torpedo attack which was supported by diversionary medium-level and dive-bombing. By this tactic it was hoped to fragment a convoy's defences and enable the torpedo-bombers, who at low altitude would duck under the surveillance radar, to press home a devastating and overwhelming onslaught. Intelligence had revealed that an aircraft-carrier would accompany the convoy and Goering insisted that 'the attack against the aircraft-carrier must be so violent that this threat is removed.' Despite this, German aircraft tended always to seek out merchant ships, knowing that in doing so they were aiming for the most significant targets. A victory over PQ-18, the young pilots were told, would help their comrades in the Wehrmacht, easing the conquest of the Caucasus and the capture of Stalingrad by depriving the Red Army of its sinews.

On 14 September 1942, the Luftwaffe delivered no less than eight major assaults against PQ-18, large forces of Ju. 88s, He. 111s and He. 115s unleashing a torrent of bombs and torpedoes, many of the latter finding their mark. In fact so thick was the sky with enemy aircraft that the Commodore likened them to 'a cloud of phantom locusts', while a young Sub. Lieutenant recalled seeing them 'rise up on the horizon, black and repulsive', where 'they extended far on either side of our view' - a scene which shortly became even more memorable with the advent of the intense A.A. fire put up by the allied ships.

As the initial wave of torpedo bombers in this attack disappeared over the horizon, a dozen Ju-88s appeared overhead and started dive-bombing. Several ships including Avenger, made narrow escapes while the Germans lost another aircraft. Almost immediately twenty-five torpedo aircraft came in from ahead, dividing as before into two groups, one of which made dead set for Avenger. Avenger had ten fighters in the air, and these together with the ship's guns, shot down nine more enemy aircraft, but one ship, Mary Luckenbach in the starboard wing column, was torpedoed. She blew up with such force that Nathaniel Green right behind her in the column was covered with debris and several of her deck cargo crates burst. Notwithstanding such protracted attention from the enemy, and in no small part thanks to Colthurst's 'gallantry, skill and resolution', PQ-18 reached the North Dvina in the afternoon of the 19th, with nearly three quarters of the convoy's merchantmen.'

Hamilton died at Hull on 22 September 1985; sold together with a copied version of the recipient's named Admiralty letter of notification of the D.S.M., dated '17 August, 1943'.

218 *'He is rather silent about it, his mother told me today but we do know it was for gallantry on HMS* Campbell *when it recently sank an E Boat'*

Mrs Ward referring to the action on the 24th & 25th October 1943 when HMS Campbell was part of the escort of Convoy *FN1160* when it came under attack by a full Wolfpacks. The escort managed to drive off the attacks with only the trawler *William Stephen* being sunk

The 1944 D.S.M. group of five awarded to Temporary Leading Seaman K. R. Ward, Royal Navy, who was the leader of the radar team on H.M.S. *Campbell*, his service culminating in the defence of Convoy *FN-1160* in 25 October 1943, one of the biggest E-Boat battles of the entire Second World War

Distinguished Service Medal G.VI.R. (Temp.L/S. K. R. Ward, P/JX.189097); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *all but extremely fine* (5) £1,000-1,400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944. The official recommendation, dated 28 January 1944, states:

'Has rendered over three years of zealous and arduous service as a radar operator. A reliable and brilliant operator, he has always shown remarkable guts, tenacity, tirelessness and devotion to duty, often under conditions of great strain and long hours in fog and bad weather, and has frequently been of prime assistance in preserving the safety of the ship. As leader of the radar team, he has set a splendid example at all times.'

Kenneth Royston Ward was born in Withington, Manchester on 29 January 1916. Educated at Chorlton High School he was a cotton industry clerk when he enlisted in the Royal Navy. He spent the war on-board H.M.S. *Campbell.*

Campbell was an Admiralty type flotilla leader (also known as the Scott-class) of the British Royal Navy. Built by Cammell Laird, Douglas commissioned in December 1918, just after the end of the First World War. During the Second World War, *Campbell* mainly served as a convoy escort, particularly on the East Coast of the United Kingdom and Arctic convoys. She survived the war, and was sold for scrap in 1947.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, *Campbell* underwent a refit which continued until February 1940, when she took part in convoy escort operations in the North Sea and the Western Approaches. In April 1940, *Campbell* was diverted to Scapa Flow as a result of the German invasion of Norway, landing troops at Molde on 23 April *Campbell* took part in evacuation operations from Harstad and Andfjorden between 3 and 12 June 1940, before returning to convoy escort duties, supplementing them by anti-invasion patrols.

On 20 June 1940, the German submarine *U-122* torpedoed and sank the cargo ship SS *Empire Conveyor. Campbell* rescued the 38 survivors from *Empire Conveyor*, landing then at Liverpool on 21 June. On the night of 19/20 November, *Campbell* and the Hunt-class destroyer *Garth* were on patrol east of Lowestoft when they encountered three Schnellboot (S-boats or German motor torpedo boats), *S38*, *S54* and *S57. S38* was sunk by ramming.

On the night of 19/20 November 1941, *Campbell*, along with *Garth* and the destroyer *Vesper* formed a support group for Convoy FS650, consisting of 59 merchant ships, which also had a close escort of two destroyers and two corvettes, when the convoy was attacked by four S-boats off Great Yarmouth. Three merchant ships, *Aruba*, *Waldinge* and *War Mehtar* were sunk, with one S-boat sunk. When responding the attack, *Campbell* mistook *Garth* for a German ship and fired on her, hitting *Garth* with six pom-pom shells. These shells seriously damaged *Garth*, causing loss of all steam and electrical power and immobilising the ship (which had to be towed back to port), and killed two men.

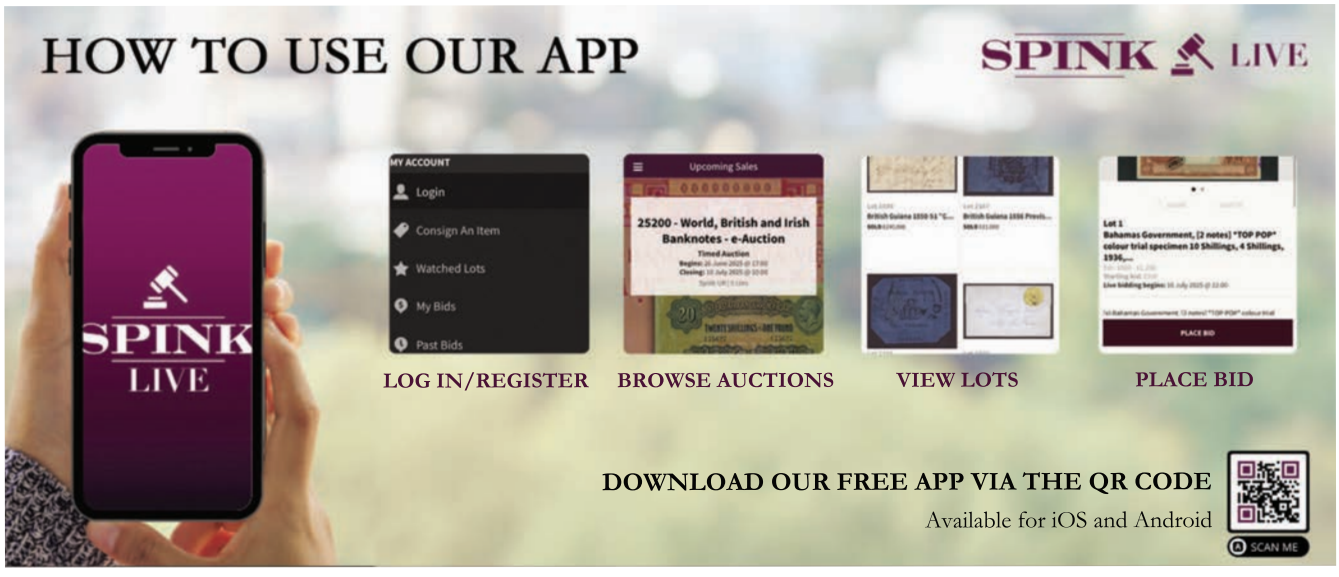
Campbell was one of six destroyers that were ordered to reinforce Dover Command on 3 February 1942, in anticipation that the German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* and heavy cruiser *Prinz Eugen* would attempt to return from Brest in German occupied France to Germany. On the night of 11/12 February, the German ships left Brest to pass through the British blockade, in what became known as the Channel Dash, but were undetected by the British owing to a combination of German jamming and British technical failures.The six destroyers (*Campbell*, *Vivacious*, *Worcester*, *Mackay*, *Whitshed* and *Walpole*, under the command of Captain Captain C. T. M. Pizey aboard Campbell) were exercising off Harwich when the Germans were finally detected, and were ordered to intercept the German fleet off the mouth of the River Scheldt, steering a course through a German minefield to allow the interception to take place. One destroyer, *Walpole* was forced to turn back due to mechanical trouble, but the remaining five destroyers reached the German force at 15:42 hr. They launched torpedoes at a range of 2,400-4,000 yards (2,200-3,700 m), but none hit, while *Worcester* was heavily damaged by German shells. On 12 March 1942, *Campbell* collided with the destroyer *Vesper*, and was under repair at the Southampton shipyard of Thornycroft until 25 April that year. From 2 to 7 September 1942, *Campbell* formed part of the escort of the Arctic convoy PQ 18 on its initial leg from Loch Ewe to Iceland.

Campbell continued on East coast escort duty through the rest of 1942 and into 1943. She was refitted at London from February to April 1943. On the night of 24/25 October 1943, *Campbell* was part of the escort (consisting of 5 destroyers, 6 Motor Gun Boats and two Motor Launches) of Convoy FN1160 when it came under attack by 32 S-boats. The escort managed to drive off the attacks with only the trawler *William Stephen* being sunk, while the S-boat *S63* was sunk by the destroyer *Mackay* and *S88* was sunk by Motor Gun Boats.

In June 1944, *Campbell* took part in Operation Neptune, the naval operations supporting the Allied Invasion of Normandy. On 4 June, the landings, planned for 5 June, were postponed for a day due to poor weather forecasts. *Campbell* was at sea when the postponement signal was sent out, and observed a group of minesweepers (the 14th Minesweeper Flotilla) in the process of sweeping mines. In the belief that the minesweepers had not received the postponement signal (in fact it had been received, but the commander of the minesweepers had decided to continue clearing the mines from the swept channel before returning to port) *Campbell* and the sloop *Hind* closed with the minesweepers to signal them by semaphore (strict radio silence had been imposed). *Campbell* soon found herself in the middle of a field of floating mines and had to be extricated by the minesweepers. *Campbell* continued convoy escort operations in the Channel in support of the landings until July, when she returned to East coast convoy operations. *Campbell* continued on escort operations along the east coast and English Channel until the end of the war in Europe. On 13 May 1945, *Campbell* formed part of the escort for the cruiser *Devonshire* and the fast minelayers *Apollo* and *Ariadne* as they carried the Norwegian Government-in-Exile and Crown Prince Olav home from exile to Oslo.

Ward died in Chorlton in January 1998 age 81.

Sold together with copied research and newspaper clippings. Further entitled to the Arctic Star.



x219 *'We sail Sunday night and goodness knows when we will be back. Take care of yourselves and never be out after dark or in lonely places. Your loving Dad.'*

Edgar Moulton closes his last letter to his daughters, Win, Joan and Edna, written aboard the S.S. *Arandora Star* at Liverpool on 28 June 1940

The emotive Second World War posthumous King's Commendation and Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea group of nine awarded to Captain E. W. Moulton, Merchant Navy, late Royal Indian Marine, the commanding officer of the ill-fated *Arandora Star* and one of 'the bravest men who ever trod a deck'

A victim of Gunther Prien and the *U-47* - of Royal Oak notoriety - the ex-Blue Funnel liner was conveying hundreds of German and Italian internees to Canada when torpedoed with heavy loss of life off Ireland on 2 July 1940

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. E. W. Moulton, R.I.M.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Edgar W. Moulton); Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. E. W. Moulton, R.I.M.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Arctic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with oak leaf for King's Commendation; Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour; Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea (Captain E. W. Moulton, S.S. "Arandora Star" 2nd July 1940.), together with an enamelled S.S. Arandora Star lapel badge, *one or two minor edge bruises, good very fine* (10) £3,000-5,000

King's Commendation for Brave Conduct *London Gazette* 28 October 1940:

'For good services when their ships encountered enemy submarines, aircraft or mines.'

Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette* 13 May 1941:

'The Master, First, Second and Fourth Officers, after having done all they could to save life and having no boat or raft to save themselves, took to the water as the vessel sank, and all, with the exception of the Chief Officer, were drowned.'

Polish Cross of Valour *London Gazette* 21 October 1941:

'In recognition of their gallant conduct during the withdrawal of Polish troops from France in June 1940.'

Edgar Wallace Moulton was born in West Derby, Lancashire, on 18 June 1886 and first went to sea as a 16-year-old apprentice.

He subsequently obtained certificates of competency as a Second Mate in February 1907, First Mate in September 1908 and Master in October 1910.

Royal Indian Marine - Mesopotamian 'Mention'

By the outbreak of war in August 1914, he was serving in the Liverpool-registered S.S. *La Blanca*, and he remained likewise employed until being commissioned as a Sub. Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve in May 1915. That commission, however, was cancelled a month later, as he 'wished to remain in transport', and in consequence he accepted a commission in the Royal Indian Marine.

Appointed First Officer of the S.S. *Van Stirum*, he undertook troop transport duties to France, but on Christmas Day 1915, on a return trip to Liverpool from Rouen, the ship was shelled, torpedoed and sunk by the *U-24*.

Moulton next served in the Royal Indian Marine River Fleet - Inland Water Transport - during the Mesopotamian campaign, working alongside the Royal Navy in support of the Indian Expeditionary Force. The River Fleet - which comprised 138 self-propelled vessels, of which four were hospital ships, 134 barges and 95 motor-boats - lent valuable service as our forces advanced up the Tigris in 1917, a string of victories culminating in the capture of Kut and Baghdad. And that valuable support continued in the Samarrah offensive, on the Euphrates and Diyala rivers.

Moulton - who attained the temporary rank of Commander - was mentioned in despatches 'for distinguished and gallant service and devotion to duty' in Mesopotamia in Lieutenant-General Maude's despatch, dated 2 November 1917.

Returning to the merchant service after the war, he became a highly experienced captain in the Blue Star Line and, by the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, was in command of the S.S. *Arandora Star*.

France and Norway 1940 - Polish Cross of Valour

Quickly requisitioned for war service, she sailed unescorted from the U.K. for New York carrying $14,000,000 in gold and 440 citizens of the U.S.A., anxious to return home.

On her return, the *Arandora Star* was laid up in the River Dart for about three months, being deemed too top-heavy for conversion to the role of an Armed Merchant Cruiser. But she was fitted out as a troopship, with experimental torpedo nets, and undertook trials out of Southampton in March-April 1940. At the end of the following month, after the Norwegian capitulation, Moulton took the ship to Harsted as part of Operation *'Alphabet'*, in which she embarked 1,600 R.A.F. personnel and some French and Polish troops.

Later, in June, she was instrumental in rescuing further Polish troops from Saint-Jean-de-Luz in France. In fact, *Arandora Star* embarked around 3,500 men, including the Polish staff, and departed just as the Luftwaffe arrived on the scene. In writing to his daughters about the event, Moulton described how he gave up his cabin for mothers and children to use:

'They had been chased for days and had lost everything. We brought back 3,500 Polish troops and refugees and to move around you had to walk on bodies.'

He also described how the ship had been attacked:

'The Second Officer saw a plane coming down the river where we were anchored. It was flying so low that being by itself he thought it was one of ours. He dropped his bomb though, which according to the Second Officer fell 12 yards astern. The concussion was terrific and we were literally shaken out of our beds. My first night in bed for 28 days ...'

Moulton was awarded the Polish Cross of Valour.

Tragedy - posthumous King's Commendation and Lloyd's Bravery Medal

On 1 July 1940, *Arandora Star* set sail unescorted from Liverpool, bound for St. John's, Newfoundland, after Canada had reluctantly agreed to take Italian and German internees from Britain. Around 1,600 men were crammed on board, of whom some 730 were Italians and 480 Germans.

The ship wasn't displaying the International Red Cross symbol to signify civilians were on board and access to lifeboats was obstructed by heavy wire mesh, which was in place to keep the internees from taking over the ship.

The day following her departure from Liverpool, Arandora Star was torpedoed and sunk by the *U-47*, about 75 miles west of Bloody Foreland in Co. Donegal. Hocking's *A Dictionary of Disasters at Sea* states:

'The liner was under the command of Captain Moulton and carried 1,178 German and Italian internees proceeding to Canada, the remainder consisting of 176 crew and 254 troops charged with the duty of guarding the prisoners. Immediately the torpedo exploded there was panic among the Germans and Italians, who fought each other with ferocious savagery. In attempting to rush the boats, scores were forced overboard and drowned ...'

Sergeant Norman Price, a survivor, later recalled:

'I could see hundreds of men clinging to the ship. They were like ants and then the ship went up at one end and slid rapidly down, taking the men with her ... Many men had broken their necks jumping or diving into the water. Others injured themselves by landing on drifting wreckage and floating debris near the sinking ship ...'

And in respect of the gallant deeds of Moulton and his officers, *Those in Peril on the Seas*, by David Masters, adds:

'She was so badly shattered by the explosion that the passengers had only a poor chance. Captain Moulton, the Chief Officer, F. B. Brown, the Second Officer, S. Ransom and the Fourth Officer, R. Liddle, strove without the slightest thought of self to get the people into the boats. They were indefatigable in their efforts, but the ship was foundering swiftly and they had little time. Yet in the short time vouchsafed to them they launched every boat and raft on the liner.

There was nothing left for them, no boat or raft to ensure their own safety. As the ship went down, they jumped into the sea, four of the bravest men who ever trod a deck. Captain E. W. Moulton, Second Officer Stanley Ransom and Fourth Officer Ralph Liddle all sacrificed their lives for their fellow men and the courage of all four won the award of the Lloyd's Medal.'

Moulton and his officers were last seen 'walking off the bridge into the sea.'

The final death toll amounted to 613 internees, 91 soldiers and 57 crew.

For two months after the tragedy, bodies of the victims continued to wash up on the north coast of Ireland and the west coast of Scotland. Identification proved extremely difficult and some were buried in unmarked graves.

Moulton has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

The Liverpool Maritime Museum holds a photograph album and other items relating to his career, including his last letter to his daughters; sold with a quantity of copied research, an old picture postcard of the *Arandora Star* and a related newspaper cutting.

For his wife's awards, please see Lot 137.

220 **A Great War M.S.M. group of six awarded to Colour Sergeant Major S. G. Blythe, Royal Marines Artillery**

1914-15 Star (R. M. A. 7700. Sgt. S. G. Blythe.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 7700. Cr. Sgt. S. G. Blythe.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (7700 S. G. Blythe. Sergeant. R.M.A.); Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (RMA.7700. C.S.M., S G Blythe, R.M.A. "Royal Sovereign" Services During War); Blue Jacket Medal for Heavy Gun Firing, with top suspension (H.M.S. Ocean. Year 1902) engraved, the rim (S. G. Blythe. Gr. R.M.A. Prize Gun's Crew. H.M.S. Ocean 1902.) engraved, *some contact marks and edge bruising to the last, otherwise good very fine* (6) £600-800

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 July 1919.

Samuel George Bythe was born at Croydon on 11 September 1880 and was a railway clerk before he enlisted into the Royal Marines Artillery on 2 July 1898. He served on *Ocean* between 23 November 1900 - 11 May 1903 and *Implacable* between 9 September 1904 - 9 July 1906. Blythe briefly served on *Mars* between 18 July 1907 - 22 June 1908 before serving on *Russell* between 23 June 1908 - 21 March 1910 and by now had reached the rank of Sergeant. He served on *Hindustan* between 12 November 1910 - 17 April 1916 before he served on *Royal Sovereign* from 18 April 1916 - 11 October 1918 and was promoted to Colour Sergeant. Blythe was promoted to Colour Sergeant Major on 1 January 1919 and served with the Royal Marines Artillery and the 6th Royal Marines Battery until he was demobilised on 6 February 1920.

The award of the Blue Jacket Medal was for H.M.S. Ocean which fired a 6 inch gun firing 9 rounds with 9 hits in 1 minute, a silver medal was awarded to Gunner F. Skein, Royal Marines Artillery as well as bronze medals (8 medals assumed given) to other crew including Blythe.

Sold together with copied research.

x221 **A fine First Carlist War Order of Maria Luisa Cross for Gallantry awarded to Sergeant R. McGahan, Artillery Regiment, British Auxiliary Legion**

Spain, Kingdom, Order of Maria Isabella Luisa, silver Cross, the obverse engraved 'GALLANTRY - 1836' the, reverse engraved 'SAN SEBASTIAN'; Spanish Medal for San Sebastian 5 May 1836, 6 private engraved clasps, San Sebastion (sic) May 4th, 36; May 5th; May 28th; June 6th; June 9th; October 1st, the rim engraved 'Robert McGahan, Sergeant, Artillery Regiment, B.A.L.', the first with ornate riband bar, mounted on riband bar, *contact marks, very fine* (2) £1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:
Dr. Arthur B. King Collection, Morton & Eden, October 2003.

Sympathy for Queen Isabella of Spain, defending her throne against her uncle Don Carlos, led to an Act of Parliament in 1835 permitting the formation of a volunteer force to support her cause. The British Auxiliary Legion, as it became known, consisted of some 9,000 cavalry and infantry under Sir George De Lacy Evans. The Artillery Regiment, British Auxiliary Legion took the field as a Field Battery with two light 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers in total.

222 **A rare Tirah Expedition K.C.B. group of four awarded to Surgeon-Colonel Sir G. Thomson, Indian Medical Service, as Principal Medical Officer of the Chitral Relief Force who was twice 'mentioned' for his services on the North-West Frontier**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, and breast star, silver, with gold, silver-gilt and enamel centre; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Surgn. G. Thomson, M.B., 1st Punjab Cavy.); India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Surgn. Col. G. Thomson, I.M.S.), sold together with related dress miniature medals for the last two, the whole contained in an old display case, *enamel work on the first slightly chipped in places, otherwise generally good very fine* (6) £2,400-2,800

George Thomson was born in Aberdeen in May 1843 and was educated at Marischal College and

Aberdeen University, where he obtained the degrees of M.B. and C.M. before entering the Indian Medical Service as an Assistant Surgeon in October 1865. Thus commenced a long and distinguished career in India where, among other appointments, he served as Medical Adviser to H.H. the Maharajah of Patiala, G.S.C.I.

He first witnessed active service as a Surgeon-Major in medical charge of the 1st Punjab Cavalry during the Second Afghan War 1878-80, when early patients included three Sowars wounded in the action at Takht-i-pul on 4 January 1879; so, too, as C.O. of the Native Base Hospital at Quetta after the first campaign, services for which he received the Thanks of the Government of India.

Having been advanced to Surgeon-Colonel in April 1893, Thomson served as Principal Medical Officer (P.M.O.) on the Lines of Communication in the Relief of Chitral operations of 1895, and was mentioned in despatches (G.G.O. No. 998 of 1895 refers), and awarded the C.B. (*London Gazette* 21 January 1896 refers).

Next appointed P.M.O. of Lahore (Military) District, he witnessed further active service as P.M.O. of the Tirah Expeditionary Force in operations on the North West Frontier 1897-98, in the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General, gaining another "mention" (G.G.O. No. 244 of 1898 refers), and elevation to K.C.B. (*London Gazette* 20 May 1898 refers).

In his despatch covering the Tirah operations for the period November 1897 to January 1898, General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart described the work of the Indian Medical Service in glowing terms:

'The Department has, at a time of pressing emergency, been able to comply with the heavy demands made upon it. The extent of these demands may be best realized from the statement that it was necessary to provide hospital accommodation for 12 per cent of troops and followers. On this basis 6,526 beds were made available, including 36 Field Hospitals. The accuracy of this forecast may be gauged from the fact that on 20 December 1897 the number of sick in hospital, then at its highest, was 11.16 per cent of the force. The results obtained in the treatment of the sick, and especially in surgical cases of wounds, have been most satisfactory.'

Lockhart further stated: 'Surgeon-Major-General G. Thomson, C.B., Indian Medical Service, has been my Principal Medical Officer in the Field, and I desire to express my indebtedness to him and to the other officers of the Department, of which he has been in charge, for the high state of efficiency in which it has been maintained, often under very unfavourable conditions.' Placed on the Retired List in July 1898, Thomson settled in Upper Norwood, London, and died in December 1903, aged 61 years.

His obituary in the *British Medical Journal* on 2 January 1904 states:

'We regret to record the death, on December 21" of Sir George Thomson, K.C.B., an Indian Medical Service officer of great distinction. Although he went on the retired List some five years ago and had then put in full thirty years of active service, Sir George Thomson was only 61 years of age, and his death was sudden and unexpected. He was a native of Aberdeen, where he received both his professional and General education; about a year after obtaining the degrees of M.B., C.M, and in October, 1865 he entered the Indian Medical Service, winning a high place in the competitors' list. In India his service was mainly in the military department, but he was also for some years Civil Surgeon in the Punjab and Medical Adviser to the Maharajah of Patiala. He was for some time Principal Medical Officer of the Lahore military district. He had a great deal of war service to his credit. It was mainly to his work with troops on active service that he owed the distinctions he acquired. Thus he took part in the Afghan campaign of 1878-9 and in 1895 was P.M.O. of the Chitral Relief Force. Two years later he was with the Malakand Field Force, and later in the same year served as P.M.O. of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. This it was which brought him the Knight Commandership of the Bath, the companionship of the same Order having been awarded him for his services in the Chitral expedition. All his war services indeed must have been valuable, for he was three times mentioned in dispatches. Sir George Thomson had a brother who is a major in the same service. He leaves a widow and three sons, one of whom has entered the army.'

223 **A good 'Battle of Hyderabad' C.B. pair awarded to Major-General M. F. Willoughby, Bombay Artillery, who had previously shared in the capture of Aden in 1839**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's (C.B.) breast Badge, gold and enamel; Hyderabad 1843 (Captn M. Willoughby Bombay Artillery), suspension replaced with ring suspension, *minor edge knock to second, overall good very fine* (2) £1,800-2,200

C.B. *London Gazette* 4 July 1843.

Michael Francklin Willoughby was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada in 1803 the son of Sarah and the Reverend Edward Willoughby. Attending the East India Company's academy at Addiscombe he was commissioned into the Bombay Artillery on 19 December 1820.

Arriving in the wake of the Third-Anglo Maratha War the young Willougby was still very actively employed in actions consolidating British rule in Northern India and settling revolts were the occurred. His first command was of a field detachment in Matree Kanta between 1822-23 before a major expedition was launched in the region which he joined in 1824. During that year he saw action during the storming of Godra and the reduction of Powanghur Hill Fort as well as blowing the gate of Fort Champaneer. This last act is impressively depicted in a colour illustrated book entitled 'Colonel M. F. Willougby a 6 pounder knock at the Gates of Champooner'. It depicts Willoughby organising a team of gunners to drag a 6 pound gun to the gate of the fort and under heavy fire blasting through the obstacle to admit the British storming party.

After this auspicious start to his career he was appointed to command the Foot Artillery at the Siege of Kittor later in 1824. The Rani of the province Chennamma has revolted against the British imposition of the Doctrine of Lapse and succeeded in handing them a heavy defeat, killing the political agent and capturing senior officers. Willoughby was present for the final siege of the fort which held out for some time before finally surrendering. His good services saw him appointed to commanded the Foot Artillery at Kattiawar in 1825.

Marrying Emilie Weekes at St. Thomas Church, Bombay on 25 January 1832 he was advanced Captain on 19 December 1835. In that rank Willoughby was appointed to commanded the Artillery for the Red Sea Force in under Brigadier Bayly (or Baillie) in 1839. Whilst he was still in that position the force was directed to seize Aden, which they did, attacking and capturing the fortress Island of Sira. The force under Captain Henry Smith (later Admiral K.C.B. - Medals sold in these Rooms in April 2025) and his small expedition arrived at Aden on 16 January 1839 and in the morning of 18 January *Volage, Cruizer*, and *Mahé* sailed to the front of the town from where they were fired upon.

At 0930hrs, the rest of the expedition arrived and the warships sailed in close to Aden's batteries to bombard them. By 1100hrs the gunnery of the ships had demolished Aden's lower batteries and destroyed a large tower, while landing parties ordered by Smith had cleared out the remaining enemy musket men in the rubble. At this point Smith ordered the main two landings of troops to take place, which were completed successfully with two naval casualties and sixteen from the army, with the defending garrison of 1,000 men suffering around fifty casualties. (*The Royal Navy, a History from the Earliest Times to the Present* by William Clowes, refers).

So it was that Willoughby had captured the first Colonial acquisition for Great Britain and her new sovereign, Queen Victoria. Smith was rewarded with an immediate C.B. and the thanks of the George Eden, 1st Earl of Auckland, the Governor General of India.

Returning to India, Willougby was given command of a battery of artillery in the Sindh under Sir Charles Napier. The British defeated the Talpur army at Miani and captured Hyderabad with the support of the artillery, a relief army approached and despite being heavily outnumbered Napier stormed their positions and crushed them. Willougby must have performed well as he was promoted Brevet Major on 4 July 1943 and awarded the C.B. on the same day.

This marked the last of his active service in India as Willoughby was appointed Agent for Gunpowder with the Bombay Ordnance Board. Later appointed Principal Commissary of Ordnance and Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines he was confirmed in the rank of Major on 4 February 1950. Further advanced Lieutenant-Colonel just three years later on 20 January 1853 he had by this time become a widower and married his second wife married at Bombay on 20 June 1854.

Advanced Colonel on 20 January 1856 it was in that rank that Willoughby was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Stores in 1858 and Inspector for Stores for India 8 February 1859 during the Indian Mutiny, although he does not appear on the roll in any capacity. Appointed Major-General on 3 July 1860 he retired in 1870 and settled Broadwater, Sussex. Unfortunately he died the next year in London on 20 August 1871, buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, Kensington. Notably a son Michael Weekes Willoughby reached the rank of Lieutenant-General; sold together with copied research including a previous auction listing, copied newspaper cutting and three copied illustrations depicting his life including the Siege of Champooner, 'delivering the Rajahs Present to Queen Victoria' and an image of him with his wife at a society gathering.

A sword belonging to the recipient sold at Auction in November 2024.

224 **The outstanding K.C.M.G., C.B. group of thirteen awarded to Major-General Sir C. T. Dawkins, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was seven times 'mentioned' during a distinguished career which spanned some four decades which saw service in Afghanistan, South Africa and on the Western Front**

He died on account of illness contracted on active service and is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone, one of fifteen Officers of his rank to lose their life to the effects of the Great War following the Armistice

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G., Knight Commander's set of Insignia, by *Garrard & Co. Ltd.*, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamel, with full length neck riband, with the case of issue, this additionally embossed 'Major General Sir C. T. Dawkins, K.C.M.G., C.B.'; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Badge, by *Garrard & Co. Ltd.*, breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, converted for neck wear as appropriate, with the case of issue, this additionally embossed 'Major General Sir C. T. Dawkins, K.C.M.G., C.B.'; Coronation 1911; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (2nd. Lt. C. T. Dawkins. 85th Foot.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (Major C. T. Dawkins. C.M.G. 2/Shrops. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. C. T. Dawkins. C.M.G. Shrop. L.I.), these last four mounted cavalry-style as worn, *with space for the C.B. previously worn upon the breast*, housed in a fitted leather case by *Spink & Son*, this additionally embossed 'Major General Sir C. T. Dawkins, K.C.M.G., C.B.'; 1914 Star (Col: C. T. Dawkins. C.M.G.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Maj. Gen. C. T. Dawkins.), these last three mounted for wear and housed in a fitted case by *A & N.C.S. Ltd., Westminster*, this additionally embossed 'Major General Sir C. T. Dawkins, K.C.M.G., C.B.'; France, Republic, Order of Agricultural Merit, neck Badge, by *Lemaitre*, in its case of issue, this additionally embossed 'Major General Sir C. T. Dawkins, K.C.M.G., C.B.'; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Commander's neck Badge, by *Lemaitre*, in its case of issue, this additionally embossed 'Major General Sir C. T. Dawkins, K.C.M.G., C.B.'; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, in a custom fitted case of issue, this additionally embossed 'Major General Sir C. T. Dawkins, K.C.M.G., C.B.'; Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Sir Charles Tyrwhitt Dawkins), in its card envelope of issue, *good very fine* (Lot) £4,000-6,000

K.C.M.G. *London Gazette* 28 December 1917.

[C.M.G.] *London Gazette* 22 June 1897 (Military Secretary to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope).

C.B. *London Gazette* 16 February 1915, thus likely stemming from his part in the 1914 campaign.

French Order of Agricultural Merit *London Gazette* 7 October 1919.

Belgian Order of Leopold *London Gazette* 14 February 1917.

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 11 March 1918.

[Russian Order of St Anne] *London Gazette* 1 June 1917.

[Russian Order of St Vladimir] *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901, 29 July 1902, 19 October 1914, 22 June 1915, 15 June 1916, 4 January & 11 December 1917.

Charles Tyrwhitt Dawkins was born on 22 November 1858. A good biography is offered from an online source:

'He was educated at Rugby School, Warwickshire (1874-76) and made a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned into the 85th Regiment of Foot (Bucks Volunteers) as a 2nd Lieutenant on 1 May 1878 (2nd Battalion the King's Shropshire Light Infantry under the Cardwell reforms of 1881). Promoted to Lieutenant on 1 Jul 1881, to Captain on 13 September 1886, to Major on 23 March 1898, to Lieutenant-Colonel on 19 August 1905, to Colonel on 19 August 1909 and to Major-General on 3 June 1915. He joined the 85th Foot in Mooltan, India. He served in the Afghan War in 1879-80 with the Koorum Division, including the Zaimusht Expedition (29 Novemberñ16 December 1879) under Brigadier-General John Tyler, and the assault of Zawa. He was Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion in England from February 1882-February 1884. Thence posted as A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander in Chief Cape of Good Hope, Sir Hercules Robinson, from March 1884-September 1886 and then Military Secretary from September

1886-April 1889. He was Adjutant of the Militia Jan 1892-Apr 1895. He returned as Military Secretary to the Governor and Commander in Chief Cape of Good Hope May 1895-March 1897 and took his C.M.G. in 1897.

He was serving with the 2nd Battalion when they were deployed to South Africa for the Second Anglo Boer War on 7 November 1899. After their arrival they were employed for two months on the lines of communication in Western Cape Colony. They were then put into the 19th Brigade under Major General Smith-Dorrien and were part of the main army advance from the Modder River to Bloemfontein and Pretoria. They fought in the Battle of Paardeberg (18-27 February 1900). After Pretoria had been occupied the Brigade guarded the railway for some distance south of the capital, the headquarters of the Shropshire Light Infantry being at Rhenoster, in Orange River Colony. They were employed for some time in garrison duties, beating off many Boer attacks. The Battalion formed part of the garrison of Belfast when it was attacked on the night of 7 January 1901. For the remainder of the campaign they were chiefly employed in the Eastern Transvaal. The headquarters were generally at Belfast or Carolina, and one-half of the Battalion was almost always out on Column work. He commanded the Battalion in the latter part of the campaign, was severely wounded, was twice mentioned in despatches, promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (Queen's and King's South Africa Medals with six clasps).

He was Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Eastern Command, from April 1910-April 1914. With the outbreak of the Great War, he served in the General Headquarters Staff in Montreuil-sur-Mer, and was made a temporary Brigadier-General in October 1914 and a Major-General in June 1915. He was five times mentioned, made a C.B. and advanced K.C.M.G., and showered with foreign decorations.

He remained in France following the Armistice of 11 November 1918 and in April 1919, he was placed on retirement pay due to illness contracted on active service in France. Six months later, he died from his illness at Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Westminster, London.'

The good General is buried in the St. Mary the Virgin Churchyard, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, under a C.W.G.C. headstone. For his miniature dress medals and pieces of insignia, please see Lots 282 and 299.

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225 *'Sir, I have the honour to request that I may be supplied with an artificial leg from the Government Depot at Roehampton.*

In support of the case I enclose my Record of Service by which it will be seen that I lost my leg in 1894 on active service and did no allow this disability to prevent me to continue to serve.

Hitherto I have always provided myself with a leg at my own expense amounting to a sum of over £200 spread over the twenty six years.

Whilst serving in Italy my artificial leg was badly damaged by falling into a trench and is now in need of replacement...'

Major Wake writes to the Director of Artificial Limb Supplies in the Ministry of Pensions, May 1920

The rare Uganda 1897-98 C.M.G. group of six awarded to Major C. St A. Wake, East African Rifles, a gallant one-legged soldier who saw nearly four decades of active service

Having failed to enter the Royal Navy, he begun his career with the Devonshire Regiment before being made a Lieutenant for the Sultan of Zanzibars Forces, going into action in Witu 1893 and losing his leg in a hot action at Saferah in June 1894; he did not let his disability hold him back

Wake was thence present for the Mwele operations of 1895-96 and during the Uganda campaign of 1897-98, taking a C.M.G. for his troubles in commanding a force of East African Rifles troops and being noted for his work on the Foweria-Fatiko Road

Commanding the Kalyera Expedition against Chief Krruri in the Kikuyu country in 1901, Wake returned to the fold during the Great War and thence briefly served in the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, (C.M.G.), Companion's breast Badge, gold and enamel, with riband buckle; East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, 1 clasp, Witu August 1893 (Lieut. C. St. A. Wake Mwele 1895-6), *the rank privately impressed*; East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6 (Chas. Wake. Vice Consul. Mwele 1895-6); East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (Capt. C. St. Aubyn. Wake. E. African Rifles.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major C. St. A. Wake.), *good very fine* (6) £4,000-6,000

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 23 January 1899:

'In recognition of services in the Uganda Protectorate - Charles St. Aubyn Wake, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster at Mombasa.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 January 1919 (Italy)

Charles St Aubyn Wake was born on 9 February 1861 at Stoke Damerel, Devon, the son of Admiral Charles and Emma Wake. Having been educated at Felsted School, Scotland, he failed to pass to get into the Royal Navy and thus enlisted into the Dorsetshire Regiment as a Private soldier in April 1884. It is sometimes stated that he served on the Gordon Relief Expedition but his Service Record confirms otherwise.

Severe wounds - leg amputation

Buying his discharge as a Sergeant in March 1893, Wake thence found himself an appointment in East Africa, landing at Zanzibar in April 1893 via the *Kola*, taking a commission as Second-in-Command of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Forces. Colonel G. P. Hatch was the commanding officer and together with Wake, they shared in the operations in Witu that same year (Medal & clasp). It was to be on 30 June 1894, during the action and storming of the stockade at Safareh that he would be severely wounded in the right leg. Removed to the *Swallow*, which happened to have been the command of his brother Drury, that leg would be amputated. He would be removed to Cape Town for further treatment and recovery, further finding a suitable wooden prosthetic.

Returned to East Africa, Wake was appointed Vice Consul at Mombasa in August 1895 and arrived in Zanzibar in November 1895 to join Captain E. G. Harrison at Sokoki, in time to depart for Kalifi. He was returned to Mombasa June 1896 - having earned the right to add 'Mwele 1895-6' to his Medal - and confirmed Garrison Adjutant & Quartermaster Mombasa in April 1897. A humorous tale is referred in *Kenya Diary*:

'I heard an amusing story from Mann. 3 years ago [1899] he was serving in Jubaland with Jenner the Civil Officer, who was afterwards murdered by the Somali, and the soldier was Wake. Now Jenner had a complete set of false teeth, Wake had a wooden leg, and Mann has but one eye. They were all three presiding at a big and important meeting at Kismayu on a particularly hot day. The proceedings got tedious so Jenner, feeling uncomfortable about the mouth, removed his teeth and placed them with a rattle on the table. The Somalis stared but said not a word. Soon afterwards Wake unscrewed his wooden leg and laid it beside Jenner's teeth on the table. As time went on, Mann found his false eye causing him discomfort, and removed it, tossed it in the air and put it in his pocket. This was too much for the savage Somalis, who rose to a man and fled from the white men who could thus play about with their teeth, legs and eyes.'

East African Rifles, Uganda - C.M.G.

Departing Machakos for Uganda in February 1898, Wake was made an Hon. Lieutenant with the East African Troops in Uganda at Foweira in July 1898. He shared in the operations to deny northern Uganda to a fast approaching French column from Senegal under Jean-Baptiste Marchand - the whole while coming under the fire of mutinous Soudanese troops. Wake himself was posted with '...a force of coast Soudanese' (*The Times*, July 1898, refers) to march up from the coast and enter the scene of action (Medal & clasp). He was further praised for his efforts in August 1898 for the reconnaissance made with Lieutenant Dyke, 1st Baluchis, along the Foweria-Fatiko Road (*Equatorial Provences Expedition Times*, December 1898). It was also reported:

'Some Uganda Rifles and Swahilis under Captain Wake have been also attacked by Sudanese, assisted by some Waganda and Wangoro tribesmen, and both sides suffered slight losses.'

With the campaign complete and a C.M.G. for his laurels, which was reported as '...a Reward for Gallantry', Wake took leave in June 1899 and was confirmed as a Captain with the East African Rifles on 1 January 1900.

Further exploits

Given command of the Kalyera Punitive Expeditionary Force into Kikuyuland in April & May 1901, Wake was accompanied by Civil Officer McLellan and John Boyes as Guide & Intelligence Officer. Lasting some seven weeks in hostile country, they executed their operations against Chief Krruri and his forces that opposed the expedition.

Various periods of leave followed, after which Wake departed the scene for the final time in May 1903. In the decade or so in which he shared served in East Africa, few others might have seen so many operations or expeditions as the gallant Wake.

Further campaigns

Posted to the Reserve of Officers in 1906, he was removed on account of age by 1911 and found work as Recruiting Officer in Bristol. It is widely reported in various sources that Wake thence joined the Turkish Army in order to share in their conquest of Libya in the conflict with the Italian Army. Returned from this final foray to Africa, Wake joined the Instructional Staff of the Ulster Volunteers and joined the Royal Irish Rifles as a Captain with the 14th Battalion in November 1914. As recalled in *The Irish Regiments in the Great War*:

'Other veteran officers proved a severe embarrassment. During December 1914, Captain Charles St Aulwyn Wake reported for service with the 14th Royal Irish Rifles. Wake had lost his leg on active service and proved himself to be in no condition to train men. Following a route march, Capt. Wake gave the command 'Halt!', as the men had been 'Marking Time', Capt. Wake's next command was 'Fall out the Gentlemen.' For some unknown reason he then fell off his horse.

He lay where he fell, apparently unhurt. He made no attempt to rise. He then gave the final command, 'Battalion Dis-miss', whereupon the parade did a Right Turn, saluted and then dispersed. Only then did Capt. Wake get up, and hand his mount over to the groom, who was waiting.'

He eventually saw active service as a Major with the Suffolk Regiment in Italy from 5 September 1917, aged 56 and added a 'mention' to his laurels. Clearly not content with his lot, Wake was appointed to the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary and appears to have served in 'Z' Company. It was to be a short-lived appointment but his personal recruitment by General Crozier raised a number of questions.

The good Major died at Sidmouth, Devon on 21 November 1938.

226 **The superb East Africa C.M.G., 1917 D.S.O. group of thirteen awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Turner, East African Command, late South African Administration Service and Royal Engineers, whose staggering career saw him 'mentioned' five times across both World Wars: his lifetime link to Africa began before the Anglo-Boer War and saw him remain in the country with the Department of Repatriation and Farming in Transvaal**

Serving in East Africa, he ended the Great War as Assistant Quartermaster-General of G.H.Q. East African Expeditionary Force, spent the inter-war years fostering trade links between South Africa and East Africa and later served with East Africa Command

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companions (C.M.G.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (Lieut,, R. B. Turner R.E.), officially re-engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. R. B. Turner. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. R. B. Turner S. A. Admin Serv.), stipple engraved naming, as seen in some late South African Authority issued medals; British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. R. B. Turner.), the rank to the BWM officially corrected, with M.I.D. oak leaves; 1939-1945 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted for wear where applicable, *overall good very fine (13)* £1,200-1,600

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Frank Beresford Turner was born at Winchester, Hampshire on 17 March 1879, the son of Edward and Celia Turner. Educated at Winchester he travelled to South Africa as a Civilian at some stage prior to the Anglo-Boer War and volunteered for service with the Telegraphist Department. Present at the start of the war Turner is confirmed as serving through the Defence of Ladysmith, presumably having volunteered to help keep contact with the British forces beyond the Tugela River.

He worked in this capacity for some time before being commissioned Lieutenant while on service with the Army Telegraphs on 20 November 1901. This- on the face of it temporary- appointment was the start of a long career of soldiering. Immediately after the end of the war he was appointed Assistant Director of Repatriation and Farming in Transvaal, a post he held from 1903-1914.

He is listed as having served in German South West Africa however if this is the case it is as a likely with a local unit as his star appears to have been a South African issue and is not mentioned on his *MIC*. Certainly Turner began the war with the South African Defence Forces as a Lieutenant but rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel receiving four 'mentions' during his service, the first being with the South African Mounted Brigade (*London Gazette* 8 February 1917 refers).

Later that year Turner was appointed the Assistant Quartermaster General to the East African Expeditionary Force and it was in that role that he was to earn the next three 'mentions' (London Gazette 22 September 1917, 6 August 1918, 31 January 1919 refer). After the war he remained in east Africa, earning an appointment investigating the Sisal Industry in East Africa and the Yucatan 1919-20. This hard fibre plant was originally native to the Yucatan but was imported to Tanzania in the early 19th century.

Turner expanded upon his exploration of African trade with an appointment to investigate the trade between South Africa and East Africa from 1922-23 and finally as Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in East African Territories from 1924. He was still there in Nairobi when the Second World War began, swiftly returning to service Turner was appointed Kenya Information Officer in 1939.

This was swiftly followed by an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General (Lines of Communication) East African Command between 1940-41. Transferring to a new role as Chief Evacuation Officer, Occupied Territories Administration Headquarters with the Civil Affairs Branch East African Command from 1941. It was with this unit that he was 'mentioned' for the final time in recognition of 'gallant and distinguished services in East Africa and Madagascar' (*London Gazette* 8 July 1943 refers).

Settling in Nairobi again after the war Turner remained with the War Office working as their Nairobi Agent for the Civil Affairs Directorate between 1947-49. He held further appointments as Organising Secretary for the European and African Trades Organisation and Trade Commissioner representing the Union of South Africa.

Additionally he was a Member of the Kenya Land Settlement Advisory Board, Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya and the Chairman of the committee to campaign for start of Nairobi National Park Turner's wife died at Nairobi in 1949 and he remarried in Winchester in 1950, he appears to have settled back in Britain, dying at Newbury, Berkshire on 29 April 1952; sold together with copied research.

227 **The C.M.G., M.V.O. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Thresher, Rifle Brigade**

The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Companion's (C.M.G.) neck Badge, in silver-gilt and enamel, on full length neck riband; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., 4th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, officially numbered '1019'; 1914 Star (Major J. H. Thresher. Rif: Brig:); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col J. H. Thresher.); France, Republic, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast Badge, 54mm including wreath suspension x 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Officer's breast Badge, 62mm including wreath suspension x 45mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband; War Cross; France, Republic, Order of Agricultural Merit, Officer's breast Badge, 60mm including wreath suspension x 36mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband *some polishing, good very fine* (9) £1,400-1,800

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919.

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 3 August 1917.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 June 1916.

Belgian Order of the Crown *London Gazette* 14 February 1917.

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 11 March 1918.

French Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 14 February 1917.

French Order of Agricultural Merit *London Gazette* 7 October 1919.

James Henville Thresher was born on 30 August 1970 and was the eldest son of Reverand J. H. Thresher of Winchester. He was educated at Winchester College before he enlisted into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment as a 2nd Lieutenant in April 1892 before then transferring to the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade by May that same year. For two years between September 1892-November 1894 Thresher served in India and was promoted Lieutenant on 5 December 1894 upon his return. He then saw service in Hong Kong between November 1894-November 1896, soon after the worst days of the bubonic plague which had broken out at that place. Those on the station still remained on high alert for cases of the plague lingered on into the period in which Thresher was at Hong Kong. The next two years were spent in the Straits Settlements, being retired Major in March 1909.

Upon the outbreak of the Great War however, Thresher was recalled and disembarked on the Western Front on 16 August 1914. He was promoted Camp Commandant at General Headquarters, France, brevet Lieutenant Colonel in June 1916 and substantive Lieutenant Colonel in April 1919. Medals such as these awarded to a member of the Rifle Brigade from the Great War is notably rare, with Thresher being one of two individuals awarded the M.V.O, one of 30 awarded the C.M.G, one of two awarded the Belgian Order of the Crown, one of seven awarded the Legion of Honour, one of 26 awarded the Belgian War Cross, and finally, the only recipient of the French Order of Agricultural Merit (*List of Officers and Other Ranks of The Rifle Brigade Awarded Decorations, Or Mentioned In Despatches, For Services During the Great War*, by Lieut-Col T. R. Eastwood and Maj H. G. Parkyn refers). An exciting and notable medal group to a most deserving officer.

Thresher died in Fleet on 16 February 1943; sold together with extensive copied research.

x228 **The superb C.B.E., M.C. group of nine awarded to Major-General D. Paige, Royal Artillery**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Companion's neck Badge, 83mm x 64mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star (Lt. D. Paige. R.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Major. D. Paige. M.C. R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, Knight's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *this last some chipping to enamel on reverse, all very fine* (8) £2,000-3,000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1914.

France, Legion of Honour, *London Gazette* 24 February 1916.

Douglas Paige was born 18 April 1886 to R. E. Paige, J.P. and Emma Paige and was educated at Plymouth College before he joined the army. He trained at Royal Military Academy Woolwich and commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artilley in July 1907. On 16 August 1914 he disembarked on the Western Front as a Lieutenant and was swiftly promoted Captain by the end of the year. He was gazetted a number of times as an Aides-de-Camp and by April 1915 he was attached to the Royal Artillery Headquarters. In January 1916, Paige was awarded the Military Cross, where family history dictates that he was wounded by gunshot wound at the Battle of the Somme and the month later he was awarded the Croix de Chevalier. In August 1917, Paige was promoted to Major, his final promotion in the Great War.

Paige remained in the Royal Artillery after the war and was promoted to Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts in April 1923. In 1928 relinquished his appointment as Major Instructor in the Gunner School of Artillery but was subsequently promoted Brigade Lieutenant Colonel in September 1930 for service on the Staff of India. In the year 1934, he was restored to the Royal Artillery and was made S.O.R.A.. In 1935, Paige was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and in 1938, Colonel.

Upon the outbreak of the Second World War, Paige was still serving, now under the service number 4110, and in 1940 was promoted Acting Major General and was gazetted to retire in October 1942. By 1944, Paige had reached the upper age limit of liability to recall and ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers.

After his military career, Paige worked as Regional Petroleum Officer, South Wales Region, and lived in Cardiff until 1948. He then moved to Frogs Hall, New Romney, Kent and died there on 17 May 1958.

x229 **The C.B.E., Knight Bachelor, Order of St. John group of fourteen awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Biddle, Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, a 'Distinguished Jerseyman' whose post as Deputy Director of Ports at the Ministry of War Transport arranged the evacuation of the Island prior to German occupation**

His impressive career also included roles as Regional Director of the North Western Ports, Docks and Marine Manager at Southampton for British Rail and President of Hampshire County Cricket Club

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Civil Division, Commander's (C.B.E.), neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its original *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; Knight Bachelor's Badge, 1st type breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1956, the pin marked '15', in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; The Order of St John of Jerusalem, breast Badge, silver and enamel; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. R. P. Biddle.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R, dated '1949'; France, Republic, Legion of Honneur, enamel; United States of America, Republic, Medal of Freedom, with silver Palme upon riband; Belgium, Republic, Order of the Leopard, enamel; France, Republic, Order of Commercial & Industrial Merit, enamel; Order of Academic Palmes, silver and enamel, mounted as worn minor enamel damage reverse of the Legion d'honneur, *pitting and contact wear to campaign decorations, overall very fine* (14) £1,800-2,000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 22 September 1944.

Kt. B. *London Gazette* 23 July 1957.

French Legion of Honneur *London Gazette* 12 August 1949.

Order of St John *London Gazette* 3 January 1947.

Reginald Poulton Biddle was born at St. Helier, Jersey, on 4 December 1888, the son of Alfred and Kathleen Biddle. Educated at Saunders Academy, St. Helier, he later joined the London and South Western Railway Company in 1904, working with them at Bond Street, Jersey. Promoted within the Company in 1907, Biddle was transferred to the Southampton Office where he was to spend the rest of his career.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 2/5th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment on 20 November 1915 he entered the war in India in April 1916 and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917 and transferred to the Royal Engineers. Serving as an Embarkation Staff Officer from 6 April 1918 while stationed in India. Promoted Captain in this role while stationed on 21 January 1921. Joining the Territorial force Biddle relinquished the rank again on 29 April 1920 but was promoted back to Captain with the 5/7th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment on 11 November 1922.

Marrying Kathleen Baker, daughter of Frederick Baker the founder of *Frederick Baker and Sons Limited*, in 1922. Returning to work at Southern Railway Biddle survived the nationalisation to British Rail and by the 1930s he was promoted to the Docks and Marine Manager at Southampton. Promoted Major on 6 January 1937, as the Second World War loomed, he was to perform an important role throughout.

Biddle's experience was to give him a role in the Ministry of War Transport. Further advanced Lieutenant-Colonel with the Royal Engineers on 8 May 1940 and appointed Deputy Director of Ports. This role gave him immense responsibilities throughout the war as Britain's need to effectively manage her resources and their arrival in the country became key, particularly food and ammunition. Notably this role allowed him to send a number of boats to Jersey prior to its occupation by the Germans and evacuate as many people as possible. He later wrote of his role in the exodus:

'The whole of the resources of the Railway Company's staff and facilities were unreservedly placed at the disposal of the local authorities. Entirely on my own initiative I sent some of the Southern Railway Company's steamers to the islands. They had only peacetime certificates to carry 12 passengers but between them they brought over nearly 3,000 evacuees.'

Later appointed Regional Director of the North Western Ports Biddle was to hold this appointment for the rest of the war. Returning to Southampton he received a barrage of awards for his contribution to the war effort and was further admitted to the Order of St. John as a reward for his support over the war years. Retiring from British Rail in 1957 he was knighted that same year and later became a director of Woodrow International Ltd and Shepard and Hedger (Maple) Ltd. He was also President of Hampshire County Cricket Club and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Trade. A lover of Jersey while Biddle ended his days in Southampton, he returned to the island often and was a familiar face at the Battle of Flowers Festival where 'The Sir Reginald Biddle Trophy' was awarded. Biddle died at Southampton on 11 September 1970; sold together with copied research including an obituary in the *Jersey Evening Post*, the recipient's *Who's Who 1965* entry and a copied photograph.

Sold by Order of the Family

230 **The superb British Guiana Police C.B.E., C. St. J., K.P.M. group of ten awarded to Commissioner of Police and Commandant of Local Forces W. A. J. P. Orrett, British Guiana Police late Lieutenant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who saw action in the Balkans during the Great War before starting a distinguished career in law enforcement culminating in his authoring of the '*The History of the British Guiana Police Force*', the key work on Colonial Era Policing in the county**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's (C. St. J.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; King's Police Medal, for Distinguished Service (William A. Orrett. 1st Cl. Inspr. of Police. Jamaica.); 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. W. A. Orrett. R. Innis. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. A. Orrett.); War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, the last eight mounted court style as worn, set within an attractive wood and glass display case, *minor pitting to campaign awards, overall good very fine* (10) £1,400-1,800

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 January 1950.

C. St. J. *London Gazette* 4 January 1952.

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1938, for distinguished service.

William Arthur John Phillipson Orrett was born at St. Andrew, Jamaica on 13 January 1892 the son of William Hitchins Orrett. In 1911 Orrett was living in Notting Hill, London and working as a bank clerk. With the outbreak of the Great War Orrett was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 22 December 1914.

Entering the war in Salonica in October 1915, likely joining the 10th (Irish) Division there after they evacuated Gallipoli and were sent to support the Serbians. Advanced to Lieutenant he transferred to the Prisoner of War Company serving with the Company until the end of the war. Towards the end of the war his brother Captain Cecil Claude Orrett Machine Gun Corps was killed in action on 25 September 1918.

The war over Orrett returned to Jamaica and joined the Jamaican police force. In 1938 Orrett a well-known and respected policeman was rewarded with the King's Police Medal for distinguished service as a First-Class Inspector of Police.

Orrett later transferred to the police force in British Guiana where he became the Commissioner of Police and Commandant of Local Forces for which he was richly rewarded with the C.B.E. in 1950. He authored 'The History of the British Guiana Police Force' published in 1951, acclaimed as the key source for researching colonial-era policing in British Guiana. Actively involved in the Order of St. John he was created an Officer Brother in 1946 advanced to Commander Brother in 1952, mainly through his steadfast work in creating a formation in British Guiana.

Orrett returned to England with his wife Joan in 1949 and died at Kensington, London on 19 August 1954; he is buried at Gunnersbury Cemetery, Acton, Ealing; sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* extracts, *MIC* and census data.

231 **The well-documented O.B.E., M.C. and Bar group of eight awarded to Major S. B. Keast, Royal Engineers, Director of Public Works at Accra, Gold Coast, a remarkable man who served in both World Wars and whose magnitude of public work must not be under appreciated**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, 2nd Type, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, 'Capt: S. Banks Keast. R.E. June 1917.' engraved to reverse, 'Aug.-Sept. 1918' engraved to reverse of Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. S. B. Keast. Attd. W.A.F.F.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major S. B. Keast.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with bronze Star on riband, reverse dated '1914-1918', mounted for wear, *toning, very fine* (8) £2,000-3,000

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 February 1937.

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on numerous occasions whilst engaged in siting and constructing defences. His determination and great powers of organisation in dealing with working parties at night, under heavy fire and in exposed positions, were entirely responsible for the successful and rapid completion of the trenches, and he showed untiring energy and great fearlessness when constructing trenches within very short distance of the enemy's line.'

Second Award Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 2 December 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and resource during several days' operations. He repeatedly carried out reconnaissances under shell and machine-gun fire, on two occasions in front of the advanced line of outposts. He obtained valuable information, which enabled his unit rapidly to restore communications which had been destroyed by the enemy's fire.'

French Croix de Guerre, *London Gazette* 19 June 1919.

'This is not the book of a well known hero. Rather it is the story of a relatively unknown British officer who served his country in two major wars as an officer in the Royal Engineers and between the wars as a colonial civil servant. He represented all that we normally think of when we think of the British officer born in the Victorian era, raised in the Edwardian era, and living through the troubled times of King George V and King George VI.

Sydney Banks Keast was many things during his life; soldier, engineer, explorer, hunter, rifleman, and polo player. He was in fact an extraordinary individual whose life is well worth recording.' (*Major Sydney Banks Keast Royal Engineers An Account of his Life* by Lt. Col. E. DeSantis included within the lot refers, p. vi).

Sydney Banks Keast was born on 5 January 1884 in Lambeth, Surrey, the second child of Walter Keast, a master bootmaker, and Emma Mary Keast. In 1897, aged 13, he attended Geddington as a boarder and later attended City of London School in 1901. He went to King's College, London and Technical College where he took evening classes, graduating in 1906 as a Civil Engineer and immediately sought employment as an Assistant Engineer with the Sudan Civil Service.

The harsh landscape of Sudan is recorded well in his photo albums included in the lot, particularly the aridity and desolation of Gordon, Steevens and Grogan. Keast was then posted to El Obeid, the historic capital of Kordofan. His duties were many and varied, and with his House Boy, Hussan, to aid him, oversaw the procurement of lumber at Kosti, the procurement of camels at Ed Dueim, the operation of oil drills in El Obeid and the water well drilling and water supply for El Obeid to name but a few duties which are well documented in the photo albums. It was also at this time that Keast began a life-long love affair with polo, rifle shooting and hunting.

In 1909, Keast attended a review of the Camel Corps in El Obeid. His close friend Captain B. H. S. Romilly, D.S.O. of the Scots Guards was O.C. of 2 Company and is the main subject in many of Keast's photos. In September, Keast made the long journey, some 660 miles, to Omdurman, Khartoum and Port Sudan. His camera recorded the sights of the journey, including native boats, timber rafts and steamers on the Nile and the tomb of Said el Mekki. In October 1910 he was off on another trip with J. A. Gillan, Inspector of the El Obeid District and photographs from the trip show the men together. This year also brought a series of splendid celebrations at El Obeid in honour of the coronation of King George V which took the form of a series of sporting events such as camel wrestling, tug of war and quarterstaff. Other celebrations took place in February to celebrate the opening of the Kosti-El Obeid railway line by Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. The inspection of the Camel Corps is covered in great detail in Keast's photo albums.

In the spring of 1913, Keast made a formal application to the Colonial Office for transfer and on the 20 June he signed a contract for engagement on the Gold Coast as Sanitary Engineer at Accra. His efficient performance there was recognised and during his first two years he was elected a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute in January 1915. But five months earlier the Great War had begun and while it had commenced in Europe, it was now spreading to the rest of the world. Keast's interest in military affairs in the Sudan had instilled in him the desire to serve and as the war spread to West Africa he now had his chance. His education and experience enabled him to secure an appointment as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, working alongside the West African Frontier Force on 14 May 1915.

Lieutenant Keast initially served in the Cameroons, firstly in Duala, the major port at the head of the Cameroon Estuary. It was here that he was assigned to the 36th (Sierra Leone) Field Company, Royal Engineers. Keast's column advanced from Edea to Yaunde and captured Wumbiagas on the way in October 1915. The remaining march was around 65 miles - the first 40 lay through dense forest consisting of high trees and impenetrable undergrowth. By January 1916, the column had finally occupied Yaunde Fort without opposition and in February the Germans surrendered to General Dobell at Mora thus ending the campaign. The following month the Allied Forces began their departure from the Cameroons and Keast was granted full pay leave on 23 March 1916. He returned to the Gold Coast where he decided to continue his military service rather than return to civil duties. On the 16 April 1916, he asked permission from the Colonial Office to allow him to leave the civil service and seek a permanent appointment in the Army. His request was approved and he was set sail for England where he was appointed Temporary/Acting Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and later deployed to the European Theatre.

In September 1916, Keast joined the 130th Field Company with the 25th Division. Shortly after his arrival, he was promoted Acting Captain and became Second-in-Command of the company. At this time, the bloody battle of the Somme had been raging for two months, and soon Keast was in the thick of it. The 25th Division took a very active part in the campaign, particularly in the advance to follow up the German withdrawal from the Hingenburg Line from February - April 1917. Lieutenant Keast's distinguished services in the field were recognised by a mention in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch on 9 April 1917.

From June 1917, the division took part in the Battle of Messines and Keast became a casualty on 20 July 1917 when he was gassed in the vicinity of Ypres. He recovered promptly and on the 3 August, was part of the action that reoccupied St Julien and on the 10th August, helped take complete possession of Westhoek. It was here, for his conspicuous gallantry and prior to his being wounded, that Keast was awarded the Military Cross and a mention in the despatches of the 25th Division.

Keast's wounds were of such a serious nature that he had to be evacuated to England for treatment. However painful a time this certainly was for him, this was most likely negated by the fact that Brancepeth Castle was where he met his future wife, nurse and member of the V.A.D., Ms Una Tomlin.

By 19 April, Keast had fully recovered and had joined his new unit on the West Front, 510th (London) Field Company which was with the 29th Division. Keast joined the unit as the Officer Commanding and was promoted to Acting Major on the same day. The unit saw action at Hooge, Gheluvelt and Kruiseke and after a short rest took part in the advance at Lys and St Louis from 6 October. Major Keast was mentioned in the Records of the 29th Division for his actions during this period. By November, the division again went into the front line at Scheldt and advanced to the Armistice Line. It was here that Major Keast was awarded a bar to his Military Cross for "gallantry and devotion to duty in the field".

On 8 December 1918, the French Government awarded Keast the Croix de Guerre. The division continued its advance into Germany and crossed the Rhine River at the Hohenzollern Bridge on 13 December. He received one final mention in the Records of the 29th Division for the period and finally on 26 February 1919, Major Keast was replaced as O.C. 510th Field Company and departed for England and demobilisation. He relinquished his commission and his final honour for the Great War came in the form of a Mention in Despatches of Sir Douglas Haig, dated 16 March 1919.

Upon his return to England, Keast married Una Tomlin Hunter on 16 April 1919 and the following month was personally decorated by King George V. He then was recontracted as Superintending Sanitary Engineer on the Gold Coast at Accra where the pair lived for the proceeding 18 years. Keast's work on the Gold Coast was not unlike that which he had done in Sudan except this time with a level of greater responsibility. He focused on projects such as sanitation and health problems and assisted other R.E. officers with road development programmes. In January 1925, Keast was recommended for and granted a fellowship in the Royal Geographical Society. The following year in October 1926, with over seven years of seniority with the Gold Coast P.W.D., Keast was appointed

Assistant Director of Public Works and two years later, he rose to Deputy Director of Public Works in May 1928. With this promotion came the requirement to travel to outlying districts in the Colony to visit P.W.D. projects. Keast and Una also took the opportunity to socialise with old friends as they visited the Pomoroys in Salaga on the River Daka, Tamale in the Northern Territories and the upper regions of the Northern Territories along the border of the Ivory Coast. Here they visited local native chiefs and mosques. The year 1929 proved a busy one for Keast on the Gold Coast. It was a good year for polo with the Accra team competing against Tamale. Keast was then appointed Acting Director of Public Works in October and joined the Gold Coast Defence Force as Second-in-Command only to be promoted assume command later in the year. In the summer, Keast went to Bisley Camp where he shot in the famous Imperial Challenge Cup, the national full-bore shooting competition of the year, hosted by the National Rifle Association. He was a remarkable marksman and took part in the King's Prize, two competitions Keast regularly returned to England for in the summer throughout the 1930s.

By 1935, Keast had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and again, he excelled in the Imperial, with the Gold Coast team winning the 'Morning Post' (Junior Kolapore) and Keast himself top scoring 147/150. He additionally won the Fletcher Challenge Trophy and the Public Schools Veterans Challenge Trophy. He further won the N.R.A. Silver Jubilee Medal (of which only 57 were struck) and was personally congratulated via telegram from the Prince of Wales. In 1936, Keast was in charge of organising the coronation celebrations in Accra for King George VI and participated in the West African Polo Cup against Nigeria.

By 1936, his career as a Colonial Civil Servant came to a close. He completed his final tour of duty in October and he received a letter from G.C. du Boulay, detailing the following: 'The Colony's excellent road system and its many fine public buildings stand out among other achievements of the Public Works Department. Your services to the Local Forces, to the Rifle Association and, not least, to sport add further distinction to a record of which you may be justly proud.' The magnitude of Keast's work on the Gold Coast appears to have been quite extensive, with the P.W.D. becoming involved in such projects as urban and rural roads, water purification and sewage treatment plants, highway and railway bridges, dams, reservoirs, water storage facilities and building construction. He retired to Somerset, where horses and riding kept him busy. But the life of leisure was very short lived as the clouds of war gathered over Europe in 1939.

With his country at war again, Keast offered his services. On the 29 March 1940, he was granted a Regular Army Emergency Commission as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. The following day he was granted the acting rank of Captain and appointed Assistant Commander Royal Engineers, Warwick. On 2nd September 1941, he was granted the acting rank of Major and on 2 December he was granted the temporary rank of Major. Despite the apparent excelling through the ranks, his most painful blow came on the 4 December 1942 when his beloved wife Una died at the age of 56. This was a defeat from which he never quite recovered. He continued his military duties attached to the A.C.R.E., his name last appearing in the Army lists in July 1944, and on 23 August he resigned his commission. For his services, he was further entitled to Defence and War Medals, neither of which he had mounted with the rest of his group.

Keast lived out the remainder of his retirement in South Petherton, still continuing to ride into his old age. He died on the 20 March 1964 and was laid to rest at Taunton where he and Una had spent so many happy days together.

Archive includes:

i)
An extraordinary bound biography researched by Edward DeSantis, meticulously researched and beautifully written.

ii)
Three photo albums extensively documenting key parts of Keast's life (as referenced above) in the 1920s.

iii)
29th Division Mentions mounted on cardboard and portrait of Keasts.

iv)
Two copies of the N.R.A. Journal and shooting news dated August and September 1935 respectively, with a Bisley Meeting 1935 Prize list book, along with his Morning post Junior-Kolapore Cup Bisley 1935 Badge.

v)
A framed portrait of Sydney Banks Keast on horseback.

vi)
Cardboard mounted Mentioned in Dispatches, Military Cross *London Gazette* entry and obituary.

vii)
A Gold Coast Colony Civil Service List Book and the John Carpenter Club Member's List Book of 1962, with Khartoum Police and Port Sudan Police Badges.

232 **A notable inter-War O.B.E., Great War M.C. group of five awarded to Captain F. S. Richards, Royal Engineers, a long-served 'Egypt hand' who commenced his wartime career in the Topography Section at G.H.Q., Cairo, an appointment that found him working alongside the likes of T. E. Lawrence in the secretive Arab Bureau**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.), Civil Division, Officer's 2nd type breast Badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. F. S. Richards, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. S. Richards), *very fine* (5) £700-900

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 May 1937.

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Francis Shakespeare Richards was born in Burton upon Trent on 27 March 1886, the son of a master butcher.

Commissioned on the General List after the outbreak of hostilities, he commenced his wartime career on the staff of G.H.Q., Cairo, in December 1915, namely as a Lieutenant in the Topography Section. Given that T. E. Lawrence was then responsible for supervising map production, among other intelligence duties, it is apparent the two men must have been known to each other, for the former did not depart Cairo until March 1916.

This 'topographical intelligence' proved essential for military operations in the region, containing as it did, anything from the contours of the land to railway lines and water sources. Such intelligence was derived from a variety of sources, including aerial reconnaissance and agents in the field. In a nod to Richards' future employment after the war, much of the resultant map production was published in collaboration with the Survey of Egypt.

Subsequently, he was awarded the M.C. in respect of his gallant and distinguished services in Egypt in the 7th Field Survey Company, R.E., which specialised in just such mapping and intelligence work. He was also mentioned in despatches by General Sir Edmund Allenby (*London Gazette* 16 January 1918, refers).

Following the Armistice, Richards joined the Survey of Egypt at Giza, Mudiria, and published a *Note on the Age of the Great Temple of Ammon at Karnak* in 1921.

He subsequently rose to be Director of the Survey's Technical Services in the mid-1920s, when he was awarded the Order of the Nile, Third Class (*London Gazette* 12 October 1926, refers). Later still - and having been appointed Deputy Surveyor-General to the Egyptian Government - he was awarded the O.B.E. and the Order of Ismail (*London Gazette* 7 August 1936, refers).

Returning to Burton upon Trent on his retirement, Richards died there in January 1964, aged 77; sold with original War Office forwarding letter for his M.C.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

233 **The Great War M.B.E. group of three awarded to Major R. F. Wykeham-Martin, Royal Engineers, a keen yachtsman and inventor of the 'Wykeham-Martin furling gear', still used on yachts today**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type, Military Division, Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major R. F. Wykeham-Martin.), *about extremely fine* (3) £200-300

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Robert Fiennes Wykeham-Martin was born in Wiltshire in 1873, scion of a wealthy family - his grandfather owned Leeds Castle and were connected through marriage to the barons Cornwallis. Interested in all things practical and 'hands-on', Robert trained as an electrical engineer and developed a keen interest in yachting: purchasing a house in Marlow (on the banks of the River Thames) in the autumn of 1900, he subsequently built a Gaff Ketch (named *White Moth*) in his back garden - she was launched in 1903 and is still sailed today, being further credited with the development of the 'Wykeham-Martin furling gear', known in sailing circles as "a piece of British yachting history" and "the father of all roller furlers".

During the Great War, Wykeham-Fiennes was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant on 15 May 1916 (*London Gazette* 17 May 1916, p.4940 refers) and his Medal Index Card notes his entry into the Mesopotamian theatre of operations on 5 September that year. Likely a member of the Royal Engineers Inland Water Transport (thereby putting his skills to best use for the war effort) Wykeham-Finnes undoubtedly excelled, evidenced by his rapid promotion to Major, with a 'Mention' and an M.B.E. to boot. After demobilisation he returned home to Marlow, giving his address as Hawthorne Cottage, Bourne End; he died in 1968 at the grand old age of 95.

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234 *'Crater was run on Argyll Law and that is perfectly sensible because there wasn't any other law.'*

Major Howman on his time with 'Mad Mitch' and the famous Battle of Crater, 3 July 1967

The M.B.E. group of three awarded to Major A. C. R. Howman, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), who served in no less than four campaigns and was present for the famous Battle of Crater in July 1967

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Capt. A. C. R. Howman. A. & S.H.), *minor official correction to rank*; General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia (Major A. C. R. Howman. A. & S.H.), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (3) £1,600-2,000

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1967. An award for the period March 1965-February 1967 and rewarding his work as GSO II, Directorate of Army Training.

Alastair Clive Ross Howman - or 'Dinky' to his friends and comrades - was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's) in March 1952 and advanced Lieutenant in February 1954 and Captain in February 1958. Holding positions as Platoon and eventually Company Commander, Howman was noted as in Command of HQ Company and was one of the supervisors for the funeral of the three Argylls murdered in Crater town.

As a result, on 29 July 1967 the *Falkirk Herald* reported: 'Then at last light on 3rd July the code-word '*Stirling Castle*' - home of the Regiment - was flashed. The Jocks' blood was up for they had lost three men in the ambush. Led by their CO, Colonel Colin Mitchell, and pipers, they stormed down into Crater. Machine guns from the area of the Sultan's Palace opened up and ... after a ten minute machine gun battle the terrorists were silenced. Within the hour the main assault reached its objective, the British-owned Chartered Bank in the centre of the city.'

The next part of the operation was to take over the Treasury building which contained the whole reserve currency for South Arabia and which was occupied by the Armed Police. Mitchell recalled in his controversial memoirs: 'There was no way of knowing how they would react to our apperance so I decided to send Nigel Crowe with the assault platoon to see if he could charm them into submission. It was a dramatic performance ... Nigel, with his usual courage, stood out in the open street and negotiated in Arabic, pointing out that we were not going to kill them but intended to occupy the building. It was a tense moment but he gradually won their confidence, they opened the steel doors of the treasury and, although showing signs of extreme nervousness, accepted our occupation of the building.' The British media reaction to the Argylls' dramatic re-entry into Crater, to which it had been predicted that 'British troops may never return', was immediate and intense, the general view being that Mitchell's positive action had brought to an end 'a dangerous and humiliating state of drift, which the British Government permitted to continue for a fortnight ... The longer this lasted, the more credible did the terrorist boast become that Britain would likewise be driven out of the rest of Aden long before independence ...'

Howman became Second-in-Command and was President of the Regimental Band. He played a leading role in the BBC production *Mad Mitch's Tribal Law in Aden*. He retired in April 1969 and died in January 2020; sold together with bestowal document for the M.B.E. and its forwarding letters, besides copied research.

235 *'You have just behaved as two spoiled children. You only think of yourselves. You don't realize that there is at this moment a war going on, that women and children are being bombed and killed while you talk of your PRIDE.'*

Major E. D. 'Fruity' Metcalfe, M.V.O., M.C., delivers a telling broadside to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, following their crass behaviour on the outbreak of war in September 1939.

The notable inter-war M.V.O., Great War M.C. group of twelve awarded to Major E. D. 'Fruity' Metcalfe, Indian Army, 'a wild, wild Irishman'

Onetime an A.D.C. and Equerry to the Prince of Wales - afterwards King Edward VIII and Duke of Windsor - and a close witness to the torrid Wallis Simpson saga, in which he acted as Best Man at their wedding, and a close observer to the abdication, his friendship and loyalty were severely tested by the Windsors behaviour in France in 1939-40

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Fourth Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '1143'; Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved, 'Captain E. D. Metcalfe 3rd Skinners Horse 25th Aug. 1917'; 1914-15 Star (Lt. E. D. Metcalfe, 3/Horse); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. E. D. Metcalfe), *the V.M. with officially re-impressed naming as common to the Indian Army*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (Capt. E. D. Metcalfe, 1 Lcrs.); Delhi Durbar 1911; Coronation 1937; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine*, the earlier awards mounted court-style as worn and the Second World War medals in their O.H.M.S. card forwarding box addressed to 'F./O. E. D. Metcalfe, M.V.O. M.C., Little Compton Manor, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.' (12) £2,400-2,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917.

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 11 July 1922.

Edward Dudley Metcalfe was born in Ireland on 16 January 1887 and was educated privately and at Trinity College, Dublin.

Commissioned in the Auxiliary Forces in May 1907, he transferred to the Unattached List of Indian Army in the following year and, after a short period of attachment to the Connaught Rangers in India, joined 3rd Skinner's Horse. He was subsequently present at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, attended the Cavalry School at Saugor and was appointed Adjutant of the Governor's Body Guard, Bombay.

Mobilised with his regiment on the outbreak of war, Metcalfe arrived in France towards the end of 1914 and was appointed Temporary Captain in September 1915. Ordered back to India in the summer of 1916, and keen to see further action, he volunteered for service in Mesopotamia, where he was attached to the 7th Meerut Cavalry. And it was in that capacity that he was awarded the M.C. and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 15 August 1917, refers). Latterly attached to the Signals Service, and seconded to the 27th Light Cavalry, he was also present in the Waziristan operations.

Royal service - Royal scandal

By 1921, Metcalfe was serving in the State Forces of Indore and it was in that capacity that he first met the future Edward VIII when, as Prince of Wales, he was touring India. The latter was duly impressed and appointed Metcalfe an A.D.C. for his forthcoming visit to Japan, a successful trip for which he was appointed M.V.O.

Advanced to Major in August 1922, Metcalfe's final appointment in the Indian Army was as an A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Of his subsequent career as a member of the Prince's staff, much had been written, not least in Philip Ziegler's official biography, *King Edward VIII*, the whole embracing the torrid Wallis Simpson affair and the abdication. And throughout that period the Prince deemed Metcalfe a 'marvellous friend' and resented parental and royal household attempts to separate them.

Such interference stemmed from early reports of Metcalfe being a bad influence, although he could hardly have prevented the Prince's less acceptable habits. More serious, however, was his encouragement of Edward's participation in point-to-points, in which he took too many risks and was regularly injured. The King let his displeasure be known but the Prince got his way, for Metcalfe was in fact officially employed by the household on further royal tours, among them a much-publicised trip to Canada and the U.S.A. in the mid-20s.

Metcalfe - 'with his checks and brogue' - certainly proved to be popular travelling companion, but certain courtiers deemed him a bit wayward. One of them, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, rated him 'an excellent fellow, always cheery and full of fun but far, far too weak and hopelessly irresponsible.' The Admiral added, 'He is a wild, wild Irishman and no one knows anything about his family.'

And evidence of Metcalfe's 'wild' side emerged in the U.S.A. trip, when he carelessly left his wallet behind in the flat of a New York prostitute. It contained several letters from the Prince. 'Damned old fool,' observed the courtier Tommy Lascelles, 'but it is impossible to be really angry with him, and tho the incident might do the Prince very serious harm, we have all rocked with laughter over it.' Luckily, no such damage occurred, but Metcalfe was laid off when the Prince undertook a subsequent tour to South Africa.

But if there was an official parting of the ways, Metcalfe remained a firm friend, so much so that he was a significant witness to the Wallis Simpson saga and Edward's abdication. In January 1937, in a six-month period of separation from Wallis Simpson after the abdication, the Prince asked Metcalfe to join him at Schloss Enzesfeld in Austria, and to bring his wife. But Wallis Simpson, who was in France and spent many hours berating the Prince on the telephone, objected to Metcalfe's wife being present. 'I feel so sorry for him, he never seems able to do what she considers the right thing,' observed Metcalfe. A week later he used rather stronger language, 'God, that woman's a b—-h, she'll play hell with him before long.'

Life at the Schloss evolved around a mixture of skiing, golf and trips to Vienna by day, and poker and conversations as late as 4 a.m. by night. The now retitled Duke of Windsor had a habit of dropping by Metcalfe's room to reminisce over old times and to enthuse about Wallis Simpson: 'It's very pathetic', wrote to Metcalfe to his wife, 'Never have I seen a man more madly in love.' The Duke also had a habit of telephoning his brother, King George VI, much to the annoyance of the latter. In the end the King told him the calls had to stop, Metcalfe noting that 'It was pathetic to see H.R.H.'s face. He couldn't believe it! He's been so used to having everything done as he wishes.'

Meanwhile, arrangements were being made for the marriage of the Duke and Duchess at the Chateau de Cande in France in June 1937. Metcalfe acted as Best Man but guests were thin on the ground, not a few having declined their invitations. Outside the chateau grounds, however, around 200 journalists gathered for the occasion.

Another event in 1937 attracted the press for entirely different reasons, namely the Windsors' visit to Germany, where they met Hitler at the Berghof, his Berchtesgaden retreat. Metcalfe was in no way connected to that unfortunate episode, but, through marriage, he had his own skeletons in the cupboard, for his wife, Lady Alexandra 'Baba' Curzon - the third daughter of the 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston and late Viceroy of India - was a sister-in-law of Oswald Mosley. In consequence, Metcalfe attended fascist gatherings in the January Club and, in May 1934, a dinner at the Savoy Hotel for the British Fascist Blackshirts, of which he was a member. Apparently 'dressed to the teeth' on the latter occasion, Metcalfe was photographed by the society magazine *The Tatler*.

Having settled in France in the period leading up to the outbreak of war - the Windsors had homes in Paris and in Antibes - it was inevitable they would need to be evacuated in the event of hostilities. And when that moment came in September 1939, the British government offered to fly them to the U.K., where it was proposed they stay at the Metcalfe's home in Sussex until further arrangements could be made. Much to Metcalfe's annoyance, they rudely declined the offer, because they felt they should be housed in a royal residence. Here, then, the moment his friendship hit a crisis point, for he berated them in no uncertain terms:

'You have just behaved as two spoiled children. You only think of yourselves. You don't realize that there is at this moment a war going on, that women and children are being bombed and killed while you talk of your PRIDE.'

In the event, and owing to the Duchess's fear of flying, Louis Mountbatten in the destroyer H.M.S. *Kelly* collected them from Cherbourg. And they did indeed spend time at the Metcalfe's residences in Sussex and London.

Next arose the question of how to employ the Duke, the King and the government opting for his appointment to a Military Mission in Vincennes in France under Major-General Sir Richard 'the Wombat' Howard-Vyse. Metcalfe accompanied the Duke as his Equerry, with long days on the road inspecting the French defences in the period October 1939 and February 1940.

But with the advent of the Blitzkrieg in May, the Duke opted to dash south to Biarritz and join the Duchess, apparently with the blessing of Howard-Vyse, who suggested he inspect the Franch lines on the Italian border. Be that as it may, he didn't bother informing Metcalfe, who was left behind in Paris. The latter was furious and, in a letter to his wife, said, 'Re my late master, he has run like two rabbits.' In fact, the Duke had stripped the Paris house of all valuables and taken the cars, leaving behind a highly irate Metcalfe:

'After twenty years I am through - utterly I despise him ... He deserted his job in 1936; well, he's deserted his country now, at a time when every office boy and cripple is trying to do what he can. It is the end.'

The Duke had also caused him further angst by ordering him deliver his dogs to his villa in the south:

'I was a soldier! When I resigned from my regiment in India to serve the Prince, it wasn't to be a valet to his God-damned dogs!'

Accordingly, on 3 June 1940, he wrote to the Duke to explain he was quitting his post and returning to England.

Royal visit to Japan, 1922: Metcalfe, the Prince of Wales and Louis Mountbatten

The Windsor's wedding day in France; Metcalfe, the Best Man, on right

Subsequently commissioned in the Administrative and Special Duties Branch of the Royal Air Force in August 1940, he served in Cairo in the period September 1941 to September 1942, but he resigned his commission on returning to the U.K.

Retiring to Little Compton Manor near Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, Metcalfe entertained friends and dignitaries, including the American Major-General J. C. H. Lee, who was responsible for the build-up of supplies in readiness for the Normandy landings.

It also appears that he renewed his friendship with the Duke after the war. Certainly, his ex-boss attended his funeral in London in November 1957, when he described him as 'one of my oldest and closest friends. We shall miss him a great deal.'

Note:
The 'Metcalfe Photograph Album' is held in the Royal Collection, and contains images taken by him and others of the Duke of Windsor, when Prince of Wales and King Edward VIII (1922-39), including the Duke in India in 1921-22, playing polo, hunting, on board H.M.S. *Renown*; his visit to Japan in the spring of 1922 and his marriage to Wallis Simpson in 1937 at the Château de Cande in France.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 283.

236 **A rare West Africa 1898 D.S.O. pair awarded to Lieutenant W. St A. Wake, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own), attached Royal Niger Constabulary, who was wounded, 'mentioned' and decorated for his part in the Illah campaign, most notably when wounded at the head of his men in the epic attack on Iselpatima in November 1898, when his gallant Hausa's accounted for scores of enemy troops**

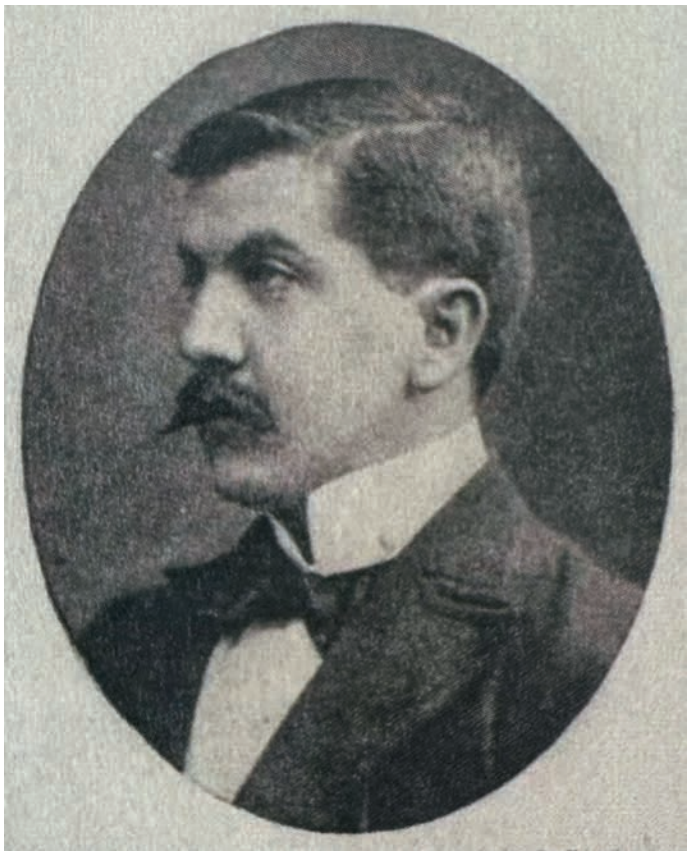
Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with top riband bar; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1898 (Lieut. W. St. A. Wake. Middx: Rgt:), *good very fine* (2) £4,000-6,000

11 D.S.O.'s for West Africa awarded in 1899.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 30 June 1899:

'...in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers with the Royal Niger Constabulary during the recent operations in the Benin Hinterland & Siana etc..'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 May 1899. One of just 11 'mentions' conferred for operations in the Benin Hinterland and Siana Expedition of 1898.



William St Aubyn Wake was born on 26 October 1871 at Fotheringay, Oundle, Northamptonshire. Gazetted 2nd Lieutenant to the Middlesex Regiment 18 June 1892, he was advanced Lieutenant on 17 August 1894 and placed on Special Extra Regimental Employment in West Africa from 27 August 1898. Serving under the Royal Niger Company, he shared in the operations in the Niger Territories, including Benin Hinterland and Siama Expeditions. During the campaign he was wounded, 'mentioned' and took his D.S.O., with further details of his exploits reported in *The London Illustrated News* on 31 December 1898:

'Short and scrappy as have been the tidings of recent fighting in Nigeria, they have clearly indicated the bold stand made against the rebellious tribes in the Hinterland of Benin by the bearers of the Royal Niger Company's standard. In the middle of November, as we have only lately learned, Lieutenant William St. Aubyn Wake, of the 2nd Middlesex Rifles, boldly attacked and took the town of Iselpatima.

The losses of the Company's Hausa troops were seven killed: and Lieutenant Wake himself, as well as Lieutenant Williams, of the South Wales Borderers, were among the slightly wounded. The native losses were 150 killed.'

Wake tragically died of blackwater fever at Lagos on 4 February 1900, aged just 29. As a result the Insignia of the D.S.O. was returned via the Foreign Office, and sent to his mother who lived at 43 Brompton Square, London. His Medal & clasp, issued off a Special Roll and named to his parent Regiment - thus likely a unique Medal named to The Middlesex Regiment - was issued for his services in the Illah area on 25 April 1902 (*WO100/83*, refers).

237 *'How shall I begin to tell you all my adventures and misadventures? To start with I arrived here about the 21st October and we seemed to do nothing but move camp all that time. On the 30th came the lamentable day of Lombards Kopf where, if we didn't get a licking. I certainly never want to get one. We started out about 2 a.m. and commenced the fight at daybreak. The regiment was on the right flank, and the ground was so awful -nothing but hills and covered with stones that we were practically useless. However, we dodged shells from guns which we could not see until the infantry all retired, and we covered their retreat by holding a hill dismounted against a lot of Boers who were following them up.*

We then went covered in our turn by the guns. It was a miserable day altogether, and no one seemed to know exactly what they were expected to do. One fight we had before that- three days previous I think it was- in which we were supposed to have achieved our object tho' all I saw of it was that 3 of my troop were shut without being able to fire a shot in return'

(Lieutenant Steuart Binny on the Battle of Lombard's Kop and his arrival at Ladysmith, his letter quoted in The Defence of Ladysmith and Mafeking by Arthur Davey)

A good Boer War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Binny, 19th Hussars, later 10th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, an Australian born soldier who wrote two poignant letters outlining his experiences during the Siege of Ladysmith

A keen sportsman and noted cricketer, he was 'mentioned' during both the Boer War and Great was he was tragically killed at Ypres in March 1916, whilst in command of a Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamels; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. S. S. Binny, 19/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. & Adjt. S. S. Binny. D.S.O. 19/Hus.); 1914 Star (Major S. S. Binny. D.S.O. 19/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt: Col: S. S. Binny) the first three mounted 'cavalry' style as worn, *the first with some chips to green enamel wreath, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (6) £3,000-4,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 26 June 1902: 'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 November 1901, 1 January 1916.

Steuart Scott Binny was born at Sydney, New South Wales, on 1 July 1871, only son of John Binny, of Sydney. He was educated at Haileybury College and in Germany. He was a very keen cricketer, a member of the M.C.C. and Free Foresters, and a very good shot.

Commissioned to the 19th Hussars on 2 June 1894, Binny arrived outside Ladysmith on 21 October and soon found himself involved in the disaster at Lombard's Kop as outlined above. In a letter home to an 'old friend', since married, he wrote from Ladysmith:

'My dear Mrs Blunt... I don't talk much about the siege as I am trying to forget it, and look upon it as a bad dream. But as a special favor I will give you a few details. The first will be a little advice! If you want to be besieged, don't chose a town in a hole, with hills all around, where Boers can shell you at leisure. Also send all your cavalry away before it begins for, tho' their horses may come in very useful afterwards in the shape of soup and sausages, it is very hard to find a place where they are out of sight from N., S., E. and W. Make up your mind that you prefer always to sleep in your boots, and clothes...'

He later quotes the story of a near death experience in a manner of extremely so nonchalance:

'One Boer war ungentlemanly enough to send a shell through my tent, which made an awful mess - but not of me as I'd walked out about a minute before. Thoughtless wasn't it? But it was worth going through it to be relieved.'

Binny went on to serve for the rest of the war also operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The Defence of Ladysmith and Mafeking refers: 'Binny particularly distinguished himself in an action near Blauwbank in the Blood River Valley, north-eastern Transvaal, on 29 July 1901, being awarded the D.S.O.'.

The action was referred to by Lord Kitchener in his despatch of 8 August 1901, which states:

'On 29th July General Kitchener was able to report from Blauwbank the gratifying news of a very successful engagement, in which the 19th Hussars, after a long chase, had recaptured one of the two pom-poms taken from the Victorians on 11th June. The 18th Hussars, who followed the 19th in support, were also able to come up with the enemy and assist in the capture of 32 prisoners and 20 waggons'.

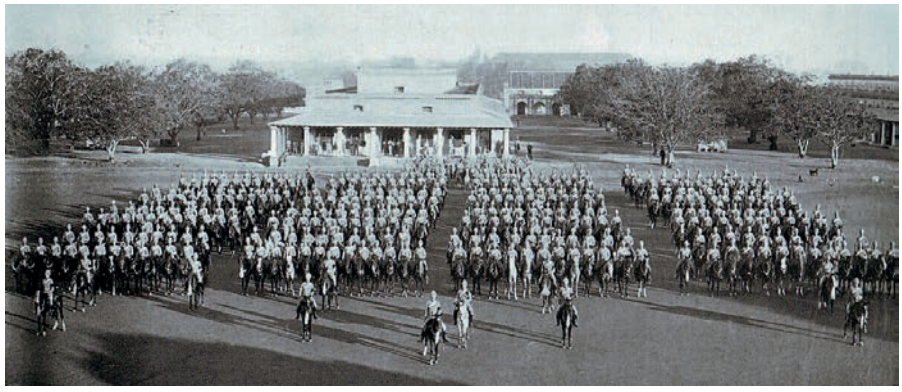
A later supplement provides more specific detail, giving the citation for Binny's 'mention': 'For dash and vigour in leading his squadron on 29th July, 1901, on the Blood River, and for constant good work'.

(*London Gazette* 15 November 1901, refers).

Serving as Adjutant of his regiment from 1901 to 1904, he was promoted Captain on 1 April 1903. Joining the Imperial Yeomanry as an Adjutant in 1905 he was at some stage transferred to the East Kent Yeomanry, where he served until 1908. Promoted Major on 9 July 1910 whilst serving on the Staff at Sandhurst where he remained until March 1914, when he retired from the Army.

On the advent of the Great War he was appointed Railway Transport Officer, and later promoted Deputy Assistant Director of Railway Transports. Appointed to command the 10th (Service) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in February 1916 he was to serve with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel as he did so.

He may very well have seen action with them at the Bluff near Ypres later that month. Binny was killed instantaneously in action near Ypres, on 3 March 1916, by the bursting of a shell in his dug-out. He is buried at Shoilbank, near Zillebeke; Sold with transcripts of two interesting letters written by Binny from Ladysmith, dated 11 January and 10 March 1900, giving good detail of life under siege and the action at Lombards Kop as well as a copied medal roll.



238 **The Battle of the Somme 1916 D.S.O. group of six awarded to Major C. R. D. Cleminson, 12th Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment, who was further 'mentioned' in 1917**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R. silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: C. R. D. Cleminson Imp: Yeo:); 1914-15 Star (Capt: C. R. D. Cleminson. L'Pool. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Major C. R. D. Cleminson.); Chew Magna Great War Tribute Medal, 'C. R. D. Cleminson D.S.O.', silver, the first five mounted for wear, *light contact marks, very fine* (6) £1,000-1,400

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. While leading troops to reinforce the attacking line, he saw the troops on his left retiring and leaving the flank of the division exposed. On his own initiative he at once took his two companies, and any other men he could gather, close to the position, consolidated a defensive flank and held it till relieved.'

Charles Robert Davidge Cleminson was born at Wandsworth, London on 5 March 1879, the son of James and Emma Cleminson (nee Davidge). Educated at Worth School he later joined King's College, Wimbledon and was commissioned into the Royal Fusiliers in December 1896, transferring to the King's (Liverpool) Regiment in 1899. Resigning his commission on 14 July 1899 he sought and received a commission in the Imperial Yeomanry in February 1901, earning a promotion to Lieutenant in July of that same year.

Demobilised in 1902 he returned to civilian life, taking up occupation as a rancher, later appearing on the 1911 census as a rancher. Despite this he was declared bankrupt in 1911 and, perhaps seeking to escape his creditors, he emigrated to Winnipeg in 1913, giving his occupation as soldier.

The outbreak of the great war saw Cleminson return to the colours, being commissioned Lieutenant on 19 August 1914 with 12th Battalion, the King's (Liverpool) Regiment. Advanced Captain in December 1914 he entered the war in France on 24 July 1915 and served with that unit for bulk of the war. They saw heavy action, notably on the Somme when they were employed on the line between July-October 1916 with little rest. Cleminson was awarded his D.S.O. for actions at this time and it was soon to be complimented by a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917 refers).

Appointed the second in command of the Battalion on 13 April 1917 he was awarded the rank of Major at the same time. Demobilized in September 1919 he settled in Chew Magna, Somerset where he was awarded their Tribute Medal. Cleminson died at Castle House, Gidleigh, Devon and was buried at St. Andrew's Churchyard, Chew Magna; sold together with copied research.

239 **The 1917 D.S.O. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel K. A. Plimpton, East Yorkshire Regiment, who was twice 'mentioned' for his good service which included the bloody action at Barakli Jum'a, later commanding a Battalion of the Machine Gun Corps in Ireland during the War of Independence**

He latterly married the actress Kathleen O'Regan, took up acting himself and became Secretary of the Garrick Club

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Capt. K. A. Plimpton. E. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. K. A. Plimpton.), *nearly extremely fine* (4) £800-1,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 December 1916., 28 November 1917.

Kelburne Archibald Plimpton was born at Cottingham, Yorkshire on 12 November 1884, the son of Alexander and Margaret Plimpton. Educated at Repton he went on to study at Sandhurst and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the East Yorkshire Regiment on 2 March 1904.

Embarking for India in that rank on 28 December 1905 he had certainly been advanced Lieutenant by 11 April 1910 when he was reported as proceeded to Kasauli commanding a detachment of 36 men. Still in India with the 2nd Battalion on the outbreak of the Great War he was advanced Captain on 28 September 1914 and joined the returning to Britain in 1914.

Oddly Plimpton's *MIC* states that he entered the war in Salonica however the Battalion history does place him serving with 'B' Company in France until he was invalided for frostbite on 4 February 1915. It is unclear if this was the case however if so Plimpton would have seen some of the worst fighting of the war when the Battalion was hit by one of the first uses of gas in the war at Ypres.

Regardless he was certainly with the 2nd Battalion when they arrived at Salonica between October-December 1915, like many in that theatre they did not immediately see action. They did however suffer appallingly with malaria and dysentery due to the local climate with the number of men in hospital often outnumbering those on active duty.

When the Allies finally went on the offensive in Salonica the East Yorkshire Regiment were again present for the heaviest action, this time at Barakli Jum'a, a fortified village on the frontline. They captured it on 31 October 1916 and a little over a month later Plimpton received his first 'mention' (*London Gazette* 6 December 1916 refers).

Appointed the Battalion Machine Gun Corps officer Plimpton was again 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 28 November 1917 refers) and was advanced Brevet Major in that role on 3 June 1918. As the role of the Machine Gun Corps continued to charge he was appointed the Corps Machine Gun Officer for XII Corps a role which saw him promoted Lieutenant Colonel in July 1918.

The Bulgarian Armistice on 30 September 1918 saw him posted to command a Machine Gun Corps Battalion in 1919 which was to serve in Ireland during the War of Independence. Put on retired pay on 20 August 1921 he married actress Kathleen O'Regan who appeared on both stage and screen including the Alfred Hitchcock film Juno and the Paycock in June 1926. After which began to split his time between Britain and the United States

Because of this his list of clubs appears somewhat unusual serving as Secretary of the Miami Beach Golf Club and Managing Director of the Ox Ridge Hunt and Polo Club. As well as being the Secretary of the Downe Golf Club, Kent and the Garrick Club. An article in the *Liverpool Daily Post* on 31 May 1926 quotes on his short lived acting career, stating:

'Her husband Lieut.-Colonel Kelburne Plimpton, D.S.O. is so tall and good looking that he once was selected to play the hero in a screen version of one of the novels of Mrs. Glyn. And as Mrs. Glyn likes to choose the casts when her stories are filmed, Colonel Plimpton must have closely approached her idea of what one of her wonderful heroes looked like. He has other and greater claims to notice - he served for nearly twenty years in the East Yorkshire Regiment, was twice mentioned in despatches, formed and commanded a machine-gun corps to serve in Dublin during "the trouble," and is a notable polo player and golfer.'

Sold together with copied research including newspaper articles. Amy lists, *MIC* as well as handwritten research.

240 **The most unusual D.S.O. group eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Baker, the soldier, artist and author who served with the 21st (Empress of India's) Hussars, late German Imperial Army and Imperial Yeomanry who rose to command the 13th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment in the Great War; a noted military artist, Baker was the recipient of a Kaiser Wilhelm I 100th Anniversary Medal**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with top suspension bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (Capt: B. C. Baker. Imp: Yeo.), *re-impressed naming, clasps privately affixed*; 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt. B. G. Baker.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. B. G. Baker.); Defence Medal 1939-45; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with bronze laurel leaves upon riband; Czechoslovakia, Republic, War Cross 1914-18; Germany, Prussia, Kaiser Wilhelm I 100th Anniversary Medal, mounted court-style as worn besides this last, presumably removed at the outbreak of the Great War, *very fine* (Lot) £2,000-2,500

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901; 7 April 1917; 9 April 1917; 25 May 1917; 23 May 1918.

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 24 October 1919.

[Serbian Order of the White Eagle, 3rd Class] *London Gazette* 31 March 1925.

'For distinguished service rendered during the War of 1914-19'

Bernard Granville Baker was born in Poona, Bombay on 23 October 1870 to Montague Bernard Baker, Indian Civil Service and Harriet Fanny Bangh. He was educated at Winchester College and received his military training at the Military College at Dresden between 1883-86. He then enlisted into the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. In 1889 he transferred to the 21st Hussars and detached for duty with the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General's Department, Upper Burma for intelligence and survey work after which he was recommended for commission in 1894. He then rejoined the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment as a Lieutenant in November 1894, but promptly wrote to the German Emperor requesting commission in the 9th Prussian Hussars, which was approved. Therefore when the Boer War broke out, Baker was preparing to enter the German Army Staff College, so he thus resigned his commission in the German Army and was granted commission with the Imperial Yeomanry in February 1900. He was appointed Adjutant of the 14th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry and was promoted Captain by June that same year. However, he was invalided home in the October on account of a horse having fallen on top of him, resulting in several fractured ribs, collar bone and shoulder blade. By January 1901 he had recovered enough to return to South Africa and was appointed to command the 1st Company, East Kent Imperial Yeomanry. However he was yet again invalided home, this time for sickness and in January 1902, he reigned his Imperial Yeomanry commission altogether.

In 1902, his request to rejoin the Imperial German Army was refused. It wasn't until ten years later in 1912 that Baker once again undertook military service and joined the National Reserve and in that same year participated in the Balkan War supporting the Turkish. The outbreak of the Great War saw him commission Captain on 7 September 1914 and serve in the intelligence branch of the Indian Corps on the Western Front. He then served with the 1st Cavalry Division Staff in France where he was promoted Temporary Major on 28 August 1915 and later that year was appointed second in command of the 20th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. He was then appointed to command the 13th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on 28 July 1916 and granted the acting rank of Lieutenant Colonel on 25 August 1916. He was wounded in action at Gouzeacourt Wood on 20 April 1917 but once he recovered he was appointed British Commissioner for propaganda in enemy countries, particularly of the Italian and Salonika Fronts. On 8 July 1918 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his war service and in 1919 he was appointed to the Supreme Economic Council's Mission to Central Europe.

After serving his country to the highest degree he finally relinquished his commission on completion of service in July 1919, retaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, Baker travelled extensively and authored several travel books. He was appointed Justice of the Peace for East Suffolk in 1931 and during the Second World War he was a member of the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Local Defence Volunteers. He died at his home in Beccles, Suffolk in Mary 1957, aged 86 years old.

The lot comes with an extensive archive including:

i)
Two original Mentioned in Dispatches certificates, Royal Geographical Society admission certificate, a letter from Marlborough House, an original Kaiser Wilhelm I centenary medal certificate, original post office telegraphs.

ii)
A number of copied London Gazette entries concerning Baker, copied research of Baker's Great War records.

iii)
Copied research from *Hussars and Mounted Rifle Uniforms of the Imperial German Cavalry 1900-1914* by D. H. Hagger, an article on Boker by R. G. Harris, extracts from *The Green Howards in The Great War* by Col. H. C. Wylly, C.B., copied research from *Officers of the Royal Prussian Army and (Royal Wurttemburgh) Army Corps* (in German), research provided by the Royal Historical Society.

iv)
Copied photographs of Baker, obituaries, and copied Who's Who references.

v)
Copy of an extract from *Waveney* by B. G. Baker.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

241 **The superb Great War M.C., D.C.M. group of six awarded to Captain J. Afford, Reconnaissance Corps, late Bedfordshire Regiment and Yorkshire Regiment, who added a Field Commission to his laurels during the Great War only to tragically die in service during the Second World War**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8939 Sjt. J. Afford. 1/Bedf: R.); 1914 Star, with clasp (8939. J. Afford. 2/Bedf: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (8939 W.O.Cl.II. J. Afford. Bedf. R.); War Medal 1939-45, together with a corresponding riband bar, *light pitting, very fine overall* (6) £1,400-1,800

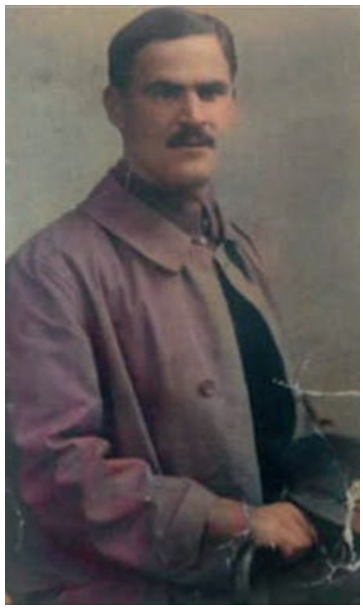
M.C. *London Gazette* 22 October 1917, the original citation quoted on 7 March 1918 states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in successfully carrying out the task allotted to his company of capturing a house under heavy fire'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1916, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry during operations. When his Company Commander was brought in wounded, he carried him back under heavy shell and machine gun fire. Believing that all his company officers had become casualties he took charge, and sent in a good report of the situation though suffering from shock after being wounded and buried.'

Note the recipient appears on the roll for the Bedfordshire Regiment as a Warrant Officer with a note stating that he was commissioned in February 1917.



Joseph Afford was born at Offord D'Arcy, Huntingdonshire on 18 April 1888, the son of Charles and Jane Afford of the Baker's House Offard D'Arcy. His father was the village baker and the young Afford's brothers joined him in the family trade. It may have been that there were simply too many bakers in the family but by 1911 Afford had enlisted with the Bedfordshire Regiment and was stationed in Bermuda.

They were stationed in South Africa when the Great War began in 1914 and the Regiment landed at Zeebrugge in October to help defend Antwerp. Afford himself entered the war in Flanders on 6 October 1914, but they soon found themselves covering the withdrawing Belgian Army instead. They reached Ypres on 14 October and their the line stabilised, soon the Battalion was to be thrown into heavy action at the First Battle of Ypres.

Afford continued to serve with the Regiment, reaching the rank of Sergeant in 1916, he was commissioned for services in the field on 3 February 1917 and posted to the 6th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment. His award of the M.C. cannot have come much later and likely occurred when they were in action at the Passchendaele.

Notably they saw heavy fighting during the German Spring Offensive in March 1918 and suffered such heavy losses that they were reduced to a Cadre in May of that year. It is not known whether Afford remained with the Battalion for service in North Russia from 1919-1920. However he was certainly in the Military, appearing in that capacity in the 1921 Census stationed with 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment in Ireland where they saw action in the Irish War of Independence.

Married in October 1925 at Romford to Constance Wilson he appears to have settled down to the life of a baker like his father. However on the outbreak of the Second World War he returned to service with the rank of Captain, joining the newly formed Reconnaissance Corps. Tragically it appears that the strain of service was too much for the now 53 years-old Afford and he died at Edinburgh on 16 February 1942. He is buried at Offord D'Arcy Cemetery, Huntingdonshire; sold together with copied research.

242 **A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant W. F. Watson, Rifle Brigade**

Military Cross, G.V.R., 'Lieut, W. F. Watson, Rifle Brigade August 1917' privately engraved to reverse; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. F. Watson); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R. (William Francis Watson, M.C.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £800-1,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 October 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was ordered to take his platoon to reinforce an attack, and led them across a river in broad daylight in the face of sniping and machine-gun fire. He mopped up several enemy dugouts, and then took charge of a portion of the line, and was largely responsibility for protexting the flank of the position against an enemy counter-attack. He showed the greatest courage and initiative' (*London Gazette* 18 March 1918 refers)

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1943.

William Francis Watson worked in the Prison Service as a Subordinate Officer, Division I and was recorded in the *Edinburgh Gazette* as such on 5 December 1913. He then enlisted in March 1916 into the 16th Battalion, Rifle Brigade before later transferring to the 11th Battalion. He was wounded by a gunshot wound to the right leg in July 1916 and was later transferred back to Brighton in September. Upon his recovery, he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant on 26 April 1917 and was awarded the Military Cross for his action at Langemarck on 7 August 1917 as part of the Third Battle of Ypres. The Rifle Brigade Chronicle recalls the event:

'After the relief on August 7th the Eleventh Battalion was holding the front line of the brigade sector in depth between the Steenbeek and the road running through Iron Cross; The Tenth Battalion was on the west bank of the canal. The Eleventh Battalion was heavily shelled during the relief, Lieutenant J. E. S. Green and 2nd-Lieutenant Watson being wounded, the latter remaining at duty. At the same time the Battalion had its first experience of mustard gas.'

After the war, Watson returned to the Prison Service and was gazetted for his Imperial Service Medal as Chief Officer, Class II at H.M. Prison, Norwich.

Lot comes with recipient's casualty form and extensive copied research.

x243 **The superb Great War Salonica M.C. group of six awarded to Major E. G. M. Phillips, 10th Battalion, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), who become Comptroller to H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (King Edward VIII)**

During the Fall of France the responsibility for evacuating the Duke and his during the fall of France; staying by his side throughout the war Phillips joined him in the Bahamas, being censured for a communication with Fascist Italy and finding himself involved with the murder of Sir Harry Oakes

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. E. G. M. Phillips. R. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. G. M. Phillips); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine* (6) £1,000-1,400

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

Edwin Gray Moneylaws Phillips was born at Kirklington, Nottinghamshire on 11 October 1884, the son of John Phillips of Earl's Hill House. Sent to Eton he excelled as a Classicist, matriculating to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he studied between 1903-1907 before moving on to train at the Inns of Court in London.

The Great War

With the outbreak of the Great War, Phillips' career was to be put on hold and he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) on 3 December 1914. Serving in France in 1915 Philips served with the 10th Battalion, Royal Highlanders and embarked for France in September but did not stay long, being transferred to the Salonika Front in November. Promoted Lieutenant on 7 June 1916, Phillips notably commanded a trench raid carried out by men of 'A' Company, 10th Battalion against the P5 feature on Pip Ridge near Lake Doiran on 9 October 1916. He is likely to have seen this feature a good deal more, not least when the Battalion was engaged at the disastrous Battle of Doiran. Phillips again served with 'A' Company and performed well - however he was lucky to survive the battle unharmed, with five officers killed and another six wounded.

Appointed Adjutant on 15 October 1917, Phillips was promoted Captain just ten days later, likely as a result of his leadership in the battle as well as due to the high losses amongst the officers. He was awarded his Military Cross not long later, being presented with it by Lieutenant-General Sir George Milne on 20 March 1918. Meanwhile, high losses on the Western Front led to the Battalion being transferred back to France in June 1918. Phillips was not to remain with them for long however, being transferred to the 8th Battalion on 27 October 1918.

Inter-War & Comptroller to the Duke of Windsor

Taking occasional work as Comptroller for the Duke of Sutherland, during this time Phillips was to meet the Duke of Windsor. Commissioned again at the outbreak of Second World War, he was posted to the Duke's staff as Comptroller; at this time the Duke was part of the British Military Mission in Paris. Despite this he was considered to be something of an outsider and extraneous to the war effort.

As the German advance gained momentum the Duke withdrew to the rather safer and more comfortable Cote D'Azur, leaving Phillips and 'Fruity' Metcalfe in Paris; here they minded the his residence in the Boulevard Suchet - not that they had a choice as he had taken all of the cars with him upon leaving - Metcalfe left soon after, disgusted by his master's abandonment. With the fall of the Weygand Line even Phillips left Paris, hitch-hiking south through war-torn France. Exhausted and starving he described the collapse of the French army to his hosts upon arrival. The British could spare no ships to evacuate the Duke and Duchess and so they remained in the south of France occasionally visiting the Italian front. This changed when the Italians declared war on 10 June: with Petain taking control of France and requesting an Armistice the Germans were only 200 miles from the Duke and his staff, including Phillips, with nothing to stop them.

It was time to leave, frantic arrangements were made between the British Consuls still in France and it was decided that the Duke's party would join Major Dodds - the Consul at Nice - in driving to the Spanish Border. Arriving at Perpigan only 10 miles from the border they prepared to bed down for the night, *King Edward VIII - The Official Biography* takes up the story:

'There they planned to spend the night, but they had hardly reserved rooms before the Mayor in great excitement arrived to report that the entire French Government would arrive at any moment, that the town would probably be bombed by the Germans, that the Duke and his entourage must move on. After protracted haggling visas were obtained for the entire party, and at 7pm they crossed into Spain. Wearily they journeyed on; it was midnight before they found temporary refuge in a hotel in Barcelona. The next stage of the Windsor's exile had begun.'

Safe in Spain here began the wrangling for his new position, one eventually being found - the Governorship of the Bahamas. This posting was far enough away that he would be in no danger, either from the war or of being involved in Government decisions. Meanwhile German intelligence agents were working to try and subvert the Windsors before they could return to British territory. Phillips was sent to London to gather the Duke's Colonial Office briefing and settle any questions of etiquette that would arise.

While he was there another contentious issue arose - that of Piper Alistair Fletcher, the Duke's previous Valet, now required for war service. As it was felt that the Duke would be handicapped by the loss of his Valet just before a new appointment he telegrammed Phillips to arrange a meeting with Winston Churchill himself to discuss it. Despite the pressures of the war and the burgeoning Battle of Britain, Churchill did in fact meet Phillips but he rejected the suggestion that Fletcher be allowed to stay on as Valet.

Meanwhile yet another issue had arisen, that of the route the Royal couple should take to the Bahamas. The Duke wished to go via New York, largely to allow the Duchess to see a doctor in the City. When the Government vetoed the idea partly because they felt a visit 'of an icy character and will have a most unfortunate effect at the present Juncture' - but also because 'it was feared that the Duke, ever popular in the United States, might contact isolationists and appeasers'. The Duke was furious - so much so he even wrote a letter resigning his post, thought it went unsent - and Churchill, seeing this anger, relented a little by releasing Fletcher back to his role as valet. Phillips, Fletcher and Sir Walter Monckton flew to Lisbon where the family was now based.

Exile in the Bahamas

Meanwhile in Lisbon, German attempts to suborn the Duke were stepped up but despite this he remained uncommitted. These culminated in a list of the passengers on the ship *Excalibur* being leaked to Phillips with the names of Jews aboard marked as though they formed a threat. Despite a last-minute request of the Duke that the vessel be held for a week, the British Government were determined to have him safely out of the way and she sailed as planned on 1 August 1940.

The Windsors did not enjoy the Bahamas, in the Duchess' own words '...we both hate it and the locals are petty-minded, the visitors common and uninteresting'. However they did make one friend - though they were later to have cause to regret doing so - that being the gold mine owner and investor Sir Harry Oakes. It was not long after he had moved into the Governor's residence that Phillips committed an unusual act which caused great consternation on the part of British Intelligence and the Duke himself. The intelligence services intercepted a letter sent from California by Mona Williams - a friend of the Duchess - to a close friend in Rome. While this was deemed innocent enough, attached to the letter was a postcard of Government House, Nassau signed 'Griglio' - Italian for grey - and addressed to Prince Rodolfo del Drago. This unusual communication aroused a whirlwind of activity, it was vital that they discover who this 'Griglio' was and how he was connected to the Italians - and more importantly the Duke.

Copies of the letter were studied all around the world, by the spymaster 'Intrepid' in New York and the Secretary of State and the Colonial Office in London. It was not until April 1942 that the Duke was approached for information on the matter, though it was made clear that no harm had been found it the letter itself. The Duke replied:

'I am writing to inform you that I have established the identity of GRIGIO as being Major E. Gray Phillips, a member of my personal staff in Nassau. Major Phillips has made a full confession of his blatant infringement of the regulations...the seriousness of which is aggravated by the fact...my name should become connected with the incident...For my part, I am entirely satisfied with his explanation of this incident and that his endeavour to communicate with an Italian was in no way prompted by any sinister motive...Having known Major Phillips for twenty years, the last three of which he has held an important position of trust as my Comptroller, I can vouch for his integrity. I hope, therefore, that under the circumstances British Security Co-ordination will...overlook the serious breach of security regulations which he has unfortunately committed.'

Phillips was cleared and the affair was soon overshadowed by a far greater crime which rocked Bahaman society. Sir Harry Oakes was murdered some time after midnight on 8 July 1943 and his body mutilated to disguise the wounds. It was Phillips' grim duty to inform the royal couple of the demise of their friend. Worse yet as Governor it was the Duke's responsibility to respond to the crisis; his bungled handling of the incident cast a pall over his time as Governor.

Retirement

The Windsors returned to their home at La Cröe, France in April 1946 and in December Phillips left their employment. He was to return to the Bar for some time before retiring to Melton Court, Old Brompton Road, London where he died on 26 January 1973; sold together with copied research comprising, a Magdalen College Honour Roll, passenger list and Army Lists as well as *M.I.C.*, *London Gazette* entries and medal rolls along with war diary extracts and a *Brewery History* blog post.

244 **The Great War M.C. and Croix de Guerre group of nine awarded to Major S. R. Reynolds, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. S. R. Reynolds. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major S. R. Reynolds.); 1939-1945 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with bronze Palme, mounted as worn, *minor contact wear, overall good very fine* (9) £700-900

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1918, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During recent operations he displayed great initiative. From an observation post he caused an enemy battery to abandon their guns in the open and leave horses to be knocked out by his battery shelling. Another day his observation under heavy shall fire enabled his battery to cover the withdrawal of some French infantry. He showed great initiative and courage.'

Croix De Guerre *London Gazette* 14 July 1917, the original citation states:

'On February 28, 1917, at SAILLY-BAILLISEL, he displayed remarkable bravery by maintaining communications by telephone and T.S.F. under a violent storm; he dedicated himself by personally carrying a telephone wire on the front line. He thus contributed to ensuring the transmission of information of the greatest value.'

Note neither M.I.D. has been confirmed.

Sydney Reuben Reynolds also spelled Sidney Ruben Reynolds was born at Natal, South Africa on 3 February 1892, the son of Sidney William Reynolds. Growing up at Greystone Manor, Newcastle, South Africa he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Artillery on 5 December 1914.

Entering the war in France on 19 July 1915 he served with 'A' Battery, 92nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. Serving with General Rawlinson's Fourth Army he saw heavy action, earning two awards for his brave conduct at the time. Notably his *MIC* gives two addresses, one in Barnstaple and another in Pietermaritzburg.

After the war Reynolds returned to South Africa where he qualified as a dentist, remaining there until 1928 when he emigrated to Britain. Moving around Britain over the next few years he was living in Wigan in 1939 with his wife and children. Returning to the colours Reynolds was commissioned Lieutenant on 16 September 1940 and served until he finally relinquished his commission due to ill health, returning to the rank of Major on 7 March 1942; sold together with copied census details, *M.I.C.* and *London Gazette* extracts as well as original documents comprising:

i)
Commissioning Document.

ii)
Document of issue for the Croix de Guerre, *severely torn*.

iii)
Original Army Order confirming the award of the M.C.

x245 **The exceptional Great War M.C., Polar Medal group of five awarded to Captain A. L. 'Dad' McLean, Australian Army Medical Corps, late Royal Army Medical Corps, a notable participant in the 'Golden Age of Polar Exploration'**

The popular Chief Medical Officer and Bacteriologist in Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition in 1911-14, he volunteered to stay behind for a second winter when his boss's Far Eastern Party failed to return to base, a period in which he undertook selfless forays to affect their rescue

And when, at length, Mawson came upon some vital supplies left by McLean, he staggered on alone - for his two companions had perished - and finally reached base camp in a terrible state, frostbitten and emaciated, almost beyond recognition; thanks, however, to McLean's dedication and medical skills, the famous explorer was brought back from the brink

Luckily for posterity's sake - and over and above his major contribution to Mawson's *The Home of the Blizzard* - McLean's polar diary has since appeared in print, whilst in Antarctica itself, his name lives on in perpetuity in the 'McLean Nunataks'

On his premature death in May 1922 - partly caused by the effects of gas poisoning from the Great War - one obituarist was moved to observe that, 'Australia could well feel proud of her son'

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, 'Capt. A. L. McLean, A.A.M.C. Villers Bretonneux, 8th Aug 1918'; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. L. McLean, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. A. L. McLean); Polar Medal 1904, G.V.R., one clasp Antarctic 1912-14 (Dr. A. L. McLean, 'Aurora'), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (5) £10,000-15,000

PROVENANCE:
Spink *Medal Circular* Number 12, June 1999 (Item 16).

M.C. *London Gazette* 31 January 1919 and *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* 3 June 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the attack on 8 August 1918, east of Villers Bretonneux, near Amiens, he followed the attacking troops with his section, tending and dressing wounded under fire on the way. Almost immediately after the objective had been taken, he established his R.A.P. [Regimental Aid Post] in the village of Warfusee, where he worked continuously under great difficulties. Later, during the advance on the following day, he established his R.A.P. almost on the jumping-offline, where he tended and cared for wounded under heavy artillery fire. His energy and zeal saved many lives.'

Archibald Lang McLean was born at Balmain, Sydney, on 27 March 1885 and was educated at the Leichardt Public School, Fort Street High School and the University of Sydney, where he graduated in Arts (BA in 1906) and Medicine (MB in 1910 and ChM in 1911), and was a noted football player.

He briefly practiced as a Resident Medical Officer at the Lewisham Hospital and then at the Coast Hospital, prior to applying for the post of Chief Medical Officer and Bacteriologist to Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition in 1911. Duly selected, part of his role on the expedition was to study the effects of the Antarctic environment on other members of the expedition, by taking regular blood samples and skin swabs.

Polar explorer - Mawson's saviour

On being dropped off by the *Aurora* in early January 1912, McLean and his team set up camp in Adelie Land. The most urgent task on landing was to build the huts for their quarters, a period in which he attended to minor injuries, such as cut fingers and hands.

But undertaking research in Antarctica proved challenging, McLean offering a glimpse of such tribulations in his diary:

'A small corner of the hut was reserved for bacteriology. Here, a few shelves and a table accommodated stains and other reagents, slides, a spirit lamp, a centrifuge, a microscope, a steriliser and other miscellaneous apparatus. For more than four months I was unable to make up Gram's iodine, owing to the potassium iodide and the iodine having been misplaced ... Boxes containing my stock of materials were buried in snow outside the Hut and were only accessible on the rare fine days, when they had to be dug out, opened and re-packed.'

An article by Lise Mellor, which appears on the University of Sydney School of Medicine's online museum, continues:

'Regardless, McLean's work went well for this first year, and he amassed a substantial collection of bacteriological specimens of Antarctic ice, soil, mud, sea, mammals, birds and fishes. He also analysed regular swabs of the expedition team.

In December 1912, McLean and the expedition team were due to be collected and sail back to Australia but Mawson, Ninnis and Mertz had set out on a sledge expedition to the eastern coast and were well overdue for their return. The *Aurora* and crew waited as long as possible but after their anchor chain broke, they were forced to sail or risk being trapped in the ice for winter. McLean and five others requested to wait behind and search for Mawson even though it meant remaining in Antarctica for another year. Supplies were unloaded from the ship so that the volunteers had sustenance and materials for yet another winter.

Immediately, McLean, Hodgson and Hurley began searching for Mawson, leaving food parcels and notes outlining the location with compass directions for his return to base. On January 29, 1913, a near-dead Mawson found their food and notes and filled once again with the will for his own survival, began navigating himself back to base.

Tragically, Mertz and Ninnis had perished on the expedition. Mawson himself arrived back on February 8th in a desperate state with multiple internal and external injuries, including his skin and hair having come off much of his body from starvation and frostbite, but McLean was slowly able to nurse him back to more reasonable health and repair.

These sorry events meant that Mawson, McLean and the others remained at Main Base for another year until the *Aurora* was able to return through the ice. In this second year, McLean also took part in a sledging expedition and a group of three nunataks discovered within the western part of Mertz Glacier were named the McLean Nunataks in his honour.

In Antarctica, McLean established and edited a monthly newspaper, the *Adelie Blizzard*, to occupy idle hours and to encourage a healthy stimulation of literary enjoyment. Mawson saw the writing of creative pieces and newsworthy articles for the *Adelie Blizzard* as part of his men's duty and McLean took to it with fervour.

In December 1913, the *Aurora* returned to collect the expedition team and set sail yet again, this time with all onboard. They arrived back in Australia in March 1914. On his return, McLean accompanied Mawson to England to continue their scientific research and to "revise and amplify" his journals towards *Home of the Blizzard*, the published account of their Antarctic travails.'

McLean also looked after Sydney Jefferys, the replacement radio officer, who was suffering from paranoia. In consequence, he was admitted to an asylum on his return from the Antarctic.

The Great War

With the advent of the Great War, and still in England, Mclean was commissioned in the Royal Army Medical Corps and proceeded to France on attachment to the 8th Battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Subsequently invalided to England with an infected hand, he worked in the Royal Hospital, Woolwich before being discharged and returning to Australia in early 1917.

Here, he continued his scientific research before enlisting with the Australian Imperial Force in September 1917. And prior to departing on active service, he submitted his Medical Doctorate to the University of Sydney - *Bacteriological and Other Researches in Antarctica* - for which he received the University Medal.

Proceeding to France, via New Guinea and Egypt, McLean served in the 17th Battalion A.I.F. and in the 5th Field Ambulance and was twice gassed. Awarded the M.C., he was also mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of 16 March 1919 (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* 30 October 1919, refers).

Back in Australia, he returned to medical practice at the Red Cross War Chest Farm Colony in Beelbangara, New South Wales, but he died in Sydney on 13 May 1922, himself a victim of respiratory problems exacerbated by his being gassed.

He was laid to rest in the Gore Hill Cemetery, where, in his address, the Reverend Maynard Riley, an old comrade of McLean's, said, 'Australia could well feel proud of her son. When his research work was taken and considered, many in the future would thank God that he lived.'

Just 37 years old, he left a widow, Eva, whom he had married in England in April 1915; she was the stenographer who had typed the manuscript of *The Home of the Blizzard*.

Sold with an original post-Great War portrait photograph, together with a copy of *The Antarctic Diary of Archibald Lang McLean*, edited and with an introduction by Beau Riffenburgh (The Erskine Press, 2020).

246 **The Third Afghan War 1919 M.C. pair awarded to Lieutenant W. C. Tungate, 9th Battalion, Gurkha Rifles**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lt. W.C. Tungate, M.C., 1/9/Gurkhas), *very fine* (2) £1,000-1,400

M.C. *London Gazette* 29 November 1919.

'On 17 May 1919, on the attack of the Ridge, he led a party with the greatest gallantry to within 20 yards of the summit, and maintained himself unsupported in the face of greatly superior forces for many hours. When eventually reinforced, he and his men were the first on the summit.'

Wilfred Charles Tungate served on the Western Front from July 1915-February with the 1/9th Battalion, Gurkha Rifles and thence in Macedonia until February 1917 (1914-15 Star Trio).

After the Great War, Tungate served at Dakka at which he was awarded his Military Cross. The National Army records that:

'Dakka was initially occupied by the British on 13 May 1919, but Brigadier-General Guy Baldwin's choice of camp location, near Loe Dakka, was poorly suited for defence and he failed to secure the surrounding heights. Two days later, Major-General Charles Fowler arrived at Dakka and assumed command. He ordered the camp to be moved two miles further west and made an effort to picquet the hills to the south and west of the camp. But before all of these improvements could be made, the camp came under artillery barrage and then an infantry assault.

This Afghan attack was defeated and the British launched a counter-attack the following day, however, they were unable to consolidate their position and it was not until 17 May that the heights around Dakka were finally secured and the Afghans forced to withdraw.'

The 1/9th Gurkha Rifles, 1/35th Sikhs and Somerset Light Infantry with support from the King's Dragoon Guards won the battle. On that occasion, a force of roughly 2,000 Afghans, including two cavalry units, advanced to attack the British camp. From the surrounding heights they opened fire with rifles and artillery, and at 9 p.m. launched a dangerous night assault that at one stage threatened to overwhelm the defenders. After regrouping, the British forces charged the following morning and seized the high ground, inflicting heavy casualties, around 300 dead, and driving the Afghan raiders into retreat. It was the efforts of the Gurkhas, and the gallant acts of individuals such as Tungate, which ultimately turned the tide of the battle.

x247 **The superb 'Siege of Malta' M.C. group of seven awarded to Major M. D. Van Lessen, Hampshire Regiment, who had previously been 'mentioned' during the Palestine Emergency in 1939; he was later a well-known antiquarian and Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society**

Military Cross, G.VI.R., on its original investiture pin, the reverse dated '1943', with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine, with M.I.D. oak leaf (2-Lieut. M. D. Van-Lessen. Hamps. R.); 1939-1945 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *minor contact marks, overall good very fine* (7) £1,800-2,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1943, the original recommendation states:

'CAPT. VAN-LESSEN has served in or commanded a Coy on the Safi Strip from April 1941 to March 1942 and again from May 1942 to July 1942. Throughout this long period, which included the time when the enemy was making his maximum attacks two or three times a day CAPT.VAN-LESSEN showed a high sense of duty, a fine example and much enterprise in directing the fire of his A.A. LMGs., in organising and leading rescue and salvage parties on several occasions when our own aircraft, loaded with bombs, had caught fire.
A particular instance occurred in Dec. 1941 when several Wellington aircraft were set on fire by enemy action. In spite of the fact that these machines were carrying bombs, and while other bombs from a nearby dump were exploding, CAPT. VAN-LESSEN personally led the party, which at great personal risk, attempted to save the aircraft. CAPT. VAN-LESSEN persevered in his efforts long after he was justified in abandoning them. On this and on other occasions he lot a fine example and showed complete disregard of his own safety.
With his "HQ" an almost miraculous example of near misses, his Pl. areas reduced to shambles, CAPT. VAN LESSEN has during this long period never failed to carry out his duties, often at great personal risk, and always with coolness and ability. His personal example has inspired all under his command to considerable and sustained efforts in exceptionally, trying circumstances.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 December 1939:

'...in recognition of distinguished services rendered in connection with the operations in Palestine during the period 1st April to 30th July 1939.'

Michael Derek Van Lessen was born at Hendon, Buckinghamshire on 22 November 1916, the son of Derrick and Gladys Van Lessen. Educated at Sherborne School (The Green 1930-34) and Sandhurst he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and joined 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment in Palestine. There he was 'mentioned' for his service, this going with a promotion to Lieutenant on 27 August 1939.

The outbreak of the Second World War saw the Battalion posted to Egypt on 11 December 1939, arriving at El Daba, Egypt. From there they were to join the first British offensive in North Africa, going into action at Sidi Barrani where the British despite being heavily outnumbered handed the Italians a stunning defeat.

The Battalion remained in Egypt as part of the garrison rather than advancing into Libya and as it became clear that Malta would prove a lynchpin of the British position in the Mediterranean they were posted there. Joining the Malta Infantry Brigade on 21 February 1941 it was there that Van Lessen earned his decoration for expectational bravery over the course of the Siege.

As the Siege continued air attacks grew in strength from November 1941 reaching a fever pitch which saw the Island become 'one of the most bombed places on earth'. Van Lessen was at the forefront of the response, searching bombed buildings for survivors, unloading ships- often under fire- before the enemy could destroy them and even undertaking an anti-aircraft using the Battalion's L.M.G.s.

The arrival of further air assists, particularly spitfires in May 1942 saw the air attacks broken and the Battalion was posted back to Egypt to begin training for Operation Husky. They landed in Sicily successfully but as the campaign was coming to an end Van Lessen was taken prisoner, at some stage in August 1943. He was taken to Oflag XII-B in Hesse and held there for the rest of the war, being advanced Captain on 27 August 1944, despite being a prisoner.

Remaining in the Military after the war he found himself largely posted to Southern Arabia, receiving a further promotion to Major during this time on 27 August 1949. Accepting a commission to the 2nd Battalion, Aden Protectorate Levies he studied at SOAS in January 1957 where he was taught Arabic by Professor Mahmoud Ghul. It was his friendship with Ghul that Van Lessen credited as the basis for his interest in Numismatics.

Heading out to Aden in March 1957 he was to serve there until June 1963, developing his love for Arabian Antiquites as well as the coinage of the former Greek City States. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society Van Lessen donated a number items from his collection to the British Museum; sold together with copied research.

x248 *'Captain Harry Hawkes, commanding "D" Company, was wounded while trying to reorganize the scattered parties that were fighting it out bravely with dwindling stocks of ammunition, their grenades practically used up.'*

(The brave actions of Captains Hawkes at the Battle of Monte Cassino, *History of the Royal Sussex Regiment*, refers)

The 'Attack on El Heida' M.C. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hawkes, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was also conspicuous in his leadership during the Battle of Monte Cassino, being wounded in the attack on Pt. 593, joining the Parachute Regiment post-war

Military Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse dated '1943'; 1939-1945 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Cyprus (Major. G. W. Hawkes. M.C. R. Sussex.), mounted as worn, sold together with a corresponding riband bar, *minor contact marks, good very fine overall* (7) £1,800-2,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 July 1943, the original recommendation states:

'As liaison officer from Hq 7 Ind Inf Bde he was attached to 1 R. Sussex during the hight 5/6 Apr 43 for the attack on DJ. El Heida 0954 and on the Anti Tank Ditch defences as far Eastwards as 100548.
From 0040 hrs, 6 Apr the Bn continued to advance under heavy mortar and M.G. fire throughout the night and Captain Hawkes coolness was an example to all ranks. Just before first light, seeing that fire was still coming from the right of the Bn. objective he collected together a party of men, ordered them to fix bayonets and led them forward to clear the remainder of the objective. This they did after some resistance and they captured several prisoners and a troop of 75mm guns. Captain Hawkes then assisted in getting these guns into action against the enemy on the right flank who were holding up the 50 Div. attack. His party was then shelled and also heavily fired on by M.G.s. The latter he silenced with rifle fire.
Captain Hawkes' bravery, initiative and leadership very materially contributed to the successful capture of the right of the battalion objective, which in turn prevented fire from the area being directed on the 50 Div attack.'

Geoffrey William 'Harry' Hawkes was born on 29 March 1920 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Sussex Regiment on 20 April 1940. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he joined them in East Africa where they joined in the campaign in Eritrea and, upon its successful conclusion, joined the British forces in the Desert.

There Hawkes was advanced Lieutenant on 20 October 1941 and Captain the next month on 22 November 1941. Present for the Battle of El-Alamein he was to be decorated for his actions in the following advance through the last German positions and into Tunisia.

After the advance into Italy began Hawkes found himself thrown into the Battalion's bloody contribution to the Battle of Monte Cassino, most notably the attack on Point 593, the *History of the Royal Sussex Regiment* again refers:

'Well protected by good sangers, and supplied as before with unlimited grenades, the enemy rained them down upon The Royal Sussex, who were in the open. Their Spandaus, two per section and well sited, did considerable execution.'

The same publication again singles Hawkes out for praise in the aftermath of the fighting:

'Among officers should be mentioned Major Dalton, a veteran of the long Africa campaigns, from Eritrea to Tunis, who won the D.S.O. for bravery when commanding his company at Cassino. Wounded, he remained in action with them, and proved the mainstay of the Battalion. Besides Major Gratton and Captain Hawkes, already referred to for their gallant leadership, both wounded in the attack on Pt. 593...'

(*IBID*)

His wound cannot have been too severe as he was advanced Major on 21 March 1944 and ended the war in that rank. Appointed a Staff Officer in the wake of the conflict Hawkes saw action with his Regiment in Palestine and then joined the British Military Mission to Greece as their Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General on 1 May 1948, remaining there until the following year.

His next major appointment was to the Training Team Iraq on 7 September 1951 again serving there for a year before returning to regular Staff Duties. Joining the Parachute Regiment on 31 May 1958 and was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel with them on 3 October 1961. It was perhaps this which resulted in his appointment to the Central Recce Establishment of the Royal Air Force on 16 April 1964 where he remained until his retirement on 25 March 1970. Hawkes died on 25 September 1991; sold together with copied research as well as four photographs of the recipient in uniform, a memorial service order of service, assorted, pips, cap badges, shoulder titles and a hip flask engraved 'Presented to Lt. Col. G. W. Hawkes. M.C. by Warrant Officers & Sergeants 12/13th Bn. The Parachute Regiment (T.A.) 1964.

249 **The outstanding Deh-Khoja 16 August 1880 D.C.M. pair awarded to Private E. Hallett, 2nd Battalion, 7th Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers), who took his reward for the bloody action which also earned his comrade Private T. E. Ashford the Victoria Cross**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (49B/627 Pte. E. Hallett. 2/7th Foot.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (627, Pte. E. Hallett, 2/7th Foot), *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2) £4,500-5,000

7 D.C.M.'s awarded to the Regiment for the Second Afghan War 1878-80.

Provenance:
Glendining's, June 1993.

D.C.M. awarded as per Recommendation submitted to the Queen 5 March 1881, together with three Regimental comrades and a Gunner:

'That a Silver medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field be granted, without annuity or gratuity to each of the following soldiers in recognition of their gallant conduct on the occasion of the sortie from Kandahar [Deh Khoja] on 16th of August last.'

Eli Hallett attested for the 7th Foot at Liverpool, in February 1871. He served with the 2/7th Foot during the Second Afghan War 1878-80. The Battalion arrived at Kandahar, 26 April 1880. On the 28th July, on the news of the disaster sustained at Maiwand reaching Kandahar, 70 rifles of the 2/7th under Lieutenant Rodick formed part of the force under Brigadier-General Brooke which set out to relieve the survivors of Brigadier-General Burrows ill-fated brigade.

On 11th August, they and 4,500 other British and Native troops were besieged by 10,000 enemy tribesmen. On 16th August, five companies of the 2/7th (367 men), along with Companies from the 19th and 28th Native Infantry, formed part of a force of 900 infantry and 300 cavalry, sent on a sortie to attack the nearby fortified village of Deh Khoja. The plan which had originally been intended to involve a much larger force was foolishly stripped down in size by Brigadier-General Brooke and he would lead the attack. After suffering heavy casualties, the force finally reached the village, which was made up of a warren of streets and houses, perfect for defence. In the fierce hand-to-hand fighting that followed and with enemy reinforcements streaming into the fight, retreat became the only option. Brooke himself was was killed, as were many of his senior officers and as recalled:

'...The combat during the retreat was perhaps even more desperate than during our assault. These desperate Ghazis and bold mountaineers, ignorant of discipline or any regular art of war, and armed only with rude matchlocks, short swords, and axes of native manufacture, had by a sort of natural instinct discovered at once our weak points, and, by feints upon our centre, and furious assaults upon our flanks during the whole of our retreat across the plain, not only inflicted a tremendous loss upon us, but at one period seriously endangered our position.'

Both sides suffered heavy casualties, with the British losing 226 Officers and men, to add to the heavy butcher's bill after the recent matching disaster at Maiwand.

Recent research has proven beyond doubt that all seven of the D.C.M.'s to the Regiment for the campaign - previously and erroneously ascribed as 'retreat to Kandahar' - are in fact for the sortie at Deh Khoja. Private Ashford also took his superb Victoria Cross on that bloody day. Halletts' name was in the first three put forward for reward in March 1881, whilst three were latterly proposed in August 1881. Given Hallett is not in receipt of the 'Kandahar' clasp, it must be assumed he was sick or wounded on that day.

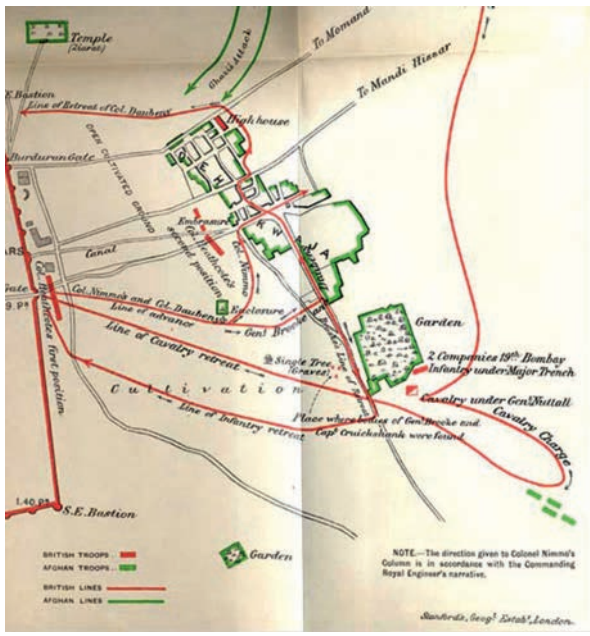
x250 **The Egypt 1885 D.C.M. group of five awarded to Captain and Riding Master B. Turner, 10th Hussars, for his bravery as part of the rearguard as the Nile expedition withdrew from Sudan**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (1389 R. Sgt. Maj: B. Turner. 10th. Hussars 16th. Feb. 1885.) 'R' in rank corrected; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1389. Lce. Corpl. B. Turner. 10th. Rl. Hussars.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1389, R.S. Maj: B. Turner, 10th. Husrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt: Ridg: Mr: B. Turner, 6/Drgn: Gds:) date clasps both tailor's copies; Khedive's Star 1884-6, the group mounted cavalry style as worn, light contact marks to second and third, *otherwise good very fine* (5) £3,000-5,000

Note *British Battles and Medals* states 'approximately 2 officers and 43 other ranks' of the 10th Hussars were entitled to The Nile 1884-85 clasp for their service with the Light Camel Regiment.

D.C.M. awarded for action at Abu Klea, 16 February 1885. Recommendation submitted to the Queen, 25 August 1885, details appearing in *The Times* 26 November 1885:

'Troop Sergeant Major B. Turner, 10th Hussars - At all times showed the most remarkable coolness and zeal in his responsible position (Regimental Sergeant Major), and during the night of the 16th of February at Abu Klea was continually under fire.'



Benjamin Turner served with the 10th Hussars during the Second Afghan War 1878-80, and was present during the Koorum and Kost Expeditions, the reconnaissance of Peiwar Kotal, and took part in the actions of Matun and Futtehabad. Having advanced to Troop Sergeant Major, Turner was attached as Regimental Sergeant Major for service with the Light Camel Regiment for the Nile Expedition of 1884-85.

Turner was present for an attack upon a convoy on 14 February and two days later at Abu Klea he won his D.C.M. Not for actions during the Battle of Abu Klea however which took place 17 January 1885. After the battle of Abu Klea the main body of troops marched on to Metammeh and the Nile River. Intermittent fighting continued all along the 25 mile march, with the Column's progress being halted upon news of General Gordon's death. A withdrawal from the Sudan was ordered, and the troops were forced into staging a fighting rearguard action. A six day halt was called at Abu Klea, and it was there, during the numerous attacks made by the Arabs that Turner distinguished himself on the night of 16 February.

On 25 November 1885 Turner attended Windsor Castle where he was presented with the D.C.M. by Queen Victoria. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon Guards, 29 July 1891. Turner served as Honorary Captain and Riding Master with the Regiment during the Second Boer War (entitled to Q.S.A. with 5 clasps as listed including the date clasps). He retired in 1903, and died in Margate on 2 February 1944.

Sold together with copied research, and copy of group photographic image of Officers of the 6th Dragoon Guards including recipient taken just before travelling to South Africa.

251 **A Boer War D.C.M. group of five awarded to Battery Sergeant-Major, later Captain J. P. Adams, Royal Artillery, who was decorated for his gallantry with the 38th Battery at Bakenkop in July 1900 and severely wounded at Quaggafontein in September 1901**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (90344 Serjt. J. P. Adams, 38th Bty. R.F.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (90344 B.S. Major J. P. Adams, 38th Bty. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (90344 B.S. Major J. P. Adams, R.F.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2 Lieut. J. P. Adams); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (90344 B.S. Mjr. J. P. Adams, R.F.A.), *contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) £1,400-1,800

Ex-John Chidzey Collection.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901:

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

John Percy Adams was born in April 1873 and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in May 1891. A Sergeant by the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, he served in 38th Battery, R.F.A. in the operations in the Orange River Colony, including the action at Wittebergen, and in Cape Colony and the Transvaal. The most notable of these operations was his part in the action at Bakenkop on 3 July 1900 - when matters in the centre became grave, Captain G. A. Fitzgerald, who commanded 38th Battery's second section of guns, sent for his limbers, but only one managed to get through to him, 'largely owing to the exertions of a Sergeant named Adams' (*History of the War in South Africa* refers).

He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901), and awarded the D.C.M. (AO 15/02 refers), which latter distinction he received from the G.O.C. South Africa. Severely wounded at Quaggafontein on 20 September 1901, Adams was advanced to Battery Sergeant-Major before the War's end, and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in in October 1909 (*AO 270* refers).

A Regimental Sergeant-Major in 42nd Brigade on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1915 and served on the Home Establishment as an Adjutant of 2/4th Home Counties (Howitzer) Brigade, R.F.A. (T.F.) and Home Counties Ammunition Column, R.F.A., prior to being advanced to Temporary Captain. Relinquishing his commission in March 1919, Adams retired to Kent, where he died at Farnborough in April 1958, aged 85 years.

252 **The Somme 1916 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Rifleman F. G. T. Gristwood, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who heroically drew enemy fire thus saving his entire line from retreat during the Battle of the Somme**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (R-425 Pte F. G. T. Gristwood. 9/K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (R-425 Pte F. G. T. Gristwood. K.R.Rif:C.), *last letter of regiment misstruck*; British War and Victory Medals (R-425 Pte. F. G. T. Gristwood. K.R.Rif.C.), *very fine* (4) £800-1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion when employed as Company Orderly. During a hostile attack a general retirement took place, Private Gristwood at once got hold of the men, and by his fine example and by bold persuasion and influence, he prevented the retirement becoming general.'

Frank George Thomas Gristwood was born at London on 3 October 1896 and enlisted on the 21 May 1915 with the 9th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps before disembarking on the Western Front. Four days later on the 25 May, an enquiry was submitted to the British Red Cross & Order of St. John Enquiry List, where they reported him likely to have been wounded. The Battalion had landed at Boulogne-Sur-Mer as part of the 42nd Brigade and unusually saw action in the same battles as the 7th and 8th Battalions. His first action was likely at Hooge, where the Battalion were the first to be attacked by flamethrowers. For the remainder of the year, the battalion fought at that infamous battle, the Somme. It was here that Gristwood was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry. In a handwritten testimony included in the lot, Gristwood's heroism was reported:

'During the Battle of the Somme fifteenth September, 1916. Rifleman Gristwood was doing duty as a Platoon Orderly. He carried messages under heavy Shell-Fire during the attack & after his Battalion consolidated its position the Enemy started a Counter-Attack; the Regiment on the right, owing to wrong orders began to withdraw and Rifleman Gristwood regardless of the danger to himself ran across the open exposing himself to the full view of the Enemy & stopping the retreat by threatening to shoot, thereby saving the whole line from a General Retreat.'

In 1917, the battalion fought on the Hindenburg Line, at the First and Third Battle of the Scarpe at Arras, The Battle of Langemark and the First and Second Battle of Passchendaele. By 1918, they had transferred to the 43rd Brigade and returned to the Somme. It was here that towards the end of the war on the 22 March 1918, Gristwood was captured at Saint-Quentin and sent to the camp at Langensalza as a prisoner of war. Contemporary reports of the camp note the rampant ill health of the prisoners, inedible food and bullying from the commander of the camp. After the Armistice and once he had returned home, Gristwood transferred to the Army Reserves on the 1 April 1919.

Lot comes with a handwritten testimony mounted on cardboard.

253 **The 1918 D.C.M. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 D. Carroll, The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, who was taken a Prisoner of War during the conflict**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7575 Sjt. D. Carroll. 7/Rif: Bde:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (7575 Pte D. Carroll. Rifle Brigade.); 1914 Star, with clasp (7575 L. Cpl D. Carroll. 3/Rif: Brig.); British War Medal 1914-20 (7575 W.O.CI.II. D. Carrol. Rif. Brig.), note surname spelling; Victory Medal 1914-19 (7575 W.O.CL.2. D. Carroll: Rif. Brig.), court mounted for display, *some scratches but otherwise very fine* (5) £800-1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 28 March 1918.

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy opened a heavy bombardment during a relief he repeatedly went out into the pen under intense fire to assist the relieving troops in finding their positions. He showed the greatest coolness, courage, and initiative, and was the means of preventing many casualties.'

Daniel Carroll was born in Tynemouth, Northumberland in 1882 to Daniel and Catherine Carroll. He enlisted at 18 years old in February 1900 and served with the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade during the Boer War before then transferring to the Army Reserve in April 1903. He then re-engaged in January 1912 and subsequently served in the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, disembarking on the Western Front on 10 September 1914. Five months later, Carroll was wounded with a gunshot wound to the left leg and was sent to the hospital ship *Asturias*. He later transferred to the 7th Battalion in September 1915, this latter one being the one with which he was awarded his D.C.M. for his actions at Passchendaele Ridge.

At the very end of the war Carroll was reported missing and it was not until 16 September 1918 that he was reported prisoner of war. He was held at Giessen Camp until he finally arrived back in England on 17 December 1918.

Lot comes with extensive copied research.

254 **A scarce Northern Nigeria 1903-04 West African Frontier Force D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant B. Duchi, Northern Nigerian Regiment, who was decorated, wounded and further deserving of special consideration for his part in the Okpoto operations**

West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (1331 L.Cpl Babi Duchi. 2nd N.N. Regt W.A.F.F.), *light toning, otherwise good very fine* £800-1,200

Just 55 Edward VII W.A.F.F. D.C.M.'s issued, of which 5 were awarded for these operations.

W.A.F.F. D.C.M. *London Gazette* 25 August 1905:

'For gallant conduct during the operations in N. Nigeria 1903-04.'

W.A.F.F. D.C.M. *Northern Nigeria Gazette*31 October 1905.

Baba Duchi appears in the *London Gazette* of 25 August 1905 (p.5836) as deserving of special consideration for the Okpoto operations, and in the same gazette (p.5837) he appears as being severely wounded as part of the casualty list for the same expedition.

The spent his whole service career with the 2nd Battalion, Northern Nigeria Regiment and is further entitled to an Africa General Service Medal 1902-56 & 4 clasps, 'N. Nigeria' (Private), 'N. Nigeria 1902' (Corporal), 'N. Nigeria 1903-04' (Lance-Corporal) and 'N. Nigeria 1906' (Sergeant), after which he was discharged. His name is always written as Baba Dushi in all medal roll entries for the Africa General Service.

Okpoto, December 1903-March 1904

The operations were necessitated by the urgency for punishing natives of Okpoto District in the Bassa Province of Northern Nigeria for the murder of a party with Captain O'Riordan (Resident) and Mr Amyyatt-Burney (Police) on 16-17 December 1903.

Captain (local Major) G. C. Merrick, Royal Artillery, was in command with a force of 11 Europeans, 262 rank and file (I) - 2.95in. gun and two maxims. He had 307 carriers.

The country consisted of heavy forest and thick bush. On 24-25 December a body of 100 infantry and the 2.95in. gun were concentrated across the Niger at Dekina some 18 miles distant. By the 5 January 1904 the whole force had reached Ogwatcha, where Merrick organised a column (less two sections to guard ammunition and 300 carriers) with seven days' supplies.

This column left Ogwatcha on 5th and met opposition on 6th two hours' march away. Carefully covered by scouts unoccupied stockades were located and the enemy then started sniping from the bush.

Between 7th and 12th Merrick scoured an area of 20 by 15 miles. Altogether 10 villages were rushed and destroyed, two of O'Riordan's escort were rescued and anumber of carbines recaptured. Our casualties so far were 11 killed and wounded. Merrick then returned to his base at Ogwatcha. Between 18th and 21 January he surprised and destroyed several towns in a sweep south, east and west from Giatu. He then marched north-west to Dekina without opposition; thence he moved south to Idah on the Niger, where he arrived 27th January.

Until 13th February he traversed the whole centre of the disaffected area locating some hostile parties after sharp fighting during which he had one killed and four wounded. On 15th some of Burney's clothing was found in a village which was then destroyed; operations were continued until the 12th March without much success, when Merrick left a garrison in the middle of the disaffected area and returned to Lokoja.

255 **A Great War East Africa operations I.O.M. group of three awarded to Subadar G. Mohammad, 127th Baluchis**

Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 2nd Type, 2nd Class, Reward of Valour, silver and enamel, reverse with central screw nut and engraved on two lines '2nd Class Order of Merit', with silver buckle upon riband, *some chips to central enamel*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (4071 Pte. Ghulam Muhammad, 127/Baluch L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Jemdr. Ghulam Mohd., 2-127 Baluchis), *good fine* (3) £800-1,200

I.O.M. *G.G.O.* 9 June 1917 (East Africa).

Ghulam Mohammad enlisted into the Indian Army on 1 June 1908, serving with the 127th Baluchis. He served in Somaliland between 1908-10. Promoted Jemadar of the 2nd Battalion, 127th Baluchis in May 1918, he served in the operations in East Africa and Egypt between March 1915-January 1919. Thence serving on the North West Frontier in India between October 1919-March 1921. A few months later, he was promoted Subadar in June 1921 and the following year in June 1922, he transferred as Subadar to the 126th Baluchis.

256 **A Mesopotamia operations I.D.S.M., M.S.M. pair awarded to Kot-Daffadar Kala Singh, 16th Cavalry and 7th Hariana Lancers, who was twice 'mentioned' and was further rewarded with the Russian Medal of the Order of St George 1st Class during the Great War**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, with M.I.D. oak leaves (1103 Kot Dafdr Kala Singh 16th Cavy); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (1103 Kot-Dfdr. Kala Singh, 16/Cavy.), officially impressed naming, *very fine* (2) £500-700

I.D.S.M. as per *I.A.O. 1631* of July 1918 (Mesopotamia).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 April 1916 (7th Hariana Lancers - Mesopotamia Operations November 1914-April 1915) & 12 June 1917 (Shaiba Operations, April 1915).

[Russian Medal of the Order of St George 1st Class] as per *I.A.O. 1065* of 1917 and confirmed in *London Gazette* 15 May 1917.

Sold with copied research.

257 **The I.D.S.M. campaign group of three awarded to Subadar S. Singh of the 3/34th Sikh Pioneers**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Subdr. Sohawa Singh 3/34 Sikh Pnrs.), *last two letters of name and battalion number officially corrected*; Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (3040 Lce. Nk. Sohawa Singh, 32d Sikh Pioneers); British War Medal 1914-20 (Jemdr. Sohawa Singh, 32 Sikh Pnrs.), *official corrections to surname*, *very fine* (3) £600-800

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1920.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 June 1921.

Sohawa Singh was born in *circa* 1878 and was a practicing Mazhbi Sikh. He enlisted on 4 June 1894 into the 32nd Bengal Infantry, a pioneer regiment. Singh first saw active service at Waziristan in December 1901, a place where he returned to as Subadar nearly 20 years later. In the years following the Frontier uprising of 1897-98, his regiment were responsible for protecting British India from a number of destructive raids from the Mahsuds in the later stages of the campaign. Upon landing at the Frontier, the regiment marched from Darya Khan to Tank, covering 50 miles in 3 days, arriving on 5 December 1901. From the 10 December, they formed part of a column which marched up the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai. These raids would have involved difficult climbing and piquetting and included the destruction of a Mahsud tower. Leading up to Christmas the column continued to carry out raids and descended on Mahsud villages and seizing prisoners. His time in Waziristan was concluded when the regiment spent Christmas Day at Jandola - by April they had returned to Jhelum.

In 1903, the regiment was sent to Sikkim in March 1903 to work on the roads. By the middle of the year, 500 men from the 32nds were ordered to escort the new Tibetan Commissioner Francis Younghusband through the 17,500m foot pass the Kangra La. Due to various political discrepancies, the regiment withdrew from Khamba Jong in December and when recrossing the Kangra La endured the most frightful of conditions: the temperature fell to -60 degrees and three men from the regiment died.

By the beginning of 1904, the invasion truly began on 31 March. The British force, including the 32nd Gurkha Rifles marched out of Tuna bound for Gysantse. After marching seven miles they encountered a Tibetan army 1500 men strong outside Guru. The armies came to a standstill with no one daring to fire first. Eventually the Lhasa general himself shot one of the Sikhs and battle commenced. The Tibetans, surrounded on three fronts, were massacred with *circa* 500 killed - not a single individual in the British Army was killed.

When the British forces landed at Gysante, they were situated at 13,000 feet in a Jong, an immensely strong citadel built atop a mountain. After weeks of negotiations, battle finally commenced at Karo La, a mountain pass some 45 miles from Gysantse. The battle took place at 17,000 feet and they successfully drove the enemy out. Undeterred, the Tibetans attacked Younghusband's headquarters and occupied Jong. In retaliation, the Gurkhas stormed the Jong and an officer subsequently was awarded the Victoria Cross.

The week later the British column finally recrossed the Karo La, this time met with less resistance and reached Lhasa. A treaty was signed with the Tibetans a month later and the 32nd Pioneers finally began their journey home to India in late September 1904.

Singh then served in the Abor Campaign in 1911 fought on India's north-eastern frontier. The inhabitants of this region were the Abor tribe whose warfare used bows with poisoned arrows, stone chutes and acquired guns. In March 1911 the Abors murdered the District Officer, his two British companions, and nearly all his party of 40 coolies. The fighting troops in response consisted of two battalions of Gurkhas, the 32nd Sikh Pioneers and 3500 Naga tribesmen as carriers. The government used the expedition for geographical purposes too, in order to verify reports of Chinese or Tibetan activity on the boarder, to mark the permanent border with Tibet and to generally explore and map the region. Once at Abor, there was very little fighting - the killers were thought to have been killed in the fighting and the village was fined. The geographical side of the expedition was equally successful - very little Chinese or Tibetan influence was discovered and the border was clarified.

On 30 November 1914, Singh was promoted to Jemadar and transferred to the 128th Pioneers serving first in Egypt and then Mesopotamia. He was promoted Subadar on 16 September 1917. After the war, Singh was appointed to the 3rd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers was served at Ambala in 1918. The following year, the battalion was mobilised on Afghanistan's border and moved to Landi Kotal where the Afghans were swiftly defeated. By December, there was a battle on the steep hill,

Mandanna, where two infantry battalions made an unsuccessful attempt to capture it. The Indian regiments fled back to camp with 95 killed, 140 wounded and having lost 131 rifles and 10 Lewis guns. There was a second attempt at the capture of Mandanna but again the Mahsuds over ran them. Morale was low and stayed low until early 1920. The battalions which had performed badly were replaced and the advance continued. It was around this time that Subadar Sohawa Singh retired and pensioned shortly afterwards.

Singh was further entitled to the India General Service Medal 1895-1902 with one clasp, Waziristan 1901-02, the India General Service Medal 1908-35 with three clasps, Abor 1911-12, Waziristan 1919-21, Mahsud 1919-20, the 1914-15 Star and the Victory Medal 1914-19.

Sold with substantial copied research.

258 **A 1916 M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. N. H. Freeman, London Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers, which unusually has a citation**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2301 L. Cpl. W. N. H. Freeman 46/D.S.C. R.E. - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2301 Spr. W. N. H. Freeman. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (2301 Cpl. W. N. H. Freeman. R.E.), *good very fine* (4) £240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1916. The original citation, together with two other Royal Engineers, forwarded in June 1916, states:

'For consistent good work since March 1915 during which time they have shown great resource and initiative in the execution of their duty.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916.

William Norman Herbert Freeman was born on 8 December 1888 at Blackwell, Worcestershire, his family being the proprietors of Freeman's Commercial Temperance Hotel on Corporation Street, Chesterfield. A carpenter by trade, he was working at Maresfield Park, Sussex in 1921 and living in Chelmsford by the time of the Second World War. Freeman died in Yarmouth, Norfolk in January 1959.

259 **A Great War Cambrai M.M. awarded to Corporal E. J. Jupp, Tank Corps, late Royal Sussex Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (75914 Cpl E. J. Jupp. 'B' Bn: Tank Corps.), *a small edge bruise and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £700-900

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918.

This soldier on 23.11.1917 approaching the village of FONTAINE, was wounded in the right arm, rendering it almost useless. In spite of great opposition by the enemy, this N.C.O. managed to keep his gun firing for several hours, and also helped the other gunners in the tank to remedy stoppages. By his action and devotion to duty the tank was enabled to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy.

Ernest J. Jupp originally served as G-1795 with the Royal Sussex Regiment and entered the war in France on 25 July 1915. He transferred over to the Tank Corps where he won his Military Medal. He is further entitled to a 1914-15 Star Trio. Despite being wounded there is no record of him receiving a Silver War Badge.

260 **A Great War posthumous M.M. casualty group of three awarded to Private B. A. Gale, 4th Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who died as a result of a gun shot wound on 13 April 1918 during the Battle of the Lys; in the same action Captain Thomas Pryce won himself a posthumous Victoria Cross**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (28387 Pte B. A. Gale. 4/G. Gds:); British War and Victory Medals (28387 Pte. B. A. Gale. G. Gds.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Bruce Arthur Gale), *very fine or better* (4) £500-700

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

Bruce Arthur Gale was born at Alton Barnes, Wiltshire, he was the son of Bruce J. and Emma Gale, of Alton Barnes, Marlborough, Wiltshire. He enlisted at Salisbury having previously been a porter within the Traffic Department of the Great Western Railway. He died of wounds on 13 April 1918 whilst serving with the 4th Battalion and is buried in the Longuenesse (St. Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, France.

The Grenadier Guards Battalions, particularly the 4th, suffered heavy casualties fighting in the desperate Battle of the Lys (Hazebrouck Sector) in April 1918 during Germany's Spring Offensive, defending against intense German attacks near Hazebrouck and Vieux Berquin. They faced fierce fighting with little cover, executing difficult counter-attacks and delaying enemy advances at great cost, with units losing over 60% of their men in single days, including Captain Thomas Pryce, who earned a posthumous Victoria Cross for holding back enemy forces and who was ultimately killed on the 13th April.

Sold with an Extract from letter from Sergt: Major No.1 New Zealnd Stationary Hospital B.E.F. France (written on No.1 New Zealand General Hospital, Brockenhurst, Hants. notepaper).

"Your letter of the 8th inst just this moment to hand, and knowing how anxious relatives are for news such as you enquire after, am answering direct. It may seem strange when I tell you but the night Pte Gale was admitted we were very busy receiving close on 600 wounded, many straight from the field, and I had an idea some enquiries would be made concerning him although he was only one of the many who died soon after admission, and with that end in view paid attention to his case -
Well here is as much news as I am at liberty to tell - He was admitted about midnight 12/13 April from the 89th Field Ambulance suffering from G.S.W. abdomen, and died three hours later. He was buried the same day by Rev Irvine C.F. N.Z.E.F. attached to this Hospital in Row A. Plot 5.

Longuenesse Military Cemetery, which is situated 1 1/2 S.S.E. of St.Omer - I dare not give you the map reading: but what I recommend is this - the relations write to O.C. Graves Registration Units G.H.Q. 3rd Echelon B.E.F. France who have authority to do so. You quite understand how strict the censorship regulations are out here, and the reason why one cannot write fully: But I feel sure if they write as suggested they will receive confirmation to my letter which will mean a great deal of satisfaction to them. You can mention just as much of this matter as you deem fit, so I leave everything entirely to you".

The lot also includes the following items:i)
Photograph of him in uniform

ii)
A page from a Great Western Railway Magazine showing 16 G.W.R. men who had lost their lives of which Gale was one.

iii)
Box for Great War Medals.

iv)
Buckingham Palace slip.

261 **A Great War Battle of Amiens M.M. group of three to Corporal A. J. Bond, Tank Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (200870 Pte-L.Cpl - A. J. Bond. 4/Tank C.); British War and Victory Medals (200870 Cpl. A. J. Bond. Tank Corps.), *toned, good very fine* (3) £1,000-1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919. The original citation states:

'At Hangard (Near Amiens). After having driven during the night without relief, he drove his tank into action on August 8th 1918, showing conspicuous ability and indifference to danger. He maintained his direction in action in spite of the fact that his tank was full of sparks and flaking from the armour, caused by heavy machine gun fire. Oncoming out of action at the end of the day he fainted from exhaustion, but he again drove his tank in battle on the following morning against Warvillers. After it had received two direct hits he still manoeuvered his tank so to avoid further damage. When the wounded were safely removed he brought his tank, which was severely crippled, to its rallying point. In spite of his exhaustion he continued to show absolute devotion to duty.

Albert J. Bond is confirmed as being entitled to a British War and Victory Medal Pair only; sold together with original slip for the Military Medal and a handwritten citation.

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262 **A Great War Mesopotamia M.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant G. R. J. Cooper, Royal Pioneer Corps, late Middlesex Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (265160 Pte G. Cooper. 9/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (265160 Pte. G. R. J. Cooper. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1041 Pte. G. R. J. Cooper. Midd'x. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (265160 Pte G. R. J. Cooper. M.M. 9-Midd'x R.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial with two extra bars (6193871 Sjt. G. R. J. Cooper. M.M. 9 - Midd'x R.), mounted as worn, *polished, very fine* (8) £500-700

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

T.F.E.M. as per *A.O. 507* of 1920. The First and Second Clasps followed as per *A.O. 101/51.*

George Richard James Cooper was born on 10 June 1893 and served with the Middlesex Regiment throughout the Great War. He was awarded his Military Medal for service in Mesopotamia whilst serving with the 9th (Territorial Force) Battalion. This unit was involved in the actions of the Fat-ha Gorge and on the Little Zab river between 23-26 October 1918. The 1/9th Middlesex came under shell fire on the evening of October 23rd however the enemy later fell back from the left bank of the Little Zab. Following the actions at the Little Zab, the British cavalry pursued the retreating Ottoman Sixth Army commanded by Ismail Hakki Bey to Sharqat (or Sharqat-i-Fathah), where the final battle of the campaign, the Battle of Sharqat between 28-30 October 1918 took place.

Cooper remained in the Territorials after the Great War before he later served with the Royal Pioneer Corps. He lived at 4 Mayo Road, Willesden, London at the time of the award of his Second World War medals and died in January 1975.

Extract from 64th Newsletter:

"6193871 Ex. Sgt. G. R. J. Cooper MM has been awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal with four clasps (sic). He can scarecely (sic) fit them on the Ribbon. This Soldier joined 9 Mx in 1911, and continued on the active list until the conclusion of the 1939/45 War in which his final Corps was the Royal Pioneer Corps. All previous service belongs in 9 Mx.

He gained the Military Medal for gallantry during service in 9 Mx in 1918 at the action of the crossing of the River Shargar (sic) in Mesopotamia. So he served in both World War with distinction. A remarkable record of 34 years.

He is now employed in the Solicitors Firm of which Major H. K. Hardcastle TD is principal. This ex-soldier served in 9 Mx for many years and volunteered for service in E.A. at Calais where he was captured and remained a P.Of W. till the War ended. His son served in 1 Mx in Korea, and has recently returned to serve in the 7 Mx as a T.A. Volunteer Officer."

Sold together with the following archive:

i)
Territorial Army Badge receipt, dated 5 October 1938 for badge 112207.

ii)
Cover note for the 1st and 2nd Clasps for the Efficiency Medal with envelope.

iii)
Uniform riband bars.

iv)
Typed extract from the 64th Newsletter.

x263 **A 1945 Italy operations M.M. group of ten awarded to Bombardier J. Stewart, Royal Artillery, later Fireman, Melbourne Fire Brigade**

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (886344 Bmbr. J. Stewart. R.A.); 1939-1945 Star; Africa Star, with '8' device upon riband; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Australia, National Service Medal, with Additional Service clasp (James Stewart); Melbourne Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C. (J. Stewart 19.10.66); France, Dunkirk Commemorative 1940, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and a most unusual combination* (10) £1,400-1,800

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1945. Originally entered under the wrong service number, this latterly corrected. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous ability and gallantry. Bombardier Stewart has on a number of occasions shown a complete disregard for his personal safety combined with coolness and efficiency.

At PROMANO on 8 July 44 he was acting as wireless operator with an OP party. When his vehicle was held up by a road block he reconnoitred the route on foot and found that the OP was being strongly counter-attacked.

Without hesitation he returned to his vehicle, drove it to the OP and established a ground station in the open and proceeded to pass fire orders regardless of the heavy shelling and mortar fire all around him. On the following day the house in which the OP was established received several direct hits and Bdrs Stewarts wireless set was damaged. He dismantled the set, repaired the damage and re-established communications. While doing this the house received several more direct hits and a number for persons in the building were injured.

On 15 and 16 July 44 on Mt. CEDRONE when the telephone line from the OP was cut by enemy shell fire he repaired the breaks which were on an exposed stretch of ground although enemy shells and mortar rounds were still falling in the immediate vicinity.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 26 April 1945.

James Stewart was born at Dennistown, Glasgow on 24 September 1920 and was a shipwright apprentice upon his joining the Royal Artillery on 12 October 1938.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, he served with the British Expeditionary Force in France & Belgium from 24 September 1939-18 June 1940. Thence serving in Africa and Italy, when he took his M.M. with 32 Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery, he also saw service during the North-West Europe campaign.

Transferred to the Reserve in July 1946, he then moved out to Australia and served many happy years in the Melbourne Fire Brigade.

Sold together with Soldier's Service & Army Book, Soldier's Release Book and Certificate of Service, all housed within the original outer box in which the M.M. would have been sent.

x264 **A fine Korean War 'Operation Commando' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Corporal John Norton, 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, a 19 year-old National Service soldier who was decorated for his exceptional gallantry on 4 October 1951, when although wounded, he pressed on and silenced an enemy machine-gun post with his Bren gun ñ His citation stating that during the subsequent bunker clearing operations 'Norton was always to the fore, charging down the trenches engaging the fleeing enemy and cheering on his men'**

Military Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (22401907 L/Cpl. J. Norton. K.S.L.I.); Korea 1950-53 (22401907 Cpl. J. Norton. K.S.L.I.); U.N. Korea; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22401907 Sgt. J. Norton. M.M., K.S.L.I.), mounted as worn, *some contact wear, edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise generally nearly very fine* (4) £5,000-7,000

Sold by order of the recipient at Public Auction in March 2013.

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1951.

The following is extracted from the original recommendation:

'On 4 October 1951 at Kowang San, Lance Corporal Norton was in command of a Light Machine-gun Group of a Rifle Section of 10 Platoon, 'D' Company, 1st K.S.L.I., which company was attacking Point 210. The entire platoon was engaged by enemy automatic fire and were ordered to cover. Lance Corporal Norton was then ordered forward to a suitable feature from which he could engage the enemy position. This he did and although wounded whilst going forward pressed on with great resolution and knocked out the occupants of the enemy machine-gun post and silenced the weapon.

The platoon then assaulted the objective and Lance Corporal Norton again displayed great coolness and leadership and complete disregard for his personal safety. During the bunker clearing and consolidation period Lance Corporal Norton was always to the fore, charging down the trenches engaging the fleeing enemy and cheering on his men.

This young National Service N.C.O's. resolution, skill and bearing inspired not only his section but his whole platoon and was in no small part responsible for the successful first assault.'

John Norton was born in Hereford, Herefordshire on 5 May, 1932. He was called up for National Service on 24 August, 1950, and completed his basic training at Bordon Camp, Hampshire. He was then sent out to Hong Kong where his Battalion. 1 KSLI, were serving. He served with the Battalion in Hong Kong from February until May, 1951. The Battalion was then sent to Korea on 13 May to take over from the Middlesex Regiment. Throughout his time with 1 KSLI in Korea, Norton was with 10 Platoon of D Company.

Operation Commando

The object was for the KOSB to capture Point 355, with the KSLI supporting the left flank, with Centurion tanks from A Squadron, 8 Hussars being available, as and when required. Early on 3 October D Company, with Norton -who was in charge of the Bren Gun, attacked and occupied Point 208. B Company then passed through to occupy the next hill, incurring six wounded. C Company pushed through and attacked a spur; supported by fire from B Company they captured the position with two killed and seven more wounded.

These positions were consolidated and held over night. As dawn broke on 4 October D Company went forward with tanks following on behind. The Company was to attack Point 210. As they moved forward they came under sustained fire from a heavy Chinese Machine Gun (MG). Norton was then ordered by the OC to take his Bren to a suitable feature and engage the MG, with the words "go and find it and get rid of it." With four magazines in his pouches he set off on the right flank looking for the enemy position. As he was getting into cover he was wounded by a ricochet in his left thigh. Ignoring his wound he engaged the MG and successfully knocked it out: it was later found to have been manned by three Chinese. This gun is now on display at the KSLI Museum.

Norton then rejoined the Platoon and advanced up the hill with them until all the enemy trenches and bunkers were cleared. Norton, in his citation, was praised for displaying great coolness and leadership and a complete disregard for his own personal safety during the attack. At the same time tanks from the 8 Hussars were employed in clearing several bunkers. At the top of the hill the KSLI paused as more Chinese troops were seen to be dug in on the reverse slope. Norton, with a Pte Smith and other soldier, jumped into a slit-trench for cover. Smith then attempted to throw a 36 Mills Grenade at the enemy. As he threw the grenade he dived for cover, but was unaware that it had hit a tree and bounced straight back into the trench. Calmly, Norton picked up the grenade and threw it out where it immediately exploded.

With a cost of one killed and seven wounded - including Norton, Point 210 was taken by D Company. The OC, Major Cottle, received the DSO, Lt Barwick an MC and Norton the MM. The enemy had 41 killed with a further 11 captured.

Other notable incidents during Norton's time in Korea include a near-death incident, when advancing through open ground in mid-September, his unit came under a heavy mortar bombardment. The man next to him, Pte Les Brickwood, was severely wounded by mortar shrapnel and screaming in great pain. Norton organised a stretcher and some men to help him carry the soldier to safety. However, the attack got worse and the stretcher party had to drop the stretcher. Norton placed his body over Brickwood for the duration of the attack to prevent him sustaining further injury. Unfortunately his wound was so severe that he died three days later, on 15 September.

On another occasion Norton was leading a night-time patrol of six men to ascertain enemy strength and positions. He was ordered that on no account were they to engage in a fight. On the way out the patrol heard voices and took cover. A Chinese patrol passed by them without noticing. Later that night, closer to enemy gun positions, Norton heard what he suspected were Russian soldiers. On his return he reported this information to his superiors who dismissed it as being impossible. It was only after the war that the Russian involvement in Korea was confirmed - they had sent advisors to supervise the large artillery pieces.

Sold together with a copy of the original recommendation and three copied photographs.

x265 **The rare 1966 'Aden operations' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant B. G. Harrison, The Chestnut Troop, 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, for his gallantry during a night attack carried out by a force of at least 80 heavily armed dissidents on the Dhala Garrison, 28-29 March 1966**

Regularly exposing himself to mortar and small-arms fire, Harrison led his two gun Section fearlessly during the gruelling eight hour action

Military Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (22850005 Sgt. B. G. Harrison. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22850005 Sgt. B. G. Harrison. R.A.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (22850005 Sgt. B. G. Harrison. RHA.) mounted as originally worn, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (3) £4,000-6,000

11 M.M.'s in total awarded for operations in Aden 1964-67.

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 August 1966, the original citation states:

'On the night of 28/29 March 1966 a force of about eighty dissident tribesmen, armed with mortars, rockets, machine-guns and rifles, attacked the Federal Regular Army camp at Dhala. A section of The Chestnut Troop, 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, formed part of the garrison of the camp. The enemy firing was continuous for over two hours, during which time one Federal army soldier was killed and another wounded. The sangars in which the guns were deployed were hit constantly by bullets.

Throughout the action Sergeant Harrison was in control of the two guns, and was obliged to expose himself outside the protection of the sangar walls to check the accuracy of the laying of the guns and to exercise general control of the gun position. On many occasions, when the position was being swept by heavy and accurate small arms fire, he stood on top of the sangar walls to make certain that the guns were acting correctly on their orders from the Command Post.

Sergeant Harrison gave no thought for his own safety, and his devotion to duty under fire was an inspiration to all on the gun position. It was very largely due to his example of steadiness and courage, and to the thoroughness with which he performed his task that the speed and accuracy of the artillery response was so outstanding.

Remarks of Brigade Commander:

I was present throughout the attack and strongly support the citation. The behaviour of Sergeant Harrison was in the highest British Army tradition of bravery and leadership.

Remarks of Divisional Commander:

I consider that the conduct of this Sergeant in control of his Section under fire was exemplary and in the highest traditions of the Royal Regiment. It is most worthy of recognition.'

Brian Giles Harrison served with The Chestnut Troop, 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery in Aden. The 1st Regiment served in Aden from 1965-67, and was based at Little Aden Barracks opposite the Marine Commando Barracks. The Regiment consisted of 3 Batteries - Chestnut Troop, E Battery and B Battery, and were part of the Dhala Garrison. Harrison distinguished himself when Dhala Garrison came under heavy attack on the night of 28/29 March 1966. The following is given *The Gunner*, Vol. XLVIII No. 11, November 1966:

'The Queen has approved the award of the Military Medal to Sergeant Brian Harrison of The Chestnut Troop, 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery. The award has been made as the result of Sgt. Harrison's devotion to duty, regardless of his own safety, during a heavy attack on the Dhala Garrison on the night of the 28/29th March, 1966.

On this night a large scale attack was mounted by a force of about eighty dissidents against the town and garrison at Dhala. The attack lasted for over two hours, mortars, rocket launchers, machine guns and small arms fire were used, and a considerable amount of the enemy fire was directed into the area occupied by the guns of Alkmaar Section, The Chestnut Troop.

The Section stood-to at 21.30 hrs. and was in action continuously until 05.30 hrs., firing over 70 rounds per gun at no less than 20 separate targets.

For most of this time the Section was under well-directed enemy mortar and small-arms fire which was hitting the gun sangar walls and the command-post.

In order to check the bearing and elevation of the guns on the many different targets, most of them close to occupied villages, Sgt. Harrison was obliged to expose himself regularly to direct enemy fire outside the protection of the sangars.

The accuracy of the shooting throughout the action, and the high standard of drill on the guns, was due in great part to Sgt. Harrison's devotion to duty regardless of his own safety.

Sgt. Harrison is 31 years old and comes from Rusham Road, Egham, Surrey.

He has been in The Chestnut Troop for five years, and before coming to Aden was with 1st Regiment, R.H.A., in Germany. He is a bachelor who enjoys a wide variety of outdoor activities including water-skiing, sailing, canoeing, climbing and skiing.'

Sold together with a copy of *The Gunner*, Vol. XLVIII No. 11, November 1966, in which appears an article on the recipient, with a photograph of him in uniform.

266 **An M.S.M. group of four awarded to Quartermaster Sergeant J. Kelly, 22nd Foot and later a Yeoman of the Guard**

Scinde 1843, Meeanee Hyderabad reverse (Corpl J. Kelly. 22nd Foot.) impressed in small capitals; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (1480 St Dy, Pt Ml J Kelly. H.Ms. 1st Bn 22nd. Regt.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (Colour Serjt J. Kelly. 22nd Rejt.); Jubilee 1887, bronze issue, unnamed as issued *very fine* (4) £2,400-2,800

Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Denny Collection.

M.S.M. awarded 1 April 1856.

John Kelly was born at Borrisokane, County Tipperary, Ireland and was previously a hosier before he enlisted into the 22nd Foot on 19 September 1839 (No.1480). He served in the East Indies from 21 May 1841 and was present at the Battle of Meenaee on 17 February 1843 and the Battle of Hyderabad on 24 March 1843, Kelly was invalided to England on 20 January 1844 and completed his first posting to the East Indies on 13 May 1844. He was firstly based at Chatham before being sent to London on 9 November 1844 as a recruiter and alternated between London and Chatham. Kelly then served in the East Indies for a second time from 23 November 1850 and was sent to the North West Frontier. He was present at the taking and destruction of the villages in the Boree Valley in the Peshawar District under Brigadier J. T. Boileau on 29 November 1853 as Deputy Provost Marshal. Kelly was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal in 1856. He transferred to the Military Train on 1 March 1857 and with regimental number changed to 1373. He was pensioned on 13 October 1863 and in 1871 was appointed to the Yeomen of the Guard, with whom he was awarded the 1887 Jubilee Medal in bronze. He died at 22 Endlesham Road, London on 3 November 1895, having suffered from Gout for 30 years. A scarce combination of medals and likely unique.

Sold with assorted photocopied research including service papers.

267 **The M.S.M. group of three awarded to Band Sergeant W. E. Govier, Rifle Brigade, which is accompanied by his memoirs and extensive archive**

Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (3852 Sjt. W. E. Govier. Rif. Bde.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R. (Band Sjt. W. E. Govier. Rifle Brigade), *very fine* (3) £600-800

Walter Edward Govier was born on 25 October 1863 at Aldershot to Samuel Govier, who like his son served in the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade and his mother, who had deceased by the time Govier had enlisted. His brother, Edward Govier, was also a 'Son of the Regiment' and served with the 3rd Battalion. On 24 July 1879, aged only 14 years old and at the stature of a mere 4 foot 3.5 inches according to the service book included in the lot, Govier enlisted into the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade at the rank of Boy. Even having reached his full height of 4 foot, 10 inches, Govier did not seemingly let it have an effect on his military career or subsequent civil career. He then transferred to the 3rd Battalion as a Boy on 24 September 1880 and was finally promoted to Private on 24 July 1882 at the age of 17.

His musical calling commenced on 16 July 1884 when he was appointed Musician, the oboe his chosen instrument. He rose through the ranks of the band and was appointed Acting Band Corporal in May 1889, Band Corporal in January 1896 and Band Sergeant in 1897, the rank he retained until he discharged in April 1901.

Govier spent a number of years overseas and served in Gibraltar between February 1885 - June 1886, Egypt between October 1887 - August 1888, South Africa between August 1888 - February 1889 and finally India between February 1889 - April 1901, this last posting lasting just over 12 years. In this time Govier married Ellen Mary Clarke in July 1886 and had two children, Mabel Florence born 1896 and Walter Leslie born 1900 and later had a third, Alfred.

After leaving the colours, Govier became principal attendant at the War Office library and authored the extensive memoir detailing his life in the Rifle Brigade, *Family Recollections: Memoir of a Victorian Soldier*. Upon the outbreak of the Great War his medal index card lists him at his former rank of Band Sergeant and as being entitled to the Meritorious Service Medal. Govier later passed away on the 17 December 1947 in Buckingham. His children and grandchildren published his memoir in 1993, one of the sources being the handwritten memoir included within this lot.

Sold together with a comprehensive archive including:

I)
A daguerreotype of Govier, aged 15, in his Band boy uniform, 75mm x 62mm.

II)
Photocopies of the Rifle Brigade Chronicle's profile on Govier, along with Govier's obituary as reported in that same chronicle.

III)
Copied research and photographs.

IV)
Contemporary letters some dating 1890s, some concerning his later M.S.M. award.

V)
Various service papers, some in a leather pouch, certificates and photographs Govier and his family.

VI)
Govier's book *Family Recollections Memories of a Victorian Soldier*, published 1993.

VII)
Book of Govier's handwritten memoir.

VIII)
Brass naming plate.

268 **A 1943 C.P.M. for Gallantry group of four awarded to Sergeant T. A. Stevens, Palestine Police**

Colonial Police Medal, G.VI.R., with for Gallantry riband (Sgt. Thomas A. Stevens. Palestine Police Force.), officially engraved naming; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (336 T.2 B.Sjt. T. A. Stephens. Pal. Police.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (4) £800-1,200

C.P.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1944:

'In recognition of gallant conduct in the Galilee District on 14th September 1943.'

Thomas Arthur Stevens was also wounded in the action that earned his C.P.M. for Gallantry whilst '...attempting to apprehend "absconding offenders"' as per *Hansard* of 22 September 1943. The *Palestine Post* of 30 January 1944 confirms the award for Gallantry, together with a Bar to the C.P.M. for Inspector Adams, when they '...raided the hiding-place of a dangerous armed offender who desperately resisted the police. Two police were wounded and the offender was killed.'

x269 **The 'Eastbourne Blitz 1940' G.M. pair awarded to Rescue Worker E. H. May, Civil Defence Service**

George Medal, G.VI.R. (Edwin Humphrey May); Defence Medal 1939-45, *slight contact wear, very fine* (2) £3,000-5,000

G.M. *London Gazette* 17 January 1941, the original recommendation states:

'As a result of a raid by enemy aircraft three houses were completely demolished and several persons were trapped under the wreckage. The efforts of the Fire Brigade were a great contributing factor to the ultimate release of five of the persons trapped. Chief Officer Phillips acted with much energy and resource, making many excursions under the wreckage, directing operations and generally encouraging his men. Rescue and other Services were immediately in action at the scene but some time later an unexploded H.E. bomb was discovered 200 feet away. In consequence volunteers were called for, Blackmer, May, Stevens and Turney were among those to volunteer.

Blackmer, Stevens and Turney were concerned in the work of penetrating the wall of a cellar, through a matchboard refrigerator lined with cork and then through another 12 inch concrete wall. This work was carried out in dangerous conditions, in a very confined space with the constant peril of heavy falling debris. Through these efforts, three of the persons trapped were rescued. May laboured unceasingly throughout the night in a most gallant manner.

Blackmer and Turney were overcome with the cold and the effects of escaping gas and water in the cellar and had to be taken to the Depot. Some time later, however, they returned to work and gave strenuous aid to the task of releasing a young girl who was pinned down by timber and debris, a weight which six jacks had failed to move. After heavy toil, the timber was at last lifted. The whole of this courageous action was carried out in appalling conditions. In their efforts, which greatly contributed to the ultimate rescue of five of the seven trapped persons, these men laboured in an atmosphere rendered foul by escaping gas, in a cellar filling with water. Further they worked for a great part of the period with the knowledge that there was a delayed-action bomb only 200 feet away.'

Edwin Humphrey May was a member of a Civil Defence Rescue Party which was operating on the night of 28 September 1940. During the attack a bomb collapsed a building in the town and the Rescue Party was called in to try and clear the debris to get to the seven people believed to be in the building. Due to the manner of the building's collapse they were forced to effect entry through the cellar, cutting through a refrigerator and a 12-inch thick wall.

The cellar on the far side was filling with water and what is worse an unexploded bomb- found to be on a delayed response timer- was less than 200 feet away. The original rescue party numbered seven men however two of them were overcome by the cold water and the effects of gas and had to be pulled out of the cellar. Five of the trapped people were saved although two sadly died, the Chief Officer commanding the party was awarded the M.B.E. and the four volunteers the George medal with original recommendation stating:

'Mr. E. H. May was among those to volunteer. Throughout the night and well into the next day, rescue work went on and May laboured in very perilous conditions. The danger from heavy falling debris was very great, there was a serious escape of gas and the cellars of the demolished houses were filling with water. The night was pitch black and overhead passed a constant stream of enemy raiders. For the greater part of the night, May had the knowledge that there was a delay-action H.E. bomb within 200'.

Throughout, he aided the unfortunate victims and carried out. [sic] his duties as a member of the squad in a very gallant manner, in the most appalling conditions, regardless of personal risk. This gallant rescue work contributed in large measure to the ultimate saving of five of the trapped persons.'

May later went on to be called up for military service; sold together with copied research including recommendations for award and a newspaper article.

x270 **A fine post-War Civil Division C.B.E., Second War fighter pilot's D.F.C. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant T. H. E. B. Ashworth, 249 (Gold Coast) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in numerous operational sorties as part of the Balkan Air Force, accounting for aircraft destroyed and damage on the ground, E-boats, locomotives, motor transport and a control tower; Ashworth was wounded by flak whilst on a reconnaissance mission on 25 January 1945, and later served as an Inspector of Police with the Kenya Police Reserve during the Mau Mau Rebellion**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, small test mark to reverse lower arm, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1945', with Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-1945 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (E.3079 I. P. I. (R) T. H. E. B. Ashworth.), the last with named card box of issue, mounted for wear, *generally good very fine* (6) £2,800-3,200

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1970.

'For services to the British community in Tripoli.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 21 August 1945.

'This officer has completed numerous sorties in the most adverse weather, often in the worst winter months. In September 1944, Flight Lieutenant Ashworth made an attack on an enemy airfield. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, he shared in the destruction of two enemy aircraft. On another occasion, in January 1945, he participated in an attack against the heavily defended harbour of Pola, contributing to the destruction of two small vessels and the damaging of another [E-boats]; quayside buildings and oil tanks were also set on fire. On yet another occasion during an attack on targets in Yugoslavia in March 1945, Flight Lieutenant Ashworth shared in destroying or severely damaging two enemy aircraft, the control tower and a hangar, as well as a number of locomotives and railway wagons. This officer has displayed outstanding courage and devotion to duty.'

Thomas Holmes Evelyn Battersby Ashworth was born in July 1922, and joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as a Leading Aircraftman in August 1942. He was commissioned, advanced to Flying Officer (on probation) in February 1943, and to Flight Lieutenant in August 1944. After carrying out pilot training in Texas, Ashworth was subsequently posted for operational service with 249 (Gold Coast) Squadron (Spitfires and Mustangs), Brindisi, in July 1944. The Squadron joined the new Balkan Air Force that month, and was employed over the coastal areas of Yugoslavia and Albania.

Having converted to Mustangs in September 1944, the Squadron History gives the following:

'Early in the morning of 21 September, Flg Off Ashworth (HB937) and Sgt Manning (KH422) were airborne from Brindisi, their take-off time being 0500. They crossed the coast south of Valona Bay and flew to Larissa, about 35 miles east of Trikkala. When about 10 miles north of Larissa they dived to 500 feet and then swept across the airfield at 300 feet. Manning, who was leading, strafed a Ju52 and set it on fire; Ashworth, following closely on his tail, strafed a second transport aircraft, which blew up. Unable to break away in time, he flew through the explosion, which tossed him to starboard, his Mustang suffering damage by debris. On looking back, he saw Manning's aircraft flying through a curtain of 20mm and 40mm flak; the Mustang took hits in the rudder, fuselage and radiator and ad its hood shot away, but continued to fly until some distance from Larissa when Manning was compelled to bale out. He landed on a hilltop near Kritsini and was helped by Greek ELAS Partisans soon after he landed. Within a few days he was returned to Italy in a Dakota from a landing strip not far from where he baled out. He did not return to the Squadron as he had injured his back when baling out, and was posted to the United Kingdom. He was advised later of the award of the DFM.'

After taking part in an attack on Pola harbour, 18 January 1945, Ashworth was wounded during a reconnaissance operation, 25 January:
'A locomotive pulling wagons was sighted near Brod, this being strafed and twenty wagons left in damaged condition. Accurate 20mm flak was experienced, Flg Off Ashworth's aircraft (KH561 GN-B) suffering a hit which also wounded the pilot in the thigh. However, he was able to return to base safely.' (Ibid)

Having recuperated from his wound, Ashworth was back in action with a 'bang':
'In the meantime, on 21 March [1945], Flt Lt Ashworth (FB328 GN-X) and new arrival Wt Off R. N. Wheeler RAAF (HB952 GN-F) departed Biferno at 1605 and flew to Prkos airfield near Zara, where they landed 45 minutes later. Next day they took off from Prkos at 0520 to carry out an offensive sweep of Maribor, Dravograd, Zeltweg and Bruck, rather less than 100 miles due south-west of Vienna. This operation was the furthest into enemy territory of any made by the Squadron. They strafed numerous targets, chiefly along the railway linking the towns and claimed two locomotives destroyed, two disabled and five more damaged, together with ten railway wagons damaged. At Zeltweg they attack the airfield where, in the south-west corner, was a Ju88, partly under tarpaulins, with men working on it. The bomber swung round sharply when hit and a small fire was started under the fuselage and it was claimed probably destroyed. They next strafed and damaged the control tower, which was located on the south side of the airfield. In the south-west corner were two hangars, one with an aircraft, believed a Bf109, standing outside its closed doors. The Messerschmitt swung back against the hangar as it was hit and was claimed damaged. Both that hangar and the other were strafed as was a barracks hut just outside the airfield. On nearing Twimberg they strafed a factory building and south of Bruck they strafed and damaged a motor vehicle pulling a trailer, travelling north-east towards that town.' (Ibid)

Ashworth stayed with the Squadron until its disbandment in August 1945. After the war he was employed as a Bank Official in Nakuru, Kenya. Ashworth served as an Inspector of Police with the Kenya Police Reserve during the Mau Mau Rebellion. He subsequently moved to Tripoli, Libya, and retired to East Sussex. Ashworth died in February 1988.

Sold together with an Air Ministry Silk Escape Map of the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Italy, Yugoslavia, Dalmatian Coast and Greece; and copied research, including several photographic images of the recipient in uniform.

271 **The Great War Flying Ace's M.C. group of four awarded to Captain R. P. Harvey, Royal Flying Corps, late 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers and Norfolk Regiment, who was additionally awarded a French Croix de Guerre**

Shot down by the German fighter ace Oswald Boelcke on 20 October 1916, he successfully pulled off a crash-landing over British lines despite having lost the use of his legs

Military Cross, G.V.R. (Captain R. P. Harvey. 5th Lancers & R.F.C. Oct. 17. 1916. Somme.) engraved on reverse; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. P. Harvey. R.F.C.); France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1914-1918', with silver Star upon riband, *very fine* (4) £2,500-3,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He attacked four hostile machines with great courage and skill, his observer shooting one of them down. He has on many previous occasions done very fine work.'

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 26 November 1919.

Robert Parsons Harvey was born at Dublin, Ireland on 14 May 1896 and was the son of Colonel Robert John Harvey and Florence Harvey and was originally from an old Norfolk military family. As a child at the age of seven he was said to be the youngest trumpeter in the British Army as he acted as trumpeter to the squadron of the Norfolk Yeomanry which at the time was commanded by his father.

When his father was appointed to command the 4th Norfolks, the younger Harvey then aged 14 became of the battalion buglers. In 1913 whilst still at school he became a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion Norfolk Regiment and was with them when they were mobilised, under the command of his father at the outbreak of the Great War. He was promoted Lieutenant in November 1914 and Captain in September 1915. Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps he gained his Royal Aero Club Aviators' Certificate (No.2766) at the Military School, Shoreham, Sussex on 10 April 1916. Harvey went to the front with No.11 Squadron, flying operationally in F.E.2b two-seater fighter and reconnaissance aircraft.

Taking two kills on 9 September 1916, he shot down an Aviatik and then a Roland. On 15 September he shot down one aircraft causing it to land in a field north of BAPAUME, this was followed with an Aviatik where tracers were seen to kill the pilot before the aircraft was observed crashing into a field. A combat on 25 September 1916 saw him attack 3 enemy aircraft which dived away however a Roland came over the top of him and 2 drums were emptied into the machine causing it to glide down and land N.E. of BAPAUME. On the 30 September, another Roland received half a drum of ammunition at close quarters, this resulted in it crashing to earth at THILLOY. He shot down an aircraft on 10 October which was part of a group of four attacking Martinsydes, emptying a drum at close range it went into a steep spiral, the exact fate unknown as he was attacked by other enemy aircraft. It was during this action that he was recommended for his Military Cross.

Finally on 20 October 1916 his F.E.2b left the aerodrome at 07.51 a.m. for a Photography and Reconnaissance Patrol. It was attacked by enemy aircraft led by the German fighter ace Oswald Boelcke. Firing into Harvey's aircraft and hit him, resulting in a bullet striking his spine. His observer fell to his death out of the aircraft whilst it was still behind German lines, but miraculously Harvey, despite his having lost the use of his legs, managed to evade the four pursuing German aircraft. Guiding it back over British lines where it crashed west of Agny, coming down in the British third line trench there, where he was pinned beneath the wing of his machine and trapped in the wreckage. He was dug out but for a long time his recovery was despaired of, and he would spend many months in hospital, where he was personally presented his M.C. by H.M. King George V. Despite serving with the Royal Flying Corps, he had applied for a commission in his father's old regiment the 5th Lancers and had actually been gazetted to them as a Second Lieutenant but his wound while still in the Royal Flying Corps prevented him from seeing any active service with them. He was later given the rank of captain in the Lancers and of Flight Commander in the Royal Flying Corps.

Whilst he survived this he remained crippled and suffered from his injuries for the rest of his life. Harvey died at Marlow, Buckinghamshire on 3 December 1937 as a result of his wounds.

Sold together with a detailed folder of photocopied research to include Combats in the Air etc.

272 **The superb Royal Flying Corps D.C.M. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant A. W. Cant, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, who flew on no less than 87 operational sorties between March-August 1917 with No. 43 Squadron, of which no less than fifteen were with Major W. Sholto Douglas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force**

During this period he was involved in several aerial combats with 'The Red Baron's' - Manfred von Richtofen's - Flying Circus (*Jasta 17*) over Vimy, as well as a combination of driving down enemy aircraft, low-level strafing, reconnaissance and photographic work, and on one occasion supported the Canadian Corps at Hill 70 in the attack made on 15 August 1917; he was latterly commissioned and 'mentioned'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (77690 1.CL: A.M. A. W. Cant. 10/Wing 43 Sq: R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (77690. 1.A.M. A. W. Cant. R.F.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £6,000-8,000

Approximately 92 Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to members of the Royal Flying Corps.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 January 1918, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on reconnaissance and offensive patrols. He has on more than one occasion caused great confusion and many casualties amongst hostile infantry by attacking them with his machine gun at a low altitude and on two occasions has shot down hostile machines which attempted to interfere with his photographic work.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

Arthur William Cant was born at Uppingham, Rutlandshire in 1898 and by 1911 was working as an errand boy in a private house in Uppingham. He later worked as a gardener and then as a grocer. With the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted into the British Army on 2 September 1915. Cant entered the Great War in France serving from 25 June 1916-20 March 1917, when he transferred into the Royal Flying Corps as a 2nd Class Air Mechanic on 21 March 1917. He was posted as a miscellaneous Air Gunner to join No. 43 Squadron as part of 10th Army Wing as one of the original Northolt crews dating from the formation of the Squadron back in December 1916. He passed as an Air Gunner by 15 April 1917, and by then already had one 'kill' to his name.

Flying in a Sopwith 1 1/2 Strutter two seater fighter, it was during Bloody April 1917 that Cant had a true baptism of fire when engaged with *Jasta 17*, known as von Richtofen's Flying Circus after the Red Baron, with whom Cant would soon find himself engaged. He was part of a patrol of six aircraft

of No. 43 Squadron when on 2 April on a photo Op to the east of Vimy, they were engaged by enemy aircraft at 1100hrs. One of the aircraft in the flight was to become von Richtofen's 34th victory. Back in the air on 3 April, he conducted a line patrol between Hulloch and Scarce, flying as the Observer to a Lieutenant Kitto, his regular Pilot. On 5 April he performed a special mission, and his aircraft suffered engine trouble, from which it only made it back over friendly lines, and his aircraft crashed on landing at Maison Bouche airfield. Then on 8 April they were on a patrol when they were attacked by eight hostile aircraft of the Flying Circus, but the shoe was on the other foot this time, with one enemy aircraft being driven down completely out of control, having been shot down by Cant South of Lens.

The combat report reads as follows:

'Whilst on patrol between Lens and Arras we were attacked by eight hostile scouts. After manoeuvring for about a minute, five hostile aircraft got on my tail. I put the machine in a spinning nosedive, and pulled out after about 2,000 feet, thinking I had shaken off the Huns. As I had not I again spun the machine, and succeeded in shaking off the remaining machines. Before I started to spin, my observer fired a drum at one of the hostile aircraft. The machine was seen to stall, and fall over sideways. The observer followed it down, turning over and over, until it disappeared in the clouds'.

However No. 43 Squadron also lost an aircraft at the time of this engagement to von Richtofen, this being his 38th victory. On 9 April, Cant flew two patrols, the first with his pilot Kitto, and the second with his pilot being Major Douglas, later Air Marshal Sir. W. Sholto Douglas, and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force. During this second patrol, his aircraft had to make a forced landing north west of Arras, the petrol tank having been shot through by anti-aircraft fire. Then on 13 April whilst engaged in a low sortie to the east of Vimy Ridge, Cant is recorded as having fired from a few hundred feet at a column of troops near Lens, which he disorganised. Then on 30 April:

'...whilst on a photographic patrol, he shot down one enemy aircraft east of Douai, which had attempted to interfere with the photographic work. At the same time, he made valuable reconnaissance of Dorigny aerodrome, and submitted a reliable and useful sketch of it.'

On 1 May, when flying as observer to Captain D. C. Rutter east of Douai, he was engaged in another aerial combat with Albatros Scouts, the combat report reading:

'When returning from Douai, Captain Rutter was fired on by an Albatross Scout. His observer fired a drum at it, and both pilot and observer saw it start to spin and then fall out of control. Full report later, as Captain Rutter was compelled to land near Arras, his tail plane being almost entirely shot away'.

This occurred during the second sortie of the day, having already flown a photographic sortie and line patrol, he then performed another detail, and his aircraft made a valuable reconnaissance of Doriginies aerodrome and Douai aerodrome. After the successful engagement with the Hun aircraft, his own aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire - though another account stated by an enemy aircraft, having been so badly hit, losing the greater part of his tail, Rutter successfully landed his aircraft at Villers au Bois. After this sortie a congratulatory message was received from the General Officer Commanding the Royal Flying Corps. Subsequent reports actually state that the enemy aircraft shot down was in fact shared with Captain Keen of No.40 Squadron. Back with Kitto, Cant flew a line and photographic patrol on 2 May, and once again had a close shave, suffering an engine failure mid air, and having glided down, the aircraft crashed on landing. On 3 May he flew a special mission with Kitto, during which they opened fire on trenches at Neuvireuil. A subsequent note as to Cant's services during this sortie reads:

'...took part in some valuable work of low flying in the neighbourhood of Oppy, and fired a great number of rounds on the troops in the trenches at Neuvireuil at 300 feet whilst under heavy hostile machine gun fire'.

On 4 May he flew another photographic and line patrol with Kitto, and another on 9 May, when the formation was attacked by five enemy aircraft. Then on 11 May he flew another photographic and line patrol, during which his aircraft had to make a forced landing west of Mazingarbe with the propellor shot away. Engaged in the air on 15 June, his patrol was once again attacked during a patrol by 10 enemy aircraft on 2 July when flying with Kitto. During a photo and line patrol on the 9 August, with Kitto at the controls, both he and Cant succeeded in taking 14 photographs of the enemy positions. Then on 13 August they flew a special mission in conjunction with Canadian

troops, and the force of three aircraft were attacked by 8 enemy aircraft which were driven off. Then on 15 August he flew a special mission in conjunction with Canadian troops, in which the aircraft of 43 Squadron fired 5,000 rounds at troops, trenches and batteries, and attacked a battalion and a half of German infantry on the march in open order and put them to rout.

They reported this to the Canadian Corps who successfully stopped a counter-attack with their artillery. Kitto and Cant's aircraft is noted as having been one of those dived on the German troops, and later on their return also fired into the Bois de Dixhuit during the fight for Hill 70 in the Third Battle of Ypres. This day was the date of the Canadian attack on Hill 70, and therefore it is clear that the sortie performed on 13 August, was a reconnaissance for the attack. Flying in support of the Canadians at Hill 70 on 16 August, Kitto and Cant once again noted slight activity in the Bois de Dixhuit. On 17 August Kitto and Cant flew a line patrol, during which Kitto's aircraft engaged two enemy aircraft, one being driven down by Cant apparently out of control at port-a-Vendin at 7.45 p.m., the other being destroyed by his pilot.

The combat report reads as follows:

'Whilst patrolling line between La Bassee to Lens were attacked by one Albatross Scout at 7.45 p.m.. I fired about 100 rounds into same and forced him to land behind Henin-Lietard. We then carried on with the patrol, until 7.50 p.m. when we were attacked by three Albatross Scouts. I fired into same until I got a stoppage with my gun and my pilot carried on with the combat, and sent one down apparently out of control, near Pont-a-Vendin. Afterwards four other enemy machines joined the two, and attacked the remainder of our formation. We then returned to aerodrome, owing to shortage of ammunition and gun being out of action'.

The engagement on 17 August in which Kitto and Cant successfully engaged enemy aircraft, was the last claim made on Sopwith Strutters by 43 Squadron, as soon after the unit was then re-equipped with single seater Sopwith Camels, and Cant then found himself surplus to requirements with 43 Squadron. Cant nevertheless flew a lone patrol with Kitto on the 20 August, in which they were attacked by 7 enemy aircraft over Vitry and a 43 Squadron machine was shot down. During his period at the front with 43 Squadron between 24 March and 21 August 1917, Cant is recorded as having flown 87 operational sorties, 67 of these with Lieutenant Kitto, and 15 with Major W. Sholto Douglas. Cant is not mentioned as flying with the Squadron after 21 August 1917. He had been promoted to 1st Class Air Mechanic on 1 May 1917, and on 9 August 1917 he was recommended for the award of the Military Medal by the commanding officer Major W. Sholto Douglas.

However the recommendation for an immediate award of the D.C.M. was put forward by the Brigadier-General Commanding the 1st Brigade, Royal Flying Corps on 17 August 1917.

Cant was posted home on 25 September 1917 and he spent the remainder of the war on home service, he was posted firstly to No. 41 Training Squadron and then to No. 72 Training Squadron on 26 January 1918, he transferred into the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April 1918 as a Private 1st Class, and with the end of the war was eventually discharged on 4 July 1919, having been purely employed in ground duties since August 1918.

He was recalled and commissioned with the outbreak of the Second World War and saw home service with the rank of Flying Officer within the Administrative and Special Duties Branch, being stationed at No.1 Ground Defence Gunnery School during 1941, service for which he was 'mentioned'. Cant was promoted to Flight Lieutenant on 1 September 1942. He died on 25 January 1963 at Thornton Heath, Surrey; sold together with comprehensive copied research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

273 *'We were sent on fighter sweeps over France. Patrol St. Omer at 12,000 feet was a typical sort of order. And I suppose it was very early on, May 13th or 14th, that we actually met the enemy for the first time. A frightening experience it was, for me. There, we were - it was a lovely day. The sun was shining with lots of cumulus clouds around, and we just skirted one big lump of it, when there, in the distance, was a sight I shall never forget. The sky was full of aircraft, and in the space of a split second, a Hurricane had flown passed me in flames. Out of the corner of my eye I saw a Me. 110 climbing with a parachute wrapped around its tail, and a poor unfortunate airman, still attached to it.*

Then suddenly I saw a Me. 110 only 300 yards ahead. I had already switched the gun button to fire, so I eagerly started pointing towards him and I thought, 'Well, I had better have one quick look behind me' - which I did, and horror of horrors-there was another Me. 110 three hundred yards behind me. He was panning gently to the left, obviously about to fire at me. Well, you don't hesitate in those circumstances - it was a case of stick hard over, full right rudder, and I was into a screaming dive in about a fifth of a second. And by the time I pulled out, there wasn't an aircraft to be seen in the sky.

Anyway, seeing no friend or foe in the sky, and feeling very frightened and out of breath, I dived into the nearest cumulus cloud and came out the other side-still nothing to be seen-and flew home. At least I'd survived.'

The hair-raising realities of combat over France in May 1940, as described by Pilot Officer Donald 'Grubby' Grice, a mess mate of 'Dicky' Daw, a fellow Hurricane pilot in No. 32 Squadron.

The outstanding Second World War fighter ace's immediate D.F.C., A.F.C. group of six awarded to Squadron Leader V. G. 'Dicky' Daw, Royal Air Force

A 'likeable personality' and exceptional pilot, he claimed six confirmed 'kills' in Hurricanes of No. 32 Squadron in France in May-June 1940 - three of them in a single sortie - prior to being wounded in the Battle of Britain in late July, when he suffered bullet wounds to his right leg in a combat with Me. 109s over Dover

Having then added the A.F.C. to his accolades, he took command of No. 5 Squadron - a Vampire jet unit - in Germany in the Cold War, prior to returning home to attend a Fighter Leader's course, in which, tragically, his aircraft plunged into the North Sea during a 'rat and terrier' exercise in March 1953

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1940', with its Royal Mint case of issue; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945', with its Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-1945 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, sold together with an archive of original material, *good very fine and better* (6) £15,000-20,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 26 June 1940.

The original recommendation - approved by Dowding - states:

'On 9 June 1940, this officer was on an offensive patrol in the Le Treport area when seventeen He. 111s were sighted. By his skill and courage, he succeeded in destroying two of the enemy bombers. The second one he destroyed he had to follow down to 200 feet and when climbing up to rejoin his squadron he sighted one of his fellow pilots with a Me. 109 on his tail. Pilot Officer Daw went into the attack but had to hold his fire for some time as both the Me. 109 and Hurricane were in his sights. Pilot Officer Daw persisted in his attack and finally succeeded in shooting down the Me. 109.

On 19 May 1940, Pilot Officer Daw displayed great courage and skill in carrying out a head on attack on three Me. 110s and succeeded in destroying the leader.

On 22 May 1940, he destroyed one Me. 109.

On 11 June 1940, he destroyed a He. 126 out of a formation of three.'

Covering remarks Air Vice-Marshal Keith Park, A.O.C., 11 Group:

'By his tenacity, skill and courage this officer has succeeded in destroying six enemy aircraft. He shot down three of these in the same encounter. He successfully carried out a head-on attack on three Me. 110s and shot down the leader.

I recommended him for the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

The original recommendation states:

'This officer has been Flight Commander at No. 105 O.T.U. since February 1944. He is responsible for bringing his Flight Instructors to their present high standard of proficiency. His outstanding enthusiasm, leadership and devotion to duty is reflected in the keenness of Instructors, pupils and ground crew alike. He has often instructed his staff in flying in the worst weather conditions at all altitudes, thereby producing confidence in his air crew and pupils. He exercises a splendid influence on both Instructors and pupils and by his skill and keenness and his firm and likeable personality.'

Victor George Daw was born in Portsmouth on 6 October 1918, the son of a naval officer.

Granted a short service commission in the Royal Air Force in November 1938, he qualified for his 'Wings' in the following year and was posted to No. 32 Squadron, a Hurricane unit based at Kenley.

With the advent of the Blitzkrieg in May 1940, the squadron began using Abbeville as a forward base, returning to Biggin Hill or Manston each evening. Here, then, the commencement of Daw's rapid elevation to ace status.

On 19 May, in a combat west of Le Cateau, he destroyed a Me.110, followed by a Me. 109 in a combat over St. Omer on the 22nd. But it was on the 9th of June that he truly excelled himself, when, in a single sortie, he claimed two He. 111s and another Me. 109 destroyed, thereby gaining ace status. And for good measure he added an Hs 126 to his tally just two days later. He was awarded an immediate D.F.C., which distinction he received from the King in a special investiture held at Biggin Hill on 27 June 1940.

Biggin Hill investiture: Mike Crossley with the King, and 'Dicky' Daw next in line, on the right'

By this stage, Daw was regularly flying alongside the likes of Flight Lieutenant M. N. 'Red Knight' Crossley, his colourful Old Etonian flight commander in Red Section, together with other squadron stalwarts such as Flight Lieutenant Pete Brothers, Flying Officer A. F. 'Shag' Eckford and Pilot Officer D. 'Grubby' Grice, all of whom were likewise raising their scores. And with the onset of the Battle of Britain proper, the squadron commenced flying multiple sorties on a daily basis, mainly out of Biggin Hill but sometimes Tangmere. It was at the latter airfield that a Fox News photographer would capture some of the most iconic images of the battle, among them a portrait of Pilot Officer K. R. Gillman, the R.A.F.'s 'poster boy'; sadly, he was killed in action a month later.

Losses did indeed begin to mount, Daw himself running into trouble over Dover in Hurricane P3677 on 25 July, when he became separated from his flight and ran into six Me. 109s. In courageously attacking the latter, his Hurricane was 'heavily shot up' and he received bullet wounds to his right leg, but he managed to undertake a forced landing. He was admitted to the Royal Masonic Hospital.

Posted to the Central Flying School at Cranwell in October 1940, he attended an instructor's course and was then posted to R.A.F. Montrose. A brief spell in No. 242 Squadron - a Hurricane unit operating out of at North Weald - having ensued in the summer of 1941, he was employed as an instructor for the remainder of the war, latterly piloting Wellingtons and Dakotas; his log book records a flight in the latter type on 24 September 1944, 'delivering freight in support of the Airborne Division', as well as overseas trips to the Mediterranean and India. He was awarded the A.F.C.

Having then ended the war as C.O. of 187 Squadron in the acting rank of Wing Commander, Daw was appointed to the substantive rank of Squadron Leader in August 1947, and was appointed C.O. of No. 5 Squadron, a Vampire unit operating out of R.A.F. Wunsdorf, Germany, in April 1952. Just under a year later, he returned to the U.K. to attend a Day Fighter Leader's course at R.A.F. Northolt, and it was in this capacity - in a low-level 'rat and terrier' exercise - that his Meteor F Mk. 8 crashed into the North Sea on 24 March 1953. His body was not recovered.

The summer of 1940: Hurricanes of No. 32 Squadron at Hawkinge

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

(i)
The recipient's R.A.F. pilot's Flying Log Books (Form 414) (2), covering the periods October 1940 to October 1950, and October 1950 to his final flight in March 1953, the former with an opening endorsement for flying hours carried forward 'from previous log book destroyed at Biggin Hill by enemy action', and the latter with R.A.F. Central Depository stamps dated 18 May 1953.

(ii)
Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for his A.F.C., in the name of Squadron Leader Victor G. Daw, D.F.C., A.F.C.', together with Air Council forwarding slip for his campaign medals

(iii)
His R.A.F. Instrument Pilot Rating card, date at R.A.F. Syerston, 26 February 1952, together with a 'Concessional Fare Authorisation' card, issued at R.A.F. Wunsdorf, with portrait photograph, a related Driver's Licence for the British Zone in West Germany and his U.K. Driver's Licence with City of Portsmouth renewal stamps for the period 1949-1953.

Also sold with a quantity of original uniform and flying kit, and other related items, comprising:

(i)
A silver cigarette box, with hallmarks for Birmingham, 1938, the lid with engraved inscription, 'Presented to P./O. Daw on the Occasion of His Marriage, from the Officers of 32 Squadron', the interior with a quantity of his calling cards and, poignantly, several newspaper death announcements.

A famous image of pilots of No. 32 Squadron at Hawkinge;
all of them were known to 'Dicky' Daw, who happened to be recovering from wounds in hospital
when the photograph was taken on 29 July 1940

(ii)
A pewter hip-flask, with initials 'V.G.D.' to front, as used by the recipient in the summer of 1940 and beyond.

(iii)
His R.A.F. officer's tunic, with Squadron Leader's rank insignia, medal ribands (rosette absent on the 1939-45 Star riband) and 'Wings', together with his peaked cap (eagle lacking) with Bates of Jermyn Street impressed on internal band, side cap dated 1945 (badge lacking) with moth damage, a pair of greatcoat shoulder boards and a quantity of tunic ribands.

(iv)
A pair of 1936 pattern, fleece-lined flying boots, with Air Ministry leather label, size 9 and made with 1938 contract date.

(v)
A pair of leather 1941 Pattern flying gloves, size 9 1/2.

(vi)
A Battle of Britain period aluminium 'Navigation Computor', Mark III D, with Air Ministry stamp and serial number '17326/40', likely retained by the recipient as a souvenir of the momentous summer in 1940.

274 **An unusual D.F.C., A.F.M. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant C. G. K. Edlund, Royal Air Force, a Swede by birth who flew as a Pilot on the Lancasters of No. 100 & 550 Squadrons, Bomber Command and later shared in Operation Plainfare - the Berlin Airlift - as a civilian Pilot**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; Air Force Medal, G.VI.R. (1127217 F/Sgt. C. G. K. Edlund. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (6) £3,000-5,000

There were just 12 D.F.C. A.F.M. combinations awarded to the Royal Air Force in the 1939-45 War, and only 15 in total for all Allied Air Forces.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 17 July 1945. The original recommendation states:

'This young Officer has completed 39 operational trips involving 245 hrs operational flying as a Pilot and Captain of a Lancaster bomber. Throughout his present tour of operations, Flt. Lt. Edlund has always been one of the keenest and ablest captains on the Squadron. He is always the first to volunteer for the most difficult of targets which have included attacks on the heavily defended centres of Merseburg, Munich and targets in the Ruhr. He has at all times carried out his duties with resource and initiative. His unfailing zest to operate against any target and all enemy opposition has been an example and inspiration. The fact that he has returned to Base several times on three engines and, on one occasion, hotly contested the barrage flak at Duisburg, in which the aircraft was badly damaged, has not in the least affected the coolness and tenacity of this young Pilot. He is an excellent Pilot who demands respect from all and has acquitted himself up to the finest traditions of the service. Such outstanding characteristics and consistent gallantry well merits the award of the D.F.C.'.

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 31 August 1943. The original recommendation states:

'This N.C.O.'s work as a Flying Instructor has been outstandingly good for twelve months, during which time he has completed 860 hrs flying. He carries out his duties with keenness and zeal and is worthy of commendation for his meritorious service. His work has been quite exceptional. I recommend him for the award of the Air Force Medal.'

Charles Geroge Kristian Edlund was born at Stockholm, Sweden on 2 November 1918 and was educated at Wintringham College, Grimsby, Lincolnshire. He joined the Grimsby Navigation School in 1935 and enlisted into the Royal Air Force in 1940. Edlund commenced his flying training on Tiger Moths from 7 July 1941 at the De Havilland School of Flying. Transferring to Oxfords on 30 September 1941, he qualified for the award of the Flying Badge on 18 December 1941, before going to No.5 F.I.S. at Perth in February 1942 where he flew a combination of Tiger Moth and Magister aircraft in an Instructor capacity passing his C.F.I. Test on 21 April 1942. In May 1942 Edlund went to No. 28 E.F.T.S. at Wolverhampton flying Tiger Moths and on 24 July 1942 transferred to No. 7 E.F.T.S. at Desford. Remaining at Desford until the end of November 1943, by this time he had amassed some 1,630 hours on his Log Books. He joined No.14 E.F.T.S. Elmdon on 16 December

1943, although on 24 December was part of the crew on a Sunderland of Coastal Command at Mount Batten carrying out bombing and firing practice. Edlund was commissioned Flying Officer on 28 February 1944 and transferred to No. 14 P.A.F.U. based at Dallachy from 5 March 1944 flying Oxfords and on 1 June, joining No. 83 O.T.U. at Peplow flying Wellingtons. He transferred to No.1667 Conversion Unit on 16 August 1944 this time flying Halifax aircraft before briefly transferring to No. 1 Lancaster Finishing School on 23 September 1944.

Edlund was posted to No.100 Squadron based at Grimsby at the end of September. His first Op was a daylight raid to Fort Hendrik on 11 October 1944 with Edlund being the Pilot. The exact same Op was repeated the next day and two days later another daylight raid was enacted over Duisberg. He returned to Duisberg the same evening this time as part of the crew and the night of 15 October his target is Wilhelmshaven and he is back as Pilot. Edlund had an Op to Stuttgart on the 19 October and to Essen on the 23rd, followed by daylight raids to Essen and Cologne on the 25th and 28th respectively. He had consecutive nighttime Ops to Eseen again on the 30th and 31st concluding his flying for October.

Edlund moved to No. 550 Squadron based at Killingholme in November 1944 and his first Op was to Aschaffensburg on 21st November and this is followed on the 27th with an Op to Freiberg and on the 29th he has his first daylight raid with the squadron to Dortmund. The next Op was on 3 December however this was abandoned due to total cloud cover over the target, this being the Urftt Dam, again a daylight raid. The following day saw him go to Karlsruhe, Merseberg on the 6th, Essen on the 12th, Ludwigshaven on the 15th and Ulm on the 17th which concluded his flying for 1944.

Edlund's next Op was to Hannover on 5th January followed by Munich on 7 January and a week later to Leuna (near Leipzig), he then went to Zeitz (near Leipzig) on the 16th January and to Sterkrade on 22nd January.

Edlund had a busy February with nine Ops firstly to Ludwighaven on the 1st, Bottrop on the 3rd and to Cleve on the 7th. The following day he went to Poilitz and on the 13th took part in the famous raid on Dresden this was followed by a raid on the 14th on Chemnitz. He then had an Op to Dortmund on 20th and Duisberg on 21st and finally Pforzheim on the 24th March 1945. His final few Ops were Kassel on the 8th, a daylight raid to Essen on the 11th, Dortmund on the 12th again a daylight Op and finally on the 15th a nighttime Op to Misberg.

Edlund transferred to No.1668 H.C.U. in April 1945, before then transferring to B.C.I.S. at Finningley in August 1945, he is promoted to Flight Lieutenant on 28 August 1945 and returned to 1666 H.C.U. in September 1945. He moved to Ossington in May 1946 and began flying Yorks. He was part of the crew on 25 July from Whitchurch (B.O.A.C.) to Brussels for a Cross Country. Before beginning his career as a Civil Pilot but was involved with the Berlin Airlift between May and July 1949 on Lancastrians flying between Tegel and Hamburg. The remainder of his entries in his log books relate to flying training in Tiger Moths, Ansons and Chipmunks, with his last entry on 18 October 1958. Edlund had over 3,000 hours by the time he had finished. He died at Exmouth on 8 August 1994.

Sold together with the following archive:

i)
His five Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books and two civilian Flying Log Books.

ii)
Royal Air Force Service and Release Book.

iii)
Royal Air Force Instrument Pilot Rating (Green) Licence (2).

iv)
An assortment of letters and recommendations of military and civilian capacity.

v)
Air Traffic Controller's licence.

vi)
A quantity of copied research Operations Record Book entries etc.

x275 **A Second World War Pathfinder Pilot's D.F.C. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant K. A. Evans, Royal Australian Air Force, who was decorated for an operational tour in Lancasters of No. 7 Squadron, in which his Lancaster was holed by flak on two occasions and his bomb aimer wounded in the face and stomach**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.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; Australian Service Medal 1939-45, these last three officially engraved, '418368 Evans, K. A.', mounted as worn, together with a Path Finder Force badge, *good very fine* (7) £1,400-1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 17 July 1945, the original recommendation states:

'Flight Lieutenant Evans has completed numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.'

Keith Ainslie Evans was born in Colac, Victoria on 9 January 1923 and enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force in Melbourne in May 1942.

Having then been embarked for the U.K., and qualified for his 'Wings' in June 1943, he was commissioned Pilot Officer in June 1944. And shortly afterwards he joined No. 7 Squadron, a Lancaster unit of the Path Finder Force, at R.A.F. Oakington. Thus ensued a busy tour of operations, commencing with a strike on Venlo airfield in occupied Holland on 3 September 1944.

A week later, on the night of the 11th, Evans and his crew were detailed to attack Kamen, an eventful trip in which their Lancaster was holed in 11 places by flak - in the port and starboard wings, bomb bay and tail plane. And in a trip to Nordstern just 48 hours later, they collected another flak hole in their Lancaster's starboard wing.

Having then rounded off September's operational agenda with sorties to Kiel and Calais, Evans had to deal with an emergency in a strike on the Schloven power station on the night of 6 October 1944. Approaching the target amidst 'very heavy flak', his bomb aimer was wounded in the face and stomach. The bombing run had to be abandoned, and Evans made haste for Oakington. Nonetheless, the very next night, he was detailed to attack Emmerich, a 'highly concentrated raid'. Next up in October was Duisburg, followed by strikes on Stuttgart and Essen towards the end of the month.

In November, Evans and his crew were detailed to attack Munster and Dortmund, whilst in December they flew sorties to Osnabruck, Ulm, Opladen, Cologne and Osterfeld. Then in the new year, they undertook trips to Ludwigshaven and Stuttgart, followed by a return trip to the former on

1 February 1945. Having then attacked targets in Polite on the 8th and Reisholz on the 20th, they rounded off the month with trips to Kamen and Maine. And following an outing to Rheine in March, pilot and crew ended their operational tour with strikes on Harburg and Kiel in April.

Latterly having held the acting rank of Flight Lieutenant, Evans was released from the R.A.A.F. in September 1945. He received his D.F.C. from the Governor of Victoria at Government House, Melbourne, on 10 July 1947; sold with copied research, including O.R.B. entries.

276 **A rare Iraq 1920 D.F.M. pair awarded to Aircraftman Class I P. A. Hughes, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, who was further 'mentioned' in 1921**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (89300 A.C.1. P. A. Hughes. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (89300 A.C.1. P. A. Hughes. R.A.F.), *good very fine* (2) £1,800-2,200

Just 5 D.F.M.'s awarded in 1922 for the initial outbreak of the revolt in Iraq, a total of 14 awarded for the operations there.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 10 October 1922:

'For distinguished services rendered during active service operations in Iraq during 1920-21'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 October 1921:

'... for distinguished service in a despatch received from Lieutenant-General Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.'

Peter Anthony Hughes was born at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire c.1902 and enlisted whilst still only 15 in the rank of Boy with the Royal Flying Corps on 26 July 1917 at Farnborough. Undergoing training Hughes was transferred to the Royal Air Force upon its formation in April 1918, Reaching his majority on 3 August 1919 he was redesignated Aircraftman Class II (Rigger).

Posted to 142 Squadron in Palestine on 27 November 1919 Hughes joined 55 Squadron in February 1920 when the unit was reformed. They were posted first to the Dardanelles as part of Q Force', protecting the region during the negation of the Treaty of Sevres.

The Squadron was posted to Iraq in August 1920, in response to the unrest which began in May of that year to undertake 'Air Policing' duties. As the revolt continued to spiral the number and intensity of the missions being flown spiralled with over 4,000 hours flown in total by the end of the fighting.

'Throughout July - August [1920] the average availability of aircraft was merely six Bristols F2Bs and five RE8s on 6 Squadron, with three DH9As and two RE8s from 30 Squadron, although the RE8s were seldom used and the DH9As fully employed keeping communications open with Samawah. Operations were to continue apace until the end of 1920 by when two more squadrons entered the arena. No. 84 Squadron was reformed at Baghdad with DH9As in August 1920 and commenced operations immediately by relieving 6 Squadron of its task of co-operation with the Samawah garrison from Baghdad, then in the following month moved base to Shaibah which was to become 84's spiritual home for the next two decades. In September 1920 too No. 55 Squadron, reformed at Suez on 1 February 1920 with DH9s and DH9As initially and serving in Turkey by July, moved to Baghdad to replace 84 Squadron. Thus, by December 1920, operations flown by all four squadrons since June amounted to: total hours flown 4,008; total weight of bombs dropped 97 1/2 tons; total rounds SAA fired 183,861.'

(*RAF Operations 1918-1938*, by C. Bowyer refers)

Hughes remained with the unit for most of the crisis, earning himself a 'mention' to go with his D.FM. in 1921. Towards the end of the year he was posted to Mosul General Hospital in November 1921, remaining there until December It is unclear whether this was the result of illness, injury or wound, he returned to No. 55 Squadron.

He was briefly posted to both No. 30 Squadron and No. 6 Squadron in 1922, both of which had also been involved in supressing the revolt. Posted to Britain with No. 12 Squadron in June 1923 he volunteered for Reserve Training and was approved for this in August 1923. Returning to service with the 'E' class reserve in 1939 it appears that Hughes was never mobilised; sold together with copied service papers and London Gazette extracts.

x277 **The well-documented Virtuti Militari, Cross of Valour with three Bars, D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant J. Platacz, No. 300 (Polish) Squadron, Royal Air Force, who served on three of the Thousand Bomber Raids, notably Operations Millennium I and Millennium II**

Poland, Republic, Order of Virtuti Militari, breast Badge, 5th Class, silver and enamel, officially impressed '9591', *Krupski & Matulewicz pre-war manufacture*; Cross of Valour, with Second, Third and Fourth Award Bars; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (P.793024 Sgt. J. Platacz), on its original investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, sold together with an archive of original material including the recipient's Flying Log Book dated from 9 March 1941-17 June 1948, *good very fine* (7) £6,000-8,000

Just 66 D.F.M.'s issued to Polish Airmen for the Second World War 1939-45.

Virtuti Militari, Diploma signed by General Sikorski on 13 August 1942, with original presentation tube, additionally received Legitimacja (carry sized document with photo authorization) in 1945.

Cross of Valour authorisation (Legitymacja) to wear granted 19 October 1942, for 1st Award with subsequent awards officially noted on back of 'Legitymacja'.

D.F.M. approval to wear granted 17 April 1943. The original recommendation states:

'Participated in 37 sorties against heavily defended targets and has shown complete disregard for danger. His alertness and accurate fire have assisted in driving attacking aircraft away.'

Josef Platacz was born at Nowo Swieciany, Poland on 26 March 1916, the son of Josef and Julianna Platacz. Working as a Power Press Operator before the war, like many Poles he escaped the Fall of Poland to continue the fight abroad. Finding himself in France, Platacz joined the Polish Air Force being reformed in France as Corporal (Air Mechanic) on 20 October 1939, with his paybook listing pay from 1 March- 31 May 1940.

Again escaping the seemingly unstoppable advance of the German Blitzkrieg he arrived in Britain where he joined the Royal Air Force. Qualifying as a Radio Operator on 6 June 1941 and Air Gunner on 15 August 1941 he posted to No. 18 Operational Training Unit at Bitteswell from 25 November-17 December 1941. Plalacz and his crew chalked up 38.35 hours of day flying and 20.10 hours of night flying there before joining No. 300 (Polish) Bomber Squadron.

Operational flying began on 18 January 1942 in the Squadron's Vickers Wellingtons, with the first raid occurring at the end of the month on 22 January over Munster. Platacz's next operational flight was over Bremen on 11 February however this action was cut short as the German's began their 'Channel Dash' the same day.

Desperate to draw their major fleet assets back from the range of British bombers the Germans elected to launch a major air operation to cover the withdrawal, codenamed *'Donnerkeil'* or *'Thunderbolt'*. As soon as Platacz landed after the Bremen raid his crew was ordered up again as the RAF and Royal Navy scrambled to respond. The crew flew twice during this time, on 11 February and 13 February however despite the brave efforts of the RAF. they were unable to prevent the German ships from escaping their blockade in Brest.

Three missions over Essen in March saw Platacz taking part in the first ever raid by Lancasters, although No. 300 Squadron was still flying Wellingtons themselves. Sadly, at the end of the month he was to undertake a flight searching for missing aircrew although his logbook did not indicate whether they met with any success.

By April 1942 the R.A.F. had developed a new radio navigation system which brought more German cities into range leading to the raid over Cologne on 5 April in which Platacz, again, took part. It was this raid which caused the Luftwaffe to begin planning the 'Baedeker Blitz', the first of a series of tit-for-tat raids which saw a number of British and German cities devastated.

Further raids over Essen and Hamburg followed before an attack on Rostock on 25 April targeting the Heinkel aircraft factory in the area, not the last time Platacz would find himself in the region. The month was rounded out with another attack on Cologne and the aircraft works outside Paris.

The next month saw raids over Hamburg and Stuttgart before Platacz returned to the Rostock region, this time targeting the Heinkel factory at nearby Warmemunde on 8 May. However it was to be at Cologne on 30 May, that the largest operation of the month was borne out, 'Operation Millennium', the first 1,000 bomber raid over Cologne. Polish units were more heavily represented during this operation that they had been in previous raids as Air Chief Marshall Harris was casting around for additional aircraft to make up the historic number. They suffered losses of 43 aircraft but left Cologne devastated, notably it does not appear again in Platacz's logbook, suggesting a knockout blow to the city.

His next mission was the second Thousand Bomber Raid, this one over Essen on the night of 1-2 June Heavy cloud cover allowed them to reach the target unseen. Unfortunately it gave out and a strong moon gave the German right fighters an opportunity to reap a heavy tally on the attackers. Platacz took part in five missions over the first nine days of June including his first 'Gardening' mission on 9 June.

The final Thousand Bomber Raid, Operation Millennium II took place over Bremen on the night of 25-26 June. The main target being the U-Boat yards on the outskirts of the city, they were somewhat successful with the Focke Wulf factory in the area suffering serious damage however the attackers lost 48 aircraft, some 5% of their number.

Despite this Platacz was back over the city within a week for a follow up raid on 2 July 1942, followed by a spell of Gardening missions on 5 July and 7 July. This was to prove his busiest month with another five missions for a total of eight operational flying entries in his logbook. The last being a major attack over Dusseldorf, which saw heavy damage caused to the city.

However, such intense flying took its toll upon pilots and Platacz saw only two missions between 1-12 August before being posted to a Gunnery Refresher course and from there to No. 16 Service Flying Training School in October 1943. He remained with this unit for well over a year, likely in an instructional role before finally being approved to return to active service in February 1945.

At this point No. 300 Squadron was transferring to Lancaster Bombers and so Platacz was posted to No. 1658 Heavy Conversion Unit for training on both Lancaster and Halifax bombers. Posted back to his squadron in June 1945 he missed seeing any further action although continued to fly as late as 1948.

Platacz was finally discharged on 9 January 1949, his statement of character states:

'A reliable Airman of very good character and superior trade proficiency'

That same year he became a naturalised citizen on 20 October 1949, while living at 89 Thurlestone Road, Longbridge, Brimingham; sold together with copied research and an original archive comprising:

i)
Documents related to the recipient's time in the Polish Air Force in France comprising, A French Airforce Paybook filled in from March-May 1940, demobilisation certificate and Combattants Volontaires Federation membership card.

ii)
An R.A.F. workbook, filled with notes on the recipient's study of English.

iii)
No. 300 (Polish) Squadron Unit Badge authorization and wartime squadron badge.

iv)
Authorisation to wear card for the Virtuti Militari, named to the recipient with the number '9591' along with the diploma of issue signed by General Sikorski in 1942 in its original card tube.

v)
Authorisation to wear card for Cross of Valour, named to the recipient with the number '170'.

vi)
Authorisation to wear card for Air Force Active Service Medal, dated 30 August 1946.

vii)
Air Force Identity Card, named to the recipient.

viii)
Polish Army in France ID, named to the recipient.

xi)
R.A.F. Polish Training Centre ID, named to the recipient and dated 7 October 1941.

x)
British Naturalisation Certificate.

xi)
RAF. statement of service and discharge certificate

xii)
Three membership cards, two related to the recipient's pre-war life in Poland, one Polish Air Force

Association membership card and a National Sports Medal certificate named to the recipient and dated 1935.

xiii)
Junior Methodists medal, a mix of currency with five coins and one banknote from assorted countries and a snuff box.

xiv)
A Jewel Movement Swiss-made watch.

xv)
A mix of four badges including a rare Spink radio operator/gunner badge with Spink marked screwback, a No. 300 (Polish) Squadron badge, an uniform button, Polish Side Cap Eagle mfg J.R. Gaunt and one cloth patch indicating his Polish rank with bullion thread, one Poland shoulder flash and one rank indicator.

xvi)
The recipient's British Flying Log Book dated from 9 March 1941-17 June 1948.

xvii)
The recipient's French log book (carne de solde).

xviii)
2 sets of Ribbon bars including his wartime manufactured set taken from his uniform.

Further entitled to the Polish Air Force Active Service Medal along with the French Cross of Volunteer Combatants (Combattant Volontaire) and Commemorative Medal of the 1939-45 War.

278 **The Great War A.F.C. group of four awarded to Major W. T. F. Holland, Royal Air Force, late 21st Lancers (Empress of India's)**

Air Force Cross, G.V.R. unnamed as issued, in it's John Pinches case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. T. F. Holland. 21-Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Major W. T. F. Holland. R.A.F.), *good very fine* (4) £1,800-2,200

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Walter Thomas Forrest Holland was born at Worcester on 1 June 1893 and the family moved to Little Coxwell, Farringdon, Berkshire. He was educated at Eton and won the match against Harrow in 1910 with a brilliant catch at first slip when Harrow needed just a few runs to win. Holland then went to R.M.A. Sandhurst and was commissioned into the 21st Lancers as a Second Lieutenant on 3 September 1912, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 4 July 1914.

Entering the war in France on 10 March 1915 with his regiment he underwent pilot training at the Beatty School based at Hendon. He gained his Royal Aero Club Certificate (No.1408) on 5 July 1915 and was posted to No. 4 Reserve Aeroplane Squadron on 4 July 1915 before being seconded to the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps as a Flying Officer on 5 October 1915 seeing service on the Western Front. There Holland was wounded in action on 27 October 1915 and was sent home to recover.

Assigned to No.1 Reserve Squadron at South Farnborough on 24 March 1916 he saw home service being assigned as a Flying Officer to join the Experimental Station at Orford Ness, Suffolk from 5 January 1917. Holland was made a Flight Commander and promoted Captain on 23 February 1917 and was then posted to No.100 Squadron. This Squadron was formed on 23 February 1917 and was the first squadron formed specifically as a night bombing unit and comprised elements of the Home Defence Wing.

Its commanding officer was Major G. Christie. The unit was mobilised and crossed over from Portsmouth on 21 March 1917 to France and was first based at St. Andre-aux-Bois, where it received 12 Royal Aircraft Factory F.E.2Bs. These particular aircraft had been withdrawn from other units where they had operated in daylight, so modifications were required to adapt them for No.100 Squadron's operational role.

On 1 April 1917, the unit moved to Izel-le-Hameau and took a further four aircraft on complement, in the form of B.E.2es. The squadron began operations on the night of 5/6 April 1917, when 11 FE2b aircraft attacked La Brayelle Airfield at Douai, where Manfred von Richtofen's 'Flying Circus' was based. Richtofen referred to this raid in his book 'Der Rote Kampfflieger'. A total of 128 x 20lb and 4 x 40lb bombs were dropped, a reported four aircraft hangars were reported as having been set on fire and one of the attacking aircraft was lost.

Holland appears in '*The British at War in the Air 1914-1918' concerning an incident on 23 July 1917*, which states:

'Later that evening around 2230 Captain Walter Thomas Forrest Holland from 10 Squadron RFC was attempting to bomb an enemy aerodrome in his BE2e A1872 when he was hit by anti-aircraft fire. He struggled back home and wrecked the craft on landing wounding himself in the process'.

In France his plane was hit by ground fire and caught fire, falling into a shell hole. Captain Holland climbed out of his machine in flames and fell into another shell hole full of water which extinguished the flames. Also killed on that day as a result of anti-aircraft fire was the 30 victory German ace Leutnant Karl Allmenroder from Jasta 11. He had just been made commander of Jasta 11 after Manfred von Richtofen had been posted to lead Jagdgeschwader 1. Holland was promoted Major on 16 July 1918 and was assigned to No.39 Squadron whilst still out in France on 7 November 1918. He relinquished his commission on 5 June 1919 and returned to Army duty on 30 December 1919. Holland relinquished the temporary rank of Major on transferring as a Captain to the Administrative Branch on 5 March 1919, but then relinquished his commission on ceasing to be employed on 5 June 1919, with his ultimate rank being corrected to Flight Lieutenant on 30 December 1919.

He rejoined his old regiment and was promoted to Captain in the 21st Lancers on 8 June 1920 but was placed on the half pay list on account of ill health caused by wounds on 10 June 1920, but was restored to the establishment on 14 June 1921 as a result of his health improving and he finally retired on 14 December 1921 and joined the Reserve of Officers. With the outbreak of the Second World War he appears to have served with the Royal Military Police and is likely to be further entitled to Defence and War Medals 1939-45. He was finally given the rank of Hon. Lieutenant Colonel when he reached the age limit for the Reserve of Officers on 2 September 1945. Holland was to become a National Hunt Stewards Secretary from 1949, a post he held until 1960 when he moved to Scotland. He died in 1976.

279 **The Second World War A.F.M. awarded to Flight Sergeant C. Macey, Royal Air Force**

Air Force Medal, G.VI.R. (1600779. F/Sgt C. Macey. R.A.F.), mounted upon original investiture pin, *good very fine* £1,000-1,400

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946. The original recommendation states:

'This airman has been engaged as a pilot on the Air Delivery Letter Service since September, 1944. He has, throughout that period, set a fine example by his enthusiasm, determination and devotion to duty.'

Charles Macey lived at 4, The Pillions, Hayes End Road, Hayes, Middlesex at the time of him being sent his award in the post in July 1947.

Sold with Buckingham Palace slip and letter from the Record Office, R.A.F. Gloucester, dated 18 July 1947.

280 **The superb C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Colonel C. H. D. Ryder, Royal Engineers, Surveyor General of India**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, gold and enamel, with top suspension bar; Distinguished Service Order, E.VII.R., gold and enamel; China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin; Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1902, silver issue, mounted ordinary style for wear, *some wear to ribands, all very fine* (8) £600-800

C.B. *London Gazette* 2 June 1922.

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1915.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 5 September 1905.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 May 1901; 13 December 1904.

Charles Henry Dudley Ryder was born on 28 June 1868 and was the seventh son of Colonel Spencer Dudley Ryder and Julia Ryder. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Royal Military Academy Woolwich, where he received a commission into the Royal Engineers on 12 May 1886. A mere three months later Ryder was promoted Lieutenant in July and by the end of the year had been promoted Captain.

Ryder served with the China Field Force in 1900 and was present at the Relief of Pekin and later mentioned in dispatches in May 1901 for his services during action at Peitsang and Yangtsun. He next served with the Tibet Mission of 1903-04 as Survey Officer during the action at Niani, taking part in the operation at and around Gyantse and march to Lhassa, earning him another 'mention' in December 1904. A few months later in March 1905, Ryder was promoted Major and awarded the Distinguished Service Order for 'recognition of services with the Tibet Mission Escort'.

After this Ryder was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in July 1913 and not before long the outbreak of the Great War saw Ryder in the middle of the action. In June 1915, Ryder was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire thanks to his work as Deputy Superintendent of Survey of India as well as his taking charge of the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission. The latter half of his war was spent with the Mesopotamian Field Force, later promoted to Deputy Director of Surveys M.E.F. on 1 May 1918 - 14 Feburary 1919. From 1919 onwards, Ryder returned to India and held appointment of Surveyer-General of India. He was rewarded for his service upon his appointment as Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1922 and he later retired in 1924.

In 1892, Ryder married Ida Josephine Greigg and they had six children together. His two eldest sons were killed in action in the Second World War and his youngest son, Robert Ryder, was a Royal Navy officer who was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions during an attack on the German Naval Base at St. Nazaire on 28 March 1942.

281 **The mounted C.B., C.M.G. group of eleven miniature dress medals worn by Colonel S. L. Cummins, Royal Army Medical Corps who served as Deputy Assistant Director General of Medical Services with the B.E.F. in France in 1915**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, gold and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, gold and enamel; Queen's Sudan 1896-98; 1914 Star, clasp; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmanieh; France, Republic, Legion of Honour; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre; Khedive's Sudan, 4 clasps, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Bahr-el-Ghazal 1900-2, Jerok, mounted as worn, *very fine* (11) £240-280

C.B. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 September 1898, 19 October 1914, 7 April 1915, 22 June 1915, 1 January 1916, 29 May 1917, 30 May 1918, 10 July 1919.

Turkey, Order of Osmanieh, *London Gazette* 1907.

France, Legion of Honour, 4th Class *London Gazette* 3 November 1914.

Belgium, Order of the Crown, 4th Class *London Gazette 24 February 1916.*

Belgium, Croix de Guerre London Gazette 11 March 1918.

Stevenson Lyle Cummins was born at Cork, Ireland on 18 June 1873 and was educated at St Faughnan's College, Roscarbery and then at Queen's College, Cork. He qualified M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R.U.I. in 1896, but also took the D.T.M.&H. (Cambridge) in 1907 and proceeded M.D. in 1913. He was commissioned into the Royal Army Medical Corps on 28 July 1897 as a Surgeon-Lieutenant. He took part in the Nile Expedition of 1898 and from 17 January 1899 - 6 January 1909 he served with the Egyptian Army, serving in the Sudan from 1900-1902 and again in 1904, he was subsequently awarded the Turkish Order of Osmanieh, 4th Class in 1907.

His professional career focused on Pathology and in 1913 he won the Parkes Memorial Prize and medal for a paper on "The Causation and Prevention of Enteric Fever on Military Service.

He served as assistant Professor of Pathology at the Royal Army Medical College from 22 August 1913 - 1 February 1914 when he became Professor, holding this appointment up to the 4 August 1914. With the outbreak of the Great War he entered the war in France on 14 September 1914 and was Adviser in Pathology to the British Armies in France and Flanders and was awarded the C.B., C.M.G. and a Brevet Colonelcy. He was further awarded a Legion of Honour, 4th Class, Belgium, Order of the Crown, 4th Class as well as the Belgium, Croix de Guerre.

With the cessation of the Great War in November 1918 he returned to the Royal Army Medical College to be Professor of Pathology from 1 July 1919 - 31 January 1921, he retired the following day.

In a civil capacity he became Professor of Tuberculosis at the Welsh National School of Medicine where he remained until 1938. He was also Director of Research to the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association. From December 1940 he assisted in collecting material for the compilation of the Medical History of War, and wrote various articles up until his death. Cummins died in Oxfordshire in April 1949.

282 **The mounted C.M.G. group of five miniature dress medals worn by Major-General Sir C. T. Dawkins, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was seven times 'mentioned' during a distinguished career which spanned some four decades which saw service in Afghanistan, South Africa and on the Western Front**

He died on account of illness contracted on active service and is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone, one of fifteen Officers of his rank to lose their life to the effects of the Great War following the Armistice

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G. Badge, gold and enamel, Coronation 1911; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £140-180

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, and items of insignia, please see Lots 224 and 299.

283 **The mounted inter-war M.V.O., Great War M.C. group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Major E. D. 'Fruity' Metcalfe, Indian Army, 'a wild, wild Irishman'**

Onetime an A.D.C. and Equerry to the Prince of Wales - afterwards King Edward VIII and Duke of Windsor - and a close witness to the torrid Wallis Simpson saga, in which he acted as Best Man at their wedding, and a close observer to the abdication, his friendship and loyalty were severely tested by the Windsors behaviour in France in 1939-40

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O.; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21; Delhi Durbar 1911, mounted court-style as worn, *the V.M. all but loose, good very fine* (7) £200-240

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 235.

284 **The mounted V.C., G.C.B. group of nine miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-General Sir G. Graham, Royal Engineers**

Victoria Cross; Order of the Bath, Military Division, gold and enamel, fitted with ring suspension; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol; China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860; Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir; France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkey, Order of the Medjidie, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue; Khedive's Star 1882, mounted as worn with faded ribbons, in a glazed mahogany display case with a fine original portrait photograph of the recipient in the display case, in uniform and wearing medals, *good very fine* (9) £3,000-5,000

This group recently proudly featured on the front cover of *Miniature Medals World*, the quarterly magazine of the Miniatures Branch of the Orders & Medals Research Society.

V.C. *London Gazette* 24 February 1857.

'Determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party, at the assault of the Redan, on the 18th June, 1855. Devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded officers and men'.

G.C.B. *London Gazette* 20 May 1896.

G.C.M.G. *London Gazette* 25 August 1885.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 December 1855, 15 February 1856 (Crimea), 4 November 1860 (China), 3 September, 19 September, 21 September, 6 October & 2 November 1882 (Egypt), 27 March, 11, 29 & 29 April & 6 May 1884 (Egypt), 23 June & 25 July 1885 (Egypt).

Gerald Graham was born at Acton, Middlesex on 27 June 1831 and was educated at a combination of Dresden, Wimbledon and Edinburgh, in 1847 he was sent to the Royal Military College, Woolwich. He was commissioned into the Royal Engineers on 19 June 1850 and subsequently completed his military training at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, Kent.

Graham was promoted Lieutenant in February 1854 shortly before embarking for the Crimea. He served in the Battles of Alma and Inkermann and at the siege of Sebastopol and was twice wounded. He was awarded the V.C. for leading a ladder-party in the assault upon the Redan on 18 June 1855.

Extract from Life, Letters, and Diaries of Lieutenant General Sir G. Graham, by Colonel R. H. Vetch:

The attack on the Redan was made by several columns, to one of which, the Left or No.1 column, commanded by Major-General Sir John Campbell, Graham was attached to lead the ladder party. The column was composed and ordered to move as follows:-
Royal Sappers and Miners (10).
Covering party of skirmishers, "Rifles" (100).
Ladder and woolbag parties (120) and (50).
Storming party, 57th Regiment (400).
Reserves, 17th and 21st Regiments (800), with working party (400).

Lieutenant James Murray, R.E., was with the Royal Sappers and Miners guiding the column with the skirmishers. Graham commanded and led the woolbag party and the ladder party, composed of an equal number of sailors and soldiers. Major Bent, R.E., was with the storming party, and Lieutenant Charles G. Gordon, R.E., was with the reserve. The column assembled before the break of day under the papapet on the western side of the "Quarries", and when the concerted signal was given, the skirmishers and Sappers under Lieutenant Murray moved out, followed by the woolbag and ladder parties. A storm of grape and musketry fire burst from the western face of the Redan, and the Rifles, after advancing about fifty yards, took advantage of some natural cover, behind which they plied the Redan with fire. This temporary halt brought the ladder party also to a standstill, and men began to fall rapidly. Lieutenant Murray was mortally wounded, and Graham's ladder party lost several men, although Graham himself seemed to bear a charmed life. "The vast stature", says Kinglake, "of the young Engineer who directed their energies made him strangely conspicuous in the field, and it was on Gerald Graham and the sailors that the praise of observers converged".

At this moment up came Lieut.-Colonel Tylden, the Commanding Royal Engineer, fretting at the delay, waving his sword, and shouting to them to go on. Graham ran to meet him to obtain his approval to storm the Salient instead of the right flank of the Redan, which appeared to be

impracticable. "Anywhere, so long as you get on," said the gallant colonel, and was almost immediately struck down. Throwing down his sword, Graham, with the help of Sergeant Coppin and Sapper Ewen of the 8th Company, Royal Sappers and Miners, raised the wounded Colonel from the ground, and carried him to a more sheltered spot fifty yards away. "Graham's cool courage," says Sir Evelyn Wood in 'The Crimea in 1854 and 1894,' "in these trying moments was evident from his being able to walk straight back to where he had thrown down his sword."

Having picked up his sword again and rejoined his men, the skirmishers moved towards the Salient, followed by the woolbag and ladder parties, which Graham halted in front of the advanced trench in order that the skirmishers might cover them before they moved on farther. The skirmishers might cover them before they moved on farther. The skirmishers were unable to advance under the formidable fire of grape and musketry from the Redan, and most of them moved to the west, whither some of the storming party had already gone. After remaining for some time in advance of the trenches exposed to fire, Graham ordered the escalading party to retire into the shelter of the advanced trench, which they did.

Some ten minutes later, Lord West, who had succeeded to the command of the column, Sir John Campbell having been killed near the Salient, came up and, telling Graham that he was about to lead out another skirmishing party, requested him to take out the ladders. Lord West intended to form another storming party out of the reserve, lying in disorder along the line of parapet and seeking cover from the furious fire of the enemy. Of the ladder party many of the soldiers were missing, but the sailors were eager for another try. Although some additional men were obtained from the reserve, Graham could only muster four bearers for each ladder instead of six, but with these he moved out under a murderous fire.

With their ladders beside them, Graham's party lay on the grass exposed to this tremendous fire while they awaited the skirmishers; but when ten minutes passed and neither skirmishers nor storming party appeared, Graham withdrew his party into the advanced trench.

Mr Kinglake says on this lead: "When after a while it was seen that the 'covering party' of skirmishers had not begun to advance, the sailors eagerly wished - making only an exception for Graham - to dispense with the aid of all soldiers. They had lost their naval commanders (Lieutenant Kidd killed, and Lieutenant Cane gravely wounded), but Mr Kennedy, mate, still remained to them; and delighted with their pilot, Gerald Graham - a giant intent on his work as though proof against grape-shot and fear- they wanted, if he would but lead them, to go and attack the Redan without asking any one other landsman to share in the bliss of the enterprise. Their 'pilot' of course could not humour them in this wild desire; and, on the contrary, he soon brought them back to find shelter under the parapet."

Graham in his official report calls attention to "the remarkable steadiness and gallantry of the officers and men of the Naval Brigade who formed part of the ladder party, and who suffered most severely on this occasion," and also to "the steady conduct of the party of Sappers".

Lord West wrote of Lieut—General Bentinck: "I wish I could do justice to the daring and intrepid conduct of the party of sailors.... Lieutenant Graham of the Engineers, who led the ladder party, envinced a coolness and a readiness to expose himself to any personal risk which does him the greatest credit."

The enterprise was abandoned, but, while waiting for instructions, an incident occured which is recorded by Kinglake and others, of Charlie Gordon (afterwards Major-General Gordon of Khartoum), who was attached to the reserve. Assuming that yet another effort would be made, he eagerly inquired of Graham what part in it would be assigned to him, now that Lieutenant Murray was *hors de combat.* Graham intimated that he supposed the affair was over, and there was nothing, therefore, for him to do. Gordon was so angry and disappointed that hot words ensued, which caused, for a short time, a little estrangement between the two friends.

On the night of the 8th to the 9th of July 1855 Graham and Captain G. J. Wolseley of the 90th Regiment (now Lord Wolseley), acting as an assistant Engineers, on account of the paucity of Engineers officers at the siege, were on Engineer duty in the trenches. Early on the morning of the 9th Graham was wounded in much the same way as before, only more seriously. The official 'Journal of the Siege of Sebastopol' shows how dangerous the work in the trenches was at this time, the enemy keeping up a continous fire of shell, grape, and light-balls, which greatly interfered with the work. So hot was the fire that the entry in the 'Journal' on this night runs: "Nineteen gabions were pushed on in the Right advance, fifth parallel; but Lieutenant Graham having been unfortunately struck in the face with some stones from a round-shot, and consequently forced to leave his party on the left advanced sap 'f', the officer of the 62nd Regiment who commanded the party withdrew his men, telling the sapper then in charge that he considered it too dangerous for Line-men." Graham's wound was a severe one, but he made light of it to his mother:-

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"9 July 1855.

"MY DEAR MOTHER, - A friend of mine has kindly undertaken to write this from my dictation, as you will see from the paper. I was slightly wounded this morning in the trenches. The same thing happened to me then as on the former occasion - a cannon-ball struck the parapet just above my head and sent the earth into my face: my face is somewhat swollen and cut, and I am unable to open my eyes on account of the dirt driven into them, but the doctor assures me that the sight is not in the last degree injured, and that I shall be all right again in a day or two. The principal reason that I cannot open my eyes is that my cheeks are so much swollen. This letter must go off to-morrow morning. By the next mail I will write you a letter myself; in the mean time this will reassure you all. - Ever, &c., G. GRAHAM."

He was, however, incapacitated for duty for nearly two months, and had to go to Therapia, where he wrote the following letter to his father, who was anxious that he should return home:-

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, THERAPIA, 8th August 1855.

" MY DEAR FATHER, - Before you receive this you will perceive that you have overestimated the severity of my wound, and that there is no necessity for me to return home; and as I am determined not to return home without a necessity, I hope you will perceive the worse than uselessness of urging me to such a step .... You must disabuse yourself of the idea that there is such extreme peril in my remaining at the seat of war. I have now had my fair share of the blows, and according to an ordinary calculation of the chances of war, I should be pretty safe for some time to come. Besides that, I am pretty well acclimatised, having never been ill when in the Crimea. Altogether you may consider that I go back a seasoned veteran, with a much better chance of escape from danger or disease than the raw recruits. At present, my dear father, you see everything *en noir,* whereas I would much prefer you seeing things *en couleur de rose,* as you did last year. After all, the Russians must suffer next winter infinitely more than we shall. A few days' rain, such as we are having just now, is for them a virtual investment of the place... -Ever, &c.,
G. GRAHAM."

The next letter - to his sister - shows that his endeavours to overcome his father's reluctance to her marriage had been successful, and that the wedding had taken place:-

"HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, THERAPIA, 25th August 1855.

"MY DEAR SISTER, - By the last mail I received your wedding-cards, giving me to understand that the great event had come off. Since then I have received an account of the wedding both from you and Richard. It certainly appears to have been a delightful wedding-party. Richard was greatly pleased with it, he says, and thought you looked very well and happy, as I have no doubt you felt. I suppose you have pitched your tent in the most picturesque part of the Pyrenees you could find, and lead a very romantic life together. I am now about to return to the Crimea, my health being fully re-established. I have lately received a very long-winded and rather facetious letter from Mr Packman, who has written at my father's request to advocate his notion that I should go home on sick leave. Mr Packman does this rather ingeniously by urging it as a generous measure for me to adopt, in order to allow some of my brother-officers to come out here and dis-? ex-tinguish themselves in my place.... "here the Turks are holding the feast of Bairam, and every Turk puts on his best clothes, so that one sees a great many bright-coloured jackets and waistcoats with gold embroidery, &c. I have not seen any of the sights at Constantinople yet. Yesterday I went to the mosque of S. Sophia, which is very splendid (*vide* 'Murray'). Another place we went to was the Bin-bir-derek or Thosand-and-one Columns. This is an underground vault, an old Roman cistern, the roof of which is supported by a great many columns. The inhabitants of this place, silk-spinners, set up a tremendous howl when they saw us for *backsheesh*, but, not getting any, they pelted us as we were going out. There is a remarkable photograph in the Exhibition of an Egyptian obelisk, which I have sent to our father. In the same box I sent some things for you: a photograph of myself, a few views of the Crimea, and a few Turkish things, including a pipe and dervish's cap for Reginald. The latter I thought appropriate on account of its sacerdotal character.
...-Ever, &c., G. GRAHAM."

Graham resumed duty in the Crimea on the 4th September, the day before the final bombardment, and took part in the operations of the 8th September, which resulted in another failure to take the Redan, but in the capture of the Malakhoff by the French and the immediate evacuation by the Russians of the south side of Sebastopol. On the 10th he writes to his mother, to assure her of his safety:-

"Camp before SEBASTOPOL, 10th Sept. 1855.

"MY DEAR MOTHER, - I can only write you a few lines to assure you of my being in very good health. I arrived here on the 4th, the day before the bombardment commenced. On the 8th the French took the Malakhoff by a *coup de main*. We failed in the Redan. The Russians, however, evacuated it during the night. They blew up their magazines and set the town on fire. It is still burning. Although we have no more trenches, yet we have still plenty of work, so I must conclude.- Ever, &c., G. GRAHAM."

Friends at home were eagerly watching young Graham's career. Warm had been the congratulations among them on his safety amid "the danger and slaughter of the Redan," and many anxious inquiries were made when the great news of the fall of Sebastopol reached England. One relative in Norfolk incidentally mentions that "there was a great to-do at Norwich" on receipt of the joyful intelligence, "and all the butchers and bakers burnt their baskets, and the old market-woman set fire to their own stalls, by way of illumination, the bells ringing merrily, and the people shouting themselves hoarse."

Graham returned to England and at the inaugural V.C. ceremony in Hyde Park, on 26 June 1857, Graham was personally decorated by Queen Victoria, who pierced his chest while pinning the Cross to his coat.

Following his return to England, Graham served as acting-adjutant at Aldershot until August 1858, when he was ordered to India due to the ongoing war of Indian Mutiny. However, by the time he arrived in Lucknow and assumed command of the 23rd Company of Royal Engineers the conflict was practically over and his outfit was then sent on to Canton in the autumn of 1859 in anticipation of war with the Qing Dynasty.

Graham's company joined the 2nd Division of the British army assembling at Kowloon, near Hong Kong island, under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Napier. During the storming of the Taku forts on 21 August 1860, Graham again demonstrated exceptional courage and skill under heavy fire. While commanding his sappers in the laying of a pontoon bridge across a defensive ditch, he was struck in the leg by a gingal-ball. Despite his wound, Graham mounted his horse and continued directing his men from horseback until his mount was also hit, finally forcing him to withdraw.

Once recovered, Graham rejoined his sappers for the march on Peking, where they occupied the Anting gate after the city's capture. He was present for Lord Elgin's entrance into Peking and attended the signing of the Convention of Peking on 24 October 1860. Here Graham again crossed paths with Charles Gordon, who would remain on in China and take command of the Ever Victorious Army in 1863.

Graham returned to England in 1861 and was made the Commanding Royal Engineer, a position he held for 16 years. He received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861 and Colonel in 1869. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel in 1876, in 1877 he was appointed assistant director of works for barracks at the War Office and was promoted to Major-General in 1881.

In 1882, Sir Garnet Wolseley was tasked with putting down the Urabi Revolt in Egypt and selected Graham to command the 2nd Infantry Brigade in the 1st Division of his expeditionary army. On 28 August 1882 Graham lead a vanguard force of 1,900 men, occupied the strategically crucial Kassassin lock and bridge following a two-day push from Suez along the Sweet Water Canal. Short on food and ammunition after their desert march, the British unit was caught in a surprise assault by a 9,000-strong force under Urabi Pasha. Despite being outmanned and outgunned and fielding only 4 artillery pieces to the Egyptians' 12 . Graham's force held their position all day and, upon reinforcement by the Household Cavalry, drove the enemy back for an unlikely victory against greatly superior numbers.

Following Graham's success, Wolseley consolidated the British position, amassing his entire army at Kassassin and repulsed an Egyptian counter-attack there on 9 September 1882. He then resolved to strike a decisive blow by marching ñ under the cover of night ñ on Urabi's force entrenched at Tel-el-Kebir. The pre-dawn advance was organized with Graham's 2nd Brigade leading the 1st of two columns, split by division.

Upon contact with the Egyptian lines at 5 a.m., Graham personally led his men over the works through overwhelming musket and artillery fire, pushing the enemy back. Once across the entrenchments, Graham directed his brigade against Egyptian forces amassing in the rear before reforming and marching in close order to secure high ground.

The British cavalry carried ahead another 65 miles to capture Cairo, completing the Egyptian rout and ending Urabi Pasha's rebellion. In a dispatch dated 24 September, Wolseley summarized that, 'The brunt of the fighting throughout the campaign fell to the lot of Major-General G. Graham, V.C., C.B., Commanding the 2nd Brigade, and it could not have been in better hands. To that coolness and gallantry in action for which he has always been well known he adds the power of leading and commanding others.'- An army of occupation was formed under Sir Archibald Allison and Graham remained in Cairo to command an infantry brigade. Upon his return to England in June 1883, he was celebrated by the Royal Engineers at Chatham and dined with Queen Victoria at Osborne. For his service Graham was mentioned in dispatches five times, thanked by both the Houses of Parliament and House of Lords, received the Egypt Medal with clasp, the Bronze Star, the Second Class of the Medjidie, He was made a K.C.B. on 18 November 1882.

Graham returned to Egypt and in 1884 took to the battlefield against Osman Digna, whose army he defeated at El-Teb and Tamai. In the meantime he had urged a plan for the assistance of Gordon, which, however, was not accepted. Graham led a second Suakin Field Force which arrived at the port on 12 March 1885. Its purpose was to suppress Osman Digna's forces which were active in the area, and to supervise the construction of the Suakin-Berber Railway. The field force engaged in two actions: at Hashin on 20 March and at Tofrek on 22 March, before the British government changed its policies, shutting down the railway project and leaving the Sudan in May 1885.

In his book "The Battle of Tofrek, fought near Suakin, March 22nd 1885", written shortly after the battle for the purpose of correcting erroneous statements in both official and press reports of the battle, William Galloway was strongly critical of General Graham's planning of the Tofrek expedition on three counts:

Compared to the expedition to Hashin on 20 March which Graham commanded himself, which had been protected by four squadrons of British cavalry and a regiment of Bengal cavalry acting as scouts, the Tofrek expedition which he delegated to the command of General McNeill had only one squadron of Lancers plus a company of Mounted Infantry to provide warning of enemy activity; Whereas Graham had the protection of a battery of Royal Horse Artillery able to shell the enemy at long range, no artillery was assigned to McNeill's force; Whereas the ratio of men to transport animals had been over 5:1 in the earlier expedition, it was no more than 2:1 for the later one, resulting in greater difficulties in keeping controlling of the animals. Galloway was even more critical of Graham for a last-minute change to McNeill's marching orders. Instead of following an established track in a southwesterly direction towards Tamai as originally planned, Graham personally instructed McNeill to march westwards into uncharted territory, which turned out to be thickly covered by a jungle of mimosa bushes with long low-lying branches covered in sharp thorns. This caused progress to be both slow and difficult while affording the enemy excellent cover for the surprise attack that they launched later in the day.

For his services in the Sudan in 1884 and 1885 he was promoted Lieutenant-General, created a G.C.M.G. and awarded the Order of the Medjidie 1st Class. In 1888 he declined the Governship of Bermuda and on 14 June 1890 he was placed on the Retired List. In 1896 he was created a G.C.B. and in 1899 was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers. He died at Springfield, Bideford, North Devon on 17 December 1899 after a few days' illness and is buried in the East-the-Water Cemetery, Bideford.

Sold together with the following archive:

(i)
The original Warrant for the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (Military), with original signature of Queen Victoria, dated 20 May 1896, in Order of the Bath envelope.

(ii)
The forwarding letter from the Registrar & Secretary of the Order, Albert W. Woods.

(iii)
An original edition of Life, Letters, and Diaries of Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham V.C., G.C.B., R.E., by Colonel R. H. Vetch, C.B., London 1901.

(iv)
An assortment of photocipied reseach and copied photographs.

x285 **The D.S.O., D.S.C. group of eleven miniature dress medals worn by Captain D. Norman, Royal Navy, who won the D.S.C. when in command of H.M. Submarine *H.44* for sinking shipping off the coast of Norway in 1940, and the D.S.O. when in command of H.M. Submarine *Upright* for sinking the Italian cruiser *Armando Diaz* in February 1941; he was afterwards the first Commodore of the Malaysian Navy**

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Malaysia, Pingat Khidmat Berbakti, Coronation 1953, mounted as worn *good very fine* (8) £100-140

For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 210.

286 **The mounted D.F.M. group of four miniature dress medals and archive of Sergeant D. E. Webb, D.F.M., Royal Air Force, No. 617 (Dambusters) Squadron, who took his Immediate award as an Air Gunner on 'O' Orange during Operation 'Chastise', the Dams Raid of 16/17 May 1943**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £1,200-1,500

His full-size awards were sold in these rooms in 2002.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 28 May 1943. A joint recommendation along with Sergeant R. Wilkinson states:

'Sergeant Webb has completed 26 sorties and Sergeant Wilkinson 22 sorties with Flight Sergeant Townsend, all of them against targets in Germany or Italy and, on all occasions, these two gunners have displayed courage and keenness of a high order. On 16th May, 1943, Sergeant Webb was front gunner and Sergeant Wilkinson rear gunner of a Lancaster aircraft Captained by Flight Sergeant Townsend detailed to attack the Ennepe Dam. To and from the target, the opposition was heavy from light flak but, by displaying complete understanding with the pilot and by skilful handling of their guns, these two gunners enabled their aircraft to make a successful attack on the dam and then return to safely to base. I strongly recommend that the good work of these two gunners be recognised by the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Douglas Edward Webb was born at Leytonstone, London on 12 September 1922. After leaving school, he worked briefly for the photographic supplies company Ilford and then for the London News Agency in Fleet Street as a photographic printer. He joined the Royal Air Force in 1940 as soon as he had turned 18 as he wanted to be an air gunner. After a substantial delay he began training in 1942 and qualified as a gunner later that year. He was posted to 49 Squadron where he became one of Bill Townsend's core crew, along with Dennis Powell, Lance Howard and fellow gunner Ray Wilkinson. He flew on some 25 operations before the crew were transferred to the newly formed 617 Squadron in March 1943.

Before the Dams Raid started Webb thought he was going to be busy in AJ-O's front turret, so he scrounged an extra 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each gun from the squadron armoury. And then with the Third Wave not scheduled to take off until more than two hours after the second, he filled in some of the time by having a bath. He recalled later that he was convinced that he wasn't going to come back, and that he wanted to 'die clean'. Fortunately his premonition didn't come true. From his seat in the front turret, he was able to see how dangerous the German defences were (he saw the shooting down of Burpee in 'a bloody great ball of fire'), and also appreciate the airmanship of his skipper as Townsend flew as low as he dared. And his decision to bring extra ammunition proved vital, since without it he would have run out during the trip. Webb was awarded the D.F.M. for his role on the raid. He didn't believe this at first, suspecting he was being set up as part of some elaborate joke. Having checked, he then found a shop where he could buy the appropriate medal ribbons. Due to an administrative error, his actual medal was engraved 'E Webb' missing out his first name.

In July 1943, he flew with Bill Townsend on two of the raids on Italian target and was then loaned to George Holden's crew for another. It was anther stroke of fortune that he did not remain on the Holden crew, as in September they were all killed on the disastrous attack on the Dortmund Ems canal.

Webb was now tour expired, and he was posted to a conversion unit for a spell as an instructor, along with his rear gunner colleague Ray Wilkinson. The pair moved on to other training roles but in October 1944, they both came back on operations with 617 Squadron. He flew his first operation of this new tour in December, and went on to fly on about another ten before the end of the war. During this last phase of the war, Barnes Wallis's 'Tallboy' bomb came into production, but in order to carry this 12,000lb monstrosity, the Lancasters had to be modified. The mid-upper gunner was often left behind, so Webb's opportunities to fly were reduced. Later, when the 22,000lb 'Grand Slam' became available, the wireless operator was also dropped. Webb did however fly on 617 Squadron's last wartime operation, an attack on Hitler's mountain lair on 25 April 1945. Lem Sumpter, another Dams Raid participant, also flew on this sortie, making them the only two men to fly on the squadron's first and last wartime operation.

After he was demobilised in 1946, Webb rejoined the London News Agency as a staff photographer. He went on to work in the film industry as a stills photographer and then opened his own studio in Soho, where he specialised in theatrical and film portraits. In 1948, he took some of the first professional nude pictures of the model and actress Pamela Green, thereby beginning an association which would last almost fifty years.

Webb had a prolific life in stills photography, cinema and television. His television work included the title sequences for ITV's 'Special Branch' and 'The Sweeney'. In the latter, the famous enlarged fingerprints were those of Pamela Green. Although they were never married, Webb and Green became life partners, and in 1986 when Webb retired they moved together to the Isle of Wight. Webb died at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on 8 December 1986 and Pamela Green died on 7 May 2010.

Sold together with the following archive of original material comprising:

i)
A Crew listing for the attack on Genoa on 7/8th November 1942 with 49 Squadron.

ii)
Buckingham Palace witness ticket dated 22 June 1943, in O.H.M.S. envelope franked 18 June 1943.

iii)
A professionally taken photograph of crew and family taken outside Buckingham Palace, backed with card mount.

iv)
A photograph of him and his immediate family taken outside Buckingham Palace.

v)
Assorted original and copy photographs of him in uniform, other R.A.F. images and one taken in Germany in later life resting on one of the Dams.

vi)
Invitation for a Reunion Dinner which took place at the R.A.F. club on 3 June 1966.

vii)
A letter from Group Captain W. S. O. Randle C.B.E., A.F.C., D.F.M. on behalf of the Battle of Britain Museum Appeal, dated 27 May 1980 thanking him for accepting to sign 1,000 copies of a Lancaster Print. With a further letter dated 27 June 1980 thanking him for his efforts of the 20 June 1980.

viii)
A letter written by Mr D. Grain, dated 20 March 1989 asking whether he had any details or photographs of his brother who flew in 49 Squadron, the letter erroneously written Dear Mr Townsend (sic) and the envelope addressed Mr Douglas Webb D.F.M. (Dambuster) Yarmouth Isle of Wight.

ix)
A letter from the Air Crew Association, Isle of Wight Branch, dated 9 January 1992 asking if he could attend the Annual Dinner as guest of honour.

x)
A letter from Squadron Leader P. C. Osborn of 617 Squadron dated 14 January 1993 asking if he could sign prints commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Dams Raid.

xi)
A King's Crown 617 Squadron blazer badge.

287 **The framed group of nine miniature dress medals awarded to E. O. Sachs, the famous theatre and opera house architect, who specialized in the prevention of theatre fires and was central in the reconstruction of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden**

United Kingdom, Coronation 1911; Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Order of the Oaken Crown, Badge, silver-giltand enamel; Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Vasa, Badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamel; Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, Badge, silver and enamel; France, Republic, Order of Academic Palms, silver and enamel; France, Ministry of the Interior, Medal of Devotion, Gold Grade; Russia, Imperial, Medal for Zeal, silver-gilt; Russia, Imperial, Medal for Zeal, silver-gilt; Germany, Prussia, Red Cross Medal, bronze, housed in glazed display frame by *Spink & Son*, case No. 843, with name plaque stating 'Edwin O. Sachs', *good very fine* (9) £240-280

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 296.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

288 **The group of five miniature dress medals worn by Flight Lieutenant E. F. Dadson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who commanded S.O.E.'s Belgium 'T' Section in 1940-41**

War Medal 1939-45; Belgium, Order of the Crown, breast badges (3), one set with pastes, all cased; Belgium, Order of Leopold, breast badge, set with 5 pastes, in a Joseph Piret, Bruxelles case, together with a quantity of related Continental riband rosettes for lapel wear, obverse centre lacking on the paste-set Crown badge, *generally very fine* £60-80

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 156.

SINGLE BRITISH ORDERS & DECORATIONS, CORONATION, JUBILEE OR LONG SERVICE MEDALS, MISCELLANEOUS & MILITARIA

289 "*Suffice it, therefore, to state ñ that his name, as it does throughout this work, will ever stand forth as connected with the brightest occurrences of that memorable epoch ñ that Her Majesty testified her gracious approbation of his valour in conflict and his discretion as her Plenipotentiary in Council, by conferring on him the dignity of a K.C.B. ñ and that the voice of the country was echoed in a vote of thanks to him from both Houses of Parliament*"

The Order of the Bath Chapel Stall Plate created for Rear-Admiral Sir James Bremer K.C.B., K.C.H., who served as an officer in the Royal Navy throughout the Napoleonic Wars and was later much involved in colonial enterprises in Australia and Burma; he later became Commander-in-Chief of British forces during the First Opium War and was the man responsible for overseeing the formal possession of Hong Kong on 26 January 1841

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted depiction of a Companion's breast Badge, further engraved: **James John Gordon Bremer Esquire Post Captain in the Royal Navy Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815**, 191mm x 115mm, stamped *Hughes Peterbouh Court Fleet Street London*, *very fine* £700-900

Perhaps the best career summary is offered by *Australian Dictionary of Biography*:

'**Sir James John Gordon Bremer** (1786-1850), naval officer, was born on 26 September 1786, the son of Lieutenant James Bremer, R.N., and his wife Ann, daughter of Captain James Norman, R.N. He was appointed midshipman in the *Endymion* in 1802, and was actively engaged in the war against France. In 1805 he was appointed Lieutenant and in the *Royalist* shared in the capture of *De Weser* at Trafalgar. He was promoted Commander in 1807 and Captain in 1814, and in 1815 he was appointed C.B.

In 1824 Bremer was given command of the *Tamar* and sent from England to select a site on the north coast of New Holland that would allow British merchants to break the Dutch monopoly of trade in the East Indies. In June he arrived in Sydney where he spent a month collecting stores and troops. Sailing north through Torres Strait in the *Tamar* with two other ships, he reached Port Essington and a week later chose a site on the western shore of Melville Island. Here he took formal possession on 26 September and established Fort Dundas. The site was ill chosen, too far from any regular shipping track and too hazardous in access, but Bremer, seeing it at its best in the dry season, praised it in a long and flattering report which was accepted with enthusiasm by the Admiralty, Colonial Office and mercantile houses involved in East Indian trade. Leaving a garrison, convicts and some free labourers, Bremer sailed in November for India where he took part in the first Burma war. He was appointed K.C.H. in 1836.

At Fort Dundas the pier and buildings decayed and the 100 residents were attacked by tropical fevers and by hostile Aboriginals. Worse still, their store ship *Lady Nelson* was captured by pirates, leaving them almost marooned. When their gloomy reports finally reached the Colonial Office, Captain James Stirling was ordered to find a more suitable site for a second settlement. His choice in 1827 of Fort Wellington in Raffles Bay, east of Port Essington on the Cobourg Peninsula, was on the direct track of Malay trepang fishermen, but its garrison was also afflicted by sickness and isolation. In 1828 the settlers from Melville Island were transferred to Raffles Bay, where Collet Barker was beginning to transform the settlement, but the dismal dispatches of the previous commandant led to the abandonment of Fort Wellington in 1829.

The project of a northern trading station was not forgotten by enthusiasts, and in 1837 Glenelg chose Port Essington as the site for its revival. Charge of the expedition was given ironically to Bremer. In command of the *Alligator* and the *Britomart* he established the new post in October 1838, naming it Port Victoria. Once again he contributed to the tenacious myth that all the treasures of the Indies could be produced in north Australia. After one trip with George Windsor Earl, who made several visits to adjacent islands, Bremer also became enthusiastic over the expansion of British trade in the Malay world. Dreaming of a flourishing colony he urged the Colonial Office to permit the sale of land for permanent settlement at Port Essington, but Glenelg wanted no hasty action.

Port Victoria flourished until 1843, but later reports of hurricane, sickness and tropical decay convinced the Colonial Office that northern stations were based on mistaken theories, and did not justify their cost. Even Bremer had to confess to Gladstone that they were useless as commercial and naval bases. In 1849 the Port Essington base was abandoned.

News of trouble at Canton led Bremer, encouraged by Governor Sir George Gipps, to take the ships under his command to China, and with his departure from Port Essington in June 1839 his part in Australian history ends. In the Chinese War he achieved renown, in 1840-41 twice commanding the British naval forces. The Chinese recognized him as their most aggressive and skilful adversary. For these services he received the thanks of parliament and was appointed K.C.B.

In April 1846 Bremer was appointed second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, and next November Commodore Superintendent of Woolwich dockyard, gaining his flag as Rear Admiral in 1849. He died at Compton near Plymouth on 14 February 1850.

He had married Harriet, widow of Rev. George Henry Glasse, in 1811, and had two sons and four daughters. In Western Australia, the explorer and surveyor John Septimus Roe, who had served under Bremer, named the locality of Bremer Bay, on the colony's south coast, after him in 1831. The area was settled by Europeans in the 1850s, and the original township of Wellstead was formally re-named Bremer Bay in 1962.'

x290 The Royal Guelphic Order, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.H.) breast Star by *Rundell Bridge & Rundell, London*, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, gold retaining pin to reverse, *very fine* £3,500-4,000

x291 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G. Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, 90mm excluding ring suspension x 60mm; breast star, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamel, 75mm diameter, fitted with gold retaining pin, in its *Spink & Son Ltd.* fitted case of issue, *the left ray of the neck Badge somewhat bent out of alignment, minor enamel damage to central badge, overall very fine* £1,000-1,400

Sold together with a slip of paper attributing the set to Sir Frank Stanley Tomlinson, H.M. Diplomatic Service.

Sold by Order of the Family

292 **The Sheriff of the City of London Chain of Office worn by Sir H. C. Buckingham, C.B.E., during his tenure of 1910-11**

Sheriff of the City of London Chain of Office, the Chain comprising six gold medallions with enamel decoration, these linked by detailed florally engraved triple gold chain, together with a large central medallion, with the Coat of Arms of the City of London, with fittings for the Badge, this 160mm x 108mm, dated '1910-11', with central Coat of Arms with motto 'SOYONS LOYALS' and three supporting Coats of Arms of Harrow School, Truro, Cornwall and the Worshipful Company of Skinners, all of the finest quality goldsmithing of exhibition standard, by *Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co. Ltd.*, each individual piece and link hallmarked 18 carat gold and for 1910, *good very fine* £50,000-70,000

Total weight of 893g including enamel-work. The coats of arms that decorate the chain include the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers, the Worshipful Company of Skinners, the Coat of Arms of Truro, Cornwall, the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, Harrow School, the Worshipful Company of Loriners and the presumed personal Coat of Arms of H.C. Buckingham's family. These particular coats of arms were chosen because they represent fundamental parts of Buckingham's life: his heritage, education and work. The practice of personalising the Sheriff of the City of London's Chain of Office is still practiced to this day.

292

Henry Cecil Buckingham was born in May 1867, the son of Joseph Hicks & Lucy Webster Buckingham, of Truro & Lancaster Gate. He claimed descent from Sir Owen Buckingham, who had been Lord Mayor in 1704. Educated at Harrow and privately in France, young Buckingham joined the family firm of gentlemen's outfitters and eventually became its Chairman.

Apprenticed to Barton Kent, of the Skinners Company in 1888, he was admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Company in 1896, becoming its Master in 1918-19.

Having served as Sheriff of the City of London, alongside Sir Charles Johnston, the position is a truly ancient one. It is pursuant to a Royal Charter of Henry I, *circa* 1131, the Liverymen of the City elected two sheriffs of "London and Middlesex" upon payment of £300 per annum to the Crown.

Knighted in 1911, his C.B.E. followed in 1920 and was elected the Conservative Member of Parliament for Guildford in the 1922 election, a seat held up until his death in office on 1 August 1931. A member of the City of London Advisory Committee of the Ministry of National Service, Buckingham was a member of the Carlton, Ranelagh & M.C.C., living with his wife at 27 Hans Place and Seale Lodge, Farnham. He is buried in the Buckingham family vault in Highgate Cemetery.

x293 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**Jas.. Saunders Grs Mte H.M.S. St Vincent.**) engraved, *light contact marks, very fine* £140-180

James Saunders was born at Adgestone, Sandown, Isle of Wight, on 23 October 1838 and was the son of James Saunders and Elizabeth Jackman. He enlisted into the Royal Navy on 24 May 1859 and entered *Britannia* for a period of 10 years as an ordinary seaman 2nd Class.

On 25 April 1860 he transferred to *Euryalus* and he remained briefly on board until transferring to *Princess Royal* on 20 November 1860. Jackman moved to *Revenge*, a 91-gun screw-powered second-rate ship on 1 May 1861, and became the flagship for Rear-Admiral R. Smart of the Channel Squadron, commanded by Captain C. Fellowes. From 1862, she served in the Mediterranean Station, and by 1 February 1865, he had advanced to leading seaman. On 27 April, he transferred to *Excellent*, the Royal Navy gunnery training ship at Portsmouth, moored in the harbour and connected by a bridge to *Calcutta*. This ship was a core part of the Royal Navy's leading gunnery school, which was in the process of being transitioned from a seaborne vessel to a shore establishment on Whale Island.

On 26 August 1866, he married Rosina Stevens at Saint Mary's, Portsea, Hampshire, and a daughter, Edith Elizabeth Saunders, was born the following year on 28 July 1867. Just two days later, he was transferred to *Warrior*, a cutting-edge, steam-powered, iron-hulled warship serving with the Royal Navy's Channel Squadron after a significant refit and re-armament. Saunders was appointed 2nd Captain of the After Guard, likely a petty officer supervising the crew and managing the sails on the stern of the ship. On 24 May 1869, he re-engaged for a further 10 years.

Another daughter, Ceclila Emmeline Saunders, was born in 1870, and the following year he transferred back to *Excellent*. On 7 December 1871, he was promoted to gunner's mate, and on 1 October 1872, he was transferred to *Minotaur*, which served as the flagship of the Channel Fleet. A son, James William Saunders, was born at Portsmouth, Hampshire, in 1873, and a second son, Wallace Gilbert Saunders, was born in 1875. At this time, he was serving on *St. Vincent*, a 120-gun, first-rate Royal Navy ship of the line serving as a training ship for boys in Portsmouth Harbour. While posted here, he was awarded his Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. Medal; his conduct was listed as very good or exemplary. On 4 May 1877, he transferred to *Clyde*, another training ship permanently berthed in Aberdeen harbour. Petty Officer 1st Class Saunders served in this role until being shore-pensioned on 17 May 1882 after 23 years' service.

The 1911 census shows him as a 71-year-old naval pensioner working for Croes Sons and Absolom Tea Merchants, Fenchurch Street, London as their warehouse foreman living at 40 Park Street, East Greenwich together with his wife. In 1921, they were still living at the same address, and he was a retired tea foreman.

294 Pair: **Lieutenant F. Porter, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles**

Delhi Durbar 1911, silver issue; Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Lieutenant F. Porter 1st. Bn. Calcutta Vol Rifles), officially engraved naming, *good very fine* (2) £160-200

Frank Porter was born *circa* 1875 and joined the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles around 1892. He is listed as an Assistant at Ranken & Co., 4 Old Court House Street by 1900 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in December 1906. Advanced Lieutenant in July 1910, he was present for the Durbar of 1911 and was attached to the 22nd Battalion, London Regiment (The Queen's). Taking his L.S. Medal as per *A.O. 521* of September 1912, he is listed as a partner of the outfitters Porter, Stimpson & Co., Old Court Street, Calcutta.

295 Royal Air Force, Iraq Levies L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (**163 Pte. Nooro Elia.**), *very fine* £600-800

296 **The framed group of nine awarded to E. O. Sachs, the famous theatre and opera house architect, who specialized in the prevention of theatre fires and was central in the reconstruction of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden**

United Kingdom, Coronation 1911; Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Order of the Oaken Crown, breast Badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamel; Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Vasa, breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, breast Badge, by *Wagner, Berlin*, silver and enamel, maker's initial 'W' to lower arm; France, Republic, Order of Academic Palms, silver and enamel; France, Ministry of the Interior, Medal of Devotion, gold, the reverse officially inscribed 'Edwin Otto Sachs, Juillet 1903'; Russia, Imperial, Medal for Zeal, silver-gilt; Russia, Imperial, Medal for Zeal, silver; Germany, Prussia, Red Cross Medal, bronze, housed in display frame with corresponding miniature awards, *good very fine* (18) £1,000-1,400

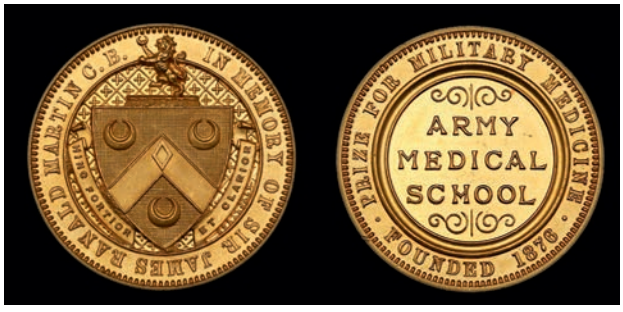
Edwin Otho/Otto Sachs was born in Marylebone in April 1870 and after studying architecture at the Königliche Technische Hochschule in Berlin, he returned to England in 1892 and commenced independent practice in London. Appointed Consulting Architect to the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, London, he was also an Hon. Member of the Imperial Russian Institute of Architects and various other foreign architectural and technical bodies.

Sachs was a true authority on fire-prevention, particularly with regard to theatre buildings and, in 1897, formed the British Fire Prevention Committee. He was also Vice-President of the International Fire Service Council from 1897-1919.

Probably best known as co-author of the three-volume book set *Modern Opera Houses and Theatres*, Sachs was showered with Orders and Decorations from across the opera-loving nations and died in London on 9 September 1919.

For his Large Gold Russian Medals for Zeal, please see Lots 356 and 357. For his framed miniature dress medals, please see Lot 287.

297 **The 1909 Army Medical School Gold Prize for Military Medicine and the Tulloch prize medal awarded to Captain H. S. Ranken, Royal Army Medical Corps, who earned a posthumous Victoria Cross, a 'mention' and a Legion of Honour for his gallantry on 19-20 September 1914**



Army Medical School Gold Medal (Lieutenant H. S. Ranken, R.A.M.C., July, 1909.) impressed on rim; Tulloch prize medal, bronze, unnamed, *a couple of light scratches in field otherwise very fine* (2) £4,000-5,000

V.C. *London Gazette* 13 November 1914.

For tending wounded in the trenches under rifle and shrapnel fire at Hautvesnes on 19th September, and on 20th September continuing to attend to wounded after his thigh and leg had been shattered. (He has since died of his wounds).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1914.

France, Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 3 November 1914.

Harry Sherwood Ranken was born at Glasgow on 3 September 1883 and was the son of the Reverend Henry Ranken and Helen Morton Ranken, of The Manse, Irvine, Ayrshire. He was educated at Irvine Royal Academy and later at Anderson's College before going to the University of Glasgow where he graduated in medicine with commendation in 1905. After qualifying he held the posts of resident house surgeon and house physician at the Glasgow Western Infirmary and assistant medical officer at the Brook Fever Hospital under the Metropolitan Asylum Board. Ranken joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in January 1909, taking first place at the entrance examination and retaining this place at the examination during the probationary course. He also gained the Tulloch medal, the medal for military medicine, the medal and prize for tropical medicine, the De Chaumont prize in hygiene and the prize for grand aggregate marks in all examinations during the probationary course which was open to the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Indian Medical Service. From 1909-11 he was stationed in London under Eastern Command, and during this period was assistant to Sir William Leishman at the Royal Army Medical College and to Dr H. G. Plimmer in the Brown Institute, and engaged himself in research work, particularly in connection with sleeeping sickness.

In 1910 he obtained the M.R.C.P. diploma, and in the following year passed the examinations for captaincy with special certificate and was promoted Captain in July 1912. During these years he contributed, jointly with Major W. B. Fry and Dr Plimmer, severalimportant papers on trypanosomiasis, which were published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society. He transferred to the Egyptian Army serving between August 1911 - June 1914 and he served as a member of the Soudan Government Sleeping Sickness Commission, and was in charge of the camp at Yei in the Lado englave, Western Mongolia. He returned Home for leave in July 1914 and volunteered for war service, he was restored to the British establishment in August 1914 and entered the war in France on 13 August 1914. Ranken was awarded a Legion of Honour (5th Class) for gallant conduct during the operations between 21 - 30 August 1914, one month later his bravery resulted in him being awarded the Victoria Cross which lead to his untimely death from wounds on 24 September 1914.

The Times History of the War, part 41, p.44 says:

'It is a safe statement that no man ever won the Victoria Cross more nobly than did Capt. Harry Sherwood Rankin (sic) R.A.M.C. Capt Rankin (sic) was severely wounded in the leg whilst attending to his duties on the battlefield. He arrested the bleeding from this, and bound it up, and then continued to dress the wounds of his men, sacrificing his chances of salvation to their needs. When finally he permitted himself to be carried to the rear, his case had become almost desperate. He died within a short period'.

Ranken is buried in the Braine Communal Cemetery, Aisne, France.

Sold together with the following archive:

(i)
A 'romanticised' colour postcard of him winning his Victoria Cross.

(ii)
A Glory Boys Cigarette card of him winning his V.C.

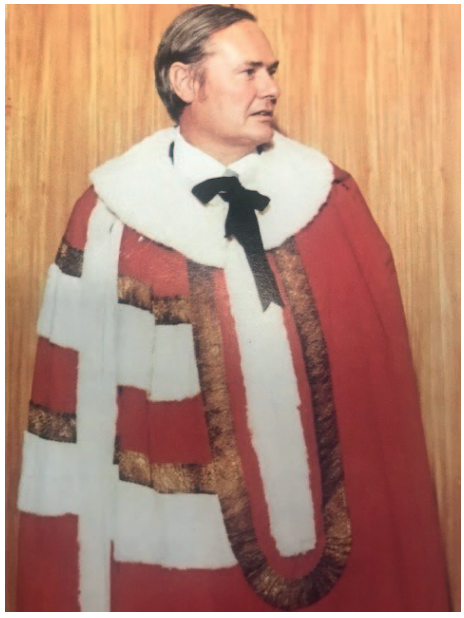
(iii)
A silk cigarette card commemorating him in the centre of a V.C.

(iV)
Minor assorted copied research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

298 **The Parliament and Coronation Robes worn by Field Marshal W. E. Ironside, 1st Baron Ironside, and Lady Ironside**

Comprising a set of Parliament robes as worn by 1st Baron Ironside of full length in scarlet wool with a collar and edging of white miniver fur, closed at the front with black silk satin ribbon ties, with two miniver bars edged with gold oak leaf lace on the right hand side of the robe indicating the rank of a Baron, with white satin lining, *some loss of stitching to where the gold lace is fitted, light moth damage, otherwise generally in good condition*, together with the Robes and Coronet worn by Lady Ironside, comprising a Vicountess's fitted kirtle of crimson velvet, without sleeves and with edges lined in ermine, with fitted ermine cape to cover the shoulders, and with satin cream lined lining fitted with an internal belt which clasps at the front; the Coronet of silver-gilt and silver, with six balls, hallmarked *WFW London 1922*, with crimson velvet cap finished with a gold thread pineapple, with base trimmed with ermine and with cream silk lining, both pieces unmarked, the first with *Ede Son & Ravenscroft* draw-string bag with label stitched to the outside, this marked 'Lord Ironside', *the bag with wear and some moth damage*, (Lot) £1,000-1,500



William Edmund Ironside was born at Edinburgh on 6 May 1880, and was educated at a school in St.Andrew's and Tonbridge School before going to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Ironside then joined the Royal Artillery in 1899, and served throughout the Second Boer War. This was followed by a brief period spying on the German colonial forces in German South West Africa. Returning to regular duty, he served on the staff of the 6th Infantry Division during the first two years of the Great War, before being appointed to a position on the staff of the newly raised 4th Canadian Division in 1916. In 1918, he was given command of a brigade on the Western Front, and in 1919, he was promoted to command the Allied intervention force in northern Russia. Ironside was then assigned to an Allied force occupying Turkey, and then to the British forces based in Persia in 1921. He was offered the post of the commander of British forces in Iraq, but was unable to take up the role due to injuries in a flying accident.

He returned to the Army as Commandant of the Staff College, Camberley, where he advocated the ideas of a close friend, J. F. C. Fuller, who was a proponent of mechanisation. He later commanded a division, and military districts in both Britain and India, but his youth and his blunt approach limited his career prospects, and after being passed over for the role of Chief of the Imperial General Staff (CIGS) in 1937 he became Governor of Gibraltar, a traditional staging post to retirement. He was recalled from "exile" in mid-1939, being appointed as Inspector-General of Overseas Forces, a role which led most observers to expect he would be given the command of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) on the outbreak of war.

However, after some political manoeuvring, General John Vereker, 6th Viscount Gort, was given this command and Ironside was appointed as the new Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Ironside himself believed that he was temperamentally unsuited to the job, but felt obliged to accept it. In early 1940 he argued heavily for Allied intervention in Scandinavia, but this plan was shelved at the last minute when the FinnishñSoviet Winter War ended. During the invasion of Norway and the Battle of France he played little part; his involvement in the latter was limited by a breakdown in relations between him and Gort. He was replaced as CIGS at the end of May, and given a role to which he was more suited: Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces, responsible for anti-invasion defences and for commanding the Army in the event of German landings. However, he served less than two months in this role before being replaced. After this, Ironside was promoted to field marshal. He was raised to the peerage in the New Year Honours, on 29 January 1941, as "Baron Ironside of Archangel and of Ironside in the County of Aberdeen" and retired to Morley Old Hall in Norfolk with his family where he took up writing. He never spoke in the House of Lords. He died at the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, London on 22 September 1959.

Mariot Ysobel (née Cheyne), Lady Ironside was the daughter of Charles Cheyne and Elva Alice Wheeler and was born at Switzerland on 3 June 1890. She married (then Captain and future Field Marshal) William Edmund Ironside on 26 June 1915, in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England. She had two children Hon. Elspeth Mariot Ironside and Edmund Oslac Ironside, 2nd Baron Ironside. She died at Richmond-on-Thames on 7 February 1984.

299 **The militaria worn by Major-General Sir C. T. Dawkins, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was seven times 'mentioned' during a distinguished career which spanned some four decades of service in Afghanistan, South Africa and on the Western Front**

He died of illness contracted on active service and is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone, one of fifteen Officers of his rank to lose their life to the effects of the Great War following the Armistice

Militaria comprising, 85th Regiment of Foot 'The King's Light Infantry' shoulder belt plate, gilt, fittings to reverse; waist belt, Shropshire Regiment, with another with V.R. cypher; Officer's helmet plate, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, *good very fine* (4) £200-300

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, and his miniature dress medals, please see Lots 224 and 282.

300 The service tunic, trousers and belt worn by Captain K. F. C. Warburton, 24th Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery, *very fine* £30-50

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 153.

301 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia Officer's shoulder belt plate, Victorian era, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, applied with a multi-pointed hobnail gilt crowned circlet of green enamelled laurel leaves encircling a red enamelled rose of the House of Lancaster. The reverse with two hooks and two fastening studs, hallmarks for *Jennens & Co.*, Birmingham 1852, with leather backing, this marked 'VC', *lightly toned, very fine* £300-500

The Liverpool Linnets were reformed for defence under the national the Militia Act 1852, during a period of international tension. Training was for 56 days on enlistment, then for 21ñ28 days per year, during which the men received full army pay, and the permanent staff was increased. Under the Act, Militia units could be embodied by Royal Proclamation for full-time home defence. On 1 March 1852 Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh, 5th Baronet, was commissioned at Lt-Col Commandant.

302 Great War Tank Crew Face Mask, of steel and leather construction, horizontal cut steel eyelets and with chain mail front, two cotton tapes to tie behind the head, *good used condition overall and a genuine example* £300-500

These masks were designed to protect tank crew from shrapnel known as 'splash' and 'spalling', both of which could cause severe injuries. Hot splinters of steel and paint flakes known as 'spalling' resulted from damage to the internal armour when the external service was hit. 'Splash' was caused by bullets melting on impact with the hardened tank armour, the hot liquid metal finding its way through gaps in the rivetted and bolted plate.

Sold by Order of the Estate - for the Benefit of Charity

303 An archive of material related to the famous Battle of Britain pilot Group Captain W. D. 'Hurricane' David, C.B.E., D.F.C & Bar, A.F.C., Royal Air Force, who notched up no less than 17 'kills' during the Second World War

A good archive of original material comprising:

i)
His Commissioning Document as Acting Pilot Officer, dated 4 June 1938.

ii)
Certificate for the 1953 Coronation Medal, in the name of 'Wing Commander William Dennis David, D.F.C., A.F.C.'.

iii)
Bestowal document for his C.B.E., dated 31 December 1960, *glazed and framed*.

iv)
His Freedom of the City of London, dated 18 April 1991, *glazed and framed*.

v)
His Hungarian Order of Vitéz certificate, dated 26 September 1981, Order of Vitéz, *glazed and framed*, together with miniature Badge of the Order framed.

vi)
A large silver cigarette box, local marks (weight 1123g including wooden divider), 240mm x 175mm x 50mm, the lid engraved 'Presented to Group Captain William D. David, British Air Attache by The Service Attaches, Budapest, Hungary, August 1958' further inscribed by the various Allied counterparts.

vi)
Freedom of the City of Chichester, an ornate leather-bound and illuminated document, dated 5 May 1960, with Station Badge for RAF Tangmere and the City Arms, the calligraphy executed by Flying Officer Willsher, with photographs of the event, besides two panoramic photographs, HQ Allied Forces Southern Europe Certificate, *overall a good archive, very fine* (Lot) £800-1,200

Little more be said about the exploits of 'Hurricane David', so we leave it to his *Telegraph* obituary:

'GROUP CAPTAIN DENNIS "HURRICANE" DAVID, who has died aged 82, was awarded a DFC and Bar in the space of five days during the Battle of France in 1940.

David was just 21 at the time. The awards reflected his feat of destroying at least 11 enemy aircraft within a few days while covering the retreat of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). In the ensuing Battle of Britain, he increased his tally to 20, including five unconfirmed kills. He later fought the Japanese in South East Asia and planned operations against Javanese insurgents.

After qualifying in 1938 for a short service commission in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, David was posted in 1939 to No. 87 Squadron, which was exchanging Gloster Gladiator biplanes for Hurricane fighters. When war broke out, 87 Squadron was sent to France, one of only four Hurricane squadrons in the air component of the BEF.

After experiencing the ennui of the "phoney war" in the winter of 1939-40, the squadron suddenly had to face overwhelming odds when Germany invaded the Low Countries and France. On May 10 1940, David wrote "war really starts" in his logbook. He flew six sorties that day, and recorded his first kill, a Dornier 17 bomber (Do 17) over the Maginot Line.

The next morning he was called to defend an Army tented hospital. "We found ourselves in a scrap with 40 Junkers 87 dive bombers," he noted. He accounted for one of the 14 destroyed and, glimpsing a Do 17 nearby, sent it in flames to the ground. A day later he set fire to a Heinkel 111 (He 111) over Lille, followed it down and saw it crash-land. Flying low over the wreck, David saw the pilot scramble out and salute him. Then the bomber blew up, killing the pilot and smearing David's windscreen with oil.

After 10 days of continuous fighting, David was now exhausted. He slept in a pigsty - all the accommodation that was available - and then was shot down. He crash-landed safely and was flown home, where his mother put him to bed. He slept for 36 hours. William Dennis David was born on

July 25 1918 in London, but spent his early childhood at Tongwynlais, a mining village near Cardiff. The family later moved back to London and he went to Surbiton County School. After his parents separated, his mother pawned her silver to make ends meet.

He left school at 14 and joined John Lovey, a wholesale clothing and footwear business run by an uncle. As war loomed, he trained with the RAFVR, flying a Blackburn B.2 biplane trainer at the London Air Park. After the fall of France, 87 Squadron re-formed at Church Fenton, near Leeds. In July 1940, it moved to south-west England, where it was constantly in action, accounting for many enemy bombers and fighters.

David had a further taste of combat during the Battle of Britain as a flight commander with No 213 Squadron. In November he was posted to No 152 Squadron and until March 1941 flew Spitfires. At 23, he became a wing commander. In the New Year of 1943, following a brief spell commanding No 89 Squadron in the Western Desert, flying Beaufighters, he was posted to Ceylon.

He was then promoted group captain and went to the Arakan front in Burma as air adviser to 15 Indian Corps and as Senior Air Staff Officer No 224 Group. There he helped to organise the defeat of the Japanese in Burma. David was well served by his strong physique. He also had great strength of character and sense of purpose, and had almost hypnotic powers of concentration when engaged in conversation.

After the liberation of Singapore and Malaya, he was appointed Senior Air Staff Officer, Air Headquarters, Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, during operations against Javanese insurgents. Returning home in 1946, David was granted a permanent commission and reverted to the rank of squadron leader. In 1949 he was posted to command a wing of de Havilland Vampire jets at Deversoir on the Suez Canal, and in Cairo enjoyed the hospitality of King Farouk.

He then had a series of Air Ministry posts which culminated in his appointment as Air Attaché in Budapest. There David was dubbed “The Light Blue Pimpernel” for his part in helping 400 Hungarians to escape after the failure of the uprising in 1956. David had a lifelong fondness for dogs, and indulged this by purchasing a greyhound named Flash Harry. It enjoyed a measure of success and his staff at the Ministry of Defence became keen students of form in the Greyhound Express.

He retired from the RAF in 1967 and for a while ran a precision engineering business, Dove Enterprises. He later dabbled in property and other ventures and was in demand as a lecturer. He also advised on films such as the Battle of Britain (1969) and Aces High (1974). David was president of the Hurricane Society and gave his time to the RAF Benevolent Fund and Royal Air Forces Association.

In his youth, he excelled at tennis and squash. He later restored antique furniture and china and wrote a memoir, Dennis “Hurricane” David (1999). He was mentioned in despatches in 1942 and was awarded the AFC in 1943. He was appointed CBE in 1960. In 1991, he became a Freeman of the City of London.’

FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS & MEDALS

x304 **Afghanistan**, Kingdom, Order of the Star, breast Star, 81mm, silvered and bronze centre, *about very fine* £100-150

x305 **Argentina**, Republic, Order of Merit, a very rare 1st Class set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 67mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 81mm, gilt and enamel, *pin detached but present from Star, very fine*, together with sash riband and corresponding miniature award (3) £800-1,200

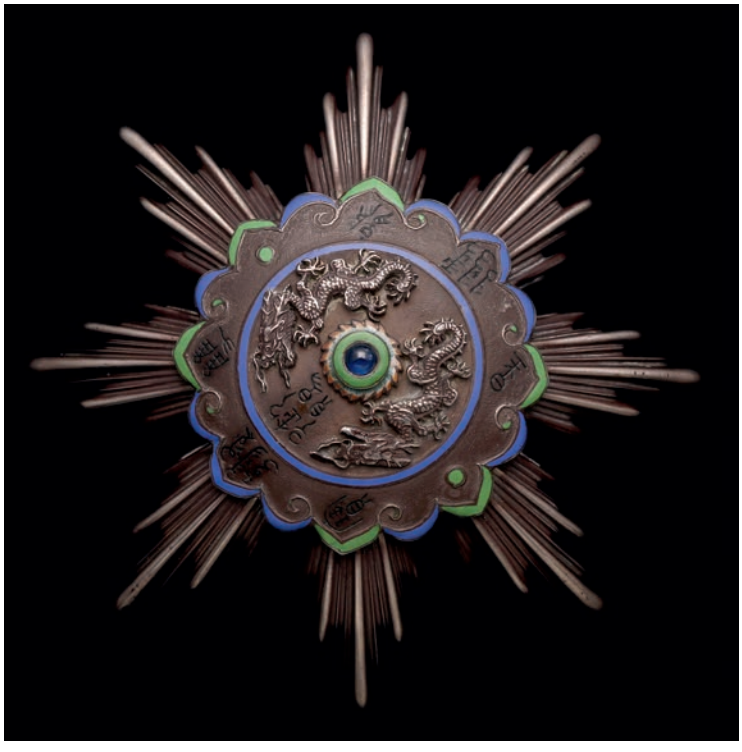
Founded by Juan Peron in 1946 and abolished in 1955, the 1st Class was bestowed sparingly to Prime Ministers and Secretaries of State.

x306 **Brazil**, Empire, Order of the Southern Cross, Knight's Badge of reduced size, *circa* 1825, 37mm including crown suspension x 26mm, gold and enamel, *very fine* £700-900

x307 **Brunei**, Sultanate, The Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Brunei (Darjah Seri Paduka Mahkota Brunei Yang Amat Mulia), 1st Class set of Insignia by *Spink & Son, London*, comprising sash Badge, 84mm including suspension x 63mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very minor scratch to rim*; breast Star, 97mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to reverse, gold retaining pin to reverse, *minor scratch to ray, very fine* (2), with full sash riband £1,400-1,800

x308 **Chile**, Republic, Order of Bernardo O'Higgins, 1st Class set, by *Hours, Santiago, Chile*, comprising sash Badge, 47mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 69mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, with full sash riband and in fitted case of issue £300-500

x309 **China**, Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 1st Class set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 89mm including suspension x 48mm, silver and enamel, the centre enhanced with a finely engraved coral, this surmounted by a small smooth coral; breast Star, 80mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the centre enhanced with a finely engraved coral, this surmounted by a small smooth coral, *a little enamel chipping, otherwise good very fine and rare* £4,000-6,000



x310 **China**, Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 1st Type (1881-96), an outstanding breast Star of Russian manufacture, 89mm, silver (88 kokoshnik) and enamel, the centre enhanced with a cabochon sapphire, maker's initials and marks for St Petersburg to retaining pin, *of outstanding quality, very fine* £7,000-9,000

x311 **China**, Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 1st Type, neck Badge, 64mm including suspension x 40mm, silver-gilt, enamel and both centres enhanced with a cabochon sapphire, *good very fine*, together with a section of its original hand-embroidered riband, *this neatly slit at the edges to permit evening wear* £6,000-8,000

x312 **China**, Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 2nd Type, 1st Grade, Commander's neck Badge, 98mm including suspension x 90mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the centre enhanced with a cabochon sapphire, the two dragons meeting at a small red coral, *good very fine*, with original neck riband and all fittings as worn £2,500-3,000

x313 **China**, Republic, Order of the Precious Brilliant Golden Grain, 1st Class set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 108mm including suspension x 72mm, silver-gilt and enamel, local hallmarks to ring; breast Star, 84mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, local characters to reverse and local hallmarks to retaining clip, *a little red enamel crazing to reverse of Badge, very fine and a good set* (2) £3,500-4,000

x314 **China**, Republic, Order of the Brilliant Star, sash Badge, silver and enamel, officially numbered '156' to reverse, with maker's cartouche to reverse, on full sash riband, *this last faded in parts, crazed enamel, chips throughout, about fine* £600-800

x315 **China**, Republic, Order of the Auspicious Dog of Pho, breast Badge, 55mm, gilt and enamel, local characters and nut fitting to reverse, *very fine and rare* £1,600-2,000

x316 **China**, Republic, Warlord Era, Yunnan Chief Commander Tang Jiyoa's Merit Order 1922, breast Star, 60mm, gilt metal of hollow construction, the obverse enhanced with a blue 'sapphire' cabochon, local characters to reverse and retaining pin, *very fine and rare*, in fitted case of issue with details to lid £1,000-1,400

x317 **Comoros**, Federal Islamic Republic, Order of Said Ali, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash Badge, 82mm including crescent suspension x 62mm, gilt and enamel, *suspension bent slightly forwards*; breast Star, 79mm, white-based metal and enamel, maker's cartouche to retaining pin, *very fine* (2) with full sash riband £500-700

318 **Czechoslovakia**, Republic, Order of the White Lion, Military Division, breast Badge, with rosette upon riband, by *Karnet & Kysely, Prague*, 63mm including crossed swords and wreath suspension x 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to loop, *good very fine*, in its fitted case of issue £240-280

319 **Czechoslovakia**, Republic, Order of the White Lion, Civil Division, breast Badge, by *Karnet & Kysely, Prague*, 63mm including suspension x 44mm, silver and enamel, *good very fine*, in its fitted case of issue £240-280

x320 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, 1st Type Grand Cross Collar Chain, a rather early example, gilt-bronze and enamel, approximately 960mm in total, the medallions comprising alternating cyphers of King Christian V and King Valdemar II, these interspersed with dual-sided enamelled crosses, the central medallion being a medallion of King Christian V, this with hook for the Badge, this neatly engraved 'II', *good very fine and rare* £8,000-10,000

311

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x321 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Elephant, Grand Cross breast Star, 84mm, silver and enamel, *good very fine and a rarity* £4,000-6,000

x322 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 2nd Class set of Insignia, by *Bichai, Cairo*, comprising neck Badge, 94mm including crown suspension x 63mm, gold suspension and loop, silver-gilt, gold and silver Badge, maker's name and hallmarks for Cairo 1934-35; breast Star, 80mm, silver-gilt, gold and silver Badge, maker's name and hallmarks for Cairo 1934-35, *all but extremely fine*, in fitted case of issue and with full neck riband £600-800

x323 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, neck Badge, by *Lattes, Cairo*, 93mm including crown suspension x 63mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Cairo 1922-23 to reverse, *good very fine*, with neck riband £200-240

x324 **Egypt**, Republic, Order of Merit, 1st Class set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 80mm including suspension x 58mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks to reverse; breast Star, 82mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks to reverse, *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue with full sash riband £300-500

x325 **France**, Kingdom, Royal & Military Order of St Louis, breast Badge of Louis Philippe I (1830-48), 34mm, gold and enamel, with original riband and bow, *very fine* £700-900

x326 **France**, Republic, Legion of Honour, 25mm including wreath and diamond suspension x 18mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, enhanced by *circa* 25 chip diamonds of varying size and cut, *very fine* £200-250

x327 **Germany**, Bavaria, House Order of St Hubert, an early Grand Cross Star, by *E. [Eduard] Quellhorst, Ordernsfabrik, Munchen*, 80mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, reverse gilt, with ornately engraved maker's cartouche to reverse, *some enamel chipping, very fine*, in its fitted case £2,400-2,800

x328 **Germany**, Hesse-Darmstadt, Order of the Star of Brabant, breast Star, 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse ray scratch-engraved 'D.S', *good very fine* £600-800

Perhaps the details 'D.S.' refer to Darmstadt and were etched in order to help the recipient and their staff identify this Order for wear, presuming they were the recipient of a number of awards from German States.

x329 **Germany**, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, House Order of the Wendian Crown, Commander's neck Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 61mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *some white enamel crazing to arms, very fine and rare*, with length of neck riband £600-800

x330 **Germany**, Saxony, Order of St Albert, neck Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's initial 'S' to base, *enamel repair, very fine*, with neck riband £700-900

x331 **Germany**, Saxony, Albert Order, Military Division, Knight's breast Badge, 43mm x 35mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *about very fine* £260-300

x332 **Germany**, Kingdom, China 1900-1901, 13 clasps, Huolu, Fouphing, Kitchou, Hophu, Kalgan, Tsekingkwan, Kaumi, Liang-Hsiang-Hsien, Peitang-Forts, Peking, Tientsin, Seymour-Expedition, Taku, mounted for wear, *good very fine and rare* £400-600

This Medal was authorised on 10 May 1901 by Kaiser Wilhelm II, the Kaiser's original personal designs having been executed Walter Schott and were produced *Mayer & Wilhelm* of Stuttgart

x333 **Greece**, Kingdom, Order of Welfare, Commander's Badge, by *Kelaidis, Athens*, 37mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, mounted on bow and tails riband, in fitted case of issue £280-320

x334 **Greece**, Kingdom, Order of Welfare, breast Badge, by *Kelaidis, Athens*, 30mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue £160-200

x335 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Order of Rafidain (Two Rivers), Military Division, Grand Cross set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 91mm including crossed swords suspension x 67mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 88mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse gilt, *traces of old polish, good very fine*, with length of original sash riband £2,400-2,800

x336 **Italy**, Parma, Royal Military Order of St George, breast Badge, gold and enamel, 32mm, *good very fine* £1,000-1,400

x337 **Italy**, Parma, Sacred Military Constantinian Order of St. George, Commander's breast Star in bullion and cloth, *circa* 1800, 82mm, red velvet with bullion and sequins, leather backing with metal slide-fitting for wear upon the tunic, *very fine* £500-700

338 **The Order of Vittorio Veneto pair awarded to Cavaliere L. Attanasio**

Italy, Republic, Order of Vittorio Veneto; 50th Anniversary Medal, gold (marked '750'), *good very fine* (2) £350-400

Gold tests as 18 carat and weighs 5.2g; sold together with the bestowal certificate.

339 **Japan**, Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, Grand Cordon sash Badge, 109mm including Chrysanthemum flower suspension x 75mm, silver-gilt, enamel and with red cabochons to centre, *one or two ray tips a little bent from wear, reverse of suspension with small enamel flake, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare* £3,000-5,000

x340 **Jordan**, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of King Hussein, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Worth, Switzerland*, comprising sash Badge, 75mm including crown suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, both with maker's name and '925' to the reverse, *good very fine*, with full sash riband (2) £1,600-2,000

x341 **Jordan**, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of the Hashemite Crown, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Worth, Switzerland*, comprising sash Badge, 78mm including falcon suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 78mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name to the reverse, *good very fine*, with full sash riband (2) £1,600-2,000

x342 **Jordan**, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of the Jordanian Falcon, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Worth, Switzerland*, comprising sash Badge, 93mm including crown and crossed sword suspension x 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 77mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, both with maker's name and marked '925' to the reverse, *black enamel chipping to the Badge, very fine*, with full sash riband (2) £1,200-1,500

341

343 **Jordan**, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of the Renaissance (Al Nahda), 1st Type, breast Badge, 29mm x 18mm, silver and enamel, a European made example likely of the 4th Class, *extremely fine* £160-200

The history of the Arab Revolt during the Great War is well documented but less well known are the details of the Order of the Al Nahda (Renaissance) which was bestowed by King Hussain Bin Ali of the Hijaz upon British subjects for their services during this period. In addition to the Order of Al Nahda King Hussein also instituted the Orders of Al Istiqlal (Independence). Initially little was known about these orders. The Foreign Office in London were, by the early 1920's, being asked for information concerning the awards - but having no information appealed to the then British Agency in Jeddah. A letter from the Foreign Office dated 31 December 1924 gives some insight:

'We are receiving inquiries from various quarters as to the origin and general history of the Orders of El Nahda and Istiglal of the Hedjaz. I find that the Foreign Office have themselves no particular information on the subject: hence my appeal to you. Could you perhaps kindly let us know anything you can about these orders, their history, origin, purpose for which they were instituted, and membership? We shall then be able to satisfy the curiosity of such different personalities as the Danish Minister and a representative of Spinks.'

At this time the Kingdom of Hejaz was in terminal decline and the acquisition of information was difficult. The response dated 28 February begins:

'To produce a complete reply to your letter of December 31st I needed a few details from the Hejaz Government, and as they have been more deeply interested in shells (not the conchologist's kind) than in decorations the last few weeks, I have kept the Danish Minister waiting.

The Order of the Nahda was established to commemorate the revolt of the Hejaz against the Turks. The first distribution was made on October 15th 1918, when Sharif Hussein declared himself King. It is supposed to be confined to people who actually took part in the revolt.

The colours are those of the Hejaz flag, viz. white, black, green and red. White, black and green have been the colours of the Arab movement since it began; the red was added by Hussein...If the kingship of the Hejaz should cease to exist, would there be a slump in these decorations, or would they, like a limited issue of postage stamps, become "rare" and expensive? It is always possible that Hussein would consider himself a sort of king "in partibus" and continue in that capacity to grant decorations.'

Indeed upon the incorporation of the Hejaz into Saudi Arabia in 1925 both orders became Trans-Jordanian awards and awarded by King Hussein's son Abdullah, later King Abdullah of Jordan and they now have become Jordanian awards. The Order itself displays the Hejira year 1334 (period 9 November 1915-27 October 1916 inclusive), in the centre two crossed Hijazi flags with a five-pointed star in the centre and the inscription 'His Servant Ali bin Al Hussein'.

British recipients of the Order of Al Nahda were published in the London Gazette, although other awards known to have been made were not promulgated. It appears that notice of awards were announced by the Arab Bureau in Cairo who acquired details as published in Al Qibla, being the Royal Hijaz Official Gazette. In most instances it seems that the Arab Bureau then forwarded the brevets and decorations to the responsible authority for onwards transmission to the recipient. The awards were announced on nineteen occasions between 24 October 1919 and 2 September 1924.

One of those whose name does not feature was T. E. Lawrence, 'Lawrence of Arabia'. It is thought that he was awarded the Second Class of Order of Renaissance, in recognition of his services to the Hijaz Government. His name is believed to have been listed in Al Qibla No. 320 of 9 Muharram 1339, corresponding with 7 October 1919. However as it is known that Lawrence had no time for awards and decorations, it is quite possible that he refused the Order.

With thanks to Owain Raw-Rees, whom the above notes have been compiled from his 2001 article.

x344 **Malaysia**, Order of the Defender of the Realm, breast Star, 84mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 2008 reverse and maker's initials 'G&N', *good very fine* £500-700

x345 **Malta**, Order of Malta, an outstanding and early Knight's Badge, 104mm including trophy of arms suspension x 41mm, gold and enamel, *of fine exhibition quality goldsmithing, good very fine*, with bow riband as worn £5,000-7,000

Weight of Badge - 37.2g.

x346 **Monaco**, Principality, Order of Arts, Letters & Sciences, neck Badge, silver-gilt, *good very fine* £300-500

Sold together with the original bestowal document, dated 18 November 2008, signed by Prince Albert II, awarded to Rene de Obaldia.

Rene de Obaldia was born in Hong Kong in 22 October 1918, spent time as a Prisoner of War during the Second World War and became a famous playwright and poet. Elected to the Académie française on 24 June 1999, he died in Paris in January 2022.

x347 **Montenegro**, Kingdom, Order of Danilo, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Vinc Mayer's Sohne, Vienna*, comprising sash Badge, 74mm including crown suspension x 51mm, silver-gilt, gold and enamel; breast Star, 84mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and silver marks to retaining pin, *good very fine*, with original sash riband £2,800-3,200

x348 **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, 1st Type, 2nd Class breast Star, 58mm x 67mm, silver, silver-gilt details on rays, gold and enamel centre, *centre of striking quality and of the finest local execution, good very fine and rare* £5,000-7,000

x349 **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, Grand Cross breast Star, 96mm, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, retaining pin marked '900', *good very fine* £500-700

350 Pair: **Sergeant D. J. Washbourne, Rhodesian Armoured Corps, late Light Infantry 2 Commando**

Rhodesia General Service Medal (728142 Tpr D. J. Washborne) *note incorrect spelling of surname, very fine*; Zimbabwe Independence 1980 (18860) impressed on rim, *very fine* (2) £150-200

Sold together with the following archive:

(i)
Photograph of the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian Light Infantry recruit course 157 Reg. & N.S. from 21 February 1977 - 24 June 1977, fully named (3 prints).

(ii)
Photograph of the 1 Parachute Battalion Basic Parachute Course Para 7717.

(iii)
Certificate of Parachute Training from the 1st Parachute Battalion covering the period 15 August 1977 to 2 September 1977.

(iv)
Photograph of the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian Light Infantry 2 Commando 1 November 1977, fully named.

(v)
Photograph of 1st battalion The Rhodesian Light Infantry 2 Commando, 1979, fully named (Washbourne not mentioned).

(vi)
Photograph of E Squadron 1 RhACR 24th April 1980, fully named.

(vii)

Minor photographs, Rhodesian Light Infantry Badge and a 2 Commando pendant.

Please see Lots 136 and 149 for the medals awarded to his father and grandfather.

x351 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of Merit, a very rare Commander's neck Badge by *Heinrich Weiss, Bucharest*, 47mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse with hallmarks and details '37-24-HW', enamelled suspension, *good very fine* £2,600-3,000

x352 **Romania**, Kingdom, Royal House Order, 5th Class Badge, by *Heinrich Weiss, Bucharest*, 57mm x 42mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and hallmarks and '188-BW-89' stamped to retaining pin, *good very fine* £600-800

This Class of the Order, very similar in style to the Hohenzollern Royal Family Order, was only instituted in 1935.

x353 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Queen Marie Cross, 51mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmark to loop, *good very fine* £500-700

The Queen Marie Cross was instituted in 1917 to reward the Nursing Services for their services and was a three Class Order.

x354 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of Saint Andrew the Apostle the First-Called, an outstanding bullion breast Star, of early/mid 19th century manufacture, 102mm, the rays of well-constructed silver wire bullion thread, with loops for affixing to the tunic at each tip, central section struck and then applied, motto in gold and enamel, ring in silver, central medallion in gold and enamel, *of the finest quality construction, very fine* £7,000-9,000

x355 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St Anne, neck Badge, 40mm, gold and black enamel, marks to loop, *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue and with section of neck riband £700-900

356 **Russia**, Imperial, Medal for Zeal, Large Gold Medal, 51mm, gold, with large loop for suspension, *good very fine* £2,500-3,000

Weight - 80g.

Surface tests as 99.5% purity with non-destructive XRF gun.

Awarded to Edwin Otho Sachs.

357 **Russia**, Imperial, Medal for Zeal, Large Gold Medal, 51mm, gold, with large loop for suspension, *good very fine* £2,500-3,000

Weight - 77g.

Surface tests as 99.5% purity with non-destructive XRF gun.

Awarded to Edwin Otho Sachs.

x358 **Russia**, Imperial, Primorsky Zemsky Sobor 1922 Medal, silver, initials 'P.Sh.' for *P. Shulgin* by loop, obverse depicting St George slaying the dragon, the reverse with the inscription for the dates 23 July-10 August 1922, with loop for wear, *nearly extremely fine* £300-500

It is understood some 300 silver (for Members of the Zemsky Sobor) and 100 bronze Medals (for employees of the Chancery) were struck under Decree No. 11 of the Zemsky Krai Governor, Lieutenant-General Diterikhs on 16 August 1922. The Zemsky Sobor were the last of the 'White Russians' and formed their Army in the Amur region in the Far East of Russia, between Manchuria and the Sea of Okhotsk. They were finally defeated and wiped from the map by October 1922 and it is understood this is the last Medal struck for Imperial Russia.

x359 **Russia**, Imperial, Primorsky Zemsky Sobor 1922 Medal, silver, initials 'P.Sh.' for *P. Shulgin* by loop, obverse depicting St George slaying the dragon, the reverse with the inscription for the dates 23 July-10 August 1922, without loop, *nearly extremely fine* £300-500

x360 **Russia**, Imperial, Primorsky Zemsky Sobor 1922 Medal, gilt bronze, initials 'P.Sh.' for *P. Shulgin* by loop, obverse depicting St George slaying the dragon, the reverse with the inscription for the dates 23 July-10 August 1922, *nearly extremely fine* £200-300

x361 **Russia**, Imperial, Primorsky Zemsky Sobor 1922 Medal, gilt bronze, initials 'P.Sh.' for *P. Shulgin* by loop, obverse depicting St George slaying the dragon, the reverse with the inscription for the dates 23 July-10 August 1922, without loop, *nearly extremely fine* £200-300

x362 **The Hero of the Soviet Union awarded to Lieutenant I. Y. Raspapov, 18th Anti-Tank Artillery Regiment, a veteran of the Battle of Kursk, he particularly distinguished himself in an epic action in Poland over four days in February 1945; with his Battery cut off, the gallant Raspapov led his men to throw off some eight counter attacks, accounting for two tanks, an assault gun, an armored personnel carrier, four machine-gun emplacements, and a large group of Nazis, himself sharing in hand-to-hand combat three times and was twice wounded in the action**

Russia, Soviet Union, Hero of the Soviet Union, reverse officially numbered '8079', gold Badge, *adapted suspension as usual, very fine* £3,000-5,000

The War Heroes website gives the following details:

'**Ivan Yegorovich Raspopov** - Battery Commander of the 18th Anti-Tank Artillery Regiment of the 6th Znamenskaya Anti-Tank Artillery Brigade of the 4th Ukrainian Front, Senior Lieutenant.

He was born on January 15, 1919, in the village of Kurdyuki, now Inzhavinsky District, Tambov Region, to a peasant family. Russian. He completed seventh grade. He worked as a foreman, then chairman of the "Hammer and Sickle" collective farm in his native village.

He joined the Red Army in December 1939. He served in the Belorussian and Transcaucasian Military Districts as a Red Army soldier and commander of a communications section in the 350th Howitzer Artillery Regiment of the General Staff. From March 1942, he served in the 1150th Howitzer Artillery Regiment of the General Staff. In 1943, he graduated from the Tbilisi Artillery School. Member of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) since 1942.

At the front during the Great Patriotic War since 1943. Fought as a fire platoon and battery commander on the Steppe, 2nd and 4th Ukrainian Fronts. He was wounded in battle three times.

Participated in:

Battles on the Kursk Bulge near Prokhorovka, in battles near Kharkov, in the crossing of the Dnieper and in battles for the expansion of the bridgehead in the Kirovograd direction, in the liberation of the city of Znamenka - in 1943.

In the Korsun-Shevchenkivs'k and Bug-Dniester operations, including the liberation of the city of Pervomaysk and in battles on the Dniester bridgehead - in 1944.

In the Jaslo-Görlitz Operation, including battles in the Polish Carpathians, the crossing of the Biala River and the liberation of Bielsko-Biala, and battles in the direction of the Czech city of Moravská Ostrava in 1945.

He particularly distinguished himself in the Western Carpathian Operation. Battery commander of the 18th anti-tank artillery regiment, Senior Lieutenant Raspopov, distinguished himself in battles from February 9-12, 1945, near the village of Jasenica (southwest of Bielsko-Biala, Poland). The battery soldiers under his command, operating as part of a regiment that was cut off from the main forces, repelled eight enemy counterattacks in four days, knocked out two tanks and an assault gun, destroyed an armored personnel carrier with infantry, four machine-gun emplacements, and a large group of Nazis. At critical moments, the commander rallied his soldiers to hand-to-hand combat

three times. He was wounded twice but remained in the ranks.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 15, 1946, for bravery and heroism displayed in battles with the German invaders, Senior Lieutenant Ivan Yegorovich Raspopov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

After the war, he continued serving as a battery commander in his native unit, and from January 1946, in the 39th Guards Mechanized Regiment of the 11th Guards Mechanized Division of the Carpathian Military District.

From July 1946, Captain I.N. Raspopov was in the reserves. He lived in Novohrad-Volynskyi, Zhytomyr Oblast. He worked as the head of the State Bank's collection department and then as the director of a brewery.

He died on January 29, 1961. He was buried in Novohrad-Volynskyi. He was awarded the Order of Lenin (May 15, 1946), the Order of Alexander Nevsky (March 9, 1945), the Order of the Patriotic War 2nd Class (February 26, 1944), and the medals "For Courage" (November 15, 1943), and "For Victory over Germany." A street in the village of Inzhavino in the Tambov Region is named after the hero.'

x363 **Russia**, Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, gold, platinum and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '226341', *red enamel chip to star, very fine* £1,400-1,800

364 **Russia**, Soviet Union, The Order of Kutuzov, 2nd Class, Type 2, Variation 2 '**1945**' engraved, *very fine* £500-700

365 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, Military Division 3rd Class neck Badge, by *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, 90mm including crown and Crossed Swords suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, with full neck riband and in its Military Division case of issue, this embossed with Crossed Swords and 'III' £500-700

x366 **A diamond-set Star of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic**

Spain, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, by *Cejalvo, Madrid*, 83mm, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, the rays attractively set with approximately 108 graduated diamonds, ball tips set with a total of 8 rubies, *a good quality piece, gold test to reverse, very fine*, in fitted case of issue £2,400-2,800

Diamonds and rubies test as genuine as per Spink Jewellery Department.

x367 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Charles III, a fine reduced-size breast Star, 58mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine and of good quality construction* £1,000-1,400

x368 **Spain**, Kingdom, Military Order of St Ferdinand, breast Badge, 46mm including wreath suspension x 30mm, gold and enamel, *very fine and a most delicate piece of fine quality*, with original riband with bow £240-280

x369 **Spain**, Kingdom, Valencia 1838 Merit Medal, 37mm, *very fine* £180-220

x370 **Spain**, Kingdom, Miniature Medal for San Sebastian 5 May 1836, 16mm, silver, *a good original striking, good very fine* £140-180

Most likely struck by A. D. Loewenstark & Sons of London, who manufactured the full-size awards.

x371 **Spain**, Morocco Protectorate (1912-56), Grand Cross Collar Chain, comprising Collar Chain, approximately 800mm, comprising alternating medallions, silver-gilt and silver-gilt and enamel, with large central medallion with crossed spears, together with appendant Badge, 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *one or two links lacking, good very fine and rare* £4,000-5,000

After Spain established their Protectorate in two parts, a northern strip on the Mediterranean and the Strait of Gibraltar, and a southern part of the around Cape Juby, bordering the Spanish Sahara in 1912.

In August 1926, Prince Moulay Hassan bin al-Mahdi established this as a six-Class Order to reward those who assisted in furthering the interests of the Protectorate. The Collar was awarded very sparingly, only to Heads of State and Princes.

x372 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Order of the Sword, breast Star, 70mm, by *Kretly, No. 46 Palais-Royal, Paris*, silver, gold centre and enamel, *nearly extremely fine and of excellent quality manufacture* £1,000-1,400

x373 **Tonga**, Kingdom, Royal Household Order of Tonga (Ko e Fakalangilangi Fale 'Alo), Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Worth, Switzerland*, comprising sash Badge, 96mm including crown suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse with maker's initial and marked '999'; breast Star, 87mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, reverse with maker's initial and marked '999', *good very fine*, with bow and section of sash, miniature award and boutonnière, all in fitted case of issue, the inner marked 'By Appointment to HM The King WORTH' (Lot) £1,600-2,000

Instituted in July 2009, the Order is bestowed for services to the crown of Tonga in five Classes and three Medals.

x374 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Life Saving Medal, *very fine*, with riband bar £140-180

375 **Vatican**, Holy See, Honorary Chamberlain's Collar Chain, comprising ten medallions inscribed 'SC', connected by triple-linked chain, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Edinburgh 1903, by *Brook & Son*, two of the medallions with reverse affixing hooks, with Badge Appendant, 63mm including Papal tiara suspension x 49mm, gilt, *good very fine and rare* £1,000-1,400

Pope Pius X served between 1903-14.

Brook and Son were leading Edinburgh silversmiths and retailers from 1891 to 1939.

THE END OF THE SALE

FOUNDED 1666

SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury,
London WC1B 4ET
tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4106/4104
fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4037
email: auctionteam@spink.com

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

_____

POSTCODE _____

WRITTEN BIDS FORM

This form should be sent or faxed to the Spink auction office in advance of the sale. References for new clients should be supplied in good time to be taken up before the sale. Bids received later than one hour before the start of the sale may not be processed.

YOU CAN ALSO BID IN REAL TIME ON SPINK LIVE. PLEASE DOWNLOAD SPINK LIVE APP FROM THE APP STORE OR VISIT WWW.SPINK.COM, REGISTER AND LOG INTO THE SALE.

SALE TITLE	DATE	CODE NAME	SALE NO.
Orders, Decorations and Medals	**Thursday 23 April 2026 at 10.00 a.m.**	**THICK AS GRASS**	**26001**

I request Spink, without legal obligations of any kind on its part, to bid on the following Lots up to the price given below. I understand that if my bid is successful the Purchase Price will be the sum of the final bid and Buyer's Premium as a percentage of the final bid, any VAT chargeable, also postage charge and a fee for paying by card. The Rate of Buyer's Premium is 22.5% of the final hammer price of each lot. I understand Spink will pursue me for payment for any successful bid. In addition, I understand and consent that Spink may share my personal details relating to the default with other auction houses and live bidding platforms to protect themselves from such defaults.

All bids shall be treated as offers made on the Terms and Conditions for Buyers printed in the catalogue. I also understand that Spink provides the service of executing bids on behalf of clients for the convenience of clients and that Spink will not be held responsible for failing to execute bids. If identical commission bids are received for the same Lot, the commission bid received first by Spink will take precedence. Please note that you will not be notified if there are higher wriTHtten bids received.

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

Lot Number (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 ...

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)

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

CARD NO: START DATE: ISSUE NO: SECURITY CODE:

SIGNATURE EXPIRY DATE NAME (ON CREDIT CARD)

TYPE OF CARD: CONSUMER DEBIT (UK) ☐ CONSUMER DEBIT (NON UK) ☐ CONSUMER CREDIT (UK) ☐ CONSUMER CREDIT (NON UK) ☐ ALL CORPORATE ☐

☐ Please charge all purchases to my card ☐ Do not charge my card. (Spink will charge your card should you default on the payment)

BIDDING INCREMENTS

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

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

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

REFERENCES REQUIRED FOR CLIENTS NOT YET KNOWN TO SPINK

TRADE REFERENCES _____

BANK REFERENCES _____

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	means VAT schemes as defined by HM Revenue & Customs;
Blockchain	refers to an internet technology operated by various providers in which a digital ledger of records and transactions is distributed across the entire peer-to-peer network of computer systems using the providers service for the purpose of validation and resilience without a single point of failure commonly known as a "Blockchain";
Buyer's Premium	means the charge payable by you as a percentage of the Hammer Price, at the rates set out in clause 5.1 below;
Catalogue	refers to images and descriptions and all associated information about Lots in the sale whether in printed form or online only form;
Certificate of Authenticity	means a certificate issued by an Expert Committee confirming the authenticity of a Lot;
Digital Wallet	means a software-based system that allows users to receive, store, manage, trade and transfer digital assets. It is a requirement for a buyer of Lots identified as containing an NFT to own, have access and control a Digital Wallet capable of receiving transfers of digital assets utilising the Binance Smart Chain (BSC);
Expert Committee	means a committee of experts to whom a Lot may be sent for an extension in accordance with section 3.4;
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 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.

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

3.2.5 Lots identified with an NFT symbol or wording to that effect are subject to all clauses of this section 3. There are many risks associated with buying, owning, using, storing and transferring an NFT, including but not limited to the following risks (which you accept) of: cyber-attacks, phishing, hacking, bruteforcing, mining attacks, malware, viruses, loss or corruption of data, changes of protocols, changes and obsolescence of technology, technical incompatibility, forgotten passwords, lost private keys or the NFT or the digital asset related to it otherwise becoming inaccessible or deleted, incorrectly programmed or constructed NFTs, errors or malfunctions affecting the proper functioning or content of Digital Wallets, or affecting the 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

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 £200	by £10
£200 to £500	by £20
£500 to £1,000	by £50
£1,000 to £2,000	by £100
£2,000 to £5,000	by £200
£5,000 to £10,000	by £500
£10,000 to £20,000	by £1,000
£20,000 to £50,000	by £2,000
£50,000 to £100,000	by £5,000
£100,000 to £200,000	by £10,000
£200,000 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, reperforating, pressing, re-gumming or having been taken out of the third party holder after the item has been sold to you shall not be considered as being returned in the same condition as the auction date).

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, a fee for using a third party bidding platform and 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. When the destination country's authorities require Spink to collect any import duties, taxes, tariffs and any additional costs connected to the shipment, Spink reserves the right to update the invoice accordingly.

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, a fee for using a third party bidding platform, any applicable VAT and any applicable duties, taxes and tariffs required by the customs authorities of the final destination of the Lot to be paid upon despatch, in the instances where Spink is arranging shipment) 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, Taxes and Tariffs that may be incurred upon importation to the final destination. Spink will not accept return of any package in order to avoid these duties, taxes or tariffs. 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, reperforating, pressing, re-gumming or having been taken out of the third party holder after the item has been sold to you shall not be considered as being returned in the same condition as the auction date);

5.13.2.3 promptly provide to us such evidence as we may request that you are able to transfer good title to us or the Seller as we direct, free from any third party claims.

5.13.3 Following receipt of the information set out above and the item, we will review and notify you if we agree with your belief the item is not authentic and is a Forgery. You shall cooperate with us at all times and provide such further information and assistance as we may reasonably require for us to carry out our review. Failure to adhere to the above conditions shall mean we shall not be under any obligation to continue the process of review or refund any money paid by you (if applicable).

5.13.4 Following our review, if we agree the item is not authentic and is a Forgery we shall notify you in writing. The sale of the Lot to which the item relates shall be rescinded and the amount paid by you refunded to you. For the avoidance of doubt we will only be required to pay you the amount actually paid by you for the Lot concerned and you shall have no claim for interest. Except as otherwise stated in this clause, we shall not be liable to you for any costs, expenses or damages (whether direct, indirect, special or consequential) incurred or suffered by you in respect of any Lot, which breaches our guarantee and is a Forgery.

5.13.5 Please note an item shall not be considered a Forgery by us where any of the following circumstances apply:

5.13.5.1 the catalogue description or saleroom notice of the item at the auction date corresponded to the generally accepted opinion of scholars or experts at that time, or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of opinions, or

5.13.5.2 it can be demonstrated that the item is a Forgery only by means of either a scientific process not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which at the date of the auction was unreasonably expensive or impracticable or likely to have caused damage to the Lot; or

5.13.5.3 it can be demonstrated that the item is a Forgery only by mean of adducing information and/or material which were not available at the date of the auction.

5.13.6 The benefit of the guarantee at clause 5.13.1 is not capable of being transferred, and is solely for the benefit of the person to whom the original invoice was made out by us in respect of the Lot when

sold and who, since the sale, has remained the owner of the Lot without disposing of any interest in it to any third party.

5.13.7 We shall be entitled to rely on any scientific or other process to establish that the Lot is not a Forgery, whether or not such process was used or in use at the date of the auction.

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.

When the destination country's authorities require Spink to collect any import duties, taxes, tariffs and any additional costs connected to the shipment, Spink reserves the right to update the invoice accordingly.

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 2026

Stamps

24 April	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS122
12-26 May	The Philatelic Collector's Series - e-Auction	London	26115
14 May	Stamps of British Africa including the R. J. Looker collection and the Protea Collection	London	26010
1 June	"The Treasure of the Eagles" Collection of Albania - Part I	London	26015
9 June	The Erick Reeber Collections - Including Important British Africa	London	26012
10 June	The "Mulberry" Collection of British Empire and Commonwealth Stamps	London	26013
17 June	Stamps and Covers of Asia	London	26014
25 June	The Klempka Family Collection of Great Britain - Part Three	London	26017

Coins

9-22 April	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 45: British and World Coins and Medals	London	26120
8 April	The Numismatic Collectors' Series sale	Hong Kong	CSS123
19 May	The Hambleden Hoard: The Most Important Trove of Black Death Coins Ever Found	London	25022
7-21 July	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 46: Ancient Coins - e-Auction	London	26121
16-30 August	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 47: Indian and Islamic Coinage - e-Auction	London	26123
24 September	The Official Coinex Auction	London	26007
29 September	British and World Coins and Medals	London	26005
5-19 November	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 48: British and World Coins and Medals - e-Auction	London	26124
9 December	British and World Coins and Medals	London	26006

Banknotes

2-16 April	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	26100
8 April	Hong Kong and World Banknotes and Coins	Hong Kong	CSS123A
9 April	China Banknotes and Coins	Hong Kong	CSS123B
6 May	World Banknotes	London	26008
25 June-9 July	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	26200

Medals

23 April	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	26001
23 July	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	26002
26 November	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	26003

Historical Documents

TBC	Historical Documents, Autographs and Ephemera	London	TBC

Lifestyle Collectables

1-15 July	Jewellery & Objets de Vertu	London	26150
TBC	Original Vintage Film Posters	London	TBC

The above sale dates are subject to change

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