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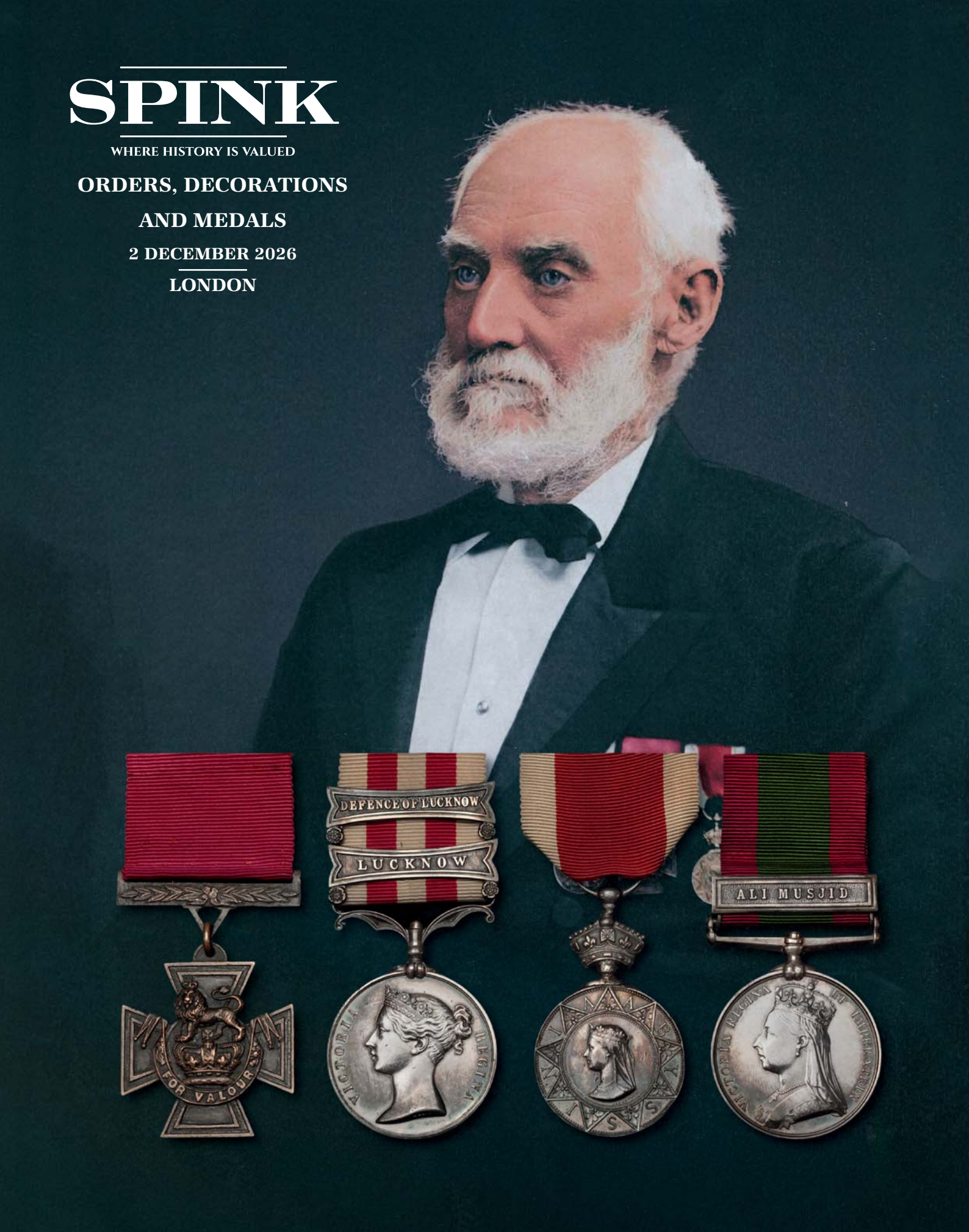


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SCAN ME

Orders, Decorations and Medals

Wednesday 2 December 2026 at 9.30 a.m

Order of Sale

Single Campaign Medals ..... Lots 1-109

The Army Large Gold Medal group awarded to Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, G.C.B., 3rd Foot Guards ..... Lot 110

Campaign Groups and Pairs ..... Lots 111-205

A collection of Maltese Medals (Part II) ..... Lots 206-229

Awards for Gallant or Distinguished Service ..... Lots 230-338

Medals of the Hull, Roddy & Harden Family – including the Victoria Cross group awarded to Colonel P. Roddy, Indian Army ..... Lots 339-347

Single British Orders & Decorations, Long Service Medals, Miscellaneous & Militaria ..... Lots 348-391

British Miniature Dress Medals ..... Lots 392-415

Foreign Orders, Decorations & Medals ..... Lots 416-490

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WEDNESDAY 2 DECEMBER 2026

Commencing at 9.30 a.m.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

x1 **The Seringapatam Medal awarded to Captain C. MacGregor, 33rd (or the First Yorkshire West Riding) Regiment of Foot**

Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, silver, 48mm, in fitted leather case, the inner silk lid inscribed in ink '**Lt. Cls. M'Grigor. Lieut. 33 Regt at Seringapatam 1799**', *good very fine* £600-800

Charles MacGregor/Grigor was appointed Lieutenant in May 1795 in the 33rd (of the First Yorkshire West Riding) Regiment of Foot. In 1799 the regiment participated in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, with their former Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wesley) shortly afterward promoted to Colonel and changing his surname to the now ever-recognised Wellesley.

In addition to Seringapatam, the 33rd also shared in the action at Malavelly a little while before, of which M'Gregor's diary, which is quoted in the *Regimental History*, states:

'March 27th. Marched at 5 o'clock this morning about twelve miles to Mallavilly where, about 1 o'clock, we came up with Tippoo, who had pushed his army on some heights on our front. After forming on the left of the army, the 33rd Regiment with the five battalions under Colonel Wellesley were ordered to move forward by eschelon (sic) of battalions from the centre, 33rd in advance.

The enemy were at this time marching very regularly down in front of us, at about 300 yards they commenced a heavy fire of musketry but with little effect, we all [at ?] this time were ordered to charge and set off as fast as we could, at about 10 yards we halted and fired, but their cavalry seeing us not well formed tried to come round our flanks and were repulsed with great loss, our cavalry under General Floyd, who were formed in our rear moved briskly on, did a great deal of execution, about 500 of enemy were killed and left wounded; 33rd had six men slightly wounded; a most fatiguing day.'

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x2 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 June 1794 (**John Webb**), *good very fine* £800-1,200

John Webb served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard *Bellerophon* at the 'Glorious First of June'. It appears that two men of this name were borne on the ships' books at the time, though only one medallic claim is noted.

The 'Billy Ruffian' was one of the most famous 74-gun ships of the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic Wars: launched in 1786 she participated in three of the great fleet actions or the era (the Glorious First of June; the Nile; and Trafalgar) and saw very heavy fighting in all of them. She also had the distinction of receiving Napoleon Bonaparte on board upon his final surrender in July 1815.

During the Atlantic Campaign of May 1794, *Bellerophon* was part of the Channel Fleet and the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley: at the opening action on 28 May, *Bellerophon* was at the forefront of the pursuit and came up with the 110-gun *Revolutionnaire*: the two ships exchanged broadsides for some time with the heavier French guns causing serious damage, especially to *Bellerophon*'s mainmast. She fought alone until the remainder of Pasley's squadron joined her, when both sides disengaged and undertook repairs for the great fleet action that was to follow three days later. When battle resumed on 1 June, Pasley in *Bellerophon* was at the West end of the British line: as they approached the opposing French line and a general cannonade commenced, an 18-pounder shot smashed through the quarter-deck and hit Pasley in the leg - he was quickly taken below, the leg amputated, and his life saved. Captain Hope commanded *Bellerophon* for the remainder of the battle and, at its conclusion, she had received significant structural damage including the loss of all three topmasts and her mainsail and lower shrouds cut to pieces. Despite this, and Pasley's early incapacitation, casualties were surprisingly light at only four men killed and 30 wounded. Ordinary Seaman Webb would have seen an astonishing amount of action in the course of only a few days and had definitely played his part in one of the most famous naval battles of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

3 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gut of Gibraltar 12 July 1801 (**Wm. Gilbert**), *backstrap of clasp slightly distorted, edge bruise and traces of lacquer, otherwise good very fine* £2,000-3,000

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, February 1980
Sotheby, October 1983.

William Gilbert served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the 80-gun H.M.S. *Caesar*, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, as part of the successful attack upon the Franco-Spanish squadrons under the enemy batteries in Algeçiras Bay on 12 July 1801, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish three-decker, 112-gun, *Real Carlos* and *San Hermenegildo*, together with the French 74-gun *St. Antione*; one other man of this name appears on the Admiralty Claimants' List for a single clasp award for Syria.

4 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**William Boulton.**), *edge knocks, obverse claw with traces of solder repair, good very fine* £5,000-7,000

Two men of this name upon the published Medal Roll these being:

William Boulton, who served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the 98-gun *Temeraire* - this Medal last being sold at Sotheby's in March 1983.

Opening Moves

On 21 October 1805 *Temeraire*, commanded by Captain Eliab Harvey, was second in Admiral Horatio Nelson's own Weather Column: the original plan had been for Harvey and *Temeraire* to lead the advance, but on the day Nelson in H.M.S. *Victory* assumed pole position. This led to a personal exchange between the great Admiral and Harvey: after initially signalling for *Temeraire* to pass *Victory*, as they drew level the former called to the latter: "I'll thank you, Captain Harvey, to keep your proper station, which is astern of Victory!"

A formal signal followed and Harvey reluctantly slowed *Temeraire* to allow Nelson's flagship to resume her prominent place in the attack on the Franco-Spanish line.

Battle Commences

Following close at the heels of *Victory*, Harvey in *Temeraire* crossed the bows of the 86-gun French flagship *Bucentaure*, giving her a broadside before making for the Spanish *Santisima Trinidad*, a behemoth 140-gun four-decker and the largest ship in the world at that time. Undaunted, *Temeraire* engaged this Spanish vessel for twenty minutes whilst also taking fire from the French *Neptune* and



Redoutable. Sheering off from *Santisima Trinidad*, the two French ships were quickly developing into deadly foes: a broadside from *Redoutable* and another from *Neptune* brought down *Temeraire's* mizzen topmast, fore-yard and main topmast respectively. The fight was becoming a desperate affair and was to become more desperate still.

Temeraire saves Victory

The expertly-fought *Redoutable* had now ranged up alongside Nelson's own *Victory*, sweeping her decks with musket fire and primitive grenades and her commander, Captain Lucas, had amassed a large party of men ready to board the British flagship. It was around this point that Admiral Nelson was hit by that fatal musket ball, leading to his death in the moment of victory. Meanwhile Harvey, realising despite the chaos of battle what was happening, brought *Temeraire* round and with perfect timing raked *Redoutable* from stern to stem with a double-shotted broadside. The resulting slaughter was horrendous, as Lucas (who miraculously survived the battle) later stated:

'...the three-decker [Temeraire] who had doubtless perceived that the Victory had ceased fire and would inevitably be taken - ran foul of the Redoutable to starboard and overwhelmed us with the point-blank fire of all her guns. It would be impossible to describe the horrible carnage produced by the murderous broadside of this ship. More than two hundred of our brave lads were killed or wounded by it.'

However, the danger to *Victory* wasn't over yet; next *Temeraire* rammed *Redoutable*, dismounting a number of the Frenchman's guns with Harvey's crew then lashing the two ships together before commencing to pound the *Redoutable* with broadside after broadside of deadly fire at point-blank range. The Franco-Spanish ships were still giving as good as they got, with the *Santa Ana* and *Fougueux* then ranging up on *Temeraire's* un-engaged starboard side. The 74-gun *Fougueux* got too close to the British ship (possibly believing her to be too damaged to put up much more resistance) and Harvey, as ever in the thick of the fighting, ordered his men to hold their fire until 100 yards' range, when *Temeraire* unleashed yet another deadly broadside. This caused *Fougueux* to become temporarily out of control, and she lurched into *Temeraire's* side - where Harvey's men lashed her, too, to the valiant British vessel.

Crisis Point

Harvey and *Temeraire* were now sandwiched between two French 74's and therefore surrounded on all sides - after the battle Harvey wrote to his wife:

"Perhaps never was a ship so circumstanced as mine, to have for more than three hours two of the enemy's line of battle ships lashed to her."

He was in a perilous situation, which became more perilous still when men from the upper yards and fighting tops of *Redoutable* started lobbing grenades down onto *Temeraire's* upper deck: some of these caused small fires (deadly for a wooden ship) and one came dangerously close to igniting the after-magazine, which would have caused a terrible explosion and resulted in the destruction of *Temeraire* and those vessels around her. Happily however, the quick-thinking Master-at-Arms doused the flames just in time.



Final Moves

After twenty minutes of fighting two three-deckers, *Redoutable* surrendered and Captain Lucas called out for quarter; Harvey sent men across from *Temeraire* to take possession of his prize - Boulton might have been one of that party ordered to take over the French vessel which had caused so much destruction. Her battle was not yet over, however, as *Fougueux* was still fighting and Harvey assembled a boarding party to capture the French ship; with the cry of "Boarders Away!" the British, under First Lieutenant Kennedy, entered through the *Fougueux's* main-deck ports and steadily drove their enemy back - Commander Bazin, of the French vessel, surrendered shortly afterwards.

Harvey and his men had now defeated and captured two French ships of the line and had saved *Victory* from capture, but at terrible cost to themselves: 47 members of the ship's company had been killed and 76 wounded, all her sails, yards, and upper masts had been destroyed, and there was a gaping hole of no less than eight feet in her starboard hull. Realising they were in no fit state to continue fighting, Havey signalled the frigate H.M.S. *Sirius* to tow *Temeraire* out of the line to effect repairs - but a close shave occurred when the battered battleship was nearly attacked by a number of fresh Franco-Spanish ships. However, fresh British vessels came up just in time to save her from a difficult situation. Harvey, and the men of *Temeraire*, had truly done their bit.

Conclusion and Immortality

In the great storm which followed the battle, unfortunately both *Temeraire's* prizes foundered and sank in the heavy waves: 47 of her men, serving as prize crews, were also lost at this time but thankfully Boulton was amongst those saved. Riding out the storm, Harvey then made a personal report to Admiral Collingwood (the only captain to do so before Collingwood's victory despatch was written) which resulted in *Temeraire* being the only British ship mentioned by name for her heroic conduct.

Being so mentioned, Harvey and his ship became tremendously famous upon their return to Britain - not just with the general public, but with the upper echelons of society too: when the House of Commons passed a vote of thanks to the men who fought on that bloody day, only Nelson, Collingwood and - significantly - Harvey were mentioned by name. Artists too, keen to take advantage of this great victory, got involved - not just the well-known naval artist Nicholas Pocock, but none other than J.M.W. Turner. *Temeraire's* career came to an end in August 1838, when she was sold by the Admiralty and taken to Rotherhithe for breaking-up. It was during her journey up the Thames that Turner created his painting "*The Fighting Temeraire tugged to her last Berth to be broken up, 1838*" - an enormously evocative image of the transition between sail and steam which has subsequently been voted Britain's favourite painting (2005) and now graces, along with a portrait of Turner, the reverse of the current £20-note. Her lasting legacy is certainly an honourable one for Captain Harvey and the men of H.M.S. *Temeraire* - not forgetting, of course, Ordinary Seaman William Boulton.

William Boulton served as an Able Seaman aboard *Carysfort* during the operations off Syria - Medal last sold at Glendining's in September 1911, when the named box of issue was also present.

x5 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Domingo (**Corns. Taylor.**), *very fine* £1,000-1,500

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, October 1918.

Cornelius Taylor was born *circa* 1782 and served as a Landsman aboard the 74-gun H.M.S. *Atlas* at the Battle of San Domingo, fought on 6 February 1806 between a squadron of British vessels led by Vice-Admiral Sir John Duckworth and a squadron of French ships (including the vast 120-gun *Imperial*) commanded by Admiral Corentin de Leissegues. *Atlas*, commanded by Captain Samuel Pym, took a very active part in the action and was fortunate to lose only 19 men killed and wounded, especially considering she exchanged broadsides with the French flagship. She did, however, have the misfortune to collide with H.M.S. *Canopus* after her tiller jammed; this collision tore off her bowsprit and the resulting damage made her difficult to manoeuvre. Nevertheless, Duckworth scored an important victory and all the French ships of the line were either captured or destroyed.

x6 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadaloupe (**Thos. Smith, Master's Mate.**), *very fine* £1,000-1,500

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, February 1925.
Baldwin's, February 1954.

25 men of this name appear on the Naval General Service Medal roll compiled by Colin Message, and two men of this name with entitlement to a single-clasp medal for Guadaloupe. However, this is the only medal bearing this combination of name, rank, and clasp. Five officers by the name of Thomas Smith appear in O'Byrne's *Naval Biographical Dictionary*, but it is clear by process of elimination that only one man could have earned this medal.

Thomas Smith entered the Royal Navy on 14 November 1805 as a First-Class Volunteer aboard the 18-gun sloop H.M.S. *Driver*, and was destined to spend most of his career afloat on smaller vessels. Whilst serving as a Master's Mate on the 16-gun H.M.S. *Observateur* (formerly a French ship of the same name) he participated in the Guadeloupe campaign of January - February 1810: in the lead-up to this, *Observateur* had had an active war in the Caribbean, most notably on 13 December 1809 when, in company with the frigate H.M.S. *Junon*, they intercepted four unknown ships which turned out to be French frigates. *Junon* was taken by surprise and captured, but *Observateur* managed to escape.

Appointed Acting Lieutenant for a time in late 1814-early 1815, Smith appears to have remained in naval employment at the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars and was promoted Commander on 22 October 1844.

x7 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Boat Service 14 Dec. 1814 (**James Bews.**), *contact wear overall, light edge bruising, overall very fine* £3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, July 1946.
Spink, April 1990.

A unique name on the Medal Roll and one of only eight men of *Alceste* to claim a campaign medal.

James Bews enlisted under the alias 'James Smith' on 17 January 1804 with the 28-gun H.M.S. *Nemesis*, a frigate which had recently been recaptured from the French. He joined the sloop *Vulture* under the name of Bews in 1808, the same year that she finished outfitting as a floating battery, serving off Jersey.

Removed to *Alceste* on 15 June 1814, previously a 38-gun frigate in both French and British service, by the time Bews joined her she was a troopship. Posted to Canada she was to carry troops for the British attack on New Orleans in 1814, as part of a large squadron under Vice-Admiral Alexander Cochrane.

The British arrived at the entrance to Lake Borgne to find it guarded by a squadron of five American gunboats, one sloop and one schooner; Cochrane decided that this impediment called for boats from across the flotilla. On the morning of 14 December 1814 *Alceste's* boats shared in the action, which proved to be the largest, latest, and perhaps most spectacular to earn a 'Boat Service' clasp. Rowing some 36 miles into the action to clear seven enemy vessels from the lake, Bews shared in these famed events. The overall British loses were 17 killed and 67 wounded and all the American vessels were either seized or sunk.

Bews remained with *Alceste* after his participation in the action and departed on 18 September 1815, not long after she returned to Portsmouth. A man of his name is listed as a Greenwich pensioner in 1869 at the age of 85 and, given that his name is unique upon the rolls, it seems likely this is the same man; sold together with copied research.

8 **The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Private J. Barnett, Royal Marines, who participated in the famous frigate battle between H.M.S. *Endymion* and U.S.S. *President* on 14 January 1815, one of the last major naval engagements of the War of 1812 and which led to the celebrated capture of that latter vessel, and was the last action for which a Gold Medal was awarded**



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Endymion Wh President (John Barnett.), *light contact marks to obverse, very fine* £7,000-9,000

PROVENANCE:
Carlton S. Gifford of Boston Collection, Glendining's, May 1985.
E. G. Hawkes Collection, Floyd, Johnson, Payne, 2004.
John Ford Jnr. Collection, Stack's, January 2005.

Just 58 clasps issued for 'Endymion Wh. President'.

Two other men of this name are shown on the rolls: one as an Ordinary Seaman aboard *Renomée* at Egypt (Sotheby, February 1921); the other as an Ordinary Seaman aboard *Piedmontaise* at the capture of Banda Neira (unrecorded).



The *Endymion* frigate - rated at 40 guns but carrying 48, Captain H. Hope, at the beginning of the year 1815 - formed part of a squadron which was watching the port of New York, where an American squadron was lying ready for sea. On 14 January, the American 50-gun frigate *President*, Commodore Decatur, taking advantage of a storm which blew the blockading ships off the coast, came out and set sail for the West Indies. The next morning she was observed by the British, who gave chase and the *Endymion* being the fastest sailing ship of the squadron, after a pursuit of 12 hours brought the *President* to action.

An engagement lasting two and a half hours followed when the *Endymion*, much damaged in her sails and rigging, dropped astern to repair damages, and the American, with her hull pierced and shattered, continued her flight. Just as the *Endymion*, who had bent new sails and repaired her rigging, had come up again and was about to renew the action, the *Pomona* frigate under the command of Captain Lumley arrived within gunshot and fired a broadside or two at *President*; she at once surrendered. Her masts and rigging were much injured, several of her guns disabled, and she had six feet of water in her hold when Captain Hope took possession of her. Nearly 100 of her crew were killed and wounded; the loss of the *Endymion* was 11 killed and 14 wounded.

x9 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, St. Vincent, Egypt (**John Fishenden.**), *good very fine* £2,000-3,000

Only nine medals issued with this number and combination of clasps with, unsurprisingly, John Fishenden being a unique name upon the Medal Roll. An Able Seaman aboard the 64-gun H.M.S. *Diadem*, at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent (14 February 1797) and under the command of Captain George Towry, she assisted in the capture of the Spanish 112-gun *Salvador del Mundo*; converted into a troopship a year later, it was in this capacity that she saw further service during the Egypt campaign of 1801.



x10 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, 1 June 1794, Camperdown, Copenhagen 1801 (**John Baker.**), *good very fine* £3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, November 1965.

Only five Naval General Service medals issued with this number and combination of clasps; five men of this name on the Medal Roll, but this the only 3-clasp medal, which is confirmed as entirely correct.

John Baker served afloat from February 1793, joining the 74-gun H.M.S. *Montagu* on 15 February that year and remaining with her until November 1795. Between the aforementioned date and 2 June 1794 he is noted as 'Captain's Servant' - the captain of *Montagu* being James Montagu who, supposedly, made a special request to command a ship of the same name! Participating in the Battle of the Glorious First of June, *Montagu* was towards the rear of the British line and fought a long-range gunnery duel with the French *Neptune*, which caused little damage and casualties of only four

killed and 13 wounded - however, one of those killed outright was Captain James Montagu, who was hit by a roundshot early in the action; Montagu had the unfortunate distinction to be the only British captain killed outright during the battle, and this also explains why Baker is simply noted as 'Ordinary Seaman' from the following day.

Later removing to H.M.S. *Magnificent* and H.M.S. *Fame*, in February 1797 Baker served aboard the 74-gun H.M.S. *Russell*, in which ship he saw action at the Battle of Camperdown (11 October 1797) and the Battle of Copenhagen (2 April 1801). At this latter action, *Russell* ran aground but still managed to effectively engage the Danish vessel *Provesteenen* and, when she surrendered, sent boats to take possession of her. In October of that year, Baker was transferred to the 36-gun frigate H.M.S. *Glenmore*; members of her ships' company had recently staged a mutiny against their captain, which resulted in several courts-martial and hangings, but by the time Baker joined the ship things seemed to have calmed down. Discharged in June 1802 (likely as a result of the Treaty of Amiens), he does not appear to have served at sea again when war broke out in 1803.



x11 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Fort Detroit (**M. Mountain, 41st Foot.**), *light edge bruise, very fine overall* £3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:
Spink June 1985.
Sotheby November 1986.

Matthew Mountain 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 the sloops *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.

x12 Military General Service 1793-1814, Chateauguay (**Tier Tohesenneton, Warrior.**), *pitting and light contact wear, very fine* £3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:
Spink March 1993.
Eugene G. Ursual No. 88 - where the description includes an invoice indicating the sale of the medal from a Surgeon Mitchell to a Mr. A. Skinner on 17 November 1894.
Eugene G. Ursual No. 90.

At the Battle of Chateauguay (26 October 1813) an outnumbered force of British, Canadian, and native 'warriors' - commanded by the renowned Lieutenant-Colonel Charles-Michel de Salaberry - defeated a superior force of American troops attempting to invade Lower Canada and attack Montreal.



x13 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chrystler's Farm (**R. Warren, 49th Foot.**), *good very fine* £3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:
Eugene Ursual Catalogue No. 93.
Ex-Hawkes Collection

The 49th Foot saw heavy fighting in the War of 1812, having arrived in Canada in 1802. They were to see much action at the Battle of Queenston Heights where General Isaac Brock was killed leading a counter-attack against the American-held redan. Later they were in action at Stoney Creek and finally at the Battle of Chrystler's Farm, fought on 11 November 1813 as part of the Saint Lawrence Campaign during the War of 1812. The Canadian Militia was part of the 800 British forces present at the battle, alongside British regular troops and local warriors. The British/Canadian forces were victorious despite being greatly outnumbered by the Americans, who numbered approximately 4000, with the victory successfully ending the American threat to Montreal.

x14 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria (**Philip Chetwood, Corporal, 16th Light Dragoons**), *very fine* £800-1,200

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, March 1927.
Hayward, June 1976.

Three medals with this combination of clasps awarded to men of the 16th Light Dragoons.

Phillip Chetwood was born *circa* 1786: a native of Cobbanagan, Portarlington, he enlisted into the 16th (The Queen's) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons in September 1804 and saw active service with the regiment until October 1823; he is also noted as a 'Waterloo Man'. Chetwood was admitted as an In-Pensioner to the Royal Hospital Chelsea in 1846 and died there in September 1848. His name is not noted upon the Mullen Roll (probably on account of his death), but the Medal offered here is entirely as issued; sold together with copied Service Record.

x15 Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**James Scott, Corpl. 91st Foot**), *polished, suspension slightly slack, about very fine* £1,400-1,800

James Scott is confirmed on the Medal Roll as a Corporal and with correct entitlement to these clasps. After serving in the early actions of the Peninsular War and being successfully evacuated in the aftermath of the Battle of Corunna, in April 1809 the 91st (Argyllshire Highlanders) Regiment of Foot lost its territorial designation and right to wear the kilt; this was restored to them in 1820. The 1st Battalion further participated in the Waterloo Campaign (not seeing action at the battles of Quatre Bras or Waterloo, instead being involved in the fighting during the advance into France) but by this time Corporal James Scott does not appear to have been serving with the unit as he is not on the Waterloo Medal roll.

x16 Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle (**J. Inglis, R. Arty.**), *good very fine* £1,400-1,800

A unique number and combination of clasps not just to the Royal Artillery, but across the Military General Service Medal series as a whole.

x17 Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**George Garrity, 94th Foot.**), *edge bruising and honest overall wear, nearly very fine* £3,000-5,000

Only four officers and 19 other ranks received the Medal with 10 clasps, the full tally of the Regiment's service in the Peninsula.

George Garrity was born in the Parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, and enlisted for the 94th Foot at Dunbar, East Lothian, on 1 September 1808, aged sixteen years, for unlimited service. He was present with the regiment throughout their period of service in the Peninsula and was engaged in every action in which they participated. He served for eight years 105 days after the age of 18 and was discharged at Belfast in consequence of the disbandment of the regiment on 14 December 1818. He was granted a late out-pension of 5d per diem, to be drawn at Falkirk, with effect from 4 June 1830, and died on 2 March 1852, aged 58.

18 **The remarkable 12-clasp M.G.S.M. to Private M. Bradley, 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers), who was first captured and taken a Prisoner of War at Buenos Ayres; before fighting at Badajoz where, whilst scaling the wall, he was knocked back and fell from a great height**

Although seriously injured in this attack, he was in action again at Vittoria (when he was wounded once more) before seeing further service in the Peninsula at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive and Orthes



Military General Service 1793-1814, 12 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (Michael Bradley, 88th Foot.), *very fine* £5,000-7,000

Ex-McKenzie (1873) & Dr. Murray (1926) Collections.

Fourteen medals with 12 clasps issued to the 88th Foot.

Michael Bradley was born in Tuam, Galway and enlisted into the 1st Battalion 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers) in August 1805. Soon after enlistment, Bradley was thrown into action and in late 1806 the battalion was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope from Falmouth. After no less than eight months at sea, via South Africa, they finally made it to Buenos Aires in July 1807. There they partook in the disastrous campaign led by Lieutenant-General John Whitelocke and Commodore Sir Home Popham, in which the 88th Foot suffered heavily. Bradley himself fell with the rest of the wounded, being hit in the right leg, and was taken a prisoner of war. He, along with the others from his regiment taken prisoner, was released and, after an embarrassing surrender, a treaty was signed which saw the British abandon their plans to consolidate the Plate colonies. The 88th Foot were subsequently repatriated home.

Their rest and recuperation was not for long, however, as the 1st Battalion landed in Portugal in March 1809 and thus Bradley commenced his war in the Peninsula. The Irishmen of the Connaught Rangers fought many notable campaigns here including the Second Battle of Porto, in May 1809, where they were attached to William Beresford's right wing. A couple of months later, in July, they joined forces with the Spanish for the Battle of Talavera. The 88th played a decisive role in the action when the King's German Legion were attacked and forced back: the 88th, Bradley in their number, were a steadying force on Medellin Hill and in doing so, received high numbers of casualties. Often in the thick of the fighting, Talavera set a morbid record for the regiment, with 110 wounded and killed.

Bradley lived to fight another day and went on to see action at the Battle of Bussaco in September 1810: the fighting was again intense and included a bloody bayonet charge. Fairing even worse than at Talavera, the Connaughts sustained 132 casualties. The air was thick, and the rain torrential when they stood at the east of Torres Vedras and waited with bated breath for the French to attack. Upon arriving at the scene, Wellington saw the charge and commented to the Commanding Officer of the 88th, Lieutenant-Colonel John Wallace: 'I never saw a more gallant charge than that just made by your regiment'. Bradley was present for yet another charge in May 1811 when the 88th Foot led the fight at the Battle of Fuentes d'Onoro where the Allied army finally drove the French out of Portugal.

Bradley's next action proved fateful for him and dominated the rest of his military career. In April 1812, the 88th Foot achieved phenomenal success when they finally scaled the walls of the castle at Badajoz after multiple attempts and very heavy casualties - Bradley in their number. When scaling the wall himself, he was pushed back by one of the French defenders and fell from a great height: he was badly wounded in both legs and his right wrist, breaking a couple of ribs on the way down. As a whole, the battalion suffered a terrible 250 casualties.

Bradley took several months to recover from his wounds but rejoined his regiment in time for the Battle of Salamanca, where the 88th Foot were paramount in crushing General Macune's troops when they climbed the hill at Miranda de Azon. This was a pivotal battle in the Peninsular War and Bradley served right in the middle of it. The battle is famed for Wellington's masterful and perfectly-timed attack, where he was said to have 'crushed 40,000 men in a mere 40 minutes'. The 88th Foot also became famous for their heroics here, as the regiment took a prized 'Jingling Johnny' trophy from the band of a defeated French infantry regiment, which was marched at the head of its parades for numerous years.

High off the success of this last battle, the 88th were then present at the Battle of Vittoria in June 1813 where Bradley was wounded yet again, this time on his right side. Bradley was not alone in this, and the 88th Foot suffered enormously with 215 men killed and wounded. And yet, he recovered swiftly and fought at the Battle of the Pyrenees the following month and the Battle of Nivelle in the November. After fighting in the Battle of Nive in December, the 88th Foot fought their final battle of the Peninsular War in February at Orthes. The regiment suffered 85 casualties before then being sent to Upper Canada to defend the region against American invasion.

After serving with the regiment for several more years, Bradley was eventually discharged from service owing to injuries sustained during his numerous Peninsular War campaigns. He was 34 years old (having served for 16 years) upon his discharge at Christie Castle, Ireland on 11 September 1821. Bradley had fought in a remarkable 12 'general actions' during his military career.

19 Sultan's Medal for Egypt 1801, 2nd Class, gold, 48mm, on its original gold chain and hook, *good very fine and a handsome example* £3,000-5,000

Weight 29.9g.

x20 Waterloo 1815 (**John Pickett. 51st Reg. Light Infantry**), *contact marks, very fine* £800-1,200

Confirmed on the roll as John Pickitt serving with Captain Edward Kelly's Company. The 51st (2nd Yorkshire West Riding) Regiment of Foot (Light Infantry) mustered approximately 630 men and formed part of the 4th British Brigade in the 4th British Infantry Division; for most of the battle they were stationed on the extreme right of the Anglo-Allied line, to the north-west of the chateau of Hougoumont, and suffered some of the fewest casualties of any infantry regiment present - nine killed and 22 wounded.

21 **The Waterloo Medal to Private John Wood, 71st Foot who was wounded in the battle but survived the action**

Waterloo 1815, fitted with steel clip and replacement steel ring suspension (John Wood 1st Batt. 71st Reg. Foot.), *D of Wood rubbed, otherwise with light contact marks very fine* £1,400-1,800

William Wood was born *circa* 1796 and was a smith, living at Chester, when he attested at Edinburgh on 6 December 1814 and served in Captain Samuel Reed's Company in the 1st Battalion 71st Foot; the muster sheet ending 24 June 1815 notes him being 'Wounded Brussels'.

In January 1815 orders were issued for the 71st to sail for America but bad weather prevented the battalion from sailing for two months by which time Napoleon had escaped from Elba and the battalion was ordered to sail instead for Ostend. The 71st played no part in the battle of Quatre Bras but did do excellent service two days later at Waterloo where the battalion lost 16 officers and 198 men killed and wounded. The battalion marched on to Paris after the battle and remained in France until the end of October 1818 when it embarked at Calais for Dover, which was reached on 29 October 1818.

Sold with minor photocopied research.

x22 Waterloo 1815 (**Evan Jones, 2nd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.**), fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *pitting and heavy edge wear overall nearly very fine* £1,000-1,400

Ex-Colonel Murray Collection, Sotheby's 1908.

Evan Jones is confirmed upon the roll as serving in Captain J. Logan's Company of the 2nd Battalion, 95th Regiment of Foot (Rifles). This unit, commanded by Major Amos Norcott and numbering some 666 men, served as part of Major-General Frederick Adam's 3rd British Brigade, in the vicinity of the fortified chateau of Hougoumont. They were much in action towards the end of the battle, when the whole brigade played a significant part in the defeat of the final French attack on the Anglo-Allied line.

23 **The 88th Foot Order of Merit awarded to Sergeant J. Bowmer, who was severely wounded at Talavera, Badajoz, Vitoria and Buenos Ayres, where he was also taken a Prisoner of War**

88th Foot Order of Merit 1818, 1st Class Cross for 12 General Actions, silver, the reverse engraved 'Serjt. James Bowmer', fitted with straight bar suspension, *this possibly a later replacement, otherwise good very fine* £2,000-3,000

Ex-Jourdain, McPeake and Fevyer collections.

Approximately 75 1st Class Orders of Merit were awarded to soldiers of the 88th Foot, 15 of which were to Sergeants.

James Bowmer was born in St. Alkmund's in Derby *circa* 1779 and was a shoemaker by trade prior to his enlistment with the 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment of Foot at Seaford, Sussex on 22 April 1805. Bowmer was 26 years old and enlisted for Life and went on to spend the next thirteen years with his Regiment and see much action during the Peninsular War.

Bowmer was present with the 88th Foot at many major battles, and sustained wounds in a number of them. He was one of 240 men of the Regiment who suffered casualties at the disastrous Battle of Buenos Ayres in 1807, where the British faced heavy losses throughout and were forced to surrender. Bowmer was also allegedly taken prisoner of war during the battle. On the Peninsula, the 88th Foot fought hard as part of Colonel Donkin's 2nd Brigade in the 3rd Division at the Battle of Talavera in July 1809. Bowmer, who was wounded in both legs during the battle, was one of the 110 casualties to the Regiment. The 88th Foot suffered even more at the Battle of Badajoz in 1812, sustaining a total of 250 casualties with Bowmer wounded in his right arm.

Bowmer was rewarded for his blood shed on 24 February 1813 with advancement to Corporal, in which rank he would remain for 8 years. He was again wounded at the Battle of Vitoria in June 1813, where his Regiment led the charge into the village of Arinez under the command of General Picton. Picton's 3rd Division suffered heavily for their central role in the battle, with 300 casualties in the 88th Foot, including Bowmer.

After an action-packed military career, the 40-year-old Bowmer, who had been advanced to Serjeant just 94 days earlier, was discharged on 16 February 1819 owing to a reduction in the establishment of the 88th Foot. He had served nearly 14 years with the Colours. The papers note that his 'Good'conduct and that he 'has the cicatrices [scars] of a severe wound in left thigh, and slight wounds of both legs, right arm and hand received at Buenos Ayres, Talavera, Badajoz and Vittoria.î

Sold together with copied research.

x24 Army of India 1799-1826, short hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**W. Warner 11th Lt Dragns**), *evidence of having been a disc with repaired holes at 12 and 6 o'clock, otherwise very fine* £400-600

William Warner originally enlisted into the 24th Light Dragoons on 15 May 1814 and saw service in the East Indies from 15 May 1814. He transferred to the 21st Light Dragoons on 25 July 1818 before transferring again - this time to the 11th Light Dragoons - on 25 September 1819. Serving in the East Indies until 31 October 1837, Warner was finally discharged on 25 July 1838.

x25 *'We much regret to announce the death of Robert Atherton, Esq., Govt. Agent in Trincomalee, which event occurred on the 23rd instant. This gentleman was in early life in the Royal Navy, and his bravery and distinguished service were rewarded with a medal and the mention of his name on several occasions in the Admiral's despatches.*

As a Civil Servant of this Colony his duties have confined him to the Northern and Eastern Provinces. In both he was remarkable for the singular confidence reposed in him by the native inhabitants, a trust which he returned in the Batticaloa district by effecting the most marked improvements in the manners and morals of the inhabitants. A good man has gone to his rest. Requiescant in pace.'

Sunday Examiner of Ceylon laments the death of Robert Atherton, June 1855.

The Army of India Medal awarded to Purser R. Atherton, Royal Navy, later an important & long-served member of the Ceylon Civil Service

Atherton served aboard the *Larne* during the Anglo-Burmese War and was variously 'mentioned' for his gallantry and twice wounded in action

Army of India 1799-1826, short-hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Ava (Purser R. Atherton.), *edge wear and suspension claw tightened, nearly very fine* £1,400-1,800

Robert Atherton was born in December 1801 at Walton on the Hill, Liverpool, the son of Colonel John Atherton of the Lancashire Fencible Light Dragoons: as a former regular soldier, Atherton senior had been captured by the French during the Revolutionary Wars, later released, and was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to King George III.

It was to be that young Atherton followed his elder brother Bertram Atheron into the Royal Navy, serving as Purser aboard *Larne* under the famous naval novelist and Napoleonic shipmate of Lord Cochrane, Captain Frederick Marryat. The 20-gun *Larne* would take an active role during the First Anglo-Burmese War, with Atherton thrice noted in *The Burmese War* for his '...gallantry, cool and intrepidity' and having received official 'mentions' for his '...active services in the boats.' Indeed, Marryat was full of praise for the endeavours and activity of the officers under his command during very difficult circumstances, noting on 11 July 1824 in a letter to Commodore Charles Grant which is worth reproducing here in full:

'I must now call your attention to the condition of H.M.S. *Larne*, whose crew I am sorry to say have been rendered quite inefficient by disease. Since we have been on this expedition, we have had 170 cases of cholera and dysentery. We have had thirteen deaths - we have now thirty patients at the hospital on shore, and twenty in the sick list on board; our convalescents are as ineffective as if they were in their hammocks; they relapse daily, and the surgeon reports, that, unless the vessel can be sent to cruise for a month, there is little chance of their ultimate recovery. When I sent away the expedition, under Lieutenants Thomas Fraser, on the 7th instant, I could only muster three officers and twelve men fit for duty. The conduct of Lieutenant Fraser, on the several expeditions which he has commanded, has been that of a gallant and steady officer; and I am under the greatest obligations to Mr. Atherton, not only for his active services in the boats, but for carrying on the whole duty of the ship, during the absence and sickness of the other officers. The behaviour of Mr. John Duffill, master's-mate of this ship, and of Messrs. Winsor and Maw, midshipmen, lent from the *Sophie* and *Liffey*, has been very satisfactory, and I trust, that when future opportunities may occur, they will so distinguish themselves as to have a fair claim for promotion.'

Atherton was then landed on 11 January 1825 at the old Portuguese fort and the pagoda of Syriam (present day Thanlyin). Landed under the fort, Atherton and his comrades found themselves under an accurate fire and with the bridge across the nullah destroyed. Some 30 were killed and wounded - Atherton included - in the act of swimming planks across the creek in order to effect the storming. Their efforts were not in vain as the day was won.

Landing at Naputtah on 26 March, Atherton shared in the movement on 28 March at Thingang, when they intended to make their attack. As they formed up, an enemy canoe-man came forth and informed them they wished to make peace. This was accepted and terms were made with them, a

force of 300 at Pumkayi, besides another party of 100 rebels. Atherton was again noted for his work, this time of a diplomatic nature. A sign of things to come.

His final act was being once again wounded in the attack on the stockades at Kemmindine on 3 June 1825. Atherton thence joined the Ceylon Civil Service, firstly being appointed in December 1825 as Superintendent of Stud, Sitting Magistrate, and Fiscal of Delft. Thence Superintendent of Delft Island, he joined the Ceylon Rifles and was married at Kayts in April 1826. Commissioner of Jaffnapatam during 1828, when the Colebrooke-Cameron Commission created the Legislative Council of Ceylon in 1833, Atherton was one of the first Acting Government Agents (A.G.A.) to be appointed by the Governor. Initially in the North of the island, he was made A.G.A. Eastern Province in 1835 and what followed was a period of service to the island, its people and development. He was also keen to promote and assist the work of Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries on the island.

Atherton died on 23 June 1855 at Trincomalee, aged just 54. A memorial was raised to his memory and tributes poured in for him.

x26 Arctic 1818-55, *very fine* £800-1,200

x27 South Africa 1834-53 (**T. McDermott. 45th Regt.**), *very fine* £280-320

Thomas McDermott is confirmed on the roll as having served during the Second Kaffir War with the 45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment.

x28 South Africa 1834-53 (**J. Thompson, 72nd Regt.**), *very fine* £280-320

John Thompson is confirmed on the roll as serving in the First Kaffir War, whilst only one medal was awarded two men of the same name appear on the muster roll with numbers 514 and 618.

29 Ghuznee Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, original steel clip and straight bar suspension, *contact marks, otherwise very fine* £280-320

30 Candahar 1842 (**Lawrence Connaughton, 41st Regt.**), engraved naming, ring suspension, *a couple minor edge knocks, otherwise good very fine* £300-500

The *British Army Index* confirms that **Lawrence Connaughton** served as a Private with the 41st Regiment of Foot under regimental number 368 and was stationed in Kurrachee with his unit in 1841; sold together with copied *Index* entry.

31 Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Second 'Flying Victory' type (**William Nicholl, 13th Regiment.**), engraved naming, silver clip and suspension bar, *very fine* £600-800

774 men of the 13th (1st Somersetshire) Regiment (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 distinguished conduct of the 13th during the First Anglo-Afghan War was officially rewarded in August 1842 when Prince Albert offered his patronage to the regiment and permitted his name to be used in its title, thus becoming the 13th (1st Somersetshire) (Prince Albert's Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot. At the same time, the regimental facings were changed from yellow to (royal) blue, as a further mark of especial favour.

32 **The outstanding China Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Reid, C.B., 6th Madras Native Infantry, who took his decoration for gallantry at the Battle of Chin-Kiang-Fu, July 1842, when he led his men in action '...fighting almost inch-by-inch' and assumed command of the unit after the death of its C.O.; he was latterly Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army**

China 1842 (F. A. Reid, Captain, 6th Madras Nat. Infantry.), *very fine* £1,000-1,500

[C.B.] *London Gazette* 24 December 1842. Award for gallantry for the Battle of Chin-Kiang-Fu, July 1842, when he led the Eastern Column to the North-East Gate and headlong into the Manchus in the Guardhouse. In the action Colonel Drever was killed in action and Reid assumed command of the unit. As recalled in *The Chinese War*:

'A gate leading from a ramp in the inner gate-way having been at length forced, Captain Reid charged through it at the head of a party of his men and bayoneted the soldiers who were still attempting a vain resistance.'

Francis Archibald Reid entered the Madras Army in 1819 and was made Lieutenant in the 6th Madras Native Infantry in August 1820. Advanced Captain in November 1834, Major in August 1845 and was Lieutenant-Colonel from August 1853-April 1859. Quartermaster General from October 1849-October 1861, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 44th Native Infantry from 1860 until his death at Phoineas House, Beauly, Inverness on 10 November 1862.

33 Meeanee Hyderabad 1843 (**Serjt. J. Skelton. 2nd Battn. Arty.**), fitted with silver clip and straight bar suspension, *contact marks, edge wear with a few edge knocks, about very fine* £300-500

34 Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Charles Champ 62nd Regt.**). *light contact marks and edge wear, very fine* £280-320

Charles Champ appears in the *British Army Index* as a Private serving with the 62nd Regiment of Foot in Hazareebaugh, Bengal, India under regimental number 1579 in 1841; sold together with copied entry.

35 Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Lieut. A. Cumine, 4th Bengal N.I.**), *very fine* £200-300

Archibald Cumine was born at Monquhitter, Aberdeen on 20 March 1828, was promoted Major on 10 December 1864 and died at Buxar, Bihar on 31 January 1866.

36 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Lieut. L. F. Johnson, 4th Regt. N.I.**), *very fine* £300-500

Lewis Furneaux Johnson was born at Bombay in August 1828. Having served with the 4th Native Infantry during the Punjab campaign, he was married at Ootacamund, Madras in August 1855. Johnson died on 8 February 1859 and was buried the following day at Back Bay, Bombay.

x37 **The Punjab Medal awarded to Private A. Whittell, 24th Regiment of Foot, who was tragically killed in action at the Battle of Chillianwala, when his Regiment was cut to ribands whilst advancing unsupported into the teeth of the Sikh Artillery; over half their number became casualties**

Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (A. Whittell. 24th Foot.), *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £600-800

Ambrose Whittell is confirmed as serving with the 24th (The 2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot at Dublin in 1841. His unit was posted to India later in the decade and were present in the Punjab when the Second Anglo-Sikh War began.

They were part of Brigadier Pennycuick's brigade alongside two battalions of the Bengal Native Infantry. The morale of these units was at a low ebb and they held back from the fighting even as the Brigade advanced. At the same time, the 24th stormed forwards, launching a ferocious bayonet charge without firing a shot, resulting in their single battalion advancing directly at the centre of Sikh line, straight into their guns.

Brigadier Pennycuick was killed and his son - a junior officer of the 24th - stood over his father's body, protecting it from the enemy until he too was cut down. The storm of shot caused an astonishing 518 casualties amongst the Battalion - a casualty rate of well over fifty percent. Unsurprisingly in the face of this they were forced to withdraw, with many accounts stating that they also received fire from the two Indian battalions on their flank.

Whittell is noted as killed in action, most likely during the furious storm of cannon and musket fire during the advance; sold together with copied research.

38 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**H. A. Drought. Commander. "Sesotris"**), *very fine* £300-500

178 Medals to *Sesostris*, one of seven Indian Marine ships present for the operations.

Henry Albert Mathew Drought, as a Commander in the Royal Indian Navy, assumed command of the 4-gun steam frigate I.N.S. *Sesostris* from Commander Campbell in 1852: Drought later retired to Ireland, where he died on 4 March 1893 at the age of 79. A notification of his death gave his profession as: 'captain late Indian Navy'.

39 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**4262 W. Botterill 1st Bn. 7th Regt**), *slightly slack suspension, light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £140-180

William Botterill is confirmed on the roll for this medal.

40 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**1124 Sepoy Champa Singh Gharti, Surma Valley Mily. Police**), *good very fine* £100-140

41 **The India General Service Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel B. Trydell, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, late 10th Regiment (1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry & 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1889-92, Chin Hills 1892-93 (Lieutt. B. Trydell. 10th Madras Infy.), *very fine* £800-1,200

PROVENANCE:
Spink, November 2008.

Botet Trydell, who was born in April 1864 at Jaffuapatam, Sri Lanka, was commissioned into the 2nd West India Regiment from Sandhurst in August 1885, joining the 10th Madras Infantry shortly afterwards. They were also titled the 10th Regiment (1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry and in 1890 were at Maymyo, with Trydell having joined them on 9 May as a Wing Commander. Confirmed as having served in Burma 1888, with the Wuntho Field Force in 1891 and in the Chin Hills on the North-East Frontier in 1892-93 (Medal & 3 clasps). He was at Fort Stedman as a Major with the 10th Gurkhas by July 1900. He joined the 7th Gurkhas in August 1903 and remained with them for the rest of his career. Made Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1911, he was Commandant of the 1st Battalion from April 1913. Having served throughout the Great War assisting with recruitment in India - but without any Medal entitlement - Trydell was retired in April 1919. He died at Fulham on 13 June 1932.

42 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued to the Royal Navy, *very fine* £100-140

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

43 **The Crimea Medal awarded to Lieutenant P. Chase, Royal Navy, for his service aboard *Albion*, who was killed during the Bombardment of Sebastopol when struck in the head by a piece of Russian shell; such was his vessel's part in the action for nearly two hours that it was said her damaged starboard side was 'riddled like a sieve'**

Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (Lieut Parkhurst Chase. H.M.S. Albion), officially engraved naming by *Hunt & Roskell*, *evidence of tarnished residue, obverse polished, about very fine* £600-800



Parkhurst Chase was born on 6 October 1822 to Captain John Woodford Chase and Louis Ann Millicent Thomas. He was their third child and eventually one of 13 surviving children. The following passages are from the handwritten biographical account of the Parkhurst family history, which is included with the Lot:

'Parkhurst Chase joined the Royal Navy & he left behind various notes, books and diaries as accurately & neatly kept as those of his brother Drummond during his undergraduate life. From these it is quite easy to trace his career, in what vessels & on what stations he served, in fact he has noted the exact number of days spent in each port, on almost every voyage & there are most minute entries & descriptions of his various ships, size, dimensions, number of guns, size of sails' etc.

'Parkhurst received his first Commission at the age of 14 & served as Midshipman in H.M.S. "Russell" in the Mediterranean from Sep. 1836 to Jan 1839. He was next in the "Vanguard" & again in the Mediterranean from April 1840 to 1843. From August 1843 to April 1846 he was on the West Indian & North American Stations in the "Eurydice"... On coming home he joined the Royal Naval College & passed his examination for Lieutenant... and in that same year obtained a First Class Certificate in Gunnery with only 9 marks short of the highest obtainable. Next from June to Oct 1847 he served on board H.M. Yacht "Victoria & Albert" cruising unit H. Majesty & the Royal children round the coast of Scotland, & was promoted Lieutenant in October of that year aged 25.

In October 1847 he joined HMS "Asia" at Plymouth to flagship of Admiral Hornby who was going out to take the Command in the Pacific, as an additional Lieutenant. The incidents of the voyage give a curious glimpse of the day of the old sailing ships. The "Asia" sailed from Plymouth on Dec 1st having spent the time from October fitting out at Portsmouth but on 4th-6th she encountered such bad weather, sustained so much damage that they put back again to refit, & did not finally get under way till Jan 5th 1848. But again, that "Asia" met with misfortune splitting her Main yard in two so that she had to go into Lisbon for a new one which made further delay. The remainder of the voyage was more prosperous & they reached Rio de Janeiro.'

After retiring from *Asia* and a brief, and an apparently particularly miserable time on *Constance*, Chase then served aboard *Albion* from August 1850, the last vessel with whom he ever served. After a number of years on board, Chase's final mission in 1854 was to fight at Sebastopol, but on the way their ship, as well as several other British and French ships, was ravaged by Cholera. The biographer takes up the story by including a letter Chase wrote to his elder brother, Drummond:

'Albion off Buyck cruising, August 14th 1854

My dear Drummond,
I am sorry to say that Cholera has broken out violently on board the Allied Squadrons, and we are now at sea, trying what fresh sea freezes and change can do. I am afraid the "Albion" is at present the worst. It broke out on the 20th when two men died after a very short illness. The 11th we had 20 deaths but many cases, 12th-13th we had 12 deaths & several more in a very dangerous state. Of course the surgeons & medical men keep things as quiet as possible, but I believe we have at least 100 on the sick list. The great difficulty was to get the men when they first had looseness to go to the Doctor, but now they are beginning to find out the necessity. The French Squadron [are] much worse than us; I don't know the actual number of men dead, but the "Montebello" on the 9th had 240 sick, & the "Ville de Paris" one night lost 40. Our Squadron up to yesterday had lost 60. The Army on shore are losing great numbers particularly the French. We were to have embarked the troops on the 16th for Sevastopol, but I don't know how it may be now. Our men are very downhearted, we have this morning buried 3, & are now (10am) going to [have] died honourably for his country.'

However, three weeks later on the 4 September, Chase wrote to his mother saying 'the signal has just been made, "Prepare for sailing"'! With a crew still ailing with Cholera, on 17 October *Albion* along with 50 British and French ships engaged in a bloody and ruthless bombardment against the Russians, the Russians too suffered heavily, and yet, the Allies still weren't quite able to get through their batteries. *Albion* herself had pitiless battle, and was set alight three times, and suffered eleven casualties and 71 injured.

Chase's fate at the battle is recorded in the written history via a letter that the biographer recalls from Midshipman William Needham, Naval Instructor aboard *Albion*, writing to his mother (who would have known the Chase family and who lived locally):

'I write in a hurry. Main goes at 11am & I have plans & reports to make out for the Admiral. Our batteries opened fire yesterday. Fleet went down in tow of steamers & attacked the (Russian) batteries... All the rest of the fleet except "Agammemnon" & "Sans Pareil" engaged at considerable distance thinking our example would be followed we engaged close, & being alone in our glory we got it hot & strong. This ship has 12 killed, 50 wounded. I lament to say we have lost poor Chase... The ship's side above is riddled like a sieve. I tell you a simple fact when I say that after 1 1/2 hours of that work - with the shot yelling & screeching like animated imps of mischief all around, shells bursting, ripping up the decks, poor Chase laid low, Paul wounded near me, I began to look at the sun to see what it wanted of sunset, with some little anxiety. Poor Chase was killed by a piece of a shell hitting him on the head. Death almost instantaneous. I have picked up his eyeglass which is bent much. I shall bring it home with me.'

Sold together with a handwritten family history and a framed pencil sketch of Chase.

x44 **The Crimea Medal awarded to Private R. McCowan, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), who died on 27 February 1855 and would have shared in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade**



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Robt. McCowan, 2nd Dragns.), officially impressed naming, last clasp loose upon riband, with original ribbon in its named card box of issue together with a portrait photograph by *McKenzie, Paisley*, of the recipient in a Volunteer uniform prior to joining the Greys, *the box rather distressed, the medal with minor edge bruising, otherwise dark toned, good very fine* £1,400-1,800

Robert McCowan was born at Paisley, near Glasgow, on 17 July 1835. He enlisted at Glasgow for the 2nd Dragoons on 8 February 1853, aged 18 years, his trade then being described as blockcutter. He served with the Scots Greys as part of the Heavy Brigade in the action at Balaklava and at Sebastopol. Private McCowan died at 'Camp Crimea' on 27 February 1855.

It should be noted that the 2nd Dragoons were not present at Inkermann and that McCowan's medal should have clasps for Balaklava and Sebastopol only. However, the medal is clearly as issued, as borne out by the accompanying card box. The mistake is easily explained by examining the regimental medal roll compiled 'Camp Crimea. 11 January 1855' (*WO 100/24*) which clearly shows the letter 'I' in the column for 'Inkermann Novr. 5' against many names, including McCowan, in addition to the letter 'B' to indicate entitlement to the clasp for Balaklava. A separate roll was compiled in November 1855 listing those entitled to clasps for Sebastopol, most of which were despatched as loose clasps at a later date.

x45 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Mann, Grenadier Gds.**), officially impressed naming, private rivets between third and fourth clasps, *good very fine* £500-700

Joseph Mann, a native of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, is confirmed upon the rolls for all four clasps - the clasp 'Sebastopol' was often posted out loose as it was issued off a separate roll. The local newspaper recorded Mann had served with the 3rd Battalion and was one of five local men who came through the events of the Crimean War unscathed.

46 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp, (**Wm Kilburn, 43rd Lt Infy**), light contact marks, very fine £100-140

William Kilburn served as No. 2804 with the 43rd Regiment of Foot (Monmouthshire Light Infantry).

47 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp, (**Pte Isaiah Marler, 53rd Ft.**), *named in later style, otherwise very fine* £70-90

Isaiah Marler served with the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot with the regimental number 153; he later volunteered to serve with the 99th (Lanarkshire) Regiment of Foot and is further entitled to a China Medal 1857-60.

48 **The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Lieutenant A. B. Temple, Kumaon Battalion, 3rd Goorkha (The Kumaon) Regiment, who was wounded in action at Delhi on 6 August 1857 when commanding the Right Picquet**



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Lieut. A. B. Temple. Kumaon Batn.), *good very fine* £800-1,200

EXHIBITED:
150th Anniversary of the Indian Mutiny, Gurkha Museum, Winchester.

PROVENANCE:
Spink, November 1998.

Algar Bowden Temple was born on Malta on 25 June 1833, the son of Major Sir G. T. Temple, Bt. and was baptised there in September 1833. Educated at Mr Soton's school, Wimbledon, he was petitioned to be made a Cadet in the Bengal Infantry in November 1849.

Promoted Lieutenant in July 1855, he was detached for duty with the Kumaon Battalion at Lahore in June 1857 and thence joined the Army of Delhi.

Present in the actions on the Ridge, Temple was wounded whilst commanding one of the Right Picquets on 6 August 1857 and secondly in the final assault, when credited with personally bringing out a Detachment of the Battalion. Made Adjutant in April 1858, he was subsequently appointed a Staff Officer and was in the actions at Surria Ghat on 9 February 1859, when Brigadier Horford's Column captured all the guns remaining in rebel hands.

Present with the 3rd Goorkhas at Almorah, the gallant Temple died on 10 December 1862; sold together with a good file of copied research.

49 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**T. Brewster, 2nd Dragn Gds**), *very fine* £200-300

Thomas Brewster had previously served with the 16th Lancers (No. 2158) before joining the 2nd Dragoon Guards (No. 281).

50 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Drumr, T. Kennedy. 34th Regt.**), *light edge wear with edge knock at 6 o'clock, very fine* £180-220

Thomas Kennedy was born in Athlone, County Roscommon, Ireland and enlisted with the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot (No. 4215) at Preston on 7 July 1855, aged just 14. He was discharged by purchase on 23 June 1873.

51 **The 4-clasp Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Gunner J. Martin, Bengal Artillery**



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 4 clasps, Central India, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi (Gunr. John Martin, 1st Bn. Bengal Art.), *contact marks, very fine* £1,000-1,500

John Martin was born in Kilmoyler, County Tipperary, Ireland and made his living as a labourer prior to his enlistment at Clonmel, Ireland on 1 June 1852 for a period of 12 years, at the age of 19. Martin was then shipped to India to join his regiment and served throughout the Mutiny. At the close of the conflict, he was discharged from the service (by his own request) at Fort William, Bengal on 3 September 1859 with both good character and conduct. The then 27-year-old stated his intent to return home to Tipperary following his discharge.

Martin is confirmed on the roll with entitlement to this Medal and clasp combination; sold together with copied research.

x52 China 1856-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Robt. Kennedy. 44th Regt.**), *very fine* £240-280

53 New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (**59 Pte. C. Bitten. 40th Foot**), *light contact marks, good very fine* £300-500

Charles Bitten is noted as having been stationed in Taranki, New Zealand with the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot in 1861. He is recorded in Trevor Turner's fine work *The Excellers - Eye Witness to the 40th Regiment in New Zealand in 1860-66* (available online via the website of the Orders and Medals Research Society) as having been present for the main actions of 1863-64 at Rangiriri, Waiari & Orakau.

x54 **The Canada General Service Medal awarded to Private J. R. Stewart, 51st Battalion (Hemingford Rangers), who was present at the Battle of Trout River on 27 May 1870**

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (Pte. J. R. Stewart. 51st. Bn.), *good very fine* £300-500

157 'Fenian Raid 1870' clasps were issued to the 51st Battalion.

James Ritchie Stewart was born on 1 January 1851 and served as a member of No. 6 Company, 51st Battalion (Hemingford Rangers) headquartered at Hemingford, Quebec. The roll notes in his application '...attack expected and made at Trout River Lines'. The battalion was present at the Battle of Trout River, seeing particular action at Holbrook's Corners. His address is listed as 383 Clarke Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Quebec. Stewart died on 21 December 1899 and is buried at Wesley United Church Cemetery in Havelock Township; sold together with a copied medal roll.

55 Abyssinia 1867-68 (**1359. E. Tinucane. 3rd Dragoon Guards**), *suspension sometime re-affixed, light contact wear, very fine* £240-280

Edward Finucane is confirmed on the roll.

x56 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Corpl. J. McKay. Diamond Fds. Horse.**), *very fine* £400-600

J. McKay is confirmed on the roll for the medal and clasp.

x57 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. Boyes. Transkei Rifles.**), *very fine* £400-600

Boyes is confirmed on the roll without an initial.

58 **The South Africa campaign medal awarded to Lieutenant H. T. Curling, 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, the only front-line Officer to come away from the Battle of Isandlwana, 22 January 1879, with his life**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Lieut. H. T. Curling. 5th Bde. R.A.), slightly later officially engraved naming, *ex-brooch mounted, suspension re-affixed, somewhat polished and worn with pride*, with silver top riband bar £4,000-6,000

Ex-Adrian Greaves Collection.

EXHIBITED:
Royal Hospital Chelsea, alongside four Zulu War Victoria Crosses.
Royal Welsh Museum, Brecon.
Firepower Royal Artillery Museum.
Royal Logistic Corps Museum.
Featured in numerous lectures by David Rattray at the Royal Geographical Society.
Anglo-Zulu War Historical Society Events & Conventions.

Another Medal, in a group with his Afghanistan Medal 1878-80 is known to exist in the Royal Artillery Museum - although the naming on the other example has not been inspected.

Henry Thomas Curling was born at Ramsgate on 27 June 1847 and was educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, being commissioned into the Royal Artillery in July 1868. He would serve with the famed 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade during the Zulu War and was the only frontline officer to survive the

clash at Isandlwana, for which he was 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 15 March 1879, refers). Made Captain in August 1879, he served during the Afghanistan campaign of 1878-80 (Medal without clasp). Made Major in February 1885 and Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1895, finally made Brevet Colonel in January 1899. Unmarried and without issue, the Colonel was a Justice of the Peace, a keen shot, and enjoyed riding to hounds: he died at his home in Ramsgate, Kent, on New Years Day 1910.

Throughout his life, he was a prolific letter-writer, evidence of which formed the basis of *The Curling Letters of the Zulu War*, by Greaves & Best and published to great acclaim in 2001, being reprinted in 2004 & 2009. Those letters are offered as Lot 388 in this Auction.

x59 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**T. Billington. Corpl. R.M. H.M.S. Forester.**), *contact wear, nearly very fine* £600-800

76 Medals with clasp '1879' awarded to H.M.S. *Forester*.

Thomas Billington served with *Forester* during the Zulu War: members of the crew skirmished with a party of Zulus off Port Durnford when they went close inshore to take soundings and were later involved in operations to take Cetshwayo prisoner towards the end of the war. Billington was issued his medal at RM Plymouth on 17 September 1887; sold together with copied research.

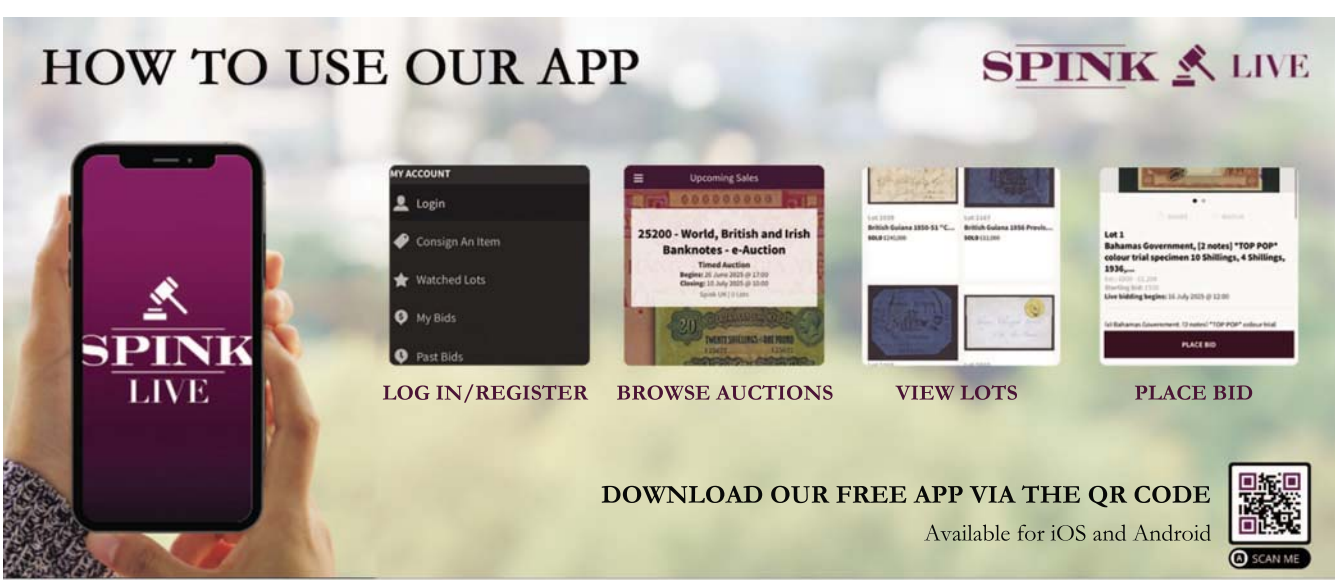
60 **The South Africa Medal awarded to Commissioned Gunner G. Manley, H.M.S. *Forester*, Royal Navy**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (G. Manley. Gunr. R.N. H.M.S. "Forester"), *nearly extremely fine* £700-900

76 Medals with clasp '1879' awarded to H.M.S. *Forester*.

George Manley was born on 1 September 1855 at Hillingdon, Middlesex and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in March 1868. Commissioned Gunner in June 1878, he served aboard the composite screw gunboat *Forester* during the Zulu War and would have been kept busy: she was present in the Port Durnford action of 24 April 1879, when their rockets and guns were used to great effect. Her gunners were also busy on 13 May 1879, when called upon to clear and harass enemy forces who had dug in along the brush and beaches.

Manley was discharged dead at Plymouth Naval Hospital on 23 July 1884; sold together with copied research.



61 *'With soldierly devotion, Captain Stuart-Smith [sic] made a last desperate effort of spike the guns, but he was assegaied in the attempt, and fell beside Farrier-Sergeant Whinham, a man of towering height and magnificent physique, who sold his life dearly, and whose body was found surrounded by Zulus whom he had sent before him to another world.'*

The *Evening Star* of August 1889 gives a stirring account of the gallant end of Whinham and his comrades

The superb South Africa 1877-79 Medal awarded to Farrier-Sergeant R. Whinham, 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, the Senior N.C.O. to be killed in action at the Battle of Isandhlwana, 22 January 1879

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (841. Farr. Sergt. R. Whinham. R.A.), *edge knocks, very fine* £7,000-9,000

Purchased 2013.

The Senior N.C.O. of 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery to be killed in action, and the second most senior of all ranks Royal Artillery, with Brevet Major Smith being the sole Officer casualty.



Robert Whinham was born at Whitehouse Farm, Alnwick and was baptised on 21 May 1848, the son of William & Ann, his father being a gamekeeper for the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. By 1861 he was labouring locally and living at home at Brizlee Cottage. Having joined the Royal Artillery in March 1866, he was married at Woolwich Parish Church in June 1876. The storm clouds were beginning to gather as he went to South Africa with 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Isandlwana - Opening Moves

Both battalions of the 24th participated in the campaign (each fielding six companies) with the 1st Battalion forming the principal element of Number Three Column, which was under the overall command of Colonel Richard Glyn of the 1st/24th: therefore Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pulleine was appointed to command in his stead. Upon crossing the Buffalo River on 11 January, the column (accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, General the Lord Chelmsford) found itself pitching camp nine days' later at the base of a prominent feature - the hill at Isandlwana. Chelmsford, eager to bring the campaign to a swift conclusion, departed at dawn on 22 January with half the column's strength (some 2,800 men) leaving behind Pulleine with approximately 1,300 men: five companies of the 1st/24th, one company of the 2nd/24th, 700 men of the Natal Native Contingent, two 7-pounder artillery pieces and a rocket battery.

Battle and Defeat

Failing to take any defensive measures to secure the camp, Pulleine's force was subsequently surprised by a vast Zulu army totalling some 20,000 warriors which, by additionally using the terrain to their advantage, swept forward to the attack using their traditional 'Horns of the Buffalo' strategy of a central advance supported by encircling forces on both flanks. Pulleine deployed the 24th Foot some way in advance of the camp in an extended firing line, aiming to subdue the Zulus with superior firepower. For at least an hour, the British held the Zulu warriors at bay, inflicting significant casualties with their powerful Martini-Henry rifles and aided by support from the two 7-pounder guns from N/5 Battery Royal Artillery.

As the British found themselves overwhelmed and pushed back on the camp, Pulleine called out every man who could bear arms, doubtless including many men of 'N' Battery who were engaged in administrative duties. Eventually, as the lines were overrun, Major Smith gave the order to save the guns - but very few were to survive the headlong flight into Natal. That is not to say the entire Battery withdrew: many were not actively with the guns and these men would have died alongside the 24th Foot in the last stands throughout the camp. The plight of those on the road is outlined well in *The Road to Isandlwana* by Philip Gon, which states:

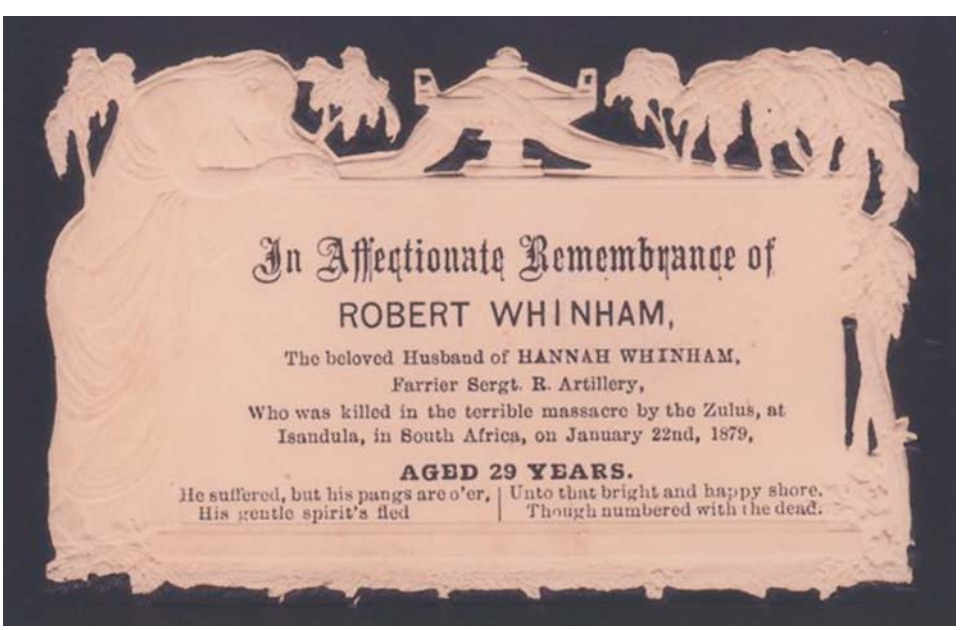
'The gun detachments of N/5, with the limber gunners running behind, fought their way through the camp, losing fifty men in an attempt to save the guns. They paused on the Nek long enough to confer with Coghill about what hope there was of making a stand, and decided it was futile. Major Smith, who was wounded, felt that his first duty was to save the guns.

The rock-strewn slope behind the stony kopje was near impossible for any wheeled conveyance; and the spectacle of the big guns in flight acted as an incitement to the warriors behind Isandlwana. Slowed by the broken ground and by stragglers clinging to the traces, the teams were quickly overtaken. Drivers were pulled off their horses and gunners from their seats. The unattended horses, crazed by noise and stab wounds, broke into a wild, headlong gallop that took them to their destruction over the edge of a boulder-strewn ravine. The only survivors were the two independently mounted artillery officers. Gunners and stragglers were hacked to pieces.'

The scale of the loss to the Battery as a whole is neatly summed up in *The South African Campaign of 1879* by MacKinnon and Shadbolt:

'The Battery formed part of Glyn's Column of the army of invasion, and consisted, at the time of its entry into Zululand, of 130 of all ranks, with six guns, 73 horses, 36 mules, and six mule-carts, with transport waggons. In the disastrous encounter with the enemy at Isandhlwana, the battery lost Bt. Major Stuart Smith, 61 non-com. officers and men, two guns, 24 horses, 30 mules, and 534 rounds of ammunition, besides the whole of the camp equipment.'

Whinham left behind his widow and a daughter, Elizabeth, who had been born in 1877; sold together with a copied photograph of the recipient and Memorial Card.



62 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**1830 Pte J. Fulker. 1/17th Regt**), *edge bruising and contact marks throughout, good fine* £100-140

James Fulker was born at Farnham, Surrey c.1851 and was previously a labourer before he attested at Westminster on 19 August 1869. Serving at Jhansi in August 1881, he appears to have left the British Army by 1884 and was by then a bricklayer living at Newhaw, Surrey.

63 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Peiwar Kotal (**1451. Pte J. Williams 2/8Ft**), *very fine* £140-180

James Williams was born at Hull, Yorkshire and a carpet printer by profession before he attested at Westminster on 9 June 1877. With his regiment in India between 23 September 1877 - 20 November 1878, he was next posted to Afghanistan between 21 November 1878 - 20 October 1880. Williams then returned to India on 21 October 1880 - 2 November 1885 and then served in Burma between 3 November 1885 -3 April 1887. Returning to India again (4 April 1887 -24 January 1889) he was finally sent home on 25 January 1889, where he was discharged (at Gosport, Hampshire) on 12 February the same year.

Williams is further entitled to an India General Service Medal 1854-95 with clasp, Burma 1885-87.

x64 **The Afghanistan Medal awarded to Colonel G. H. Trotman, 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot & King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Captain Geo. Hewitt Trotman, 2/60th Foot), *edge bruise, very fine*, fitted with silver riband buckle £400-600

George Hewitt Trotman was born on 12 January 1837 on Barbados. He purchased his first commission in May 1857 and was advanced to Lieutenant in August 1859, and then Captain in January 1869. Serving in the Afghan War from October 1878 until July 1880, he took part in the advance on and occupation of Kandahar and Kelat-i-Ghilzai and was present at the battle of Ahmed Khel, the surrender of Ghazni and the action at Arzu. During the campaign he commanded 'E' Company, which acted as escort to 5/11 Battery Royal Artillery. He was promoted Major in June 1880 and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in October 1887. He was later ranked as an Honorary Colonel, with this being his sole Medal entitlement and died at Bantry, Cork in April 1916; sold together with copied research and group photograph.

65 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**2175. Pte W. Cobb. 2/7th Foot.**), *very fine* £180-220

William Cobb enlisted on 21 October 1878, was embarked on the *Jumna* for India on 31 March 1880, he was noted as being based at Bellary, India in September 1881.

66 Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (**Cpl. J. R. Hart. Cathcart. Burg.**), *nearly very fine and scarce* £200-300

Just 6 awards to the Cathcart Burghers.

67 Cape of Good Hope 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**Tpr: W. Klazen. Gordonia Vols.**), *small official correction to unit, otherwise very fine* £150-200

This unit was raised in the Gordonia region of the northern Cape Colony.

68 Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal 1880-97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (**H. Ser. G. Howick. Willoughby's Hos.**), *very fine* £240-280

40 Cape of Good Hope General Service Medals awarded to all ranks of Willoughby's Horse, this unusual to a Hospital Sergeant.

69 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**2773 Pte M. Gatley, 2/York & Lanc:R.**), *some star marks to both sides, otherwise very fine* £100-140

Michael Gatley attested into the York and Lancaster Regiment on 7 November 1882. He was placed on the Army Reserve on 7 November 1892 and was discharged at Pontefract on 6 November 1896.

x70 **The Egypt and Sudan Medal awarded to Private W. Campbell, 19th Hussars, who was killed in action at Hamboob on 3 February 1885**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (2360, Pte. W. Campbell, 19th Husrs.), *edge nick, pitting from Star, nearly very fine* £700-900

W. Campbell is confirmed as having been killed in action on 3 February 1885. On that day, a patrol under Captain Apthrop, with 40 men of the 19th Hussars and 40 Egyptian troopers, went out along the Berber Road. Having made Hamboob, some 10 miles from Suakin, they found a camp and village occupied by the enemy, which they surprised, attacked and burned. Whilst they were completing their task, a force of some 5,000 Arabs moved from Tamaai & Hashim to cut them off. Taking up post in a ravine, they blocked the safe route back to Suakin. So well concealed were they, that by the time the enemy were sighted they were all but upon them, and no opportunity to stand and fight - or even attempt to break through - was possible. The patrol were forced to go for the long route round the enemy flank, but the 19th Hussars lost eight killed and 11 horses, whilst the Egyptians lost three men and six horses. Campbell was cut off and cut down by the enemy.

71 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (**919 Pte. C. Evans. 1/S. Staff. R.**), *pitting from Star, very fine* £240-280

Charles Evans is noted as serving on Malta between April - September 1881.

x72 **A remarkable Egypt and Sudan medal awarded to Colonel J. Smyth, Indian Medical Department attached Madras Sappers and Miners; wounded at the Siege of Tamaai, he was later an Honorary Physician to King George V during the Great War**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (Surgn J. Smyth. M.D. Ind: Med: Dept.), *pitting, light edge bruising, very fine overall* £400-600



John Smyth was born on 27 September 1857 and educated first at Queen's College Belfast before attending the Royal University of Ireland in 1879 (M.D. M.Ch 1st Class Honours). Qualifying as a Surgeon, he joined the Indian Medical Department on 1 October 1881.

Sudan

Serving attached to 'F' Company, Madras Sappers and Miners he disembarked at Suakin on 12 March 1885 for service with General Graham's army. They were part of the British force which drove the Dervishes from a strongpoint at Hashin and fortified the area afterwards, before being ordered to join General McNeill's column to secure a supply post at Tofrek.

They were engaged in constructing a thorn 'zariba' when a cavalry patrol rode in warning that a large

Dervish force was on their heels. The Mahdists struck the camp moments later, stampeding the baggage animals and breaking a battalion of Sikh infantry. In the ensuing rush a number of Dervish warriors made it into the defences, particularly the south-west redoubt where they killed the Royal Navy gun crew. Fortunately, a half-battalion of the Berkshire Regiment rallied and drove them off again.

'F' Company had been unloading supplies from the pack animals when the attack began and were carried away in the rush that followed, suffering heavy losses of 13 killed and 21 wounded. The medical staff, including Smyth, improvised field hospitals after the battle and treated the wounded.

He was still with the regiment two weeks later when they marched as part of a much larger column on Osman Digna's headquarters at Tamaai; they burned it to the ground between 2-3 April in what was called the 'Siege of Tamaai' and the force had few casualties, although three men of the New South Wales Contingent were noted as wounded. Smyth, too, was wounded - however resistance was limited and it would not be long before the British Government again withdrew their forces from the region.

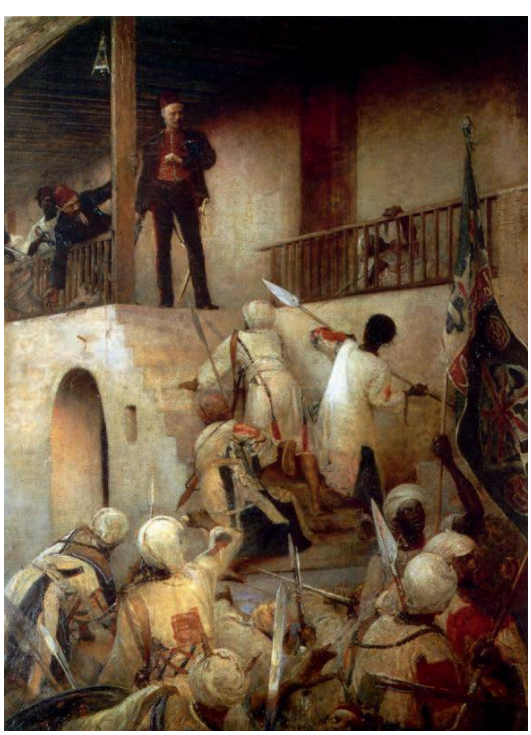
India and the Great War

Smyth remained with the Indian Medical Department and qualified in Tamil in July 1893, and was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 October 1901. He authored a paper entitled 'Notes on Applied Sanitation in Japan' in 1909 and the next year was posted to the Supernumerary List, being advanced Colonel on 7 June 1911.

Still in service when the Great War broke out, Smyth was not called up for service but instead granted the honour of being Honorary Physician to the King on 12 February 1916. The strain of the war upon the King was very great, and it was noted that his health had declined throughout it. Smyth held the post for two years, finally retiring on 31 October 1918. He died at Clifton on 2 July 1927; sold together with copied research comprising application for appointment, Army Lists, Will and extracts from the Roll of the Indian Medical Service.

73 General Gordon's Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, pewter, *very fine*, replaced 'Star & Crescent' suspension, silvered and enamel/painted suspension (perhaps for an NCO?) £600-800

Mark A. Reid recently published the excellent work *General Gordon's Siege Star: a Compendium* on this rare award, noting the highly unusual fact that Gordon's Star was actually worn by soldiers engaged in the battles for which it was awarded.



x74 **The North West Canada Medal awarded to Sergeant A. G. Ross, Winnipeg Field Battery, later Controller of the City of Montreal: he was one of the oldest survivors of the campaign, dying in 1955**



North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (A. G. Ross. W. F. Battery.), naming engraved in the typical style of Manitoba units, *contact marks to the obverse, very fine overall* £1,000-1,400

Andrew Guy Ross was born in Toronto on 12 March 1860, the son of William and Lucy Ross. He served as a Sergeant with the Winnipeg Field Battery during the North West Canada campaign, this unit being one of only two artillery formations which saw action at Fish Creek and Batoche.

Ross took a 320-acre land grant after the campaign finished. Settling in Montreal, his mother's hometown he worked initially as an insurance broker before becoming Manager of the Montreal Trust Company. Living for an impressive 95 years, Ross only passed away in 1955. An article in the *New York Times* on 18 February 1955, refers, stating:

'MONTREAL, Feb. 17 - Andrew Guy Ross, one-time controller of the City of Montreal and one of the survivors of the Northwest Rebellion, died here yesterday. He was 95 years old. Mr. Ross had been active in real estate circles.'

75 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**1301 Sepoy Narayen Singh. 9th Bo Infy.**), *light contact marks, polished good fine* £80-120

76 India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (**5439. Pte F. Mills. 2d Bn Ryl Ir: Regt.**), *very fine* £100-140

77 **The India General Service Medal awarded to Corporal F. Baker, Dorsetshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Dargai in October 1897**

India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3761. Corpl F. Baker. 1st Bn Dorset. Regt), slightly slack suspension, *very fine* £500-700

Frederick Baker was born in Radipole, Dorset and worked as an apprentice in a printing office before he enlisted into the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment. The regiment served out in India for 13 years, fighting in the Tirah campaign of 1897 on the North West Frontier. Baker was killed in action at the Battle of Dargai on the 20 October 1897, alongside a further 10 men killed and 39 wounded. He is firstly commemorated on the Dorset Regiment Memorial to those who died on the North West Frontier (at Borough Gardens, Dorchester) and is further commemorated at Sherborne Abbey Church, Dorset; sold with copied research.

78 India General Service 1895-1908, bronze issue, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**Grass Cutter Mathu 18th Bl. Lcrs.**), *good very fine* £140-180

x79 East and Central Africa 1897-99, 2 clasps, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98 (**234. Sepoy Nadir Khan. Ind: Cont:**), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £500-700

80 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**114 Pte W. Taylor. N.S. Wales M.R.**), *good very fine* £400-600

W. St. John Taylor served with 'E' Squadron, 1st Contingent, New South Wales Mounted Rifles during the Boer War and was a prolific writer of his experiences. The *Goulburn Evening Post* of 1 February 1900 was one such publisher of his time in South Africa:

'The Boers are holding their own with the British. They have a great stronghold here (at Modder River), but the lyddite shells are tearing them to pieces. The Boers say that if the gunners could see the way it slaughters them and cuts them up they would never fire it again. You will see pieces of men blown all over the place; you will see dead Boers lying all about, and you will see pieces of the heads and legs sticking up. It is not a pleasant sight, I can tell you.

The writer refers to the Boers' improper use of ambulance vehicles, and says the Boers are a cunning lot, and have no mercy on their opponents at all. He also reports an incident of a Boer shooting a British doctor who had given him some water. A Gordon caught a Boer, who cried for mercy. The Gordon said, "I'll give you mercy," and he put his bayonet right through him. The writer continues: "South Africa is not as good as Australia... I suppose you have seen the papers and you know how things stand here, and I know now I have very little chance of getting back to my home again, but I will face the music like a soldier. The only thing I hope is that I get a few Boers; then I'll be satisfied; I shall not run away. I don't think we can see the fight from our camp, but the Boers won't show themselves.

They are a cowardly lot. They won't show themselves till you are right up to them; then they fire on you and they show no mercy whatever.'

Taylor reports of the killing of the wounded at Modder River by the Boers:

'The Boers don't like the Australian Lancers; they run for their lives as soon as they see them. They are frightened of us, too; they think we are a lot of wild blacks and we would tear a man to pieces. We have a great name in the Transvaal, I can assure you ... I have seen more wounded men since I came here than there are men in Goulburn. You will see trainloads of wounded going through every day. There are some with their legs blown off, and some with pieces taken out of them, and some with bullets right through their brains. Oh, you want to show no mercy at all to the Boers, but when you see one put your bayonet right through him, or he will get your scalp somehow. We are now on the hill where was the greatest fight the British ever won. It's simply marvellous how they won it. They had only 200 men and there were 4000 Boers... The British could not see a Boer anywhere - only hear the report of firearms. The British mad a charge with their bayonets, with which they made one bold run under the Boer fire. It is marvellous how they were not all killed, and they don't take a bit of notice of the Boer bullets. But the fight that is taking place now at Modder River is the biggest and most murderous fight that has even been fought in the Transvaal. The soldiers say they never saw such a dreadful sight in their lives. Some of the poor fellows are crippled for life... I say again it is the biggest and bloodiest and most murderous war that has ever taken place in the world... Some of the men came out here to see the fight, but the sight sickened them and they went home again. It's all right when you have to sleep with the dead, but we are all very determined to get among the Boers. They are 5000 strong just behind our camp, and we are all ready for them. We had a very strong hold if they had come. I will have to give up my war news, or I could tell you some scenes that would turn you sick.'

In a joint letter to Captain McShane from Enslin Camp, under date 13 January 1900, he wrote:

'We are still in the best of health and spirits. The only fighting we have done is with the flies, which are more annoyance to us than the Boers. The food we are getting is pretty rough but of course we are not on a picnic excursion. We cannot get better on active service. When we first reached there things were very bad as far as water was concerned. On more than one occasion no less than five of us had to bathe in one and a half pints of water. We have both played in the intercolonial football match NSW v WA. We are camped here with the Gordon Highlanders and, as they have bands here, we put in a good time with them. Forty-five NSW, forty-five Tasmanians and forty-five Victorians marched to within a few miles of Graspan, intending to cut off a party of Boers who were coming to blow up the railway at that point. We saw the Boer patrols about a mile in front of our position, but as soon as they caught sight of us they thought discretion the better part of valor and galloped off. We were lying in the blazing sun for fourteen hours, and were supplied with a pint of water, one pound of bread and an onion. We don't think we will put on any flesh with that extensive bill of fare. As far as coming out here is concerned, neither of us are sorry, although it is hard work. But we both hope and trust that we will yet have the opportunity of showing our pluck, and will be a credit both to our officers, E Company, and our selves.'

Taylor was invalided home and landed on the *Aberdeen* in Sydney via Melbourne in August 1900. He died as a result of a fall after an epileptic fit in 1918.

x81 **The South Africa Medal awarded to Lieutenant W. G. Forsythe, 7th Contingent, New Zealand Mounted Rifles, late Napier Guard, who was killed in action at Langverwacht, near Klip River in February 1902**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. W. G. Forsythe, 7/N. Z'land. M.R.), dated clasps affixed with wire, *minor official correction to surname, good very fine*, together with a bronze N.Z. fob (Lot) £2,000-3,000



Just five New Zealand Officers killed in action during the Boer War 1899-1902, from a total of 230 who gave their lives.

William George Forsythe was born in July 1875, the son of Colour-Sergeant Forsythe, 18th Regiment of Foot and New Zealand Forces, and served with No. 22 Company, 7th Contingent, New Zealand Mounted Rifles during the Boer War. Having served in the Napier Guard and being a printer with the Napier Daily Telegraph, he proceeded with the 7th Contingent, having enlisted in April 1901. Forsythe was killed in action on 24 February 1902 at Langverwacht, near Klip River and buried close by. By 2000, the monument to Forsythe and his twenty-two comrades who gave their lives that day was in a state of disrepair and had been damaged by a fallen tree. It was more recently restored through the efforts of the New Zealand Deputy High Commissioner to South Africa, Mike Walsh, and a rededication ceremony was held in 2009; sold together with copied research including photograph and Service Record.

For the medals of his father see Lot 300.



82 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**9996 Pte. G. Smith. K.R.R.C.**), *good very fine* £300-500

G. Smith had his Medal issued in December 1902, having transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

83 Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**2592 Pte. G. Stewart. North'd. Fus:**), *good very fine* £240-280

Confirmed as serving with the 5th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, also noted as 'Time Expired' on the medal roll.

84 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (Medalje voor de Anglo-Boere Oorlog) (**Burg. W. B. Venter**), *very fine* £100-140

Noted as serving with the Potchefstroom Commando.

85 **The Africa General Service Medal awarded to Cook Saiyid Abdul Khalik, 16th Bombay Infantry, who appears to have been killed in action at Sannasa on 16 February 1901, during the punitive expedition against the Ogaden Somalis, an occasion which cost the lives of Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland besides twenty of his unit**



Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (Cook Saiyid Abdul Khalik. 16th Bombay Infty:), *good very fine* £240-280

Just 13 Silver Medals & clasp 'Jubaland' issued to the Public Followers of the 16th Bombay Infantry - the majority were in Bronze.

Roll states 'Deceased 16.2.1901' which presumably confirms the grim fate for Khalik as being killed in action as a non-combatant at Sannasa. In this sharp action, the Ogaden launched an attack to the corner of the camp square before eventually being repulsed. Losses were Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland and 20 natives killed in action, with another 20 men wounded.

86 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**T. Williams, Band. Cpl., H.M.S. Hyacinth.**), *contact marks and edge wear, otherwise very fine* £100-140

Thomas Williams was born at Brighton, Sussex on 27 September 1868 and enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Band Boy (123074) on 25 April 1883. He served on *Hyacinth* from September 1903-April 1906 and was Pensioned on 5 October 1906. Returning to the fold on 1 June 1915, he served on *Impregnable* until 3 May 1916, being invalided out as a result of defective teeth (British War Medal 1914-20 and a Silver War Badge).

87 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**G. F. Henry.**), *good very fine* £140-180

George Fitzroy Henry was born on 17 December 1929 at Nairobi. *Europeans in East Africa* offers the following:

'Henry attended Parklands Primary School before going on to the Prince of Wales. He joined the Accounts Department under Harold Baldwin, Chief Accountant, and his first big job away from Headquarters was on the North-South Rail Link (1948-51). Then he was called to the colours in the Kenya Regiment and went to Southern Rhodesia for 6 months' training.

On his return to Kenya he was posted to the Northumberland Fusiliers as a "local expert". He also became a temporary District Officer in the Kikuyu Reserve, supporting the Administration. When discharged from the Regiment in 1956/57 he returned to the Accounts Dept. and worked in Coaching Audit, Nairobi.

In his early working life George was an enthusiastic motorist, and on one occasion he modified the exhaust system of his Vauxhall Velox so that the manipulation of a lever would create engine backfires, which were considered great for attracting the attention of the 'birds' while cruising by them. George married Mary, daughter of Col. Newall, Chairman of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, Moshi, at Westwood Park, Nairobi in December 1958. Two daughters Cynthia and Amanda, were born to Mary and George, and the next 14 years up to 1972 were spent at Dar Es Salaam and Nairobi. After retirement, George and his family moved to New Zealand in 1973 and settled in Howick, living in Pakuranga by 1978.'

88 **The Africa General Service Medal awarded to Private J. Murjan, 4th (Uganda) Regiment, King's African Rifles, who was wounded in action at Mbuyuni on 14 July 1915**

Africa General Service 1902-62, 3 clasps, Somaliland 1908-10, East Africa 1913, East Africa 1914 (3434 Pte Juma Murjan. 4.K.A.R.), unofficial rivet between first and second clasps, *slight edge bruise, very fine* £280-320

Juma Murjan, or occasionally Murjan Juma appears to have served with the Uganda Rifles, as the name appears on a medal roll in 1900; the unit was later amalgamated to become the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles. Murjan is confirmed upon the roll for the Somaliland 1908-10 however a man of the same name but different number appears on the roll for the East Africa 1913 and East Africa 1914 clasps. He was further awarded a 1914-15 Star Trio.

The 4th Battalion was part of a force under Brigadier-General Malleson which advanced over the border from British East Africa towards Taveta. They clashed with the Schutztruppe at the Mbuyuni ridge with the British splitting into a main column and flanking column for the attack. Unfortunately the lack of communications between the two formations hampered the attack and they were unable to make progress instead withdrawing to Maktau.

The casualty roll for the engagement notes Private Juma Murjan was wounded in action, along with a Muhamed Murjan missing in action; sold together with copied service papers.

89 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**550 Havr. Najoom. Chitral Scouts.**), *very fine* £30-50

The Chitral Scouts, also known as the Chitral Levies, were raised in April 1903 as a standing paramilitary unit, not officially part of the British Indian Army. Recruiting the cragsmen of Chitral, they distinguished themselves during the Third Afghan War, notably at Mirkhani on 14 May 1919 and at the Battle of Birkot on 23 May 1919. For their efforts, they took various decorations, and unlike the North Waziristan Militia and South Waziristan Militia, along with the Khyber Rifles, where mass defections took place, there was not even one defector among the ranks of the Chitral Scouts. In recognition of his loyalty and faithfulness, Shuja ul-Mulk was Knighted, made His Highness and Chitral became an 11-gun salute state.

90 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (3) (**3638 Sepoy Alim Hussain, Kurram Militia.; 433 Mtd. H. D. Khuda Yar. Mianwali Police.; 2368 Sepoy Ali Jan, Zhob Mlt.**), *very fine* (3)

£80-120

91 **The India General Service Medal to Inspector G. R. Glover, Calicut Railway Police**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (Insp. G. R. Glover. Calicut R. P.), slight slack suspension, *very fine* £140-180

George Robert Glover enlisted into the Lincolnshire Regiment under the service number 4014 on 29 October 1894 before then serving with the 2nd Battalion from May 1895 onwards. From May 1897, Glover served out in Egypt for just under two years. He then transferred to India in October 1898 and was promoted Lance Corporal out there in October 1901. He then discharged from service in October 1903 in consequence of his holding the appointment of European Head Constable in the Madras Police Force. He left the Lincolnshires with a Queen's Sudan Medal, Egypt and Sudan Medal with two clasps and a Khedive's Star.

Given his service in the British Army, Inspector is a somewhat surprising lowly rank for an ex-N.C.O.. Information about those who served in the Madras Police Force is scarce, but Glover is recorded to having been admitted to British Military Hospital (Wellington) in May 1931 and is listed as a 1st Grade Sergeant Major and Head Drill Instructor, Police Training School, Vellore at the age of 53 years old. He later died on heart failure after 28 years service in the police; sold together with copied research, including a copy of an article by Robert L. Hardgrave concerning the Mappilla Rebellion, 1921.

92 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**Capt. F. Powell, 2-18 R. Garh. Rif.**), *minor official correction to unit, very fine* £70-90

[M.C.] *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.

[M.I.D.] *M.I.D. London Gazette* 1 January 1916; 27 August 1918.

Frank Powell was commissioned from Bedford Grammar School O.T.C. into the Unattached List of the Indian Army on 8 August 1914. He served attached to the 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment during the Great War from 19 December 1914. Powell is noted as having commanded 'B' Company and in the action on 16 June 1915 at Givenchy, being wounded twice. Advanced Lieutenant in the 39th Garhwal Rifles in November 1916, he went to Iraq from March 1917-September 1918 and closed out the Great War in Greek Macedonia, September-October 1918. Retired in 1932, he returned to the fold and served with the Home Guard during the Second World War.

93 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**7876626 Cpl. H. J. Weeks. R. Tank C.**), mounted as worn, *good very fine* £200-300

H. J. Weeks is confirmed as serving with the 6th Armoured Car Company, Royal Tank Corps.

94 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21 (**Capt. A. V. W. Sheperd, 3-6 Grks.**), *good very fine* £140-180

Albert Victor Wilberforce Shepherd (also noted as 'Sheperd') was commissioned into the Royal Munster Fusiliers before joining the 6th Gurkha Rifles. Serving in India during the Great War (BWM only), he thence served with their 3rd Battalion on the North West Frontier and in Afghanistan.

95 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**9 Sweeper Khivum 27 Cavy.**), *very fine*

£100-140

96 **The Great War Memorial Plaque awarded in memory of Major E. W. C. Ridgeway, C.I.E., 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)**

Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Edward William Crawford Ridgeway), in its envelope and card holder, *good very fine* £240-280

Edward William Crawford Ridgeway was born in December 1876, the son of Colonel Richard Ridgeway, V.C., C.B. and was destined for the Indian Army. Having passed out of Sandhurst, he spent a short time with The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment before joining the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas in Malakand in 1897 (Medal & clasp). Transferred to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas in June 1898, he thence went on Special Service to the Boer War from December 1901, employed in Command of No. 3 Company of the Essex Mounted Infantry (Queen's Medal & 4 clasps). Returned to the Gurkhas, he was rewarded with a C.I.E. for work as a recruiting officer from 1914-16 before joining the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas in Mesopotamia in September 1916.

Ridgeway was killed at the head of his men whilst rowing a boat at the crossing of the Tigris on 22 February 1917, taking a posthumous 'mention' (British War & Victory Medal Pair; Bronze Plaque). He is commemorated upon the Basra Memorial, with a brass table at St Thomas's, Dehra Dun, which now resides at the Gurkha Museum, Winchester. He is also remembered as a fine horseman and polo player who represented the Regiment, besides taking the Army Cup at Lucknow on his Arab gelding *Rajabahadur*.

97 Ceylon Volunteer Service Medal 1914-19 (**A. C. Houlder.**), *very fine* £80-120

Alfred Claude Houlder was born in 1887 and was a native of Croydon and went as a Missionary to Ceylon in 1908, having passed out of Oxford. Serving at Trinity College, Kandy, he would become the First Principal of Christian College, Kotte in 1935. A notable figure in the Church Missionary Society, he was active at the Peradeniya Teacher Training Colony. He died at St Helier Hospital, Carshalton, Surrey on 24 December 1963 and is buried at St Mary the Virgin, Merton.

x98 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**Major J. D. H. Terry. 16/5 L.**), *good very fine* £200-300

John Douglas Hamilton Terry was born at Wallington, Surrey in 1920 and is confirmed as having served as a Lieutenant in the Reconnaissance Corps during the Second World War, being commissioned from the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in February 1941. He thence joined one of the 'Vulgar Fractions', his unit the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, being made Major in March 1954. Terry was retired in December 1958 and moved out to Mount Lawley, Western Australia. He died in Perth in March 1979 and is buried in Karrakatta.

99 Arctic Star, 1st issue, *extremely fine* £300-500

The 1st issue of the Arctic Star appears pink-ish in colour, with subsequent strikings a closer match to the other Second World War Campaign Stars.

100 Bomber Command clasp, in its case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £140-180

x101 **The Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal awarded to Sergeant G. Rees, Royal Canadian Air Force late Gunner Newfoundland Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery**

Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal 1939-45 (2161), in its *distressed Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £800-1,200

Gerald Hampden Rees was born at Lance Cove, Bell Island, Newfoundland on 7 March 1912, the son of Ananias and Gertrude Rees. He is believed to be able to trace his lineage back to the historic Rhys family descended from Rhys ap Thomas, a supporter of Henry Tudor and lord of Picton Castle.

Working as a submarine miner when the war began Rees enlisted in the Newfoundland Militia Force early in the conflict and was allocated as Gunner with the Newfoundland Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery one of four such units posted to defend Britain's coastline. They went on to see overseas service in North Africa and Europe - however Rees was not to be with them.

Transferring from the artillery he was posted to R.A.F. Uxbridge on 23 October 1940 as Aircraftman Class II with the service number 339846. Posted to No.125 Squadron as a fitter he served with them in Southern and Western England. They operated as a night fighter unit, flying Boulton Paul Defiants, Beaufighters and finally Mosquitos, and hunting bombers and V-1 flying bombs.

Interestingly, despite the squadron's title relatively few members of the ground and aircrews were native to Newfoundland - in fact Rees was one of just 45 of the 200 ground crew to be from the region.

An article in the *Legion* magazine entitled *The Flying Newfoundlanders* states:

'There never was a Royal Newfoundland Air Force, but the Newfoundlanders who served with the RAF in two world wars were the closest approximation of such a body.'

This article gives an approximate figure of 815 Newfoundland members of the Royal Air Force. Rees was to serve in several places notably R.A.F. Ballyhalbert, while the Squadron conducted coastal operations over the Irish Sea. The end of the war saw them disbanded on 20 November 1945, with Rees posted briefly to No. 264 Squadron and was discharged on 21 September 1946.

Returning to Bell Island he married Denise Hatton in 1956, a London-born former member of the W.A.A.F. who had moved to the island as a teacher three years earlier. She was to go on to become the first woman to join a vestry on Bell Island and had a distinguished career with the church and local area.

Rees died at St. John's Newfoundland on 7 March 1992 and is buried with his wife at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada; sold together with copied research.

x102 Southern Rhodesia War Service Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* £180-220

103 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23984124 Pte. D. Young. Para.**), *good very fine* £160-200

Sold with a photocopied photograph of him in 'Red Devils' (Army Parachute Display Team) uniform.

104 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24493460 Pte S R Cooper Para**), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* £160-200

His service number notes an enlistment before September 1980. A Private Simon Cooper, together with Private Lee Clegg, were involved in opening fire on a stolen Vauxhall Astra in West Belfast on 30 September 1990, resulting in the death of teenagers Karen Reilly and Martin Peake. Cooper did not face prosecution for murder, whilst Clegg was convicted of murder: his conviction was later overturned.

105 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MEM (M)1 M S Wilkinson D183687A NP 1810**), *very fine* £400-600

M. S. Wilkinson served on the Repair Ship MSV *Stena Seaspread*.

The Repair Ship MSV *Stena Seaspread* was requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence for service with the Task Force on 10 April 1982 and sailed for the South Atlantic six days later. She was equipped with a Heavy Machine Shop and formed part of the Tug, Repair and Logistic Area (TRALA) off the Falkland Islands.

The following is the experiences of a fellow crew member Able Seaman J. Sheppard, R.N. who served on the *Stena Seaspread*

'I was drafted onto the MSV Stena Seaspead, a massive oil rig vessel with a flight deck on top, that was being converted to a floating ship for the Royal Navy. Four days later, we set sail. There were about 30 merchant sailors and 160 Royal Navy crew. It was the first big trip I'd had and to be honest, at that age, it was an adventure. We stopped at Ascension Island halfway down, and by the end of April we were on the edge of the conflict. On the way there, I didn't appreciate what was happening; the older guys on board probably realised, and were a lot more worried. The work could be testing, lashing things down if the ship was rolling. We were on a 12-hour watch rotation, and I spent a lot of the trip working nights.

My big wake-up call was when the skipper announced over the tannoy that *H.M.S. Sheffield* had been sunk by enemy action. I remember the morning when they posted on our noticeboard the ships' companies that had been lost.

It really hit home to me that this was a proper war when I recognised the name of a lad I'd trained with, and another name, a Leading Cook who'd been in charge of our block at Raleigh. He'd been drafted onto the frigate Ardent and died when it was sunk. Seeing those names was a shock. And there was another chef who'd been lost, same as me, just 17, killed on the Sheffield. Most people nowadays don't realise how many chefs died or were wounded during the Falklands War. On the frigates, the galley was under the flight deck, making it a prime target. And on a destroyer like the Sheffield, it was the enemy's heat-seeking missiles that did the damage, and the galleys are midships - the hottest part of the vessel.

We operated between South Georgia and the exclusion zone. Some of the ships that came alongside us were really badly damaged. I remember H.M.S. Glamorgan - another ship that had been hit in the galley, so that quite a few chefs died on her as well - she had a massive hole in her and had to stay alongside for two days for watertight repair.

Going about my work, I couldn't be certain that we wouldn't be next, because we just didn't know how far outside the zone attacks were happening. I think I was probably nervous, but too young to realise it. In the end the Seapread came through it unscathed, and we sailed home a week before my eighteenth birthday, in the middle of August.'

106 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Stwd N J Eddy RFA Fort Grange**), mounted as worn, *very fine* £400-600

Fort Grange sailed from Glen Douglas, Scotland on 14 May 1982 with 824 Naval Air Squadron C Flight comprising three Sea King helicopters. She arrived at Ascension Island on 22 May 1982 and sailed again two days later. On 25 May her main engine topped for repairs which was again repeated the following day, by now she was in the Total Exclusion Zone (TEZ). On 31 May on her way to join the Carrier Battle Group she was attacked by an Argentinian C-130 but successfully joined the Carrier Battle Group on 3 June 1982. Stores were transferred to *RFA Fort Austin* on 5 June 1982 and these were completed on the following day. *Fort Grange* arrived at San Carlos on 9 June 1982 and anchored along with *Nordic Ferry* and on 17 June 1982 was alongside *RFA Sir Percivale* transferring stores and the following day was with *RFA Blue Rover* supplying 300 tons of fuel oil. On 30 June 1982 the Quartermaster W. Frazer was discharged as dead and was buried at sea. On 3 July she replenished *Bristol* and had a brief stay in Port Stanley 4/5 July 1982. On 11 July the ship's crash boat capsized resulting in three crew members being thrown into the sea, all were recovered. The same day one of the Sea Kings (XV698) suffered an engine failure and ditched in the sea whilst replenishing *Leeds Castle*. She returned to Plymouth on 3 October 1982. She was sold to the Egyptian Navy in October 2021.

Sold with card box of issue named to the recipient with Grange crossed out and Fort Austin put in place.

107 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**D. Watson**), *very fine* £280-320

D. Watson served on the *MS Tor Caledonia* which was a roll-on/roll-off Ferry, she sailed on 27 May 1982 with a cargo of vehicles and equipment for 9 Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery and a mobile radar system, including 350 Rapier Missiles. The ship arrived in the Tug Repair and Logistic Area on 12 June 1982 and transferred the stores to the waiting ships before moving to Port William on 17 June and Port Stanley the following day.

The *Tor Caledonia* remained in *Port Stanley* for six and a half weeks for discharge and loading.

A total of 24 medals were awarded to the ship.

108 South Atlantic 1982, no rosette (**D. G. Williams**), *very fine* £280-320

The *MV Alvega* was a Silver Line tanker chartered for use in the South Atlantic as a base storage ship. She was in Le Havre when she was chartered by the Government and sailed to Portsmouth on 1 May 1982. She was fitted with Replenishment at Sea (RAS) gear and left Porstmouth on 5 May 1982 for Ascension Island. The ship was used as a base storage tanker at Ascension until August 1982 when she was relieved by the Cunard tanker *Lucerna*. She then sailed for the Falklands where she was based at San Carlos, again as a base storage tanker, returning to Rosyth on 21 March 1984.

A total of 34 medals were issued to the ship.

109 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24831322 Spr K Scott RE**), *good very fine*, with its box of issue £100-140

Sold together with Saudi Arabia Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait & Kuwaiti Liberation Medal, 4th Class.

THE ARMY LARGE GOLD MEDAL GROUP AWARDED TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. SIR EDWARD STOPFORD, G.C.B., 3RD FOOT GUARDS

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

110 *'In private life his character was everything which a truly honourable mind and amiable disposition could constitute. In his public services he maintained and promoted the high reputation of the noble troops which he commanded, and was honoured both for his conduct in the field and for his mild, steady, and judicious discipline, with the confidence and esteem of the illustrious chief under whom he served'*

The exceptional and rare G.C.B., K.T.S., Large and Small Army Gold Medal group of five awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir E. Stopford, an Old Etonian, Member of Parliament, and officer of the 3rd Foot Guards, who commanded the 1st Battalion of that regiment at the Battle of Talavera where they were in the thick of the action; rising to Brigade and Divisional command during the subsequent years in Spain and Portugal, he was wounded during the desperate fighting at Bayonne in 1814 but survived to finally retire as a Lieutenant-General in 1821

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) breast Star, *circa* 1830, cloth with silver bullion spangles, gold and silver wire embroidery, by *Lewis, Gold Laceman, Embroiderer, Sword Cutler &c. to The King, 33. St. James's Street*, 102mm x 102mm; General Officer's Large Gold Medal, for Vittoria, 2 clasps, Nive, Talavera (Major General Honble. E. Stopford), upon its original full-length silk neck riband and fitted with gold fastening clip, gold suspension bar decorated with oak leaves, and gold three-pronged buckle, encased within original lunettes; Field Officer's Small Gold Medal, for Talavera 1809 (Coll. Honble. Edwd. Stopford, 3d. Foot Gds.), upon its original silk riband, encased within original lunettes; Portugal, Kingdom, Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, comprising breast Star, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, by *Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, Jewellers to Their Majesties His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and The Royal Family*, 98mm x 98mm; neck Badge, gold and enamel, 97mm x 62mm including ring suspension, *enamel loss to four rays on this last, otherwise good very fine and better* (5) £70,000-90,000

K.C.B., *London Gazette* 2 January 1815.

G.C.B., *London Gazette* 28 March 1835.

K.T.S., 10 February 1814, the original notification (by Royal Licence) states: 'The Honourable Edward Stopford, a Major General in the Army, "in testimony of the high sense which The Prince Regent of Portugal entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by him, in several Actions with the Enemy"

Just 88 examples of the Army Gold Medal (Large) awarded between 1810-14, and 596 awards of the Small Gold Medal; of that latter number, only five awarded to officers of the 3rd Foot Guards with only one other for Talavera.

Early Life

The Honourable Edward Stopford was born on 28 September 1766, son of James Stopford, 2nd Earl of Courtown K.P., P.C. (Ire) and Mary Powys. Like many great families of the period, several Stopfords saw military service - in addition to Edward's own career, an uncle (also Edward) rose to become a Major-General; an elder brother, James, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and a younger brother, Robert, joined the Royal Navy and had an illustrious 60-year career afloat resulting in the award of the G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and command of the Allied fleet at the Bombardment of Acre in 1840.

After education at Eton College (1779-1783), on 20 October 1784 Stopford was commissioned by purchase as Ensign in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, a regiment with whom he was to serve in one way or another for the next 28 years. In 1792 he purchased his next step, to Lieutenant and Captain (the Foot Guards then having the unique distinction of 'double ranks', the first being the regimental rank and the second being the army rank) and in May 1793 proceeded to Flanders with the 1st Battalion, seeing service on campaign with the Duke of York's army until returning home in April 1795. Promoted Captain-Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel in May 1798, five months later, at the age of 32, Stopford was advanced Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel: rapidly becoming a senior

officer within the regiment, he commanded a company of the 1st Battalion in the abortive expedition to Hanover in 1805 and was finally given his first experience of wider leadership during the expedition to Denmark in 1807, where he commanded (albeit temporarily) the battalion in which he had given solid service over a number of years.





His career now accelerated: in April 1808 Stopford was promoted to full Colonel and officially appointed commanding officer of the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot Guards. By the end of the year, with the war in Spain and Portugal rapidly developing and the British government earmarking greater and greater numbers of troops for this theatre, a Guards Brigade was formed, under the command of General John Sherbrooke, and Stopford and his men found themselves under orders to sail with this formation for Cadiz.

The Peninsular War

Arriving off Cadiz on 8 March 1809 aboard Royal Navy transports, local Spanish authorities refused to allow Sherbrooke's force to disembark and so they sailed for Lisbon instead, arriving there five days later and officially joining the garrison of Portugal. Colonel Stopford subsequently commanded his battalion during the Oporto Campaign in May and for the advance into Spain which culminated in the Battle of Talavera, fought over 27 - 28 July 1809. On the night of 27 July, Marshal Victor's French army made an attack on Wellesley's Anglo-Spanish left flank; the fighting was confused and casualties were heavy on both sides - especially amongst the King's German Legion. The Guards, being positioned in the centre of the first defensive line, had missed the action - but would get more than their fair share the following morning.

A general attack on Wellesley's army commenced at 5 a.m. and Stopford, almost certainly mounted upon his horse at the rear-centre of the battalion, must have viewed the advance of two French divisions, preceded by a swarm of skirmishers, with a degree of trepidation. However, in a situation that was to be oft-repeated during the many engagements between the opposing sides, the massed French attack was repulsed by the solid discipline of the British infantry. Nevertheless, as their enemy retreated in disorder and the Guards and their neighbouring battalions followed up with an advance to push them back further across the Portina stream which crossed the battlefield, Stopford lost control of his battalion and the advance became disorganised, uncoordinated, and went too far. Ensign John Aitchison, who carried the battalion's King's Colour at Talavera (being wounded in the right arm in the process) wrote shortly afterwards to his father of his own experiences of that day:

'In the centre where at last the enemy made his grand push, we charged when he was within 100 yards, and our fire was reserved until they were flying. The eagerness of our men in advancing without support, beyond the distance intended, had nearly proved fatal, for we had no sooner passed the ravine in our front that the enemy perceived the troops on our left halted, took us in our left flank by his retiring columns and the columns which we posted in our front in a wood behind the bank of a vineyard. Thus gaining confidence, nearly turned our right, they stood till the grenadiers were nearly within musket length, but they then retired in great confusion. At this point of the action our numbers were diminishing very fast, and it being impossible to maintain this advance position we were ordered to be withdrawn. Accordingly we faced about, retired to the ravine, slower and in better order than we advanced. Here we made a stand and did considerable execution, but the enemy having come on with all those troops that had been flying, supported by strong columns which

concealed in the wood, it was deemed necessary to order another retirement, and we once again faced about - the enemy by this time having advanced within a few yards, the havoc was great, and we were thrown into momentary confusion - but the same ardent spirit which had urged our men to advance beyond the point originally intended still operated - they rallied with astonishing rapidity and their exertions keeping pace with the exigencies, success crowned their efforts in the complete rout of the enemy.' (*An Ensign in the Peninsular War*, p.58, refers).

Unlike Aitchison, thankfully Stopford came through the action without a scratch - although he had lost 30 per cent of his command, including five officers killed and six wounded. Interestingly, upon the institution of the Army Gold Medal series a short time later, his name appeared on the very first list of those to be rewarded:

'Horse Guards - September 9, 1810.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to command, that in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained by divisions of his army over the enemy in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera...and in the battles of Corunna and Talavera de la Reyna, the under-mentioned officers of the army, present on those occasions, should enjoy the privilege of bearing a medal; and his Majesty having approved of the medal which has been struck, is pleased to command that it should be worn by the general officers, suspended by a ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck; and by the commanding officers of corps, (not being of rank inferior to Lieutenant-Colonel), and the chiefs of military departments, attached by a ribbon of the same colour to the button-hole of their uniform...Colonels...Honourable Edward Stopford, 3d foot guards...' (*London Gazette*, 11 September 1810, refers).

Another of those wounded at Talavera was Stopford's immediate commander, Henry Campbell; as the senior Colonel in the brigade, Stopford was promoted onto the Staff and given command of the Guards Brigade on 1 August 1809. The Allied army shortly afterwards withdrew to Portugal and Stopford remained in command of his brigade for the next two years, including at the battles of Busaco (27 September 1801) and Fuentes de Onoro (1-3 May 1811); however, as he was not personally under fire during both engagements, they do not feature on his medallic recognition. After the latter hard-fought action, Stopford was promoted to Brigadier General; the now General Stopford then commanded the entire 1st Division for a short period when its regular divisional commander stepped up to command the army during one of Wellington's very brief absences.

In June 1811 he was further promoted Major General, but in April 1812 returned to England - possibly due to ill health and the constant strain and stresses of command in such an intense theatre of war. After nine months' recovery, by January 1813 Stopford was in Lisbon - though seemingly in no great hurry to rejoin Wellington's army on campaign in the depths of winter. A fellow Foot Guards officer wrote: 'I breakfasted this morning with General Stopford; he has as yet settled nothing about going, except that he means to send his baggage off three days before he starts [and] as that cannot go in less than ten days & he means to go in seven, my baggage will of course go with his...he is to let me know as soon as anything is settled.'





In March, Stopford was back in command of the Guards Brigade, leading his men well and effectively at the decisive Battle of Vitoria on 21 June - the action which was, of course, to earn him his General Officer's Gold Medal. It is worth noting that of the two brigades making up the 1st Division in Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham's Left Column (attacking the extreme right flank of the French army), his fellow brigade commander was Colonel Colin Halkett, whose Orders, Decorations and Medals were sold in these rooms in July 2024 for £220,000. After Vitoria, Stopford and his men were present at the Siege (and capture) of San Sebastian (July - September 1813); the crossing of the Bidassoa (6 October); and the battles of Nivelle and the Nive on 13 November and 10 December respectively - however, they were only lightly engaged on all occasions.

On 23 February 1814, the Guards Brigade crossed the river Ardour in 50-man rafts to secure a foothold on the opposite side to allow a bridge to be constructed: Stopford went with them and by 5 p.m. five companies of the Guards and two companies of the 5th/60th Foot were on the north bank. Despite being vastly outnumbered by the French force in Bayonne there was no serious attempt to dislodge Stopford's guardsmen and, by midnight on 24 February, the entire 1st Division had crossed safely so that the investment of Bayonne could begin in earnest.

On 10 April 1814, General John Hope (conducting the siege) heard news that Napoleon had been deposed, and two days later the French commander at Bayonne, Pierre Thouvenot, received the same information; Hope's conduct of the investment had been leisurely in the extreme and Thouvenot, a fervent Bonapartist, decided at last to sally forth and attack the British lines "in a fit of spite and frustration". At 3 a.m. on 14 April, the French struck with a force of over 6,000 men; whilst the attack itself was anticipated, its strength took everyone by surprise. Two columns hit Stopford's outlying pickets, who were quickly overwhelmed with many being taken prisoner - Hope and two of his staff officers were wounded and captured, Major-General Andrew Hay was killed, and Stopford himself was wounded - though fortunately avoided capture and the fate of his general officer comrades. With so many casualties amongst the senior British officers, the defence was initially confused and lacking in coordination - however, subordinate officers swiftly rallied their men, correctly appraised the situation, and led several counter-attacks which in turn caught their enemy offguard; eventually Thouvenot's men withdrew after themselves taking severe casualties and, by 8 a.m., everything initially lost was back in British hands. The sortie had been a costly - and pointless - loss of lives on both sides.

Later Life

With the war over and the British Army gradually withdrawing either home or being redeployed elsewhere, Stopford himself took the opportunity to spend several months touring across France: whilst many others (particularly civilians) did the same, for a senior Army officer to suddenly do so caused some consternation - indeed, Stopford deliberately did not receive the Thanks of Parliament for his services in the Peninsula because, in the words of the Speaker: ..."he stayed abroad for several months for his own private amusement after the war was over" and had therefore also neglected his

duties as an M.P! He was not offered a command during the Waterloo Campaign, nor in North America for the final months of the War of 1812; in 1818 Major-General Stopford was appointed Regimental Colonel of the Royal African Corps and, in 1819, removed to the same appointment in the 41st Regiment of Foot: two years later he was promoted to Lieutenant General, and had held a ceremonial appointment as Equerry to Queen Charlotte (queen consort of King George III) from 1795 - 1818.

Though Edward Stopford never married, after the Peninsular War he entered into a long-term relationship with a French actress, Anais Aubert (known as Mademoiselle Anais), and their son, Edward Stopford Claremont, was born in 1818; he followed his father's footsteps into the British Army but also maintained strong links with France throughout his life. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Stopford G.C.B., K.T.S., M.P. died on 14 September 1837 at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, and was interred in the parish church of Leamington five days later. His obituary appeared in many periodicals at the time, with the *Leamington Spa Courier* of 23 September 1837 stating: 'In private life his character was everything which a truly honourable mind and amiable disposition could constitute. In his public services he maintained and promoted the high reputation of the noble troops which he commanded, and was honoured both for his conduct in the field and for his mild, steady, and judicious discipline, with the confidence and esteem of the illustrious chief under whom he served. The remains of the gallant General were interred in a vault in our Parish Church, on Tuesday morning last. The funeral was attended by several distinguished officers as well as by friends who wished to testify their respect of his public and private character.'

Sold in a large oval frame, set together with a very attractive and finely-executed portrait miniature of the recipient, depicted in General Officer's Full Dress uniform, with gold aiguilette on right shoulder and wearing his Orders, Decorations and Medals, *circa* 1815, set within a fine gilt frame, 85mm x 102mm.

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

111 Pair: **Troop Sergeant-Major J. Coombs, 15th (The King's) Hussars, who 'distinguished himself as a brave soldier in action' and was afterwards present with his Regiment at the 'Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester in 1819**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (J. Coombs, Tp. Serjt. Major, 15th Hussars.); Waterloo 1815 (John Coombs, 15th or King's Reg. Hussars), fitted with steel clip and contemporary silver bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine, the first very fine* (2) £2,800-3,200

John Coombs was born at Romsey, Hampshire, and attested for the 15th Hussars at Guildford on 18 January 1810, aged nineteen, a baker by trade. Promoted Corporal on 24 June 1813 he served in that rank in France when posted there for action around Toulouse having arrived in theatre in September that same year. He appears to have missed the action at Orthes in February 1814 but was certainly present for Toulouse in April of that year, leaving the theatre in September 1814 for Clonmel, Ireland.

Reduced to Private in December 1814, he was with the regiment at Waterloo where their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Thackwell, was wounded. Surviving that great day of 18 June 1815, Coombs was promoted to Corporal again a year later, in June 1816.

It was in this rank that he was stationed in Manchester on 16 August 1819 when the regiment was called out to support the militia and participated in what became known as the 'Peterloo Massacre'. This unfortunate occasion was sparked when the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry attempted to make arrests at a mass meeting of the Manchester Reformers, which spiralled out of control into violence and bloodshed. The 15th Hussars were summoned to disperse the crowd and restore order, but instead formed themselves into a line and charged the crowd, resulting in eighteen deaths and hundreds wounded by the end of the day. The following is an eyewitness account of the charge by Samuel Bamford, taken from his *Passages in the Life of a Radical*:

'On the cavalry drawing up they were received with a shout of goodwill, as I understood it. They shouted again, waving their sabres over their heads; and then, slackening rein, and striking spur into their steeds, they dashed forward and began cutting the people...The cavalry were in confusion: they evidently could not, with all the weight of man and horse, penetrate that compact mass of human beings and their sabres were plied to hew a way through naked held-up hands and defenceless heads; and then chopped limbs and wound-gaping skulls were seen; and groans and cries were mingled with the din of that horrid confusion.'

Further promoted to Sergeant in April 1824 Coombs was advanced Troop Sergeant-Major in September 1828, in which rank he was discharged at Dublin on 16 October 1834, having been found unfit for service from severe rheumatism and being worn out.

His discharge papers state that he served 'nearly five months in France in 1814 and was present at the Battle of Toulouse; about a year in the Netherlands and France in 1815 & 16, was at Waterloo'. The papers also note that he 'distinguished himself as a brave soldier in action'; sold together with copied research.

112 **A good campaign pair awarded to Sergeant W. Simms, 7th Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers), who was present at the Battle of New Orleans**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (William Simms, Serjt. 7th. Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, large letter reverse (Sergt. William Simms. 7th. Foot. 1836), engraved naming, *minor repairs to clasp previously sprung on first, suspension replaced on second, very fine* (2) £1,000-1,400

Ex-William G. Chereos Collection of Medals relating to the American War of 1812, September 2004.

Of the 7 single-clasp awards for Toulouse to the 7th Foot, none went to Officers and this is the senior of the two N.C.O.'s.

William Simms was born at Alton, Hampshire, and attested for the 7th Foot at Rye, Sussex, on 2 May 1811, aged 24 years. He was discharged on 18 May 1836, in consequence of chronic rheumatism, having served 24 years, as a Corporal from December 1825 and as a Sergeant from April 1826. He 'served in Portugal and Spain three years & a half, was present in America at the battle of New Orleans, in France with the Army of occupation three years & a half, in the Mediterranean four years & a half, remainder at home.'

War of 1812

With the conclusion of the Peninsular War with the final victory at Toulouse, on 14 June 1814 the regiment sailed for home. However, a mere four months later the 7th received orders to embark for North America for service against the forces of the United States in the 'War of 1812'.

Earmarked for the army being formed for operations along the southern coast, the Fusiliers joined Major-General Sir Edward Packenham's force of some 8,000 men (many, like the 7th and Packenham, Peninsular veterans) in preparation for landing at New Orleans. Having defeated American forces at Bladensburg and Baltimore, in addition to consigning Washington to the flames, the British were confident in their ability to do the same further south: however, the subsequent battle between Packenham and Andrew Jackson (8 January 1815) was an absolute disaster for the



British - their frontal assaults were repulsed, Packenham himself was killed, and British losses amounted to some 2,000 men against a mere 71 Americans. Fortunately for Simms, the 7th were part of the reserve force under Sir John Lambert and did not participate in the main attack, instead covering those shattered regiments of the British force as they withdrew; despite not taking part in the attack, Simms must have witnessed some terrible sights that day.

After New Orleans, the British went on to have slightly more success in capturing Fort Bowyer, Alabama in February 1815, which commanded access to Mobile Bay - however, peace had already been declared and shortly afterward the British withdrew.

x113 Pair: **Private J. Taylor, 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment of Foot**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Egypt, Corunna, Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse (John Taylor, 92nd Foot); Waterloo 1815, fitted with original steel ring and loop suspension (John Taylor, 1st Bat. 92nd Highlanders.), *very fine* (2) £3,000-5,000

The only 8-clasp Medal with this combination of clasps to the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment of Foot. Given the fact he is missing the clasp 'Orthes', perhaps he was wounded or sick after the Battle of Nive, 9-13 December 1813 but had recovered in time for the Battle of Toulouse on 10 April 1814.

John Taylor saw active service in multiple campaigns, not only those represented in his awards but would also have been embarked with the 1st Battalion for Copenhagen in August 1807. The unit shared in the Battle of Koge, as part of the Anglo-German force some 6,000 strong under Arthur Wellesley which defeated a larger Danish force on 29 August 1807. It latterly became known as the *'Træskoslaget* (The Clogs Battle), for the Danish militiamen were forced to leave their heavy footwear behind in fleeing the field. They also shared in the Battle of Copenhagen soonafter. Having participated in the action and evacuation from Corunna, they had the misfortune to be sent into the abortive Walcheren campaign in 1809.

Taylor served in Captain Claude Alexander's Company at the Battle of Waterloo, when the unit famously joined in the charge of the Scots Greys, as recalled by Corporal Dickson of 'F' Troop:

'They were all Gordons, and as we passed through them they shouted 'Go at them the Greys! Scotland for ever!' My blood thrilled at this and I clutched my sabre tighter. Many of them grasped our stirrups and in the fiercest excitement, dashed with us into the fight.'



x114 **The historically significant pair awarded to Midshipman C. A. Bruce, Indian Navy, the man who introduced tea to India and was father of the Indian tea trade; he was a veteran of the First Burmese War, whence he served the Arrakan Flotilla**



Army of India 1799-1826, short-hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Ava (Mr. C. A. Bruce. Arracan Flotilla.); Royal Society of Arts & Commerce, Gold Medal, 52mm, gold (99.3g of 99.99% fine gold as per Spink XRF), by *W. Wyon*, the reverse engraved 'To C. A. Bruce Esqr. For Discovering Tea Tracts & Cultivating & Preparing Tea in Assam 1840', fitted with ornate gold swivel suspension as worn, *good very fine* (2) £14,000-18,000



Charles Alexander Bruce was born on 11 January 1793 and entered into the East India Company's service and in 1809 and served as a Midshipman aboard *Windham*. Bruce was present for the action of 18 November 1809, which saw *Windham*, as part of a convoy of three East India Company ships, attack the French frigate *Manche* - one of three French warships under the command of Commodore Jacques Hamelin. *Windham* and *Manche* exchanged broadsides for an hour, before the latter disengaged and the former fled: the other two E.I.C. vessels surrendered but *Windham* managed to evade capture for five days before being tracked down and captured by Hamelin's flagship, *Venus*.

Fortunately, *Windham* was recaptured by the British frigate H.M.S. *Magicienne*, but not before young Bruce and other prisoners had been transferred to another prize and taken to imprisonment on Isle de France, where he and they were to remain until a British force captured the island on 3 December 1810.

Bruce returned to his job and served as an officer on a troop-ship in the expedition to Java; he was present when it was taken by the British from the Dutch in 1811. Bruce went on to spend a further ten years at sea and it was in 1822 when he served at Assam, the place where he would later make his fortune. Bruce served in the First Anglo-Burmese War between 1824-25 and was placed in command of a division of gun-boats deployed along the Brahmaputra River. He was stationed at Sadyah on the North Eastern frontier of Assam and saw substantial action on the Frontier, thus qualifying him for the Army of India medal with Ava clasp. The published roll confirms his service as a Midshipman aboard the Indian Navy vessel *Teignmouth*. She was a 16-gun sloop built at Bombay in 1799 and named in honour of Sir John Shore.

It wasn't before long that Bruce was serving his country once more, this time searching for coal on the North West Frontier in Upper Assam, a role in which he was very successful, until he was once again employed to command the gun-boats in 1829. For these years, he had been serving in some of the most extreme conditions, in dense jungle and swamps, thick with the threat of malaria, completing missions of the most hazardous nature. These gun-boat missions at the end of the decade marked the end of Bruce's military career because another career beckoned, one curiously centred around the growing and trading of tea.

Previously during the 17th century, the British enjoyed Chinese tea culture, a popular past-time which saw the British population consume large quantities of white, black and oolong tea. This was a huge economic driver for the Qing Dynasty and also a substantial headache for William Pitt the Younger, who clamped down on the tea smuggling trade by reducing the tax rate of tea, thus making it even more accessible to the masses.

And so, while serving militarily out in India in 1826, Bruce saw a fruitful opportunity and became involved in the transportation and growing of tea. While stationed with the military at the Frontier of Assam, Bruce met Bessa Gaum, the chief of the Singhpo, an indigenous tribe of that area, to learn about the variety of different indigenous plants growing in the jungle there. He later met with local nobleman Maniram Datta Barua, who told him the vital information that the Singhpo grew a variant of tea unknown to the rest of the world. The tribe ate the leaves as a vegetable with garlic and drank a brew made from tipping the leaves in boiling water (*The Bruce Brothers: How Two Scottish Siblings Kick Started the Indian Tea Trade*, Alex Cox, refers). Over time, Bruce procured not only samples of their plants and seeds, but also a long standing friendship in order to ensure long term access to their tea growing plantations (ibid). And thus, Bruce sent these samples to the Governor General's Agent at Assam and planted some in his garden, and thus the Government's 'Tea Nurseries' was born.

Bruce himself pens:
'The subject was favourably entertained by Government, and under instructions, your memorialist [Bruce] travelled in search of Tea Districts, through jungles into which no European had ever penetrated, at the risk of his life, living for periods amongst tribes, cut off from all communication with Europeans.' (Memorial Pamphlet included within the lots refers).

Bruce was alone in his mission, his brother who introduced him to the tea enterprise already two years dead, and yet, he was met with much success. He travelled gaining important information on the Tea Plant. In wider geo-politics, the East India Company's monopoly of Chinese trade had come to an end and so eyes turned to India, and specifically Bruce, for Britain's tea supply. Determined to make a success of Indian grown tea, in February, Lord Bentinck set up the Tea Committee. In 1836, Bruce was appointed Superintendent of Government Tea Plantations, an appointment he remained in until 1840. At the end of his stint as Superintendent, he was awarded the gold medal for his discovery of 'indigenous tea plant' (camellia sinensis var. Assamica) by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce (later the Royal Society of Arts).

The letter Bruce received being informed of the honour, included within the lot, reads as follows:

'July 26th 1841

Sir.

The Society having awarded you their Gold Medal for "discovering the Indigenous Tea tracks & cultivating & preparing tea in Assam" which has been transmitted to you by Alexr Rogers Esq Chairman of the Society's Committee of Colonies & Trade, I have now the honor to forward the volume of Transactions which contains a notice of the award.

I have this honor to remain
Sir
You most obedt servt

W. A. Graham Secy.'

Bruce was then allowed to leave service for private enterprise with the Assam Tea Company and entered a ten year contract with them. However, disaster struck after five years and Bruce was fired 'without due cause': the company was in an embarrassed state, and feeling compelled to reduce the number of their establishment, Bruce was thrown out at the age of 52 years. The following two years were difficult, with Bruce supporting his family by his own resources, until the latter part of 1847, when the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal recognised the services and talents of Bruce and appointed him Sub. Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam. While a prestigious role, it was less than half the pay he had received at the Assam Tea Company and the family continued to struggle. In 1851, Bruce got further responsibilities as Deputy Collector, Joint Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

However, by 1861, he was struggling financially yet again, and this time, he wrote a pamphlet to the Secretary of State for India detailing his military and civil service to his country, requesting to be able to retire from active duty on full pay as well as requesting some land to cultivate a Tea Garden for the benefit and maintenance of his wife and family after his death. Bruce writes:

'Your Memorialist had grown old in the service of Government, and he finds, that rest to mind and body is absolutely necessary to endure life, shattered as his constitution is by hardships and long exposure to deadly malaria, but it will be impossible for your Memorialist to obtain the rest unless he possesses a sufficient income to support his wife and children. The few savings he was enabled to collect have been expended in educating those children, and now in his 68th year he is left without resources and with the prospect, on his death, of leaving a wife and young children unprovided for, as they cannot claim the smallest pension according to the rules of the Uncovenanted Service.' (Memorial Pamphlet included within lot refers).

Bruce remained out in Assam for the rest of his life, undertaking missionary work with his wife, Elizabeth, before he died at the age of 78 years in 1871. He is buried next to his older brother Robert, at the Christian Cemetery in Tezpur.

The information obtained for this footnote was obtained from Bruce's autobiographical Memorial Pamphlet, and external sources when used have been cited.

Sold together an archive comprising:

i)
A small collection of contemporary photographs of Bruce and his family.

ii)
Memorial Pamphlet written by C. A. Bruce for the Right Honourable Secretary of State for India.

iii)
Extracts from a Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th February 1839, and other sources, regarding the services rendered to the interests of Tea cultivation in India, by Charles Alexander Bruce.

For further reading:

i)
https://www.findmypast.com.au/blog/discoveries/the-bruce-brothers-how-two-scottish-siblings-kick-started-the-indian-t

115 Three: **Master at Arms E. J. Summers, Royal Navy**



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Edwin J. Summers); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (E. J. Summers. Mr. at Arms. H.M.S. Forte. 22 Yrs.); St Jean d'Acre 1840, silvered, *a period sand cast copy, very fine*, all three with matching top riband bars as worn (3) £800-1,200

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, March 1999.

Edwin James Summers was born at Newcastle on Tyne on 31 October 1816 and joined the Royal Navy in December 1838. Summers served aboard *Ganges* from December 1838-April 1842 (including operations off Syria - Medal, St Jean d'Acre Medal), *Superb* from January 1845-February 1849 and *Blenheim* from April 1850-November 1853. He volunteered for a further 10 years in November 1853 and thence served aboard *Royal George* from November 1853-August 1856. This saw him active during her operations in the Baltic (Medal), latterly in the *Sybille* & *Calcutta* during the China operations (Medal & clasp 'Canton 1857'). He was finally discharged in September 1864; sold together with copied research.

x116 **The fine campaign group of three awarded to Trooper J. Atwell, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers**

Punniar Star 1843 (Private John Atwell H. M. 9th or Queens Royal Lancers); Sutlej 1945-46, for Sobraon, no clasp (John Atwell 9th Lancers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps Chilianwala, Goojerat (J. Atwell, 9th Lancers.), *very fine* (3) £2,000-3,000

John Atwell was born in 1823 and enlisted in the 9th Lancers on 7 July 1840 at RHQ, Hounslow, Middlesex, aged 23. He embarked for Calcutta on 7 May 1842 and landed there on 11 September 1842. Atwell shared in the Battle of Punniar during the Gwalior Campaign in 1843; three years later he was again engaged during the Battle of Sobraon.

When the Second Anglo-Sikh War began the 9th Lancers were part of the British force which fought at the bloody Battle of Chilianwala. However, later they were involved with the climactic victory at Gujerat, launching a successful pursuit of the Sikh Army which had been put to flight. Atwell died of Hepatitis on 24 June 1857. His burial at Kussowlie is recorded in the *Bengal Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.*

x117 **The outstanding campaign group of four awarded to Troop Sergeant-Major G. Bubb, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers**



Sutlej 1845-56, for Sobraon, no clasp (Geo: Bubb 9th Lancers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (G. Bubb, 9th Lancers.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Serjt. Geo. Bubb, 9th Lancers); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1287 Tp. Serjt. Majr. George Bubb 9th Lancers), each fitted with silver riband buckles, in an impressive fitted leather case, *contact marks overall, especially to the first two, nearly very fine* (4) £2,000-3,000

George Bubb was born at Gloucester in 1822 and was a groom by trade upon his enlistment into the 9th Lancers at London in June 1843. Having shared in all the famous acts of the legendary unit in some 15 years and 3 months in Bengal & East Indies, in a career that spanned nearly 25 years he was only once entered into the Defaulters' Book and never tried by General Court Martial. Finally made Troop Sergeant-Major, the trusty Bubb was discharged in March 1868; sold together with copied Service Record.

Sold by Order of the Family

118 **The camapign group of three attributed to Chaplain E. M. Johnstone, Royal Navy, a long-serving Chaplain and Naval Instructor aboard H.M.S. *Britannia***

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, neat pawnbroker's mark to obverse; Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, pierced with dual ring suspension, housed behind glass in an antique wooden frame fitted with a white metal name plaque, *polished, contact marks, about very fine and better* (3) £200-300

Edward Martin Johnstone was born in Scotland in August 1827. At some stage he joined the Royal Navy, with whom he would serve for most of his life as both a Chaplain and Naval Instructor. He was married to Elizabeth Packenham at St. Mary's Church, Dublin on 25 January 1859.

According to an 1868 newspaper article, Reverend Johnstone lived in Falmouth and was Chaplain of H.M.S. *Ganges.* Census records reveal that the Reverend was serving as Chaplain and Naval Instructor with H.M.S. *Forte* in 1871. He was attached to H.M.S. *Britannia* for a great many years, at which time he resided in Dartmouth.

On 10 March 1882, he resigned from his commission with *Britannia* owing to ill-health. Reverend Johnstone died on 20 January 1889 at the age of 61 in Portsmouth, Hampshire, where had been residing, and was buried locally in the Highland Road Cemetery. His eldest son, Hope Johnstone, was a Captain in the Royal Artillery; sold together with copied research, including newspaper articles.

Sold by Order of the Family

119 **The campaign pair awarded to Captain A. Jacob, Royal Navy, for service aboard H.M.S. *Leopard*, taking part in the destruction of 10 Russian guns and a fortification on the Kuban River**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Augustus Jacob Mid. H.M.S. Leopard), engraved naming; Baltic 1854-55, both with riband bars as worn, *very fine* (2) £300-500

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 30 June 1854:

'For Valorous bouts at Uleaborg and Tornea.'

Augustus Jacob was born at Crawley, Hampshire on 20 August 1839 to parents Philip Jacob, an Archdeacon for Crawley, and Anna Sophia Noel. Little is known about his early life, but on 12 August 1853, aged 13 years, he became a Naval Cadet, recommended by his cousin Augustus Stafford, the Secretary of the Admiralty. He served aboard H.M.S. *Termagent*, later joining the H.M.S. *Leopard* where he would see service in the Crimean War.

The *Leopard* sailed to the Baltic Sea in Early 1854, and was part of Admiral Plumridge's Navy Division tasked with securing the Gulf of Bothina to prevent Russian Naval Ships heading towards the North Sea. The *Leopard* was an 18-gun wooden frigate, launched in 1850, making it relatively new to the fleet. Plumridge instructed the Captain of the *Leopard*, George Giffard, to secure the closure of the gulf by any means necessary. The War Minister, the Duke of Newcastle, advised against the destruction of defenceless ports, but nonetheless, the *Leopard*, along with the French ship *Foulton*, bombarded Russian placements along the coast, destroying 10 guns and preventing the ports from being used by the Russian Navy.

Jacob was personally gazetted on 30 June 1854, for operations in the Gulf of Bothnia for service on the second cutter. The service at Uleaborg was on the coast of Finland at a Russian trade post, and Tornea where the border between Russian-Controlled Finland and Sweden lay a vital port for the Russian Navy. His actions aboard the second cutter of the *Leopard* prevented Russian dominance during the Battle of Åland.

Subsequently, the *Leopard* was sent to the Black Sea, after Jacob had been promoted to Midshipman, on the 12 August 1854. He participated in a night attack on Sebastopol to support the efforts of the beleaguered troops besieging the port. Jacob wrote of the sights in Balaclava in a private letter to his sister:

'We have just returned from Balaclava.... many ships wrecked outside of Balaclava...we went on shore to visit soldiers' camp... the conditions were very poor... there is a talk of Lord Raglan being recalled... he is not thought very highly of out here, though the engagements we have had have been successful, but it has been more through hard fighting than good management' (Private letter from Jacob to his sister Isabel refers).

After the Crimean War, he maintained Naval service, being promoted Lieutenant on 26 November 1859, but was disenfranchised with the slow promotion process. In a letter from his sister Isabel, she writes:

'August seems to be thinking of leaving the navy and emigrating. I suppose he sees no chance of promotion and is tired of waiting and is tired of the Navy. Edda says he goes around the house singing 'Maryland, my Maryland'..... and 'Carry me back to Old Virginny'...An official document has informed him that there would be no more appointments to the Naval College and that has decided his course.'

He was eventually promoted to Commander on 29 December 1871 aboard H.M.S. *Bruizer*, where he was serving as a Captain. On 6 March 1872, he was presented Captain the Duke of Edinburgh at St. James' Palace. However, he retired on 11 October 1873, to live on a ranch in California. While on the retired list on 29 December 1886, he was promoted to Captain.

His life on the ranch was troubled by his drinking habits, and died in Canada, December 1893. The story of his death is no less intriguing than his previous escapades. He was trying to deliver food to men at a mine that he had taken ownership of, miles from the nearest town. He took the perilous journey alone and with the bitterly cold winters in Canada, he eventually succumbed to frostbite and died in the wilderness, aged 54 years.

For medals to his Uncle, Sir George Le Grand Jacob, please see Lot 127.
For medals to his 2nd Cousin once removed, Field Marshal Claud Jacob, please see Lot 395.
For medals to his 2nd Cousin, 2x removed, Sir Ian Jacob, please see Lot 396.
For medals to his 2nd Cousin, 3x removed, Lieutenant William Le Grand Jacob, please see Lot 189.

x120 **The famed Charge of the Light Brigade group of three awarded to Trumpet-Major J. Keates, 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), who had his horse killed under him at Balaklava, where he was Orderly Trumpeter to the Earl of Cardigan**

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Trumpter. J. Keates, XIth Hussars), regimentally impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (914 Trump. Major John Keates, 11th Hussars), officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (914 Trupt. John Kates XI PAO Hussars), regimentally impressed naming, fitted with replacement ring suspension, *the first with old repair to suspension which is a little slack, contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £6,000-8,000

Ex-J. B. Hayward & Son, May 1987, and formerly in the regimental museum of the Royal Norfolk Regiment at Norwich.

Joseph John Keates (first name usually shown on Musters as John) enlisted in July or August 1836, and served in the Crimea as Orderley Trumpeter to the Earl of Cardigan. He had his horse killed under him in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.



The story of his trumpet carried at Balaklava is a remarkable one. As recalled by the Regimental Museum:

'In 1856 the 11th Hussars returned to England and was inspected by Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Aldershot on 30th July, before going to Canterbury in August. On arrival at Canterbury the regiment was instructed to hand in all equipment which had served its time, including bugles and trumpets.

At this point, Keates went to the commanding officer, Colonel Douglas, and asked if his trumpet, carried at Balaklava, could be kept. An application was made for this, and the regiment had the trumpet returned [from Ordnance Stores] - after paying the value of the metal!'

It was then encased in the Officer's Mess, and was exhibited at the Prince Consort's Library in 1960, still being on public display at Horsepower, The Museum of The King's Royal Hussars, Winchester today.

Keates was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in July 1861, and was discharged as Trumpet Major on 16 November 1864. He was a member of the Balaklava Commemoration Society and is shown in the lists of 1877 and 1879, although Lummis states, probably in error, that he died in 1878.

The Battle Honour 'Balaklava' is still proudly borne on the guidon of The King's Royal Hussars today; sold together with copied research including extracts from the *XI Hussar Journal* concerning the Balaklava Trumpet.

Sold for the Benefit of Charity

121 **The superb campaign group of four awarded to Private, later Major-General J. M. Sexton, 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment, later Bombay Staff Corps**

A well-known Regimental personality and former Warrant Officer, he rallied the Battalion at the Alma and was awarded his commission for service at Inkermann; Sexton took a brace of 'mentions' at Gwalior during the Indian Mutiny and achieved the rare distinction of an enlisted man reaching General Officer rank



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lieutn. and Adjt. J. M. Sexton. 95 Regt.), engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Lt. & Adjt. J. M. Sexton, 95th Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, French issue; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, silver and enamel, set within a fine frame with a portrait miniature of the recipient in civilian clothing, *minor contact marks and enamel damage to the last nearly very fine, otherwise very fine* (4) £1,000-1,500

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



John Malone Sexton was born at Ballina, Templeachally, County Tipperary, Ireland in 1831. He was raised by his stepfather John Norris in Limerick and enlisted on 14 December 1849 serving first with the 75th Regiment but soon being claimed by the 95th Regiment to serve alongside his brother. Clearly a skilled soldier he was serving in the rank of Colour-Sergeant by the outbreak of the Crimea War in 1854.

Crimea - Commissioned

Posted to No. 3 Company, they advanced on the right of the British line, as part of the Light Brigade's attack over the river. As the Battalion advanced the volume of fire rose to a storm with casualties rising throughout the Regiment, Sexton himself was struck in the backpack by a cannonball and thrown to the ground.

As the Battle progressed the Regiment made the Russian battery alongside the 23rd Regiment of Fusiliers. However they soon found themselves under serious pressure there with the 95th being attacked in the flank by the Russian 32nd Regiment. At this crucial moment a handful of officers and NCOs stepped forward to steady the lines.

'Captain Raines with Sergeants Sexton and Ormond and a handful of men came up bearing aloft the Queen's Color, which Raines had taken from Langford-Brooke, who had by now been sent limping to hospital.'

(*The 95th (The Derbyshire) Regiment in the Crimea* refers)

Joining the British forces outside Sebastopol, Sexton was to see further action during the Battle of Inkermann, again stationed with No. 3 Company. They were initially stationed behind the artillery in early stages of the fighting and were called upon by Captain Arbuthnot R.A. (medals sold in these rooms in April 2026) to replace those gunners killed or wounded. Sexton met this challenge and led a contingent into the teeth of the Russian fire in support of artillerymen.

The 95th were then thrown into the firestorm of the Sandbag Battery, making themselves known right the way through the day when the Battery famously changed hands seven times on each occasion the 95th were represented. Sexton was in the thick of the fighting and after the Russians withdrew he found himself in command of a detachment, separated from their officers.

'In the press of the charge out of the battery and into the Quarry Ravine, Colour-Sergeant Sexton, of No. 3 Company, got separated from his commander, and with a few men of the 95th sought to regain the high ground, in obedience to the shouts of recall which had been raised. This party had with them three Russian prisoners, who had been found in a cave in the ravine, and who had thrown down their arms asking for "quarter." Sexton had hoped to bring these back with him, but after much toiling through the scrub which clothed the hill-side, a shower of bullets swept over their heads as they reached the crest, forcing the party to remain under cover until the firing had ceased. Then on looking over the crest it was seen that a French Regiment was in possession of the hill, and that

it was they who had opened fire upon Sexton's party, taking them - from their greatcoats - to be Russians. The French then suddenly withdrew, and a Russian column, moving slowly up the ravine from the right front, got between the British and the battery, completely cutting off their retreat in this direction. Sexton then had to lead his following round by the cliffs of the Tchemaya, eventually rejoining Carmichael and replenishing their pouches. While down in the ravine the men had run out of cartridges, but the only cases of ammunition which were there available were found to contain cartridges intended for the short, smaller-bore rifles of the Rifle Brigade or for the smooth-bore musket.
In the confusion of the retreat Sexton's prisoners escaped.'

(*IBID*)

After the action at Inkermann Queen Victoria ordered a commission to be given to one man from every Regiment engaged, it is a mark of Sexton's esteem in the Regiment that he was chosen for the 95th. Commissioned Ensign on 5 November 1854 he was advanced Lieutenant not long later on 4 March 1855 and soon appointed Adjutant in November. To cap his laurels when the war finally drew to a close with the fall of Sebastopol he was one of six men of the Regiment to be awarded the French Legion of Honour.

India - 'Mentioned'

The Regiment was posted on to India arriving in time to reinforce the British forces engaged in suppressing the Indian Mutiny. Whilst much of the fighting was done and the rebels were no longer on the front foot they were still to see heavy action with Sexton finding himself engaged in the siege and capture of Kotah, joining No. 3 Assault column in the final storming of the fortress on 30 March 1858.

They were later present at Kotah-ke-Serai on 17 June where Sexton earned his first 'mention' acting as Staff Officer to Colonel Raines whom he had stood beside at the Alma just four years previously. This was the culmination of Sir Hugh Rose's Gwalior campaign and Sexton was to earn fresh laurels there in the final great action of the Mutiny.

At Gwalior during the final action he was at the front of the advance and succeeded in taking a rebel held gun, turning it upon the defenders. Whilst he and a section of men manned the weapon its store of powder exploded, burning him severely, despite this he continued to man the gun and earned a further 'mention' for his efforts, Colonel Raines writing:

'I beg to bring to prominent notice Lieutenant Brockman and the men of the 86th Regiment, as well as Lieutenant Budgen, Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, and the gunners of the 95th, especially Private P. Murphy, Loix Dempsey, and Colville, who so ably and with such effect served the guns which were turned upon the enemy ; and both corps seemed to vie with each other in firing quickly, and with proper effect. I regret to say that Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton and Corporal Joseph Hunt were severely burnt by the accidental explosion of some loose powder, whilst serving the guns.'

Despite this Sexton was in action again soon, being present for the capture of the fort at Pourie- which had been taken by Pan Singh of Narwar- and surprise of the rebel camp at Koondrye.

Sexton remained in India reaching the rank of Captain and Company commander on 13 September 1861. Transferring to the staff in 1867 he remained in the rank for a decade before he received the chance to transfer to the Bengal Staff Corps. The better prospects and social mobility offered by the Indian army would doubtless have appealed to the former Private and he exchanged on 1 October 1870 transferring to the Bombay Staff Corps the next year.

Staff and Promotion

This move was swiftly rewarded, and he was advanced Brevet Major on 20 May 1871 and Major on 1 October 1876. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 October 1877 he served as Assistant Quartermaster-General in Bombay reaching Colonel in 1881. Placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary list in August 1887 he finally made the rank of Major-General on 10 December 1892, setting the crowning achievement on a remarkable career.

Settling back in Britain Sexton could not enjoy his retirement for long as he died in London just eight years later in 1900; sold together with copied research including service papers, newspaper articles and book extracts.

122 Pair: **Corporal W. Britt, 1st Madras Fusiliers, a member of the First Relief Force who was wounded at Allahabad**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (2853 Pte. W. Britt 1/Madras Fus.), small correction to unit, later impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (2853 Cpl. W. Britt. 1/Madras Fus.), later impressed naming, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) £400-600

W. Britt served with the famous, 'Neill's Bluecaps' during the Indian Mutiny, during the early stages of the British counter-attack towards Cawnpore and Lucknow Niell and a large portion of the Regiment arrived at Allahabad. The city was in a poor state with mutiny and rioting overwhelming everything outside the fort. The officers of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry were killed on the parade ground.

The fort however was still in British hands and when Neill arrived, they quickly took to the offensive, clearing the land around the fort on 11 June. Making the position his base in the region he quickly too to the streets, destroying suburbs and attacking centres of rebel power. It was on one such raid that Britt was wounded in the ankle on 15 June 1857.

General Havelock arrived on 30 June and just five days later received news of General Wheeler's encirclement at Cawnpore. He led his forces east with the Madras Fusiliers- apparently including Britt- amongst them.

They fought their way to Cawnpore, retaking it and finding the garrison dead. From there they advanced to the gates of Lucknow but were unable to reach the city, having received a report that Cawnpore was again threatened. A wing of the Madras Fusiliers earned the Defence of Lucknow clasp having fought close enough to the city to qualify for the clasp. They joined the Second relief and found themselves caught in the city with the defenders. Britt was one of those who saw the action from start to finish.

123 Pair: **Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Churchill, 1st King George V's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (Capt: G. F. Churchill. 1st Goorkha. L. Infy.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Cap: G. F. Churchill. 1st Goorkha.), *good very fine* £700-900

Purchased February 2003.

George Frederick Churchill was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the 106th Foot from Sandhurst in March 1864 and was promoted Lieutenant in May 1867, having been Instructor of Musketry for his Regiment for a year or so. Appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps in October 1868, he was posted as a Wing Officer to the 1st Gurkas and made Adjutant in September 1870.

Firstly seeing active service in the Perak campaign of 1875-76 (Medal & clasp), he is specially noted as having taken a party of Rifles with Captain Barnett across the Perak River to rescue friendly Malays on 3 February 1876. They drove off the enemy to good effect. Made Captain in March 1876, he was to further serve in Afghanistan (Medal without clasp) from January-April 1879. Made Wing Commander in November 1882, he commanded the Viceroy's Guard at Simla in 1883 and was made Major in March 1884. Advanced Second-in-Command in January 1886, Churchill was made Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1890 and was retired in December 1892. The good Colonel died at Broadstairs, Kent on 24 February 1901; sold together with a good file of copied research.

x124 **The campaign pair awarded to Brigadier-General W. F. Fuller, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, who was 'mentioned' and promoted for the final assault on Gyantse, when his guns blew the important final breach, into which the Gurkhas & Fusiliers poured their storming parties**

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (Lieut. R. W. Fuller, Royal Arty.); Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (Major R. W. Fuller, 7th Mn. By. R.G.A.), *minor official corrections to the first, very fine* (2) £1,200-1,500

The I.G.S. was previously sold in the John Tamplin Collection, September 2002 and has been re-united with the Tibet Medal.



Richard Woodfield Fuller was born on 28 September 1861, son of Major A. R. Fuller, Bengal Artillery. He was educated at Wellington College, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and joined the Royal Artillery on 27 July 1880, as a Lieutenant, becoming Captain on 14 January 1889. He served in Upper Burma 1885-89, and was 'mentioned' (Medal & 2 clasps). He served during the operations in Chitral in 1895, with the Relief Force (Medal and clasp). Promoted to Major on 14 September 1898, he was next present in the Tibet campaign of 1903-04, taking part in the action at Niani, in the operations at and around Gyantse, and in the march to Lhassa (despatches *London Gazette* 13 December 1904, Medal & clasp, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

Fuller commanded No. 7 British Mountain Battery R.G.A. in Tibet during the assault on Gyantse, and it was his guns that made the important final breach that allowed the Gurkhas and Fusiliers to successfully storm the fortress:

'In the meanwhile Fuller was directed to make the breach. So magnificent was the shooting made by his guns that a dozen rounds of common shell, planted one below the other, had made a hole large enough for active men to clamber through. The enemy quickly saw the purport of the breach. Dozens of men could be distinctly seen hurrying to the wall above it.'

He served on the North West Frontier of India in 1908, taking part in the operations in the Mohmand country and the engagement at Kargha. For services in this campaign Fuller was again 'mentioned', added another Medal & clasp and created a D.S.O. (*London Gazette* 14 August 1908):

'In recognition of services in connection with the recent operations against the Zakka Khel and Mohmands.'

He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 July 1908; was given the Brevet of Colonel on 11 September 1909, and promoted Colonel on 16 July 1913. Colonel Fuller served in the Dardanelles in 1915 (despatches), and in France in 1916. He was Temporary Brigadier-General from March 1915 and retired on 25 August 1916, becoming Honorary Brigadier-General on 21 June 1918.

Family Group

x125 Pair: **Sergeant W. Austin, 60th Regiment of Foot, the only European Regiment present at Meerut when the Indian Mutiny began there in 1857**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Corpl. W. Austin. 1st Bn. 60th Rifles.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (5158. Srjt. W. Austin. 1st Batn. 60th Regt.), *very fine* (2)

Royal Military Asylum Good Conduct Medal (E. W. Austin), silver, *light contact wear, very fine* £300-400

William Austin was born at Aylesford, Maidstone, Kent and attested with the 17th Regiment of Foot on 29 March 1838 in Rochester. He was posted to India in 1841 rated as a Bugler and transferred to the 1st Battalion, 60th Regiment on 1 October 1848 upon hearing rumours that his original Regiment was to return to Britain.

They were the only European Regiment in Meerut when the Mutiny began in the Sepoy lines there on 11 May 1857. As Austin's medal has no Delhi clasp it is likely he either remained in Meerut or was part of Brigadier Archdale Wilson's wing which followed the Mutineers and engaged them at Ghazi-ud-din Nagar.

Austin transferred to the 6th Bengal European Regiment on 1 March 1860, he was married the same year at St. Peter's Church, Fort William. Transferring back to Britain he joined the 1st Battalion, 6th (Warwickshire) Regiment on 1 June 1861. Advanced Corporal on 20 August 1862, he requested retirement in 1863.

Edward William Austin was born at Weymouth in 1869 and entered the Royal Military Asylum on 17 October 1879. He was named 'The Best Boy in all Respects' in July 1885 in a parade attended by the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant and Lieutenant-Generals Sir Archibald Alison and Sir A. Herbert. The event was covered by several London newspapers which stated of the prizes:

'The prizes, consisted of desks, telescopes, boxes of drawing instruments, cricket bats, &c., were then presented, by the Commander-in-Chief accompanying the various gifts by a kindly word or two to the recipients. The winner of the prize for "best boy in all respects" in the school was E.W. Austin.'

The Royal Military Asylum was founded in 1801 by Frederick, Duke of York. It was founded in the midst of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars to house the orphan or destitute children of fallen soldiers. Modelled on the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Asylum at Chelsea received its Royal Charter in 1801 and took in the first children in 1803. Initially admitting boys and girls, it was ahead of its time in providing an education for working class children. By the 1850's, it had instigated a program of training preparing students for service as Sergeant Schoolmasters in the Army. In 1892 the Royal Military Asylum was renamed the Duke of York's Royal Military School and in 1909 the school moved to new premises on the Downs of Dover.

Austin went on to join his father's Regiment the 60th Regiment of Foot, later the King's Royal Rifle Corps but died of pneumonia at Peshawar in 1894; sold together with copied service papers.



126 **The campaign pair awarded to Major-General D. S. Buist, Bengal Staff Corps, late Sylhet Light Infantry and 44th Native Infantry (8th Gurkha Rifles), who was 'mentioned' on multiple occasions during a career full of hot action, especially against the Frontier Tribes who gave revolt on regular occasion**

Notable clashes saw Buist in Command of a Detachment at Binna Caudy in January 1858 and when to the fore once again for his work in the capture of Moong-Gougie in March 1860; given the variety and regularity of his bravery, it seems remarkable he retired without any decorations for his fine services

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. D. S. Buist, Sylhet Lt. Infy. Batn.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Captn. D. S. Buist, 44th. Regt. N.I.), both with contemporary top riband bars, *good very fine* (2) £1,600-2,000



David Simson Buist was born in Perth on 20 September 1829 and was commissioned Ensign in the Indian Army on 20 December 1848. He was promoted Lieutenant on 23 November 1856, and served with the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion during the Great Sepoy Mutiny.

The Indian Mutiny - with the Sylhet Light Infantry

Kaye and Malleson, in the *History of the Indian Mutiny*, give the following details:

'Turning then westward they entered British territory at or near Mugra and made their way towards Singar hill, about one and a half days journey north of Komila and on the direct route to Sylhet. In their progress they had been much harassed but worse things were in store for them.

Harassed by the opposition of the Rajah of Tiparah and of the Zeminders of whom we have spoken, the Mutineers resolved to make their way to Manipur. On their way to that place they descended from the hills and attacked and plundered, on 15 December, a police station in British territory. This attack gave the British the information they had desired as to their position. Mr. Allen, the chief civil officer at Sylhet had the capacity to discern that the European troops would arrive too late to intercept the rebels. He took upon himself, then, the responsibility of ordering the Sylhet Light Infantry, commanded by Major the Honourable R. B. Byng, into the field.

That regiment left Sylhet in pursuit of the rebels that very day, 15 December 1857, and reached Partabgarh, a distance of eighty miles, by a forced march, in thirty-six hours. At Partabgarh, Byng received information from Mr. Dodd, who had accompanied the force for the special purpose of guiding it, that the rebels had changed their route and would be at Latu, a place which they had passed through on the night of that day, 17 December, or very early the next morning. Latu was twenty-eight miles from Partabgarh; the men who had made a forced march of eighty miles, but with one voice they expressed their willingness to return. The road led through jungles and swamps but setting out they marched back cheerily. Dodd who had ridden on in advance, met the column as it was entering the village of Latu at dawn on 18 December with the information that the rebels were close at hand.

Before the line could be formed, they were seen advancing in good order. The hostile parties saw each other simultaneously but before they could come to blows, the rebels made many efforts to seduce the men of the Sylhet Light Infantry – one half of whom were Hindustanis – to make common cause with them. But their persuasions were answered by the cold steel of the bayonet. Notwithstanding their long march, the loyal soldiers of the Sylhet regiment displayed vigour and an energy which carried all before them. In the early part of the action their gallant leader, Major Byng was killed. This occurrence only roused them to greater fury. The post he had held was filled by Lieutenant Sherer, and Sherer gave the rebels no breathing time.

After a fierce struggle, in which the rebels lost twenty-six men killed and still larger number wounded, he forced them to abandon the field, and to seek shelter in the close and difficult jungles which lie between Latu and Manipur. Into these jungles it was impossible to follow them. All that Sherer could do was to send detachments to watch the issues from the jungle into Manipur. Having seen to this, he returned to Sylhet. After their defeat by Sherer the Chitragaon mutineers marched north-eastwards and entered Manipur territory. There they were joined by one of the Manipur princes, with a few followers. The hopes they might have conceived from this accession of strength were, however, short of duration. On 12 January they were attacked by a party of the Sylhet corps, under Captain Stevens, and after a fight that lasted two hours, they were driven into the jungles with the loss of twenty men killed. Ten days later the same officer, having learnt where they were encamped, succeeded in surprising them while their arms were piled and putting them to flight, with the loss of all their arms and accoutrements. On this occasion they lost ten men killed. Eight days later another detachment of them was attacked and completely defeated with the loss of thirteen men by a small party of the Sylhet regiment, led by native officer, Jamadar Jagathir. This was the finishing stroke. Since their departure from Chitragaon, the rebels had lost two hundred and six men in battle.

Those who survived were now blocked up in hilly country, the passes leading out of which were closed and there the greater number perished miserably.'

The recipient's own Statement of Service reads:

'When the 34th Native Infantry mutinied at Chittagong, plundered the treasury, and, with the prisoners whom they had released from the civil jail, moved on Sylhet, my Regiment (now the 44th Ghurkhas) was suspected, for we had many of Kanwur Singh's men in our ranks, and a wing of the 54th Foot, under Colonel Mitchell, was sent to disarm us. But before the 54th had arrived, hearing of the presence of mutineers in the district, my regiment moved off in pursuit, and, after a long and arduous march, overtook and defeated them; our commanding officer, Major the Hon. R. Byng, being killed while leading on his men.

On our return to Sylhet, H.M. 54th Regiment received us with military honours. The mutineers, having been reinforced by two Munipur princes and their armed retainers, attacked a detachment, of which I was in command, as we were hurrying forward for the defence of Silchar. The fight was a severe one, and the Munipur princes kept constantly shouting out: 'Shoot the European officer in command, and the victory will be ours.î

The enemy was repulsed, and one of the Princes was wounded by my orderly. The heavy firing was heard at the headquarters of the regiment, which were some distance off, and on their hastening to the place, the rout of the mutineers was complete.

In the course of the fight my two orderlies and myself cross the river Barak under a heavy fire and led the attack on the mutineers. For this they received the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry, and I was rewarded with the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and those of the Commander-in-Chief for the services I had rendered on this occasion.'

The Cossiah and Jyntiah Revolt, April 1860

In April 1860, the Cossiah and Jyntiah chiefs revolted against the British Government, besieged the Garrison stationed at Jowaie, and having defeated a reinforcement sent to strengthen the Garrison, marched on the important military station of Cherra-Ponji. Owing to the severe illness of Major-General Richardson, C.B., and the absence of the Second in Command, Military command devolved on Buist.

The recipient's own Statement of Service reads:

'Leaving a party for the defence of the station and mustering every available man I moved out to meet the rebels. I soon came upon their advance guard and drove them back; but next morning when moving through a jungle, I was attacked on all sides by the rebels who numbered between 3,000 and 4,000 men. After a sanguinary encounter, they were repulsed on all points with great loss and as a result the garrison at Jorvaie was saved. Reinforcements having arrived, I determined to follow up my victory by attacking the strong hill fort of Nunjungie.

On nearing it, the hill men caught sight of us and rushing down the hillside sought to overwhelm my small force. The 44th, however, remained steady and the enemy was repulsed. The rebels then set fire to the dry jungle which surrounded the fort but by this means they also failed to destroy us. Placing myself at the head of the 44th Regiment we rushed up the hill to the gates of the stockade and throwing myself against them they gave way with a crash, and after a short fight the fort was taken.

Following up this success every stockade in the district was captured, and the enemy completely defeated and disarmed. For this service I received the Commendation of the Secretary of State for India in Council.'

The Jyntera Hill Tribes Revolt, 1862-63

In 1862-63 the Jynteah Hill Tribes revolted again, and Buist's Statement of Service reads:

'The operations involved the capture of many hill forts and in these operations I took an important part. At the capture of five stockades, viz, Moonsow; Ooksai; Nurnkrraie; Raielyand; and forth recapture of Moonsow, I had the honour three times of leading the very successful Gurkha storming parties and had the good fortune of being the first into the strongholds of the enemy on these occasions. In many cases the fighting was severe; especially in the taking of the strong fort of Ooksai which was only captured after a very severe hand-to-hand struggle. The enemy, however, before leaving had managed to set the place on fire and many of our wounded lay in every part of the fort unable to save themselves from the devouring flames. Hearing a cry that one of our Ghurkha N.C.O.s was lying in a blazing hut, the Commanding Officer and myself rushed to his rescue and just succeeded in saving him. Owing to our exertions all the wounded were saved from the conflagration.'

The Bhootan Expedition, June 1863

In June 1863 Buist commanded the right wing of the 44th Gurkhas at the capture of Dewangerrie under Major-General Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., in the Bhootan Expedition, and again his own Statement of Service reads:

'I was then the only European officer present with the Regiment who had served with it during the Mutiny, and I may safely state that my men had as much confidence in me as I had in their unswerving loyalty in times of the greatest crisis to the British Government. The continuous heavy fighting, malarial fever, cholera and the numerous hardships inseparable from a campaign, told so much on the regiment, that a private who had formerly been my orderly obtained in a few years the highest post in the corps to which a native can rise, that of Subedar-Major. He was shot not long afterwards while gallantly leading on his men.

The above operations on the N.E. frontier taxed severely the resources of the British Officers; not only had they to lead and direct their men, but had frequently to fight at close quarters for their very lives. I was on several occasions recommended for Brevet Rank, and had Major-General Showers, C.B., survived the effects of the campaign of 1862-3, I feel confident that he would very strongly have urged my claim to some reward; as it is, I have only received thanks for all my services.'

The good General died at Brighton in January 1908; Sold with an original publication of the recipient's 'Statement of Services'; a portrait photograph of the recipient, this *slightly damaged*, besides a good file of copied research.

Sold by Order of the Family

127 **The campaign pair awarded to Major-General Sir George Le Grand Jacob, Bombay Army, who relieved the mutiny at Kolapore, and was a cousin of General John Jacob, inventor of the Jacob's Rifle**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Coll G. Le Grand Jacob.); Indian General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (Col. G. Le G. Jacob, Comg. Lt. Bttn.), sold together with attributed miniature Mutiny Medal with clasp 'Central India', *very fine* (2) £800-1,200

George Le Grand Jacob was born at Roath Court, Cardiff on 24 April 1805 to parents John Jacob, an Antiquarian, and Mary Long. During his childhood, the family moved to Gurnsey, where Jacob was educated at Elizabeth College, as well as by private tutors from France and England. At 15 years, he was sent to London to learn Oriental languages from Dr John Borthwick Gilchrist. He became an interpreter for Hindi, Persian and Marathi. His education in Indian languages afforded him a great opportunity to join the Indian Army, enlisting as an Indian Infantry Cadet in 1820 and was posted as an ensign to the 2nd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry (later Prince of Wales' Own) on 9 June 1821.

He was quickly promoted Lieutenant on 10 December 1823, seeing some action during his early service in the pestiferous Nerbudda jungles against the Bheels. He took a furlough back to England in 1831, and in 1833 was briefly an Officer at the East India Military Seminary in Addiscombe. He worked on the translation of texts from India, including the Ajab-al-Tabakat (Wonder of the Universe) which is now held in the library of the Asiatic Society, London. On 18 June 1835, he married Emily Utterton, the daughter of Colonel Utterton, but quickly returned to India afterwards.

On the way to India, his wife died at sea, so when he arrived, he was in an unfit state. He recuperated with his brother William Jacob, who was an officer in the Bombay Artillery. He became a Political Assistant in Kattywar, eventually taking full control of the politics from 1839-43. In 1853, he was moved to the 27th Bombay Native Infantry at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, later rising to Brevet-Colonel during the Anglo-Persian War.

He briefly took leave due to faltering health in 1855, visiting China, Java and Sarawak. The Overland Mail states his experiences as;

'Keeping his eyes and ears ever on the alert, always reading, writing, or inquiringómostly smokingówinning men by his geniality and women by his courteous bearing.' *The Overland Mail*, 6 May 1881.

He intended to retire upon his return but on the ship back, ran aground in the Torres Straits, being saved from the cannibal natives by a Dutch shipping vessel. On the return to Bombay, he changed his mind on retirement and served in the Anglo-Persian War, taking command of the Native Light Battalion in the division under Henry Havelock.

The outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in May 1857 spread to Bombay in August, with Jacob's battalion, the 27th Native Infantry, mutinying on 14 August. Contemporary news reports state the scene as such;

'This at first was considered by the European officers to be a quarrel between some of the sepoys; but the Native Adjutant and two Havildars (Sergeants) running up to the mess and other officers' quarters, soon disabused them of this false idea, by begging of them to fly for their lives; as the regiment was in open mutiny, and determined to have their lives'

'Their next step was to surround the Jemedar Adjutant's (a Jew) house, with a view to kill him but not finding him at home, they contented themselves with shooting his mother, and looting his house of everything. The Subedar Major's (a Mussulman) and another Subedar's (also of the true-believer caste) houses were subjected to like treatment they then attempted to get the drummers and buglers (all Christians) to sound the "Alarm" in order to shoot their European officers as they came on parade but fortunately they had thrown away their instruments and ran for their lives. The mutineers headed by Ramjee Shessut, a Mahratta, a man of immense stature, and who had been reduced from the rank of Havildar for insolence to a superior, proceeded to the mess house and officers' lines with a view to carry out their murderous designs.' excerpt from *The Perth Gazette*, 6 November 1857, page 3.

Jacob arrived a fortnight later with orders to retake the garrison at Kolhapur from the mutineers. He formed the 31st Bombay Native Infantry with the loyal Sepoys and European soldiers remaining. His small force made quick work of the rebellion, blowing open the gate with explosives and rapidly overpowering the mutineers. He dispensed justice with drumhead court martials, executing 21 Sepoys - eight blown from canons, two hung and eleven shot.

Jacob was commended for his actions in preventing the spread of rebellion through his quick actions.

He was subsequently promoted to Brigadier General. He was expected to continue to rise through the ranks, but he retired his command in 1859, and left India. He retired 31 December 1861 at the rank of Major General, later being made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in June 1869.

His later years were spent in Bayswater, speaking his mind on the poor running of India after its incorporation into the British Empire. He wrote a book on his experiences with the help of his niece due to his growing blindness, titled *India Before and After the Mutiny*. He died 27 January 1881 and was buried in Brookwood Cemetery. His legacy remains in India, as the University of Mumbai retains the *Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize* for competitive essays written in Marathi, with a prize of Rs 8000. There is also a major roundabout in Central Mumbai named Jacob's Circle after him.

For medals to his Nephew, Captain Augustus Jacob, please see Lot 119.
For medals to his 1st Cousin, 2x removed, Field Marshal Claud Jacob, please see Lot 395.
For medals to his 1st Cousin, 3x removed, Sir Ian Claud Jacob, please see Lot 396.
For medals to his 1st Cousin, 4x removed, Lieutenant William Le Grand Jacob, please see Lot 189.

x128 Pair: **Sergeant R. A. Barnes, 60th Foot**



Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp Red River 1870 (513 Lce Serjt. R. A. Barnes. I:60: R.R.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (513. Sergt. R. A. Barness, I-60th Foot), note surname spelling, *light pitting and contact wear overall, very fine* (2) £2,000-3,000

123 'Red River 1870' clasps to the 1/60th Rifles from a total issue of 355 medals with this clasp.

Robert Andrew Barnes was born at Eton, Windsor, Buckinghamshire around 1838 and attested with the 60th Regiment of Foot on 10 December 1858. He served in Malta with the 1st Battalion from 7 March 1860- 4 September 1867 when the Battalion was posted to Canada.

Barnes was appointed Corporal on 13 November 1867 and was serving in that rank when he took part in the Red River expedition under General Wolseley in 1870. Promoted Sergeant after the expedition on 13 March 1872 he served in that rank for some time, being finally discharged in 1880 with glowing praises from his superiors; sold together with copied service papers.

x129 *'One of the 15th Hussars' finest products was Sir George Luck, a brusque, fire-eating type of soldier of the old school. In his day there was no-one whose opinions on the cavalry arm, and its employment in war, were more respected. As a boy I often heard my father [Field Marshal Sir John French] quoting George Luck as a kind of oracle on cavalry.'*

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. E. G. French, D.S.O.

The campaign pair awarded to General Sir George Luck, G.C.B., Colonel of the 15th Hussars

'A big man of fine physique, strong voice and strong language', he established himself as one of the great cavalry leaders and tacticians of the Victorian era: such were his glowing talents that he was employed as Inspector-General of Cavalry in both India and Great Britain

His powers of leadership in battle were never more prominent than in the Second Afghan War, when every officer of the 15th Hussars 'slew his man' in a bloody hand-to-hand clash at Takht-i-Pul on 4 January 1879: himself wounded by a sword cut to his right arm, Sir George nonetheless took a brace for his bag that day

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Majr. G. Luck, 15th Hussrs.); Jubilee 1897, silver, *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (2) £600-800



George Luck was born at Blackheath, Kent on 24 October 1840 and purchased a Cornetcy in the 15th Foot in April 1858. Advanced - by purchase - to Lieutenant in December 1859, he exchanged into the 6th Dragoons in the following year. Having then obtained a Captaincy, he transferred to the 15th Hussars in September 1868. He was subsequently present in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-78 (Medal & clasp).

Second Afghan War - C.B.

Advanced to Major in the opening months of the conflict, Luck served in the Kandahar Column, including the advance to Khelat-i-Ghilzie. He subsequently commanded the Advanced Cavalry in Brigadier-General Palliser's Force, in which capacity he distinguished himself in the action at Takht-i-Pul on 4 January 1879. On that occasion he was wounded by a sword cut contusion to his right arm whilst commanding a squadron of the 15th Hussars and two troops of the Punjab Cavalry. It was a most gallant hand-to-hand-affair and each officer of the 15th Hussars 'slew his man', Luck accounting for two of the 150 Afghans killed in the action. Shadbolt's *The Afghan Campaigns 1878-80* takes up the story:



'About 1 p.m., Major Luck, 15th Hussars, who was in command of the reconnoitring party consisting of 100 sabres, 15th Hussars and 28 sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, which had been dispatched through the Konna Pass into the Takht-i-Pul Valley, sent a message to the effect that he had exchanged shots with the enemy's scouts, and that they were retiring before him. After proceeding a distance of some three miles, the cavalry neared the northern entrance of the Ghlo Pass from the Kandahar direction, and found the enemy, to the number of not less than 300, debouching from it in a leisurely retirement before the advance of Colonel Kennedy's force. The 15th Hussars and 1st Punjab Cavalry, led by Major Luck, at once swept forward to the charge, and were received with a volley from the carbines of the Afghan horsemen who, after a short hand-to-hand encounter, turned and fled, and were pursued for some distance by the squadron and completely defeated, leaving 28 dead on the field, and losing altogether about 100 killed, wounded or prisoners. For his services on this occasion, Major Luck, who was in command of the cavalry, was appointed a Companion of the Bath.'

Luck subsequently commanded the 15th Hussars in General Phayre's Division in the second campaign, taking part in the advance on Kandahar (Medal). In addition to his C.B., he was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 7 November 1879 and 25 January 1881, refer).

First Anglo-Boer War

Advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel, Luck next commanded the 15th Hussars in the First Anglo-Boer War.

The regiment landed at Durban in February 1881 and, following the defeat at Ingogo River, was based at Newcastle. Ordered to the battle area by General Colley, Luck refused to budge until - as he had been ordered - he was joined by the 60th Rifles.

In the event, Colley gave Luck command of all of our cavalry and he led a mixed squadron of the 6th Dragoons and the 14th and 15th Hussars as an escort to Sir Evelyn Wood when he met Zulu Chiefs at Inhlazatze Mountain. The party returned in September 1881.

Inspector-General of Cavalry - India and Great Britain

Luck remained in command of the 15th Hussars until October 1884, when he was appointed Brigadier-General Bombay. A stint as Brigadier-General Bengal followed and, in October 1887, he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

It was in the latter role that he quickly established himself as one of the most influential - and successful - cavalry leaders of the Victorian era, a fact supported by countless testimonials from the great and the good. During manoeuvres in India in 1890, General Smith-Dorrien was attached to Luck's Headquarters. He later wrote:

'Sir George, rightly, had large ideas of the powers of cavalry, and recognised that they must be accustomed to long marches and surprise action, and during these manoeuvres immense distances were covered - as much as fifty miles in a day on one occasion. To me they were most instructive.'

Field Marshal Birdwood was equally impressed, describing Luck as 'a fine-looking man':

'I have never known his equal for swinging whole Cavalry Divisions about the country and bringing

them in long, galloping lines dead onto their objective. In those days, many of the Indian cavalry regiments were not very efficient. Luck very soon found this out and dealt drastically with the trouble. He was a man who was never prepared to spare himself or others.'

Birdwood adds that Luck's wrath for inefficiency was never far from the surface:

'One day he noticed a certain officer, when trotting past, saluting with his sword instead of keeping it at the carry. Luck galloped up to him furiously: "What's your name, sir? He barked. "Trotter, sir," was the nervous reply. "Damn you, sir," shouted the General, "It ought to be Walker!" '

In April 1895, Luck's transparent qualities as a cavalry leader and tactician resulted in his appointment as Inspector-General of Cavalry on the home establishment. It was a quite unique achievement.

He was appointed K.C.B. in June 1897 and G.C.B. on his retirement as a General in June 1909, and acted as Colonel of the 15th Hussars from 1904 until his death in December 1916:

'It is certain that the name of Sir George Luck will be honourably connected for all time with the regiment for which he has done so much, and all ranks are proud to recognize him as their chief.'

x130 Pair: **Private H. Green, 9th Lancers**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (1845. Pte. H. Green. 9th Lancers.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1845 Private H. Green 9th Lancers), *first with small edge bruise, second with bruise to one point of star, otherwise very fine* (2) £300-500

Henry Green was born at Wigston, Leicestershire in 1857 and was a home work knitter by trade upon his enlistment at Canterbury in March 1877. Having served for some 8 years 283 days, he was discharged in December 1885.

x131 Four: **Captain B. R. Wilson, 19th Royal Hussars, late 4th Dragoon Guards (Royal Irish)**



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut: B. R. Wilson. 4th Dragn. Gds.), with very faint traces of engraved date '21/4/80' after unit; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lieut: B. R. Wilson, 4th Dn. Gds.; Khedive's Star, dated 1882; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, *toned, good very fine* (4) £2,000-3,000

Just 2 South Africa Medals to the 4th Dragoon Guards (Royal Irish) - this a unique award to an Officer and another to Private Stone, both with clasp '1879', Stone likely as his Batman.

Belford Randolph Wilson was born at Caracas, Venezuela in August 1850, son of Colonel Sir Belford Hinton & Catherine Randolph Wilson. His father was a famed Army Officer and Diplomat who joined Simon Bolivar in Peru in 1823 and served as his Aide-de-Camp. Young Wilson was living at 8 Hyde Park Gate with his mother by 1861 and was studying at that time. Originally commissioned into the 13th Hussars in January 1872, he transferred into the 4th Dragoon Guards in July 1876. Selected for service in Natal in 1879 with Cavalry Drafts, he was latterly employed with the Field Force and is believed to have been present at Inhlobane Mountain.

A fine cricketer, he variously represented the Regimental Officers XI, including when they inflicted an innings defeat upon the 2nd West Yorkshire Militia at the ground of the Yorkshire Gentlemen in May 1879. He was next engaged with the Regiment in the Egypt operations of 1882, being present at the actions at Tel-el-Mahuta and Kassassin, and in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, services which won him the Fifth Class Order of Mejidie. Transferring into the 19th Hussars in June 1884, Wilson was promoted to Captain in the same month and placed on the Reserve of Officers. Retired to Hampshire, the good Captain lived at The Cedars, Greywell, Hartley Wintney on the River Whitewater with his wife, with issue of two sons and a daughter and died in July 1897.

132 **The campaign pair awarded to Private J. Proudlock, Royal Horse Guards, who was severely wounded in the head on 28 August 1882 - during the famous 'moonlight charge' at Kassassin**

Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (841. Pte. J. Proudlock. R. H. Gds.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *pitting from Star, very fine* (2) £800-1,200

Jasper Milburn Proudlock was born at Rothbury, Morpeth, Northumberland and was a labourer upon his joining the Royal Horse Guards at Regent's Park Barracks, London on 12 June 1876. Confined and imprisoned from March-May 1877 and again from March-April 1882, Proudlock proceeded to Egypt aboard *Holland*, landing on 1 August 1882.



Moonlight charger - wounded

The Household Cavalry under the command of General Drury Drury-Lowe led the 'Moonlight Charge' on 28 August 1882, consisting of the Royal Horse Guards and 7th Dragoon Guards, galloping full tilt into enemy rifle fire. Their ranks were whittled down from the saddle, but still they charged headlong, ever forward. Sir Baker Russell commanded the 7th Dragoon Guards on the right whilst the Royal Horse Guards were led by Colonel Ewart (Life Guards) on the left. They captured 11 Egyptian Guns and suffered half a dozen casualties. Proudlock was severely wounded in the head, was admitted to hospital at Ismalia the following day, until he was discharged on 4 September 1882. He was thence put aboard the *Malabar* and returned home to Netley Hospital. His wounds were clearly of a severe nature as he thence went into the the hospital at Regent's Park Barracks from October-November 1882, before going on two months' Sick Furlough. Returned to his duties he was still troubled by the head injury and was re-admitted in August 1883 and discharged unfit on 16 November 1883. Forced down the coal mines, he died in 1911.

x133 Pair: **Sapper W. Chapman, 26th Company, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Abu Kru, January 1885**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-29, dated reverse, no clasp (16774. Sapr. W. Chapman. 24th Co. R.E.); Khedive's Star 1882, *good very fine* (2) £400-600

C. Chapman saw service with the 24th & 26th Companies, Royal Engineers during the Egypt & Sudan campaign. With the latter Company, they formed the only Engineer section of the Desert Column which shared in the costly action at Abu Kru/Gubat on 19 January 1885, that cost some 121 lives, Chapman included (further entitled to clasps 'The Nile 1884-85' & 'Abu Klea'.

x134 Pair: **Bugler C. Leece, New South Wales Infantry**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (501 Bugler, C. Leece,. N.S.W. Infy.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £1,800-2,200

Charles Leece was born at Liverpool in 1861 and was a book binder by trade who arrived in Australia in August 1884, he enlisted into the New South Wales Infantry in February 1885. Travelling to Sudan aboard the *Iberia* in March 1885, he served with 'D' Company and returned to Australia in the *Arab* in June 1885. Settling in Randwick, he died in April 1942; sold together with copied research.

x135 *'I met my uncle Henry, who in 1882 was at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and was reported to be the first into the Turkish trenches. However, Uncle Henry always said his Corporal beat him by two feet! There were no D.S.O.'s then, think the creation was in 1886.'*

The *Memoirs of Col. G. B. Daubeny* refer - with the good Major taking a 'mention' for his bravery

The campaign group of three awarded to Major H. J. Daubeny, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Capt. H. J. Daubeny. 2/R. Ir: R.) small official correction to surname; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, reverse with mint mark; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted for wear, *good very fine* (3) £800-1,200

Henry Joseph Daubeny was born on 16 November 1847, and was educated at Bromsgrove School. A talented cricketer, he played for Aldershot and Shrorncliffe commands. He was commissioned as Ensign in the 18th Regiment in October 1867; Lieutenant in 1871; and Captain in the 2nd Battalion at Tel-el-Kebir, gaining a Brevet Majority (Mentioned in Despatches, *London Gazette* 2 November 1882) and the 4th Class of the Medjidie. His obituary also confirms he was present at the action of Kassassin on 9 September 1882. Daubeny was made Substantive Major in September 1887, retired in 1889 and died at Brighton on 25 April 1905.

136 Pair: **Private W. Davis, Gordon Highlanders**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (2173. Pte. W. Davis, 1/Gord; Highrs.), *neat replacement rivet between first and second clasp on right side*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *suspension repaired on this last, very fine* £700-900

Walter Davis is noted as serving at Malta between April - September 1881. Sold together with roll extract.

x137 Three: **Lieutenant M. Dunn, Driscoll's Scouts, late Roberts's Horse, Cape Mounted Riflemen and 2nd Life Guards**

Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Tpr M. Dunn. C. M. Rifn), engraved naming; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (2144 S: Sjt-Maj: M. C. Dunn, Roberts Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut M. Dunn. Driscoll's Scouts.), mounted as worn, *light scratchings to rim of first medal, edge bruise to Q.S.A., otherwise very fine* (3) £500-600

Montagu Crofton Dunn (sometimes spelt Montague Copton) was born in Cork, but spent some time in the Cape of Good Hope before he enlisted into the 2nd Life Guards at Windsor in February 1886. Curiously, eight months later, Dunn discharged from the Life Guards by purchase in October 1886. He appears again in military records as a Squadron Sergeant Major with Roberts' Horse during the Boer War, a cavalry regiment that was raised in February 1900, consisting of *circa* 500 men. At some point during the war, Dunn transferred to Driscoll's Scouts, a corps famed for their feats of daring do via their fast-paced commando missions.

Dunn could well be a relation to the prominent Dunn family connected to Rear Admiral Montagu Buccleuch Dunn via his sister, and famed artist, Frances Emilia Crofton, nee Dunn.

x138 Six: **Sergeant F. Smith, 3rd South African Infantry Regiment, late Rand Rifles, British South Africa Police, and Cape Town Highlanders**

Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte F. Smith. C.T. Highdrs); Queen's South Africa 199-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (191 Trp: F. Smith. B.S.A. Police); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Guide F. Smith. F.I.D.); 1914-15 Star (Pte F. Smith Rand Rfls.); British War and bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt F. Smith. 3rd S.A.I.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £600-700

Frederick Smith served with the Cape Town Highlanders at the Cape of Good Hope before then being called for service once more to fight in the Boer War. He initially fought with the British South Africa Police, II (Bulawayo) Division and then with the Field Intelligence Department. Called to duty once more, he served with the 3rd South African Infantry Regiment during the Great War, where they saw action firstly in Egypt, and then on the Western Front, at Ypres and Passchendaele. He appears to have survived the war and is not present on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.



x139 Three: **Private G. Poulton, Shropshire Light Infantry**



Hong Kong Plague 1894 (Private G. Poluton, S.L.I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Driefontein, Johannesburg (3360 Pte. G. Poulton, 2: Shrops: Lt. Inft.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3360 Pte. G. Poulton. Shrops: L.I.), *good very fine* (Lot) £1,800-2,200

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, August 1988.

George Poulton was born in Kingsford, Worcestershire in 1871 and was a moulder by trade whilst serving in the Worcestershire Militia at the time of his enlisting into the Shropshire Light Infantry at Shrewsbury in December 1890. Having served in Hong Kong during the bubonic plague of 1894, Poulton was a member of 'G' Company's Football XI which won their Regimental Challenge Cup in 1896 & 1897.



Released to the Reserve in December 1898, Poulton was recalled in October 1899, saw active service during the Boer War and was discharged for a second time in December 1902; sold together with his Regimental Football Challenge Cup prizes for 1896 & 1897, both engraved to the recipient, besides collar Badges and copied photograph of their XI, in which Poulton would be present.

140 Five: **Warrant Officer Class II A. Nutley, Royal Sussex Regiment, who received a 'mention' for his Great War service**

India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4232. Corpl. A. Nutley 2d. Bn. Ryl. Suss. Regt.); 1914-15 Star (254 C. S. Mjr. A. Nutley. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (254 W.O.Cl.II. A. Nutley. R. Suss. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4232 C. Sjt: A. Nutley. R. Sussex Regt.), *first and last very fine, Trio better* (5) £300-400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916.

Alfred Edgar Nutley was born at St Catherine's, Marlborough, Wiltshire and was a labourer before he attested at Winchester into the Royal Sussex Regiment on 13 January 1893. Having served in India from February 1894-December 1902, Nutley carried out various classes of Instruction and was noted as 'Distinguished' at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and later carried out time at the Mounted Infantry and Small Arms Factory at Enfield. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in 1911 (*A.O.280*) and was discharged on 7 February 1914 as Time Expired. He re-attested into the General Service Corps at Chichester on 2 September 1914 and posted to the Royal Sussex Regiment the same day. Made Colour-Sergeant on 4 September 1914 in the 7th Battalion and promoted to Warrant Officer Class II on 29 January 1915. Serving in France from 31 May 1915, Nutley was accidently wounded on 7 August 1915. He transferred to the Labour Corps on 15 July 1918 and was attached to the Prisoner of War Company. Nutley was transferred to the Army Reserve on 6 March 1919. He was still living in Dorking, Surrey in 1955.

x141 Pair: **Captain C. O. Halliday, Bengal Sappers & Miners, who commanded a Company during the Relief of Chitral and was latterly Electric Light Officer during the 1903 Durbar**

Delhi Durbar 1903; India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Lieut. C. O. Halliday. R. E. Bl. Sappers & Miners), *light contact wear, very fine* (2) £400-600

PROVENANCE:
Spink, April 2000.



Charles Ogilvie Halliday was born in India in October 1867, the son of Frederick and Anne Halliday, his father being a member of the Bengal Civil Service. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Engineers on 23 November 1889, directly from the Royal Indian Engineering College.

Advanced Lieutenant on 23 November 1892, he was posted to the Indian Establishment on 14 April 1893 and joined the Military Works Department in India on 8 September 1893 as Assistant Engineer Grade I. Later that same month he was posted to the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company on 29 September.

Posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners he served with the Chitral Relief Force as Commanding Officer of No. 6 Company. He was instrumental in the construction of a bridge over the Jandol River during the campaign. Later Halliday was present at the action in the Malakand Pass, and afterwards in the Tirah and Punjab Frontier operations of 1897-98 in the Bazar Valley and Khyber Pass, latterly in command of a 'Flare Light Detachment'.

Advanced to Captain on 15 August 1900 Halliday became one of five officers who arranged the electric lighting at the 1903 Delhi Durbar. His appointment on the roll appears as 'Electric Light Officer', with responsibility for the design and installation of electric lighting in Central Camp and Delhi Fort.

Returning to the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company at Bombay in July 1904 he died at Poona on 18 October 1906. Halliday is buried at St. Sepulchre Cemetery, Poona; sold together with copied research.

x142 Four: **Corporal J. McLoughlin, Lancashire Fusiliers**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (5497. Pte. J. McLoughlin. 2/Lan Fus:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (5497 Cpl. J. McLoughlin, Lanc: Fus:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5497 Corpl: J. McLoughlin. Lanc: Fus:); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (5497. Pte. J. McLoughin. 2nd L.F), note spelling of surname, *contact marks throughout and some minor edge wear, very fine overall* (4) £300-500

J. McLoughlin was present for the expedition to Khartoum in 1898, from which he was invalided; sold together with copied medal rolls and with an assortment of 9 Victorian Lancashire Fusiliers badges and a cloth patch.

x143 Seven: **Private J. Reynolds, East Surrey Regiment, attached Labour Corps, who died on 6 February 1918**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (5720 Pte J. Reynolds, 2nd E. Surrey Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5720 Pte J. Reynolds. E. Surrey Regt); 1914 Star (L-5720 Pte J. Reynolds. 1/E.Surr:R.); British War and Victory Medals (5720 Pte J. Reynolds. E. Surr. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (5720 Pte J. Reynolds E. Surr. R.), *very fine* (6) £240-280

John Reynolds was born at Southwark and was a labourer upon his joining the East Surrey Regiment on 8 November 1898. Having served in South Africa from May 1900-January 1903, India from January 1903-November 1909, with the outbreak of the Great War he served in France from 19 September 1914. Thence serving with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 24 October 1915, he suffered scabies and malaria whilst on Salonica. Employed with the 819th Divisional Employment Company, Labour Corps from 30 November 1917, he was reported dangerously ill on 19 January 1918 and admitted to hospital. Reynolds died from tuberculosis on 6 February 1918 and is buried in the Salonika (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery. Unusually his Army L.S. & G.C. followed via *Army Order 451* in October 1920.

144 Pair: **Colonel F. J. Ryder, C.M.G., 3rd Dragoon Guards, later Remounts Department, who was 'mentioned' in both the Anglo-Boer War and Great War**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (Major: F. J. Ryder. 3:Drgn:Gds:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt:Col: F. J. Ryder. 3/Drgn:Gds:), *light contact wear, very fine* (2) £300-400

[C.M.G.] *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.



Francis John Ryder was born at Headingley, Yorkshire on 21 March 1866, the son of Charles and Louisa Ryder. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 30 January 1889 with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, he was advanced Lieutenant on 17 September 1891. His service was soon recognised when he was promoted Captain and appointed Adjutant in 1895.

On the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War Ryder was attached to the Staff and appointed Inspecting Officer of the Remount Department in Transvaal on 29 May 1900 he was advanced Major with the role on 7 April 1900. He was to see further service in Orange River Colony and Cape Colony as well as on the Zululand Frontier and the Frontier of Natal. During his service here he was 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901 refers) and advanced brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 26 January 1902.

Leaving South Africa on 31 May 1902 he was to remain with the Remount Department, serving as Assistant Adjutant General for Remounts in 1903 and Assistant Inspector of Remounts. Posted to Guernsey in 1910 he served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General there for some years.

Promoted brevet Colonel on 20 December 1911 he was still serving upon the outbreak of the Great War. Ready for service again he entered the war in France on 6 October 1914. Appointed Commandant of the Remount Depots on 11 January 1915 he was 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915) and awarded the C.M.G. for this service.

Ryder's final appointment was as Officer Commanding Cavalry Records, Canterbury on 10 October 1918. He retired the next year on 29 October 1919 and died on 8 November 1920, he is further entitled to a 1914 Star Trio, which was sent to his brother at Thorner, Leeds ; sold together with copied research.

145 **The campaign pair awarded to Private W. B. R. Craven, Black Watch, who was taken prisoner at Magersfontein when his Regiment led the attack into terrible Mauser fire and suffered appalling casualties**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (7013 Pte W. Craven, 2nd Rl Highldrs:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7013 Corpl: W. B. Craven. Rl: Highrs:), *good very fine* (2) £300-400

Walter Brown Renton Craven was born at Thurso, Caithness, Scotland in 1875 and attested with the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) on 3 August 1899. Posted to South Africa on the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War he arrived there on 22 October 1899.

They were part of General Lord Methuen's advance towards Kimberley and were at the head of the Highland Brigade under General Wauchope on 11 December 1899. However they were marching into a trap, General De La Rey had forgone the usual tactic of occupying the hills but instead dug trenches at the foot of the hills.

The British troops had therefore not deployed for battle when the Boers opened fire but were still in close order. The impact was appalling and the death of General Wauchope was a serious blow not just for the loss of a brilliant commander but also because it paralysed the British attack, preventing them from deploying properly.

The Brigade broke up in confusion with limited attacks made locally by certain troops, most of these made no headway however, instead being shot or taken prisoner. Craven seems likely to have been one of these as he was taken prisoner of war that day, only being released on 6 June 1900 at Waterval.

He continued to serve, being advanced Lance Corporal on 29 October 1900 and was finally discharged on 24 September 1902. Interestingly he settled locally, marrying at Cape Town and living as a farmer with his death reported at Pretoria on 27 May 1929; sold together with copied research.

146 Pair: **Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Weir. Royal Irish Rifles, who was taken Prisoner of War during their famously bloody attack on the Stormberg**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt. A. V. Weir. R. Ir. Rif.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. A. V. Weir. Rl. Irish Rif.), minor contact wear, very fine overall (2) £280-320

Arthur Vavasour Weir was born at Ghizree, India on 20 December 1865, the son of Esther and Captain William Weir, 103rd (Bombay) Regiment. They left the subcontinent not long after his birth, likely due to ill health on his father's part. Tragically as soon after the family settled on the Isle of Man Captain Weir passed away aged just 28.

Initially commissioned into the Rifle Brigade in 1886 the young Weir transferred into the Royal Irish Rifles in November 1887 and was advanced Lieutenant in July 1889. Further promoted Captain in February 1897 he was serving in this rank when his regiment was posted to South Africa for service in the Anglo-Boer War. There they formed part of General Gatacre's Division, ordered to drive General Olivier's forces from Cape Colony.

Gatacre was concerned that he did not have the manpower to achieve the objective and as such he attempted a night assault on the Boer positions on the Kissieberg Hill near Stormberg. The march was mismanaged with the guides lost and the British unable to make their positions in time, finding themselves exposed below the Boer guns in the morning. Not only were they caught in the enemy's line of fire but they also found themselves in the wrong place, having to advance up a steep slope rather than the easier position they had hoped to storm.

The confusion of their position caused serious issues with one wing of the Royal Irish Rifles advancing past the mountain towards the north of the valley. The remaining companies- likely including Weir- joined the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers in advancing up the hill under heavy Boer fire from the crest. Their artillery managed to suppress the Boer fire and the infantry made good progress, however in several places the mountain was found to be impassable and eventually the Northumberland Fusiliers were ordered to withdraw.

This order did not reach three companies of the Regiment who remained with the Royal Irish Rifles as they attacked. They pushed on hard and nearly made the crest of the hill but the British artillery- confused by the partial withdrawal of the Fusiliers- believed their forces has withdrawn and began to drop shells onto their own troops assuming they were Boers. A shell burst seriously wounded Lieutenant-Colonel Eager, Royal Irish Fusiliers, the bulk of the remaining troops withdrew however some 600 still on the hillside did not receive the order and these men were killed or taken prisoner.

That included Weir who was taken prisoner of war and remained such until his release upon the fall of Pretoria on 6 June 1900. Appointed Adjutant of the Militia in 1902-1906 he continued to serve; local election registers recording him living at 107 Edith Road, Fulham not long later in 1914.

Upon the outbreak of the Great War Weir was still in service with the rank of Major and he was appointed to command the 7th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry after its Colonel died in January 1915. Returning to the Royal Irish Rifles he entered the war in France on 27 April 1915 and served for the duration of the conflict, being discharged on 11 November 1918 with a silver war badge.

Retiring to the Isle of Man Weir died there on 23 February 1937 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, his obituary in the *Northern Whig*, 3 March 1937 refers:

'Major A. V. Weir.
The death of Major Arthur V. Weir is reported from Ramsey, I.O.M., in his 71st year.
Major Weir was the son of Captain Wm. Weir, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He entered the Army through the Militia, and served with the Royal Irish Rifles in the Boer War and the Great War. Upon his retirement he settled down at Sulby, I.O.M.
His wife survives him, and there are three sons : Captain F. S. Weir, R.A.O.C., Didcot ; Mr. J. P. V. Weir, in the Air Force, Gravesend ; and Mr. A. W. A. Weir, M.R.C.V.S., London.'

Further entitled to a 1914-15 Star Trio which he applied for in November 1923.

147 Three: **Private J. Rigby, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, a Kimberley Defender who survived the siege only to be wounded in action the following year**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3584 Pte J. Rigby. 1st L.N.Lanc:Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3584 Pte. J. Rigby. L.N.Lanc:Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'c', the reverse contemporarily engraved '3584 Pte. J. Rigby L.N. Lanc. Regt.', *contact wear, very fine* (3) £300-500

John Rigby was born at Wigan, Lancashire in April 1871, the son of John and Elizabeth Rigby, his father was a local coal miner. The young Rigby likely followed his father into the collieries appearing as a bolt-maker upon the 1891 census. Enlisting the next year on 8 April at Preston, Lancashire he was posted to India on 26 November 1893, spending over two years there before embarking again this time for Ceylon.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment was one of those posted to South Africa before the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War as a result of growing hostilities between the British and the Boer Republics. Four companies of the Battalion were posted to the mining town of Kimberley on 11 October 1899 with the intention of preventing a swift capture of the town.

Here they were protecting not only the economically valuable town but also the person of Cecil Rhodes, one of the most important and recognisable people on the Cape. It was not envisioned that their force would have to defend the town against a sustained siege by a superior force. While Rhodes' De Beers company did support Kekewich during the siege his poor relationship with Rhodes made things extremely difficult. Two raids in November brought action to the routine of the siege

however things took a grim turn with Lord Methuen's reverse at Magersfontein. In spite of continuous Boer pressure and the death of George Labram- De Beers chief engineer and a key figure in the defence- the town held.

Having been relieved by General French's flying column the regiment was posted to one of the British columns fighting against Boer Commandos across the country. Rigby was present with a force of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment under a Sergeant H. Waring, who defended a blockhouse at Pitsani on 28 November 1901 when he was wounded in action.

Fortunately it seems to have been a light wound and he was posted back to Britain with the rest of the Regiment on 19 August 1902 and was discharged on 7 April 1904; sold together with copied research.

x148 Four: **Lieutenant A. L. Godden, Lumsden's Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (67 Tpr. A. L. Godden, Lumsden's Horse); Delhi Durbar 1911; Volunteer Force L.S & G.C., G.V.R. (2nd Lieut. A. L. Godden E.B. Vol. Rfs.); Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. (Lt. A. L. Godden, E.B. Coy., A.F.I.), maker's cartouche and hallmarks to Birmingham 1927 to reverse, with top riband bar, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £260-300

V.D. *I.A.O.* 14 May 1918.

A. L. Godden is confirmed on the medal roll for having served with Lumsden's Horse as a Trooper in the Boer War. The corps was raised out of various existing units of Volunteer Corps in India, this particular one being formed in Calcutta in 1899 by Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Lumsden of the Assam Valley Light Horse. The corps, made up of only 250 men, left Calcutta in February 1900, under the command of Field Marshal Lord Roberts saw significant action, including taking part in the march to Bloemfontein and the occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Having survived the war, Godden returned to India and continued his military service, this time with the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles (E.B.V.R.) The unit was present at the infamous Delhi Durbar of 1911 and he continued to serve with them throughout the decade. He is recorded as a 2nd Lieutenant with the E.B.V.R. in September 1915 and was awarded his V.D. in 1918. Godden again continued to serve throughout the 1920s and was awarded his Indian Volunteer Forces Officer's Decoration towards the end of the decade.

x149 Pair: **Civil Surgeon H. M. Tickell, attached Royal Army Medical Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast (H. M. Tickell. Surgeon.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Civ. Surg. H. M. Tickell.), *very fine* £200-300

Henry Maurice Tickell was born on 14 August 1866, the son of Louisa & Commander T. Tickell R.N.. Young Tickell was educated at 'Cherbourg', Worcester (private) and Matriculated in the Michaelmas term in 1885; B.A. 1888; M.B., B.Chir. and M.A. in 1894; M.D. 1898; D.P.H. 1904.

He first worked at St. Bartholomew's Hospital M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 1893 and was Junior House Surgeon, then went to Cheltenham General Hospital as House Physician. Latterly at the Brompton Hospital & Royal Infirmary, Derby, he then practiced at Marple, Stockport before the outbreak of the Boer War. Serving in South Africa as a Civil Surgeon, on his return he went back to Cheltenham and was noted in the 1911 Census as a Medical Practitioner (retired). By the 1921 Census he is noted as a House Physician at Cheltenham General Hospital. Tickell died at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth Hampshire on 7 March 1943.

x150 Nine: **Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Watling, Army Service Corps, late Connaught Rangers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Capt. C. E. Watling. A.S.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. C. E. Watling. A.S.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Captain C. E. Watling. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. C. E. Watling.); Coronation 1902; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, *very fine* (9) £400-600

Charles Edward Watling was born on 27 March 1874 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Connaught Rangers on 21 October 1893. He was seconded to the Army Service Corps on 1 January 1896, advanced Lieutenant on 29 September 1896 and Captain on 12 November 1900. Seeing active service during the Second Boer War, Watling was present at the Relief of Ladysmith including the action at Colenso, operations of 17-24 January 1900 and at the action at Spion Kop; operations of 5-7 February 1900, and action at Vaal Kranz; operations on Tugela Heights 14-27 February 1900, and action at Pieters Hill. he shared in the operations in Natal between March-June 1900 including action at Laing's Nek between 6-9 June 1900. Also present in the Transvaal in September 1901, he closed out the campaign in the Orange River Colony from September 1901-31 May 1902.

During the Somaliland campaign, he served with No. 15 Company, together with the 22nd Company they comprised 6 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers and 60 Other Ranks of the Army Service Corps.

Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 24 February 1915, Watling served in France from 7 April 1918 in command of the 19th Divisional Train. Retired on 15 October 1920 (last four Medals not currently confirmed), he died at St. George's Hospital on 12 November 1944 and is buried in Brompton Cemetery, London.

x151 **The Boer War and Great War group of seven awarded to Sergeant R. Lloyd, 10th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3905 Pte R. Lloyd, 10th Hussars.), last clasp unofficially affixed, disc later reattached; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3905 Pte R. Lloyd. 10th Hussars.); 1914 Star, with clasp (1484 L. Sgt R. Lloyd. 10/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (1484 Sjt. R. Lloyd. 10-Hrs.); Delhi Durbar 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (1484 Sjt: R. Lloyd. 10/Hrs:), mounted as worn, *very fine* (7) £300-400

Robert Lloyd was born in c.1870 and enlisted into the (Prince of Wales's Own) 10th Hussars in March 1898 and was later sent to serve in the Boer War in 1900. In February 1900, the 10th Hussars served at the Relief of Kimberley and later that year at the Battle of Paardeberg and Diamond Hill. For the rest of their war they were fighting in the Transvaal region.

Afterwards, the 10th Hussars were stationed out in India on the North-West Frontier on garrison duty. Lloyd was stationed out there for a number of years before he transferred to the 18th Hussars in October 1907 as a Lance Corporal. He served with them for a year before he then transferred back to the 10th Hussars and was later promoted Corporal in November 1910. All the while still stationed out in India, Lloyd participated in the famous Delhi Durbar of 1911 and played a prominent part in the royal visit with the 10th Hussars in his role as royal escort to King George V and Queen Mary.

After a brief stint in South Africa from 1912-13, Lloyd then began his service in the Great War. He entered the war in France in October 1914 under the new service number 1484 and was promoted Lance Sergeant. The 10th Hussars were present at some of the most ruthless actions on the Western Front, including Ypres, Loos, Arras and Amiens. Apart from a wound to his arm and thigh in May 1915, Lloyd appears to have kept himself in remarkable physical health, and he survived the war, discharging from service in May 1919.

Please note that Lloyd's entitlement to the Wittebergen clasp is ticked on two Q.S.A. Medal Rolls but later crossed out on both rolls.

x152 Four: **Sergeant C. E. Bolton, Welsh Regiment, late Royal Artillery, who served as a Special Service N.C.O. during the Ashanti 1900 campaign**

Ashanti 1900, no clasp (Corpl: C. E. Bolton. R.A.); 1914-15 Star (18465 L. Cpl. C. E. Bolton. R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (18465 Sjt. C. E. Bolton. R. Welsh.), *traces of lacquer to first, very fine* (4) £500-700

No Regular British Army unit served in the Ashanti 1900 campaign, approximately 183 Officers and 80 European N.C.O.'s took a Medal - of which 32 were Special Service N.C.O.'s.

Charles Edward Bolton was born in August 1868 at Shoeburyness, Essex and followed his late father into the Royal Artillery, enlisting age 14 years 3 months in October 1882. Initially posted Boy, he was made Trumpeter in September 1883 and Gunner in April 1888. Posted to 8th Company, Eastern Division, Bolton served in Singapore from January 1888 and by June 1889 was in Mauritius, sharing in the construction of the Victoria Battery. Thence serving in South Africa, he was advanced

Bombardier in August 1890 but reverted to Gunner for misconduct in March 1891. Made Orderly Room Clerk in May 1900, that September he was posted to join the Ashanti Field Force as a Special Service N.C.O. (Medal without clasp) until January 1901, being returned to England.

Made Clerk to his Lieutenant-Colonel in May 1901 and advanced Sergeant in September 1901, his service was terminated at Londonderry in October 1903, conduct rated:

'Fair. Addicted to drink & has been absolutely useless as an N.C.O.'

Whilst Bolton had three Good Conduct Badges, his character rated 'not good' and no L.S. & G.C. followed. Married at Cardiff in July 1902, he found work as a coal trimmer. By the outbreak of the Great War, Bolton rejoined in October 1914 and served overseas in France from 2 December 1915. Further posted to Cairo, Bolton was released in August 1919 and returned home to Llantrisant Street, Cardiff and went back down the mines. He died of bladder cancer in May 1925; sold together with various related helmet plate and other badges, besides copied research supplied on a USB drive.

x153 *'He had a gift for friendship and an outstanding ability to get on with people'*

(Robinson's obituary which appeared in the *Surrey Advertiser*, 21 March 1964, refers).

Three: **Chaplain F. T. Robinson, Royal Navy, who survived the sinking of *Audacious* and went on to serve as the Chaplain of the hospital ship *Plassy*, doubtless providing much needed support during her services at the Battle of Jutland which saw many of the worst casualties taken aboard**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Revd., F.T. Robinson. M.A., Chaplain, R.N., H.M.S. Hyacinth); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Chapln. Rev., F.T. Robinson. M.A., R.N., H.M.S. Hyacinth); British War Medal 1914-20 (Chapn F.T. Robinson. R.N.), *very fine* (3) £260-300

Francis Trevor Robinson was born at Studley, Warwickshire on 3 February 1878, the son of the Reverend Thomas Robinson. He graduated from Trinity College Cambridge with a B.A. in 1902 and an M.A. in 1906. Ordained a Deacon in 1902 and a Priest in 1903, he was Curate at Bromley, Middlesex from 1902 to 1906.

Robinson entered the Royal Navy as a Chaplain in 1906, serving on *Juno*, *Warrior* and *Hyacinth.* Joining the latter in 1909, he being present with her off Somaliland and doubtless witnessing her part in the storming of Fort Illig. Still with her when she moved on to the Persian Gulf, Robinson again played witness to the ship's actions, supressing piracy and the gun trade in the region.

Joining *Blake* in 1911 before going ashore to Deal in 1912 he joined the battleship *Audacious* in 1914. Robinson was still with her on 27 October 1914 when she struck a mine off Tory Island. Despite several desperate attempts to take her under tow she went down, fortunately with the loss of just one man.

After the sinking Robinson was transferred to the hospital ship *Plassy* and was aboard her when she served as hospital ship to the fleet during the Battle of Jutland. During the action she took some of the worst casualties aboard, including men who had taken serious burns and shrapnel wounds from vessels such as H.M.S. *Lion*. Doubtless Robinson's services would have been taken up largely with been providing spiritual guidance and conducting funerals.

In 1917 he was posted to *Ganges* and in 1922 he began a five-year appointment at the Royal Marines depot at Deal followed by the Royal Naval dockyard at Portsmouth before leaving the service in 1929. He was Vicar of Chobham, Portsmouth from 1929 to 1948. He died at Woking on 17 March 1964; sold together with copied research and a copy letter sent by Robinson to a Mrs Newcomb whose husband died whilst serving on *Hyacinth.*

Both the published Naval rolls for the A.G.S. and N.G.S. show that he was issued with duplicate medals in 1946. It would appear that the duplicate medals appeared on the market in April 2023.

154 Five: **Able Seaman J. H. Whitmore, Royal Navy, who was fortunate to survive the torpedoing of HMS *Penelope* in 1916**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (238107 J. H. Whitmore, Ord. H.M.S. Hyacinth:); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (238107 J. H. Whitmore, A.B. H.M.S. Hyacinth.); 1914-15 Star (238107 J. H. Whitmore. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (238107 J. H. Whitmore. A.B. R.N.), *very fine* (5) £240-280

James Henry Whitmore was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, on 20 April 1891 and was brought up in the workhouse along with his mother and sister. Enlisting at the Training Ship *Exmouth* on 23 May 1906, he was discharged from 22 January 1907 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class the same day.

Posted to HMS *Hyacinth* from 27 March 1909 he reached his majority with on 12 April 1909. His service with this ship saw him serve in the Persian Gulf and off Somaliland, hunting slavers and gun runners. Completing his service on *Hyacinth* on 15 March 1910 he was transferred to *Odin* where he was promoted to Able Seaman on 4 January 1911. Whitmore then returned to *Hyacinth* on 12 January 1911, serving with her until 2 June 1911, possibly seeing further active service in that time.

He was serving with the Depot Ship *Tyne* at the outbreak of the Great War and remained aboard until 5 November 1914. Transferring ashore to *Pembroke I* Whitmore was posted to *Penelope* from 19 February 1915, he was with her when she was torpedoed by *UB-29* on 25 April 1917 as part of Harwich Force. He was transferred away the next month on 19 May 1916, likely as *Penelope* went in for repairs however he returned in 16 September.

Posted to HMS *Liberty* whilst borne on the books of *Hecla* from 18 April 1917 he remained with her for the rest of his war. Returning ashore on 1 February 1919 he was apprehended by the Civil Police on suspicion of being an absentee. Having received 30 days' detention. Whitmore was released from the Navy on 13 August 1921. He appears on the 1939 Register for Congleton as a Camouflage Painter, although he was rarely seen at work; sold together with photocopied research to include service papers and medal roll entries.

155 **The tragic and well documented campaign group of four awarded to Private C. Robson, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action on 14 July 1916**

1914 Star with clasp (9440 Pte C. Robson. C.Gds:); British War and Victory Medals (9440 Pte. C. Robson. C.Gds.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Christopher Robson), *the medals very fine, the plaque lightly polished* (4) £200-300

Christopher Robson was born at Scorton, Durham and enlisted at Darlington, he entered the war in France on 12 August 1914 and was killed in action whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion on 14 July 1916. At this stage the unit was present near the Ypres Salient and as such it is likely Robson was killed in the trenches rather than during an attack. He is buried in the Essex Farm Cemetery, Leper, Belgium.

Sold together with a detailed archive as follows:



i)
Photograph of him in full dress uniform.

ii)
Photograph of him with other comrades in Post Card form (x2).

iii)
Identity Tags.

iv)
Coldstream Guards bed plate, named to him.

v)
Official correspondence confirming his death.

vi)
Coldstream Guards Colour Cards stating that he was serving/served with the Regiment.

vii)
An assortment of letters written by him to his parents, letters written to his parents.

viii)
A Coldstream Guards New Year Card.

ix)
Permanent Pass stamped for 6 April 1914.

x)
Modern photographs of his headstone and from the Scorton Village Hall memorial.

xi)
Order of Service Book for the service held at St.Paul's Cathedral on 5 February 1919.

156 **The fine campaign group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Stevens, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, late 1/28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists Rifles), who was killed in action in the Banda Straight off Singapore on 16 February 1942 and was posthumously 'mentioned'**

1914 Star, clasp (1640 Pte. C. W. Stevens. 1/28 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. W. Stevens.); India General Service 1908-35, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933 (Capt. C. W. Stevens, I.A.S.C.), private rivets and cotton between clasps; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *very fine* (7) £300-500

The most senior Royal Indian Army Service Corps casualty for the Far East in the Second World War. The unit could count half a dozen Lieutenant-Colonels who died during the conflict and one Brigadier - but few were combat casualties.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 December 1946 (Malaya).

Cyril Walter Stevens was born on 4 August 1893, was educated at Watford Grammar School and served in France with the Artists Rifles from 26 October 1914. Commissioned into the Scottish Rifles in March 1915, he served with the 93rd Burma Infantry and was advanced Captain before joining the Indian Army. Seeing wide service in India and its North West Frontier, by the outbreak of the Second World War he had been advanced Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1941. With the advance of the Japanese forces on Singapore, Stevens was with the 5/8th Punjab Regiment and was killed by enemy action in the Banda Straight on 16 February 1942, aged 48. He is commemorated on the Singapore Memorial.

157 **The campaign group of four awarded to Captain G. E. Ward, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on 25 September 1915, the First Day of the Battle of Loos, the act which won the Regiment their first Victoria Cross of the Great War**

1914 Star (7552 Cpl. G. Ward. 2/R. Suss: R); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. E. Ward.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (George Ernest Ward), all housed within a glazed frame, together with portrait photograph of the recipient, *all but extremely fine* (Lot) £600-800



George Ernest Ward was born in 1884 and served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment from 12 September 1914. Commissioned in the field in November 1914, he would be killed in action in their costly action of 25 September 1915, the First Day of the Battle of Loos.

Attacking from 0730hrs, together with two Companies of 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment were ordered forward from 2 Brigade reverse to make another attack. Half an hour later a message arrived at Divisional HQ that they were in the German front line and believing that the German opposition had been broken, 2 Brigade were ordered to push on quickly. At 0900hrs another message, correct this time, arriving saying that the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment and the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment had not in fact entered the German line but that in the face of concentrated fire they had been forced to take cover wherever they could. Sergeant Harry Wells took a Victoria Cross for his part in the attack. The butchers bill for the 2nd Battalion was at nearly 500 casualties, including Ward. He had been engaged to be married at the time, Ward was buried in the Dud Corner Cemetery and his grave was inscribed 'IN LOVING MEMORY OF MY FIANCE R.I.P.'

Sold together with a large glazed and framed hand-coloured photograph of the recipient.

Sold by Order of the Family

158 Three: **2nd Lieutenant G. M. Penn, Rifle Brigade, who was shot dead by a sniper at 'Plugstreet' on 11 February 1915, whilst attached to the Somerset Light Infantry**

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. G. M. Penn. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. G. M. Penn.), together with his Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Geoffrey Mark Penn), contained in an old, glazed frame, *extremely fine* (4) £300-500



Geoffrey Mark Penn was born on 20 April 1886, the son of William Penn of Taverham Hall, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford. Commissioned in the 6th (Reserve) Battalion, Rifle Brigade soon after the outbreak of war, he was embarked for France in the first week of February 1915, where he was attached to the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry. Just a day or two later - on the 11th - he was shot dead by a sniper whilst directing a trench digging party at Ploegsteert, Belgium. Aged 28, he was buried in the nearby Rifle House Cemetery; his original wooden burial cross is today displayed inside St Michael's Church, Chester Square, Belgravia.

For the awards of his twin brother, Major Sir Arthur Penn, please see Lot 270.

159 Three: **2nd Lieutenant F. Critchley, South Lancashire Regiment, who originally enlisted into the Army Cyclist Corps but died of wounds on 10 April 1918**

1914-15 Star (8977 Pte. F. Critchley. A. Cyclist Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. Critchley.), *minor official corrections, otherwise very fine* (3) £140-180

Frank Critchley was the son of George and Sarah Critchley of 48 Willis Street, Warrington, Lancashire, he was educated at the National School and was employed by Messrs. H. Fairclough. Critchley enlisted into the Army Cyclist Corps and entered the war in France on 8 November 1915. He was commissioned into the South Lancashire Regiment on 26 June 1917 serving with the 1st/4th Battalion. The unit was serving at Mesplaux on 10 April 1918. The *War Diary* notes:

'Digging in and improving position. Situation NORMAL. Parties of men in adjoining Divisional Area, observed falling back on WEST of Canal. At 2 p.m. M.G. fire opened as enemy endeavouring to cross Canal to the NORTH. At 6 p.m. H.Q. in MESPLAUX FARM evacuated on account of hostile shelling. On LIEUT COL E. FAIRCLOUGH becoming a casualty MAJOR E. FAIRCLOUGH assumes command of the Battalion.'

Critchley is confirmed in the list of casualties having succumbed to his wounds on this date and is buried in the Chocques Military Cemetery. The roll for the Army Cyclist Corps British War and Victory Medal Pairs notes that it was issued and returned with the comment "Commissioned" and the date 22 August 1922; sold with various photocopied research.

160 Four: **Major C. F. M. Birch, 1st Gorkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment) & 4th Gurkha Rifles**

1914-15 Star (Capt. C. F. M. Birch. 2/1/Gurkha Rfls.); British War and Victory Medals (Maj. C. F. M. Birch.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Major C. F. M. Birch. 2-1 Grks.), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (4) £300-500

Purchased January 1995.

For the operations against the Swatis with the Malakand Moveable Column on the North West Frontier in 1915, the unit was the only Gurkha Battalion to earn a 1914-15 Star in this Theatre of War.

Colvin Frederic Montagu Birch was born on 3 November 1884 and was educated at the United Services College from 1896 and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst between 1902-03. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in November 1903 to the Wiltshire Regiment, he joined the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gorkha Rifles at Dharmsala in July 1905.

The Battalion at that time was recovering from an earthquake in April 1905 that had inflicted heavy loss of life and property. During the next six years, the unit remained at Dharmsala and its routine revolved around annual training, manoeuvres, inspections and rebuilding the lines destroyed by the earthquake. It also took part in the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. Between 1912-15, Birch served as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion.

In 1913, the 2nd Battalion moved to Chitral for a tour of Garrison duty where it was stationed on the outbreak of the First World War. The Battalion was relieved at Chitral in July 1915 and joined the Malakand Moveable Column for operations against the Swatis during August-September 1915. At the end of September 1915, the Battalion was assigned to the 1st Peshawar Division and for the next month took part in operations against the Mohmands. The Battalion finally returned to Dharmsala on Christmas Day 1915. In September 1916, Birch was posted to Wellington Cadet College in Southern India as a Company Commander. By the close of 1917, having been advanced Captain, Birch was posted to the newly raised 3rd Battalion and appointed Left Wing Commander. He accompanied the Battalion to Fort Sandeman on the Baluchistan border with Afghanistan in March 1918, where it was employed in the construction of defences, convoy escorts and outpost duties. In September 1918, the Battalion was reorganised on a Company basis and Birch was appointed one of the four Company Commanders. He was promoted Major in 1918.

In 1918, he was appointed Brigade Major to the Jhansi Brigade and subsequently Brigade Major of the 1st Infantry Brigade, to include service in the Third Afghan War.

Made Commandant of the Small Arms School, Rawalpindi between 1922-25, Birch was posted as Second in Command of the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas in April 1925. He died in post on 8 May 1927, aged 42 years; sold together with a good file of copied research.

Family Collection

x161 Pair: **Captain R. H. Potter, Mercantile Marine, who survived the loss of his command, the S.S. *Scottish Monarch*, when she was torpedoed in 1915, he was later commended for "running over" an enemy submarine in the Irish Sea in 1918 subsequently sinking her with the merchant vessels' twelve pounder; a hollow victory following the loss of his third son, Midshipman P.B. Potter**

British War and Mercantile Marine Medals (Robert H. Potter), *the first with obverse surface scratch, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (2)

Four: **Midshipman P. B. Potter, Royal Naval Reserve, late Liverpool Scottish and Mercantile Marine, who was lost in the armed merchant cruiser *India* when she was torpedoed off Norway in August 1915**

One of three sons of Captain R. H. Potter, all of whom were 'claimed by the sea'

1914-15 Star (Mid. P.B. Potter. R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Mid. P.B. Potter. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal (Percival B. Potter); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Mid. P.B. Potter. R.N.R.), the last with officially re-impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £300-400

Kings Commendation *London Gazette* 17 March 1919.

Robert Harley Potter was born at Liverpool in 1859 and served his five-year apprenticeship in the Liverpool barque *John Gambles*, a vessel associated with the famous White Star Line, before becoming - in turn - Third, Second and Chief Officer, and remaining in her until he obtained his

master's certificate at a very early age. His first command - the sailing ship *Vallejo* - lasted from 1887 to 1895, her worn condition and sickness among the crew nearly ending in disaster in the latter year, when her journey from the Gulf of Nicoya, Punta Arenas to England took 248 days - the ship was so long in passage that she had been given up as lost with all hands. Potter next commanded the Liverpool Barque *Alliance* until 1905 and then for the next five years the *Mainwen*, mostly employed on the Australian route.

In 1910, Potter joined the Monarch Steamship Company of Glasgow, and was appointed Master of the *Irish Monarch*, which steamer he still commanded on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Then in April 1915 he became skipper of the *Scottish Monarch*, and it was on his first homeward bound voyage in her from New York to Manchester, carrying a cargo of sugar, that she was attacked and sunk by an enemy submarine:

'The *Scottish Monarch* was steaming homewards on 29 June 1915, and was forty miles south of the Ballycotton Light, County Cork, when the Third Officer spotted two submarines on the starboard beam at a distance of about two miles. There was no mistaking their nationality - the German ensign could clearly be seen. Captain Potter was immediately called to the bridge. Unfortunately, they were unarmed and there was nothing to do but run!

He ordered a turn to port to bring the enemy submarines astern of him, then ordered a zig-zag course to be steered at a speed of 11.25 knots. Only one of the enemy submarines gave chase, the other disappeared. The pursuing submarine quickly closed the gap and opened fire from about a mile distant. The first shell did little damage but the next three, fired from closer range, holed the port side of the vessel forcing the Captain to order the engines stopped and the boats lowered.

Captain Potter remained on board, although the submarine kept up a desultory barrage. With the decks awash, the Captain finally got into his own boat and three-quarters of an hour later, the *Scottish Monarch* sank.'

Potter's boat, with 19 of the crew, was picked up by the S.S. *Miami* of Glasgow about 30 miles south of Hook Point early on the morning of 30 June, and landed the same day. It was while recuperating at his Liverpool home when he received the news that his eighteen-year-old son, Percival, a Midshipman on HMS *India* lost his life when she was sunk by a German U-Boat. This was a terrible blow, for Percival was the last of his three sons, the other two also having been lost at sea.

Returning to sea as Master of the *English Monarch*, Potter received the thanks of the U.S. Government for his part in rescuing nine of the crew of the *City of Memphis* in March 1917, after she had been torpedoed.

His final wartime command was the *War Queen*, a vessel of Furness, Withy and Co., which firm he had joined in early 1918, and it was in her that his greatest adventure occurred, when she "ran over" a German submarine causing that vessel to surface. As a result, Potter was able to bring the *War Queen's* 12-pounder into action at about 600 yards range and gained several hits before the enemy submarine sank from view. He received a monetary award from the Merchant Ships Gratuities Committee and the King's Commendation.

Captain Potter retired from the sea and was then employed by the Merchant Marine Service Association becoming a travelling salesman, a position he held until 1934 when he finally retired at the age of 75. Potter died at Liverpool in April 1935, so ended a hard life with much personal tragedy illustrating the old adage 'Ships of wood and men of iron'; sold together with copied research.

See Hal Giblin's article, *The Potter Saga*, for full details (*O.M.R.S. Journal*, Spring 1980).

Percival Barber Potter, the third son of Captain Robert Harley Potter, a notable merchant seaman, was born at Liverpool in October 1896. Educated at Holt Secondary school he was a pre-war volunteer in the Liverpool Scottish, largely because his parents were against him pursuing a career at sea following the loss of his two brothers in maritime incidents. Robert Potter in 1910 and Reginald Potter in 1913.

With the outbreak of the Great War the young and insistent Percival, who had earlier joined the Moss Line and was at Toulon, France, obtained his parents' permission and joined the senior service on 3 April 1915.

Potter was appointed a Midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve and joined the armed merchant cruiser *India*. Tragically, on 8 August that year, he was among those lost when she was torpedoed off the island of Helleover, near Bodo, Norway. Her Captain, Commander Kennedy, later reported that 'all efforts which were made to save life by means of the boats actually caused the greatest loss of life', and the majority of those who survived had dived directly into the sea as the ship sank, a process that took less than five minutes. Percival who was only eighteen is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial; sold together with copied research.

See Hal Giblin's article, *The Potter Saga*, for full details (*O.M.R.S. Journal*, Spring 1980).

162 Five: **Major A. C. Roper, Royal Fusiliers, later Hampshire Regiment, a Tasmanian-born officer who was gassed on 14 March 1918 and went on to serve in the Second World War**

Apparently 'one of the first British Officers to set foot in Hitler's domain' at the Reich Chancellery he went on to donate his souvenirs from the building to Worthing Museum

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. C. Roper. R. Fus.), later official replacements; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £80-100

Arthur Cecil 'Doc' Roper was born at Tasmania, Australia on 14 June 1890, the son of Arthur and Florence Roper. His father was a planter, based in Ceylon whilst his mother was the daughter of Captain John Smith, a Master Mariner. The young Roper's parents had married in Victoria and Roper's siblings were also born in Tasmania, were they were involved in exporting fine timer. An article in the *Worthing Archaeological Society Journal* states that the children 'grew up in the bush until it was thought they should have some education'.

Educated at Brighton College he was a keen sportsman from an early age he joined the Football XI and also the Cadet Corps, reaching the rank of Sergeant, as well as become a Prefect in his final year 1908-1909. Having completed his education, he joined the family business in Ceylon but caught Malaria and returned to Britain to recover.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in May 1915 he entered the war in France on 1 March 1916 with the 19th (2nd Public Schools) Battalion and suffered from French fever between 2-5 July 1916. Roper was gassed on 14 March 1918 but survived the war and went on to apply for his medals in 1920 to an address in Surrey. His Medal Index Card additionally notes the date of 15 July 1942 for replacements.

Roper was apparently still involved with the Regiment after the war and presented the colours of the 26th (Bankers) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers to Brighton College in 1936 where it resides to this day. Around this time he also became involved with the Worthing Archaeological Society and also Worthing Museum along with his wife Frances.

The outbreak of the Second World War saw Roper commissioned Lieutenant with the Hampshire Regiment on 26 June 1940. He served in Britain but did apparently join the war in France at some stage with a later photograph of him showing a riband bar with the above entitlement. It is clear he was in Berlin at the end of the conflict and after the war he made several grants to Worthing Museum including a piece marble from Hitler's desk at the Reich Chancellery and somewhat oddly the 'tab from the key to Hitler's toilet in the Chancellory'. His most interesting donation from a numismatic perspective was reported in the *Worthing Herlad*, *the Worthing Archaeological Society Journal* quoting:

'Hitler has unwittingly provided Worthing Museum with one of its most interesting little exhibitions. Gold, silver and bronze medals, iron crosses, badges, buckles and certificates.....are on view. They were saved from Hitler's smashed Chancellory by Captain Arthur C Roper, of Stoke Abbott Court, Worthing, one of the first British Officers to set foot in Hitler's domain. He has presented them to Worthing Museum..'

Perhaps usurpingly upon his return Roper became an archaeologist and a well-known face in Sussex, earning the nickname 'Doc' at this time. His energy was somewhat legendary and it was said locally 'if you saw a hole in the South Downs with a non-stop jet of rubble flying out of it, you would be sure to find Roper at the bottom!' (*IBID*)

Towards the end of his career he joined Worthing Museum, actively working on forming the Museum Correspondents' Corps. Roper was later to donate much of his own collection to the Museum and eventually became a curator there, ill-health forced him to retire from archaeology in 1970 and he died at Worthing, Sussex on 29 July 1978.

163 **The campaign group of four awarded to Lieutenant P. S. Doubell, Surma Valley Light Horse, late The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. P. S. Doubell.); Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., reverse engraved ' Lieut. P. S. Doubell, Surma. V.L.H., A.F.I.', with integral top bar; Volunteer Force Long Service (India and the Colonies), G.V.R. (2-Lt. P. S. Doubell. The Surma V.L. Horse. A.F.I.), impressed naming, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £400-600

V.D. *Indian Gazette* 18 April 1925.

Philip Stanley Doubell initially enlisted into 1st Volunteer Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) and served with them for three years. However, he then moved to India and lived and worked there for much of his life. He worked in the tea trade and was a planter with the Sephinjuri Bheel Tea Company. By 1909, he was working as an Assistant and eventually promoted General Manager by the late 1920s.

While out in India, the draw to military service summoned him once more and he enlisted into the Surma Valley Light Horse, where he started as a Trooper. After six years with them he was promoted Lance Corporal in February 1912, not long before he was granted his commission in March 1913.

During the Great War he was placed on the Supernumerary List in 1917 and in the April he was appointed a Second Lieutenant with the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. He served at this rank with the 40th (Manipur) Company, Indian Labour Corps. He was later promoted Lieutenant in April 1918 with the I.A.R.O..

He continued to serve with the Surma Valley Light Horse after the war and after some reorganisation of the Volunteers, he was reduced to Second Lieutenant before once again being promoted Lieutenant. He was promoted Captain in October 1924 but is recorded as being a Lieutenant on his Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, gazetted 1925. He was granted the rank of Honorary Major in April 1928.

When Doubell retired in 1928, he was permitted to retain his rank and uniform of the corps. He returned to England where he lived in Broadstone, Dorset. He died in April 1970, leaving behind his wife, Mabel; sold with copied research.

164 **The campaign group of five awarded to Lieutenant Sir G. P. Hogg, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, who served as Governor of Assam**

British War Medal 1914-20 (2 Lt. G. P. Hogg.); Delhi Durbar 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn together with an erased Victory Medal, *good very fine* £200-300

[K.C.I.E.] *London Gazette* 2 January 1939 (Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and lately Acting Governor of Assam).

[C.S.I.] *London Gazette* 19 June 1936 (Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal).

[C.I.E.] *London Gazette* 3 June 1932 (Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Bengal).

Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg was born on 2 February 1884 - presumably a scion of Robert Pitcairn, after whom the islands which took his name and were settled by the mutineers of the *Bounty* were named - and was educated Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Sitting the Civil Service exam in 1907, he landed in India for the first time in November 1908, being posted to Eastern Bengal & Assam. By the outbreak of the Great War he was Vice-Chairman of the Chittagong Port Commissioners by July 1917 until being posted for military duties.

Made 2nd Lieutenant in the 49th Bengalis, he served in Egypt from August 1918, besides being a Lieutenant in the 42nd Assam Bengal Railway Rifles, Indian Defence Force; he took a single British War Medal for his troubles. Also serving as a Sessions Judge in Assam, Hogg returned to Bengal and was made Commissioner at Burdwan in July 1931.

This period was hot with anti-colonial violence and loud calls for self government. It was the diplomacy of men like Hogg that things did not boil over. Furthermore, assassinations, attacks and raids on Colonial Officials was commonplace. Having taken his C.I.E., he added the C.S.I. to his laurels and was acting Governor of Assam from June-October 1938. Eventually knighted for his noble services in India, Hogg returned to his native Scotland and died at Newton Mearns, Glasgow on 15 April 1950.

165 Nine: **Colonel J. R. James, 3rd Battalion, 10th Baluchis, Indian Army**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. J. R. James.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. J. R. James.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Capt. J. R. James.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (Capt. J. R. James. 3-10 Baluch R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Maj. J. R. James, 3-10 Baluch R.); War and India Service Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine*, housed in fitted leather case (9) £500-700

John Russell James was born at Haslingden, Lancashire on 10 September 1896, the son of Thomas and Helena James. Son of a Methodist Minister the young James could afford a good educated at Kingswood School, Bath.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the 4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, he was advanced Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Essex Regiment and thence joined the 127th Baluch Light Infantry. He served in France from June 1916 before transferring to India, where he was advanced Captain. This fact explains why his British War & Victory Medals are named to different ranks, as his British War Medal was issued by the Indian Government.

Having advanced to Major in the 10th Baluchis, he took was Assistant Adjutant-General (Directorate of Co-Ordination) from April 1942-44, Deputy Director of Manpower Planning from April 1944-September 1945 and at General Headquarters India from September 1945 up until Partition.

James lived for a long time after his service ended, settling in Cheltenham he was living at 20 Queens Court, Queens Road, Cheltenham on 31 May 1984. His will was great enough to make the Newspaper with the *Western Daily Press* noting he had left £73,650, doubtless to his wife Margret.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 404.

x166 Four: **Staff Nurse F. Fearnhead, Territorial Force Nursing Service, who served in Salonica and Italy**

British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse F. Fearnhead.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (S. Nurse F. Fearnhead T.F.N.S.); Greece, Kingdom, Silver Medal of Honour of the Hellenic Red Cross, silver and enamel, *very fine* (4) £400-600

Approximately 227 Territorial Force War Medals 1914-19 to the Territorial Force Nursing Service.

Frances FearnheaÖd was born in October 1892 at Oldham, Lancashire. She studied at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield between 1907-11. During the Great War she served at the 3rd Northern General Hospital from September 1914 and on Salonica from September 1916. Fearnhead joined 62nd General Hospital, a unit that arrived from Malta on Salonica in August 1917 and was transferred to Italy in November 1917. In Italy she worked under Matron Davidson-Woodhouse and was discharged in April 1919. Living at West Beach, Lytham, Lancashire, she finally resigned the Territorial Army Nursing Service in January 1937, being entitled to keep her Badge; sold together with a letter from the War Office dated 10 April 1922 confirming the sending of the T.F.W.M. riband and boxes for the Great War Medals, her Greek award remains unconfirmed.

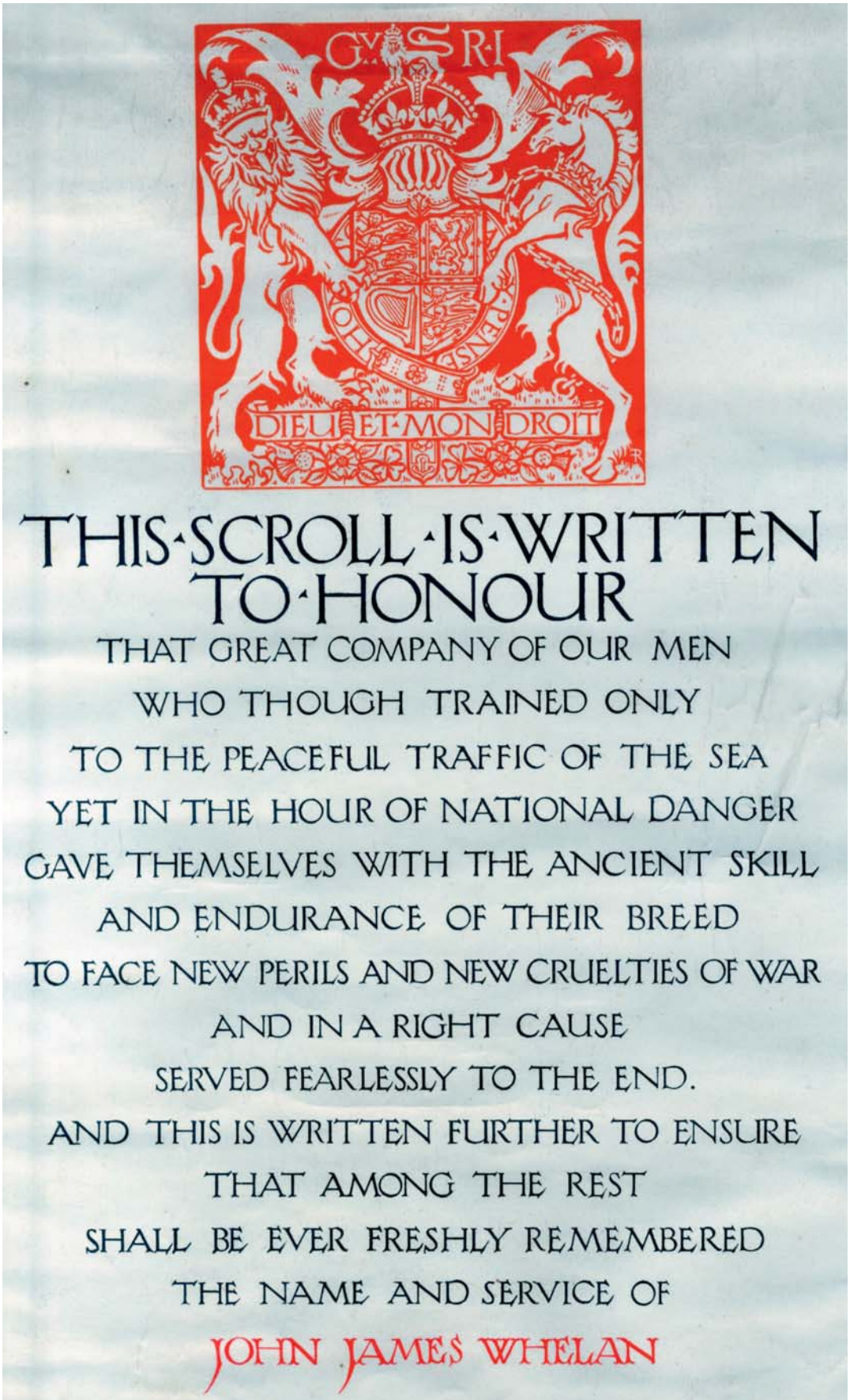
167 '*This represents not merely piracy, but piracy on a vaster scale of murder than any old-time pirate ever practiced... It is warfare against innocent men, women and children on the ocean and on our own fellow countrymen and country women. It seems inconceivable that we should refrain from taking action. We owe it to humanity and to our own national self-respect.*'

(The first public statement of Mr. Roosevelt after the sinking of *Lusitania*, reported in *The New York Herald*, European edition, 9 May 1915 refers).

The Great War group of three awarded to Fireman J. J. Whelan, Merchant Navy, who served aboard R.M.S. *Lusitania*, the ship famed for being hit by tragedy on 7 May 1915, when over 1,000 of her civilian passengers were killed when mercilessly torpedoed by U-20

Germany had only a few months prior announced their new 'exclusion zone', giving themselves the right to attack any ships deemed threatening in this new maritime war zone, the plan was ruthless, and included attacking and taking the lives of innocent civilians and Merchant sailors

And so it goes, upon the orders of 'Baby Killer' Walther Schwieger, the first torpedo ripped through Lusitania's starboard, the second through her hull, an attack so brutal, the ship took a mere 18 minutes to sink, leaving her passengers and crew for dead


GV R I
HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT
THIS SCROLL IS WRITTEN
TO HONOUR
THAT GREAT COMPANY OF OUR MEN
WHO THOUGH TRAINED ONLY
TO THE PEACEFUL TRAFFIC OF THE SEA
YET IN THE HOUR OF NATIONAL DANGER
GAVE THEMSELVES WITH THE ANCIENT SKILL
AND ENDURANCE OF THEIR BREED
TO FACE NEW PERILS AND NEW CRUELTIES OF WAR
AND IN A RIGHT CAUSE
SERVED FEARLESSLY TO THE END.
AND THIS IS WRITTEN FURTHER TO ENSURE
THAT AMONG THE REST
SHALL BE EVER FRESHLY REMEMBERED
THE NAME AND SERVICE OF
JOHN JAMES WHELAN

British War Medal 1914-20 (John J. Whelan), officially impressed naming; Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (John J. Whelan); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (John James Whelan); Mercantile Marine Memorial Scroll, named to 'John James Whelan', sold together with two condolence slips, original Mercantile Marine Medal slip, *good very fine, the Mercantile Scroll rare* (4) £4,000-6,000

John James Whelan was born in Liverpool, Lancashire in 1878 and was the son of James and Elizabeth Whelan. He enlisted into the Mercantile Marine and served as a Fireman in the Engineering Department aboard the R.M.S *Lusitania*, boarding at Liverpool on 12 April 1915.

Before her wartime service, R.M.S. *Lusitania* was a famous British ocean liner and was the world's largest passenger ship up until the completion *Mauretania*, her sister ship a few months later. *Lusitania* gained further notoriety in 1907 for breaking the record for the fastest Atlantic crossing. The ship didn't serve militarily during the Great War, but she did continue to work as a transatlantic passenger service, often carrying war materials for the Allied war effort in her cargo.

By early 1915, the threat of German U-boat submarines was growing louder and louder as they were proving increasingly successful in attacking naval vessels. Indeed, this included attacks on merchant navy ships at times, although these attacks were nearly always done in line with long standing cruiser rules, arguably until that notable day on 7 May. Three months prior on 4 February 1915, Germany declared the seas around the coast of the UK (at the time including Ireland) to be war zone. The Germans wished to gain advantage on the Atlantic, and most importantly, solidify the effectiveness of their new weapon, and thus Admiral Hugo von Pohl, Chief of the Admiralty Staff, stepped up the submarine campaign. His aim: to sink all Allied ships in the region without warning, with some efforts to avoid sinking neutral ships, or so was the party line. In reality, Pohl secretly instructed captains to target passenger crafts, thus putting *Lusitania* in real, tangible danger.

She arrived in Liverpool on 6 March under the neutral U.S. ensign, where she later picked up Whelan, and thus he commenced his service onboard as a Fireman in the Engineering Department. In a ship of this size, Whelan had the vital job of tending the ship's coal-fired boilers in the engine room, a punishing and labour-intensive job, and one certainly not for the weak. And so, it was at this point in her journey that *Lusitania* made key changes to her protocols - for this next voyage, she was not to fly any flags in the war zone. Deemed risky by some, it was decided that disguising herself was pointless, her profile was too famous, and the British made no effort to even paint out the name on her bow.

And thus, on the 17 April 1915, *Lusitania* left Liverpool for the final time and embarked on her 201st transatlantic voyage. She arrived in New York a few days later, by which time, the German Embassy had issued warnings in all major American newspapers about travel in these new designated war zones:

'NOTICE!
TRAVELLERS intending embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or any of he allies, are liable to destruction in those waters ad that travellers sailing in the war zone on the ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.
IMPERIAL GERMANY EMBASSY'

The printed warning was issued on 30 April, the day before *Lusitania* set sail back to Liverpool, the great irony being that in some papers, the warning was placed adjacent to advertisements for the return voyage! And so it goes, the ship left New York, with 1,960 passengers, all of them acutely aware of the risks that eventually became their reality. The ship also carried 173 tons of war supplies for the Allied war effort, including 4.2 million rounds, circa 5,000 shrapnel-filled artillery shell casings and 3,240 brass percussion fuses.

All the while on British terra firma, Room 40 of the British Admiralty had been tracking the movements of the German submarine *U-20* as she circled the British Isles. She was commanded by Kapitanleutnant Walther Schwieger, who in the weeks leading up to the sinking of *Lusitania*, had previous with contacting British merchant ships and sinking them. One such example was only a couple days before, when on 5 May, the *U-20* stopped a merchant schooner, *Earl of Lathom*, off the Old Head of Kinsale, the very place they would sink to Lusitania, examined her papers then ordered her crew to leave before sinking the ship with gunfire. The day after, *U-20* fired a torpedo at the British steamer *Cayo Romano*, who flew a neutral flag and later sank *Centurion* in this same region before the 7 May, a 6000 tonne cargo ship. But it was not until the 7 May, when Schweiger earnt his epithet "the Baby Killer". Little did he know that he was about to become known to the entire world as the man that sank *Lusitania*, quite possibly the man who brought America into the war.

And so it came to pass that at 14:10 on 7 May while running along the coast of Kinsale, Cork, the *Lusitania* met her fate and crossed paths with *U-20*. Supposedly Schwieger did not know the identity

of the ship before he attacked it, presuming it to be like any other large passenger ship. He launched the first torpedo, hitting her in the starboard, and unperturbed, he ordered the launch of a second one, this time hitting her hull. The ship was in pieces. The crew scrambled rapidly to launch the lifeboats, but the ship was already sinking at such a rate it became increasingly impossible to get them all out in time. Schweiger himself recorded the attack in the *U-20*'s log book:

'Torpedo hits starboard side right behind the bridge. An unusually heavy detonation takes place with a very strong explosive cloud. The explosion of the torpedo must have been followed by a second



one... The ship stops immediately and heels over the starboard very quickly, immersing simultaneously at the bow... the name Lusitania becomes visible in golden letters.'

It is a stark and sorrowful image, *Lusitania*'s golden lettering turned to face the sky in her final moments. Only six of the 48 lifeboats were successful launched, and after a mere 18 minutes, she sank, with her funnels and masts the last to disappear. The loss of human life was devastating. Four minutes after being struck the electricity faulted and the ship was plunged into darkness, and one minute after that Captain Turner finally gave the order to abandon ship. There was no such time for social courtesies such as 'women and children first' here and instead, it was predominantly the younger and physically fitter young adults who had the means to fight for their survival. A total of 1,197 individuals out of 1,960 passengers lost their lives, Whelan in their number. The majority who died were British and Canadian, but 128 Americans died in the tragedy and a total of 94 children. Desperate attempts by Irish rescuers were made to save those stranded in the water, and the survivor count came to circa 767 individuals.

However, initially, the disaster was not deemed worthy of intervention from H.M.S. *Juno*, another ship that could have helped, but saw no "urgent necessity". The true scope of the horror was not revealed until the following morning, when it hit the global press. There was public outcry both in Britain and across the pond, with many Americans seeing it as a legitimate reason to declare war on Germany. The sinking of *Lusitania* caused significant rifts between President Woodrow Wilson and his closest advisors. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan resigned his post as felt Wilson's position was too bellicose and failed to maintain a neutral response, whereas former President Theodore Roosevelt sharply denounced Wilson's stance for being too weak, cowardly and passive. Even though it took the American two further years to join the war, it is undeniable that the sinking of *Lusitania* had profound effects on American foreign policy and sparked public outrage, with many calling on Wilson to declare war on Germany.

Whelan's story ended in sorrow as his body was not recovered that night, leaving behind his widow, Annie. He was 37 years old at the time of his death and is commemorated on the Mercantile Marine Memorial at Tower Hill, London. One of the three propellers from *Lusitania* that were salvaged from the wreck in 1982 is now on display as a memorial at Merseyside Maritime Museum in



Liverpool and the ever-popular *The Rest Is History* podcast recently serialised this tragic episode at length.

A Father and Daughter's Collection

168 **The interesting Great War campaign group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant R. C. Unmack, Royal Air Force, who went on to become the well-known headmaster of King's College, during his tenure the school was attended by the son of Haile Selassie, he was later awarded the Order of Menelik II**

British War and Victory Medal (2. Lieut. R. C. Unmack. R.A.F.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Ethiopia, Empire, Order of Emperor Menelik II, bronze-gilt and enamel, in case of issue, *War Medal tarnished, otherwise polished, very fine* (4)

The General Service Medal awarded to Lieutenant E. W. Unmack, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps

General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Lt. E. W. Unmack. Q.A.R.A.N.C.), *very fine* £300-500

Randall Carter Unmack was born at West Horsley, Surrey on 25 of February 1899. His father, Reverend Edward Unmack was born in Australia, moving to Britain for a theology education, and his mother Emily West was of Irish descent.

Unmack joined the Royal Flying Corps on 26 February 1918, just a month before it amalgamated with the Royal Air Force. Initially appointed Probationary Flight Officer he was commissioned Second Lieutenant on the 5 June 1918. Unmack was based mainly at R.N.A.S. Polegate, a major airship station in East Sussex. He was demobilised on the 3 February 1919 and returned to his university life at Queen's College, Oxford. Interestingly his brother, Edward West Unmack, also served in the R.A.F. late in the Great War.

Marring Anne Roberta Stuart on the 23 February 1933, the couple both moved to Taunton. Unmack was appointed the Headmaster of King's College, Taunton in April 1937. During his 28

years as Headmaster, he oversaw the expansion of the school from only 200 boys to over a thousand. He also saw the construction of new buildings, including the chapel on the site.

It was during the 1930s that the son of the Emperor of Ethiopia attended the school. The Emperor, Haile Selassie was exiled to Britain from 1936 to 1941 and visited the school his son attended in 1937. During the Second World War, Unmack received the Defence Medal. He retired as Headmaster in August 1965, after having his portrait hung in the auditorium. He moved to Torquay, where he died on the 12 April 1978.

Elisabeth West Unmack was born in Doncaster on 25 February 1934, the eldest daughter of Randall Carter Unmack. She registered as a nurse on 29 March 1957 and joined the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, being was deployed to Malya between 1957-1960.

Unmack later married David Nesbitt in the chapel at King's College, Taunton. They lived in Glastonbury, and she died on the 8 August 2014; sold with extensive copied research.

169 Eight: **Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. D. Drummond, Seaforth Highlanders, who commanded the 19th (Kenya) Battalion, King's African Rifles during the Second World War and latterly became a Senior Barrister**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Lieut. M. J. D. Drummond. Seaforth Highrs.), officially re-impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last five impressed Boots-style 'Major M. J. D. Drummond Seaforth Highrs'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Major M. J. D. Drummond. Seaforth.); Coronation 1937 (Major M. J. D. Drummond Seaforth Highrs.), this last with privately impressed naming, mounted as worn and housed in *A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd* case, *good very fine* (8) £500-700

PROVENANCE:
Spink, November 2008.

Maurice James David Drummond was born at The Curragh on 17 November 1907, the son of Colonel The Hon. Sir Maurice Drummond K.B.E. C.M.G. D.S.O. of Craighbeithe, Dunkeld, Perthshire, a grandson of the 8th Viscount Strathallan and a scion of the banking dynasty. Young Drummond was educated at Eton College and then had the option to go into the family bank but



instead chose to go to the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Seaforth Highlanders in September 1927.

First seeing active service on the North-West Frontier (Medal & clasp), he was then posted to the Colonial Office in 1935. Drummond served with the Royal West African Frontier Force and the 1st Battalion, Nigeria Regiment until March 1939. With the outbreak of the Second World War, he

landed at Kaduna in August 1939 and saw service in East Africa, firstly as an Instructor at the Tactical School and thence as Officer Commanding (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) of the 19th (Kenya) Battalion, King's African Rifles from December 1942-July 1943, during which they served on Madagascar replacing the 5th Battalion.

Returned home, Drummond was made Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders and served with them in North-West Europe from June 1944. Having seen further action in Malaya, Drummond was posted to the St Andrews OTC in March 1952 and retired in August 1955.

Drummond trained as a Barrister and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in July 1952, under Lord Rawlinson and became a Senior Legal Assistant in the Civil Service. Settling at 8 Kensington Park Gardens, Drummond died on 22 November 2007; sold together with copied Service Record and research, including a lengthy interview of his career undertaken by the IWM, the transcript accompanies the Lot.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 405.

170 *'The greatest loss to the Battalion was Oscar Bethune, who died that same evening without regaining consciousness. He had been for twelve years with the Regiment and had greatly endeared himself to all who knew him, both officers and men. He was buried in the cemetery at Bannu.*

As one who knew him wrote at the time, "...he was loved by us all and his only enemy can have been the tribesman who shot him.'

The Regimental History laments the loss of Captain Bethune in March 1937

The campaign pair awarded to Captain O. R. Bethune, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gorkha Rifles (Frontier Force), who was killed in action at the head of his men in the attack on the Damdil Picquet at 'Whale Hill' on the North West Frontier on 29 March 1937

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Lt. O. R. Bethune, 2-5 G.R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Capt. O. R. Bethune. 2-5 G.R.), *very fine* (2) £800-1,200



Oscar Roland Bethune was born on 4 October 1902 in British Guiana, the son of George Bethune, a sugar planter. Educated at Bedford School from 1913-20, he was a Lance-Corporal in the Officer Training Corps, played in the rugby XV, was Vice-Captain of the cricket XI and passed 43rd into



Sandhurst in November 1920. Appointed to the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas in March 1925, the unit were divided between Malakand Fort and Chakdara, which had regular visitors including the King & Queen of Belgium that year.

By April 1930, the unit was sent into Peshawar to quell the 'Red Shirts' and shared in the actions (Medal & clasp). By 1936, they were once again called into the North West Frontier to Damdil to protect the road and its convoys onto Razmak. Without too much contact with the enemy in their initial deployment, besides heavy night sniping, it was all set to change.

Whale Hill

As recalled in the *Regimental History*

'On the 29th March the road protection duties were undertaken by 1/6th Gurkha Rifles and 2/6th Gurkha Rifles. The 2/6th left camp very early and occupied a large double-hill feature. The 1/6th then passed through them and began its advance along the long, narrow, scrub-covered ridge which ran parallel to the road. The advanced guard company had moved about a mile along the ridge when it came under heavy fire from both flanks followed immediately by an attack by well over a hundred tribesmen who had been concealed in small nalas. The company was too far ahead of the remainder of the Battalion to enable it to get immediate support and the 2/6th, secure on double-hill feature, were not strong enough to clear the enemy from the nalas below them. The Brigade Commander now ordered 2/5th (held in reserve) to move from Damdil to attack and capture a feature named "Whale Hill" in order to relieve pressure on 1/6th.

The attack on "Whale Hill" was mounted on a two Company front, which included Captain Bethune's 'C' Company. The companies moved rapidly and secured the eastern end of "Whale". Battalion Headquarters then moved forward to join the Companies. As it neared the crest, Captain Bethune, who was walking down to meet them, was shot in the chest and fell. Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, the Commanding Officer, and Major Marindin, the other Company Commander who had taken part in the assault, ran forward to carry him in, but he was again hit. He was evacuated to the dressing station and then back to camp. Both these shots came from the low ground below eastern end of "Whale". The 2/5th now started to attack towards the 1/6th until orders were received to withdraw. The Battalion was back in camp just as it was getting dark without further interference from the enemy.

The Battalion had lost one officer and six G.O.Rs. killed and fourteen G.O.Rs. wounded. The total losses in the Brigade were two officers, two Gurkha officers and thirty G.O.Rs. killed; one Gurkha officer, one B.O.R. (Signals) and forty one G.O.Rs. wounded. The enemy were later ascertained to have been nearly a thousand strong and to have lost ninety-two killed and sixty-seven seriously wounded. A posthumous 1.O.M and two I.D.S.Ms were awarded to the Battalion.

The greatest loss to the Battalion was Oscar Bethune, who died that same evening without regaining consciousness. He had been for twelve years with the Regiment and had greatly endeared himself to all who knew him, both officers and men. He was buried in the cemetery at Bannu. As one who knew

him wrote at the time, "he was loved by us all and his only enemy can have been the tribesman who shot himî.'

By the following morning, the tribesmen chose to withdraw & evacuate their positions instead of facing the Gurkhas who opposed them. The good Captain died for a good cause; sold together with a good file of copied research.

171 **The historically important 'Arctic Convoys' 1941 group of four to Master R. Tate, Merchant Navy, commanding officer of the S.S. *Waziristan*, who was killed when she was torpedoed in 1941, becoming the first vessel lost during the Arctic Convoys**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Arctic Star; War Medal 1939-45 , sold together with an archive of original material, *Arctic Star extremely fine, otherwise very fine* (4) £1,000-1,400

Reynold Tate was born at South Shields, Tyneside in September 1906, to parents John, an insurance superintendent, and Elizabeth Tate. Beginning his life at sea at 16 he worked aboard merchant ships such as S.S. *Saxonstar*- where he served as quartermaster- arriving at Port of Olympia, Washington in December 1929. Later in February 1938, he arrived in New Orleans aboard S.S. *Kimwood*, in his 16th year at sea, he had reached the rank of First Mate.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the Merchant Navy with the rank of Master. As a response to Germany declaring war on the Soviet Union in 1941 Churchill delivered a speech in which he pledged support to the Soviets. The first of 'Churchill's Arctic Convoys', as they later became known, sailed supplies from the USA to the Soviet Union through the Arctic Ocean by August.

Tate participated in Merchant Navy service on these Arctic convoys immediately upon their inception, commanding the S.S. *Waziristan* in the Arctic Convoy *PQ-7a* on 23 November 1941. The fleet departed New York with 3000 tons of supplies for the Soviet government, including 1000 tons of copper and 410 Ford trucks. They reached Iceland successfully and departed for the Soviet Union on the 26 December 1941. Convoy *PQ-7a* included another merchant vessel, S.S. *Cold Harbor*, which was later sunk in June 1942, and two escorts, H.M.T. *Hugh Walpole* and H.M.T. *Ophelia*.

Very soon into the voyage, the Submarine Trawlers *Hugh Walpole* and *Ophelia* left the convoy as planned. The *Waziristan* and the *Cold Harbor* were then supposed to rendezvous with the Minesweepers H.M.S. *Britomart* and H.M.S. *Salamander*, but they missed each other, leading to the two merchant vessels continuing on the route alone.

The *Cold Harbor* lost *Waziristan* in bad weather on 1 January 1942, leaving both vessels vulnerable. The crew of U-Boat *U-134* were alerted to the ships by the Luftwaffe on the morning of the 2 January who had just harassed the *Waziristan* which had become trapped in ice. At 6:22am and 6:39am, two G7e torpedoes missed the *Waziristan* but a third at an unspecified time hit the vessel. This occurred 20 miles south of Bear Island in the Barents Sea. At 7:20am, the crew were observed abandoning the ship as it broke in two and sunk. Tate and his crew of 46 were all presumed drowned in the freezing waters of the Arctic.

The *Waziristan* was the first non-Soviet vessel sunk in the Northern Seas during the Second World War, and the first on the Arctic Route. Ultimately, the sacrifices of the Merchant Seamen on the Arctic Route supported the Soviet war-effort, allowing them to hold the Eastern Front. Tate is commemorated upon the Tower Hill Memorial; sold together with extensive copied research and an original archive comprising:

i)
Memorial Scroll named to the recipient.

ii)
Letter from Buckingham Palace expressing sympathy for the death of the recipient.

iii)
Original letter confirming receipt of the Arctic Star, 22nd October 2013.

iv)
Original box for Arctic Star.

172 Four: **Able Seaman G. R. Eagles, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Sussex* following the surrender of the Japanese Army, including an extensive photograph archive with images of General Itagaki boarding**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, sold together with riband bar excluding War Medal, sold together with an archive of original material, *very fine overall* (4) £200-240

George Redvers Eagles was born at Burslem, Staffordshire on 6 November 1925, the second son of Joseph and Florence Eagles. Joseph Eagles was a general labourer at Shelton Steel Works in Stoke-on-Trent.

Eagles volunteered for the Royal Navy on 21 January 1943 providing a false date of birth (6th November 1924) in order to enlist. His ploy was successful, becoming an Ordinary Seamen and was sent for training at the stone frigate H.M.S. *Collingwood*. After 3 months here, he was transferred for a fortnight to H.M.S. *Victory* for more training and returned to *Collingwood* for a further three months. This culminated in qualifying a gunnery course at H.M.S. *Excellent* in Portsmouth, with a grade of 68.3%, 4 June 1943.

Eagles first deployment was aboard H.M.S. *Deveron* based out of the shore facility H.M.S. *Eaglet* on 22 July 1943. The next day, they performed anti-submarine training to be prepared during their convoys across the Atlantic. The first of these convoys was on 24 October 1943, departing from St John's, Canada, arriving in British waters on 6 November. On 3 February 1944, Eagles was promoted to Able Seaman aboard *Deveron*.

Eagles continued to serve aboard the *Deveron*, which transferred to the shore establishment H.M.S. *Lanka* in Ceylon on 1 October 1944. He was based directly in *Lanka* from 3 July-20 September 1945 before being deployed aboard the H.M.S. *Sussex*.

Serving aboard *Sussex* until 9 May 1946 he boarded just a fortnight after the surrender of the Japanese Army aboard the *Sussex*. Photographs from the surrender are included within this lot, documenting one of the pivotal moments in the Pacific Campaign. These images provide a glimpse into the tension present when the commander of the Japanese Army in Singapore, General Itagaki, solemnly boards the defiant *Sussex*. There are images of severe damage caused by kamikaze attacks on the *Sussex* prior to Japanese surrender, making the boarding all the more poignant.

Eagles was transferred to *Victory* for demobilisation in May 1946. Released in Class 'A' on 22 July 1946, records indicate that he returned to Staffordshire, marrying Winifred Cooney in January 1952 in Stoke-on-Trent. On 7 May 2015, Eagles died following a short illness, and was interred at Hartshill Cemetery.

Sold together with an original archive including;

i)
Army bag signed G. R. E.

ii)
Service records.

iii)
Collection of 41 photographs of his service during the Second World War.

iv)
Newspaper clippings regarding H.M.S. *Sussex*.

v)
Copied research on paper and CD.

x173 **The campaign group of three awarded to Midshipman C. D. E. Badcock, Royal Navy, son of Paymaster Captain K. E. Badcock, Royal Navy who was among those who lost their lives when the cruiser H.M.S. *Neptune* was mined off Tripoli in December 1941**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with related Admiralty condolence slip in the name of 'Midshipman Charles David Edgar Badcock, R.N.', and a letter of condolence to his mother from an officer serving in H.M.S. Jackal, dated 25 April 1942, *extremely fine* (3) £200-300

Charles David Edgar Badcock was born in 1923 the son of Paymaster Captain K. E. Badcock, Royal Navy. Appointed Midshipman in 1941 and assigned to the *Neptune*. In October and November 1941 he was temporarily detached to join the destroyer *Jackal* for training but then rejoined the *Neptune*.

Neptune led Force K, a raiding squadron of cruisers in 1941. Their task was to intercept and destroy German and Italian convoys en route to Libya. The convoys were supplying Rommel's Afrika Korps in North Africa with troops and equipment. Force K was sent out on 18 December 1941, to intercept a convoy bound for Tripoli, right after the brief fleet engagement at sunset known as First Battle of Sirte.

On the night of 19-20 December, *Neptune*, leading the line, struck two mines, part of an Italian minefield laid by an Italian cruiser force in June 1941. The first struck the anti-mine screen, causing no damage. The second struck the bow hull. The other cruisers present, *Aurora* and *Penelope*, also struck mines. While reversing out of the minefield, *Neptune* struck a third mine, which took off her propellers and left her dead in the water. *Aurora* was unable to render assistance as she was already down to 10 knots (19 km/h) and needed to turn back to Malta. *Penelope* was also unable to assist.

The destroyers *Kandahar* and *Lively* were sent into the minefield to attempt a tow. The former struck a mine and began drifting. *Neptune* then signalled for *Lively* to keep clear. *Kandahar* was later evacuated and scuttled with a torpedo by the destroyer Jaguar, to prevent her capture.

Neptune hit a fourth mine and quickly capsized, killing 737 crew members. Initially some 30 others survived the sinking, but they also died of wounds and exposure in the subsequent days. As a result, only one was still alive when their Carley float was picked up five days later by the Italian torpedo boat *Generale Achille Papa*. The sole survivor, Norman Walton, spent 15 months in an Italian prisoner of war camp. In 1991, Walton travelled to the small city of Nelson, New Zealand, to unveil a memorial to *Neptune*. Of the 764 that perished, 150 were New Zealand sailors. Badcock has no known grave and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial. The circumstances of *Neptune's* loss remained classified until after the war. After reading of Badcock's death in the Times, Lieutenant John Boyle of the *Jackal* wrote to Badcock's mother stating "In the short time he was with us we had all come to love your son as one of the most charming people we had ever met and people like him can very ill be spared."; sold together with copied research.

For family medals, please see Lot 236.

174 **The Second World War group of five awarded to Lieutenant R. S. Buck, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, including the Order of Kinabalu**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, France and Germany Clasp; British War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (Ty. Lieut. R. S. Buck. R.N.V.R.); Malaysia, Sabah, Order of Kinabalu, Fourth Class (Companion), neck Badge, *Spink & Son, London*, silver and enamel, 65mm, sold with attributed ribband bars and original boxes of issue, *last minor wear, fine, rest very fine* (5) £300-400

The Illustrious Order of Kinabalu, Fourth Class, *Sabah Government Gazette*, 16 December 1971.

Ronald Stuart Buck was born in St. Pancras, London on 31 March 1918 to parents Henry James, a Bank Messenger, and Kathleen Emily Kirkham. Little is known about his early life.

He attested for the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 10 February 1937. The trade on his Certificate of Service indicates that he may have been working as a clerk prior to the outbreak of war. Having already undertaken his training pre-war, he was able to go into service immediately, at the rank of Able Seaman. The first postings aboard H.M.S. *Pembroke* and *Dunvagen Castle* were Atlantic convoys, transporting food and troops.

During one such convoy, *S43*, the *Dunvagen Castle* was sailing from Africa into the North Atlantic, when they were ambushed by *U-46* on 27 August 1940. They were hit three successive times by torpedoes, leading to the gradual sinking of the vessel. By the next day, the H.M.S. *Harvester* and *Primrose* had arrived to collect the survivors before the ship sunk entirely. 27 men were killed, with 249 other men being rescued.

After surviving this attack, Buck was posted to the Special Combined Operations branch of the Navy, and was commissioned as a Temporary Lieutenant. The Special Combined Operations focused on joint Naval and Army invasions using landing crafts. It was this group of soldiers who planned the eventual landings in North Africa, Sicily, and, most importantly, those at Normandy on D-Day.

After the war, he remained in the R.N.V.R. and was a member in 1949, acting as Honourable Secretary to the Plymouth and South Western Unit. Buck was appointed as a Professional Associate of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors on the 15 November 1949, later becoming a fellow in December 1958. During this period, he became an expatriate surveyor in Malaysia, and latterly Brunei.

His first position was as a Surveyor in Kuala Lumpur, and then on to North Borneo, now Sabah, Malaysia, working for the government. It was here that he received the Illustrious Order of Kinabalu, fourth class, for his government service in December 1971. The Bucks were at an event for the visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II to Kota Kinabalu on 28 February 1972, which Mrs Marjorie Buck writes an extensive report on, stating:

'By this time the Duke had arrived near us, looked at Ron, almost passed on, but paused and came back to him saying "and what do you do?" "I am a Chartered Surveyor Sir" says Ron, "I see you are wearing the State tie, are you with the government?" said Philip... So this was quite a long conversation, during which I was glued to Ron's side and all the other people were pressing round, trying to hear what the Duke was saying to him!!!'

The Bucks were prominent in the expatriate sphere in Sabah, being members of the Yacht Club and the Flying Club. They relocated to Brunei briefly in the 1980s, but returned to Britain, settling in North Walsham, Norfolk. Buck died in June 2001. Sold together with an extensive original archive, including:

i)
Original box of issue for the Order of Kinabalu.

ii)
Various licences and identification cards belonging to Buck.

iii)
Second World War identification tag chain.

iv)
Original service records and certificates.

v)
Personal diaries of experiences in Sabah.

175 **The campaign group of four attributed to Lieutenant H. A. Stewart, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, with corresponding miniature awards, *good very fine* (8) £50-70



Hamish Alexander Stewart was born in India in 1917, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Dron Stewart. Young Stewart returned to his native Scotland and went to Edinburgh University to read Medicine. Having qualified in 1939, he was swiftly commissioned into the Royal Navy and served variously in North Atlantic convoys and thence in *LST 363* off Normandy in July 1944. Returned to civilian life, he took up practice in Peebles. A keen member of the local church and Rotary Club, he died in August 1998; sold together with riband bars, buttons, photographs and his Royal Navy bullion Badge.

For the miniature dress medals of his father, please see Lot 398.

x176 Seven: **Stoker Mechanic W. Dudgeon, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (P/KX.145751. W. Dudgeon. Sto. Mech. R.N.), *very fine* (7) £800-1,200

177 **A good group of nine awarded to Second Radio Officer J. E. Gawn, New Zealand Merchant Navy, a member of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition**



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War & New Zealand Service Medal 1939-45; Polar Medal 1904, E.II.R., silver issue, 1 clasp, Antarctic 1957-58 (John Edward Gawn); Explorers Club of New York Medal (J. E. Gawn); Royal Geographical Society, Fuchs Medal, *Frank Kovaks* by *Spink*, 64mm (Eimer 2099; BHM 4473; Poulsom 88, 92), *good very fine* (Lot) £6,000-8,000

EXHIBITED:
200 Years of Polar Exploration, Spink, November 2019.

37 Fuchs Medals for the Expedition issued in bronze.



John Edward Gawn was born in 1917 at Lyall Bay, Wellington, New Zealand, and educated at the Christian Brothers School, Dunedin, the Marist Brothers' Tasman Street School, Wellington and finally Wellington Technical College. Having operated as an amateur radio transmitter, with the Second World War he then went to sea with the Merchant Navy, and then spent two and a half years as a radio operator aboard the hospital ship *Maunganui* on voyages to the Middle East and in the Pacific. He was still aboard this vessel when she took the New Zealand Victory Contingent to Britain in 1946. From 1947 to 1952 he was a radio technician with the New Zealand Broadcasting Service at Titahi Bay, Wellington and Papa, Hawke's Bay and then returned to sea-going service. In the four years prior to his selection for the Antarctic, he had been with the *Matua* in the Pacific, and with the *Wairuna, Monowai* and *Cinema*. As a Merchant Navy officer, Gawn was then selected for the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition New Zealand party operating under Sir Edmund Hillary. Gawn served as the Second Radio Officer for the expedition at Scott Base. His award of the Polar Medal with clasp Antarctic 1957-58 in the *London Gazette* for 13 May 1958, one of 29 awards with this clasp, though there were a number more for the various expeditions then ongoing at this time.

He is recalled by Fuchs & Hillary in *The Crossing of Antarctica* on several occasions, including acting as instructor for the Scott Base party in the art of morse code, which he was described as 'immaculate'. He was also out on the ice with the tractor parties as a driver and then safely guided the Trans-Polar Flight in for a safe landing; he didn't want to miss the sight of them landing and once the strip was obversed, he downed his equipment to see the completion of the long flight. He went on to return to the Antarctic in 1964-65 as a member of the over-wintering party of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition, during which he served as a radio officer at Scott Base. Whilst there, he was given the Honorary rank of Chief Petty Officer, United States Navy by the American contingent on the base due to his fine work and as an expression of the respect he was held - the original Certificate and the 'Oaths' undertaken is included in the Lot. Gawn died in 1988.

In recognition of his work, Mount Gawn - a prominent 2,190m peak located in the King Range of Victoria Land was named in his honour by the northern party of the 1963-64 New Zealand Geological Survey Antarctic Expedition; sold together with aforementioned United States Certificate, besides old copied articles related to the recipient and his service.

x178 **The superb campaign group of eight awarded to Sergeant T. H. D. Powell, Royal Marines Commandos, a veteran of the Arctic Convoys who passed selection for the Small Raids Wing, later known as the Special Boat Service and seeing a great deal of service during the Cold War**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Arctic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (CH/X.3562 T. H. Powell Cpl. R.M.); Russia, Soviet Union, 40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, mounted with the Malta George Cross Fiftieth Anniversary Medal and sold together with an Arctic Campaign Commemorative Medal the first eight mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine* (8) £1,200-1,600

Thomas Harry Dennis Powell was born at Medway, Kent on 2 May 1926, the son of Thomas and Theodora Powell, his father a former Chief Stoker in the Royal Navy. The younger Powell was educated at the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook and joined the Royal Marines as Boy Bugler on 25 June 1940 with the Chatham Division.

Second World War Service

His first posting was the cruiser *Kent* on 2 September 1941, during her refit to an anti-aircraft cruiser at Devonport. This vessel had just been assigned to arctic convoys and Powell was to spend the next year undertaking some of the most perilous journeys in the history of the Royal Navy.

Starting with *PQ6* the initial convoy managed to get through with little loss however as German control tightened in Norway and the U-boat war got underway proper casualties began to rise. Convoy *PQ 13* saw five British freighters sunk and the cruiser *Trinidad* seriously damaged along with them.

She escorted *PQ 14* to the rendezvous point at Bear Island before joining the reciprocal convoy *QP 10* as it was attacked with four merchantmen sunk. *Kent's* Arctic service reached its zenith when she took part in the particularly brutal PQ 16, the convoy against which the Germans first utilised the Golden Comb tactic. This resulted in losses of seven merchantmen after a series of intense air attacks.

Leaving *Kent* in August 1942 Powell remained on convoy duty, joining the light cruiser *Nigeria* in the Mediterranean. Soon assigned to Operation Pedestal, Powell was with her on the night of 12-13 August when she was torpedoed by the Italian submarine *Axum* with the loss of 52 crewmen, a letter from Powell's widow after his death notes that he was at some point wounded in action, this is the most likely moment during the war.

As *Nigeria* was sent for repairs Powell was moved onto the heavy cruiser *Cumberland* off Burma. Whilst there she earned the battle honour for Sabang 1944- Operation Cockpit- a carrier raid against the Japanese island of Sabang. Whilst in the East he reached his majority on 2 May 1944 but remained with the rating of Bugler. Transferring to the anti-aircraft cruiser *Suffolk*, taking part in Operation Millet, an attack on the Nicobar islands, intended to distract the Japanese from the invasion of Leyte.

Post War- Commando

Powell was rated as Marine at the end of the war on 27 October 1945, returning to Britain and taking the Royal Marine Commando course in 1946. Advanced Lance-Corporal on 6 September of that year he was posted to Royal Marine Fortress Unit, 3 Commando Brigade in May 1947. Joining 45 Commando on 2 June 1947 with the rank of Corporal he was to see post-war service in Palestine with this unit along with multiple postings across the Middle-East.

Reverting to the rank of Marine he was posted back to Britain and stationed at the Royal Marine Barrack, Eastney in October 1949, this being the headquarters for the Small-Raids Wing, later known as the Special Boat Service. Here he is confirmed to have taken and passed the S.B.S. course qualifying as a Swimmer-Canoeist and again being promoted Lance-Corporal on 24 October the same year.

Posted to R.A.F. Abingdon in 1951 Powell qualified as a Parachutist there in April 1951 before taking part in *Exercise Merry Widow*- a part of *Exercise Surprise Packet* in October. Returning to the Commando School at Eastney in October of that year Powell undertook a Shallow Water Diver course there, being again advanced Corporal in November.

The next year he joined Royal Naval Party Sandstone, undertaking *Operation Sandstone* the clandestine mapping of the British and Irish coastline. This was undertaken in civilian clothes to avoid any political tension over the ongoing conflicts in Ireland. The intention was to identify suitable landing sites for American forces should a successful Soviet invasion of Europe see Britain and Ireland captured.

Promoted Sergeant on 21 April 1953 Powell returned to No. 45 Commando the next year and saw overseas service with them again. Present in multiple postings he is confirmed to have spent time in the Canal Zone, Tripoli and Cyprus during the EOKA insurgency. In the latter posting he was mentioned in Robin Neillands' book, *By Sea And Land*, manning checkpoints to catch insurgents and their supporters, the extract states:

'Priests were frequent supporters of the terrorists, but their clerical garb did not always ensure them undisturbed passage, as when a carload of monks arrived at a 45 Commando roadblock set up by Sgt Tom Powell of 'B' Troop.
'Out!' said Tom, 'and quick about it.'

Returning to Eastney one final time in December 1955 he was discharged the next year on 1 May 1956 and retired to Portsmouth. Powell died there on 10 March 1999 and was survived by his wife Margaret 'Mary' Powell née Potts, who wrote a letter containing a potted history of his service which states:

'Re - medals of Thomas H. D. Powell, now in your care, this is a short letter giving some detail of his service in the Royal Marines. He at age 14 left Holbrook and enlisted direct into the Royal Marines passing as a Bugler Drummer and after his training was drafted for 2 to 2½ years commission home/abroad. During this time he served aboard 3 Royal Navy ships (Cruisers) HMS Kent, HMS Nigeria and HMS Cumberland. Was wounded at sea onboard HMS Nigeria and ended up swimming for his life and was again wounded whilst onboard Kent. After the age of 17 years he transferred from Bugler/Drummer to become a trained Royal Marine for a further 12 years - Served in the 45 Commando in North Africa, Palestine and Cyprus fighting the Irgun Zuin and Stern Gang then the EOKA, then returned to UK and volunteered for the SMS, was accepted and worked in combination with submarines and tiny special boats and parachuting into the sea for many active service roles'

Sold together with a large quantity of copied research, correspondence and a copy of *By Sea And Land*.

179 Eight: **Trooper S. R. Wirth, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, late Royal Armoured Corps and 13th/18th Hussars, who was wounded in North West Europe on 22 September 1945**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (322187 Tpr. S. R. Wirth 8 H.); United Nations Medal for Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *very fine* (8) £400-600

Stanley Robert Wickstead Wirth was born at Battersea on 25 May 1912 and was a Shop Assistant before he attested into the 13th/18th Hussars at Tunbridge Wells, Kent on 27 January 1939, he then served with the Royal Armoured Corps, firstly with 51st Training Brigade and then 44th Bn Royal Tank Regiment. He saw service in the Middle East April 1941-August 1943 and with B.N.A.F. between August 1943-February 1944. He briefly returned Home from February 1944-9 June 1944 and then served in North West Europe from 10 June 1944.

Wirth was wounded in action in North West Europe on 22 September 1944 and was evacuated home on 25 September. He returned to the front on 16 March 1945 and was placed on the Army Reserve on 16 February 1946.

He rejoined the Army, enlisting into the 8th Hussars on 17 August 1950 and sailed for Korea on the *Empire Fowey*, on 11 October 1950. The 8th Hussars were the first tank regiment to take part in the war and arrived with 39 officers, 689 soldiers, 64 Centurion tanks and six Cromwell tanks.

In spite of the extremely adverse weather conditions they fought their way north to the Yalu River, but were then forced back to the line of the Imjin River. On 21 April, 'C' Squadron of the 8th Hussars attempted to drive forward to support the Glosters who had become surrounded by the Chinese. The track was very narrow and on either side was wet paddy fields, which made movement off the track very difficult. The Chinese soon bypassed the Gloster positions and attacked the tanks at very short range. They jumped onto the tanks and tried to prise open the turrets and throw hand grenades inside. The response of the Irish Hussars was to turn the turrets of their tanks towards each other, and 'hose' the enemy off with their Besa Machine Guns. On their return to the British lines these tanks were said to have 'Ran red with the blood of dead Chinese'. Human detritus was also caught up in the tracks as the tanks had run over a number of Chinese and, unfortunately, some British. With the final withdrawal of 'C' Squadron the battle was over, the last shots being fired by Major Huth. 'C' Squadron then split into two components, one supporting the Northumberland Fusiliers one troop detached to the remaining Glosters and the other in support of the Royal Ulster Rifles. Major Henry Huth commanding 'C' Squadron received the D.S.O. for his part in the Imjin battles and for their gallantry in the Battle the 8th Hussars were awarded the Battle Honour 'IMJIN'.

Returning home by September 1951, Wirth was transferred to the Reserve on 22 November 1951, with his Second World War campaign medals issued in January 1973. He died in Cornwall in 1974.

x180 **The campaign group of nine awarded to Major R. Griffiths, 9th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, a well-known officer of the 'Gateshead Gurkhas', a veteran of Sicily, who commanded the Battalion's 'D' Company through D-Day, in the bloody Battles of Normandy, the drive to Arnhem and the Crossing of the Rhine**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45 with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., Territorial (Capt R. Griffiths 1952) with Second Award Bar; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, mounted for wear, sold together with an archive of original material and the Normandy Campaign Commemorative Medal, Peace Medal 1945, Arnhem 50th Anniversary Medal, *overall good very fine* (9) £500-600

Robert 'Roy' Griffiths served initially as a Sapper and NCO with the Royal Engineers before gaining admission to a Cadet Training Unit and earning his commission into the Welsh Regiment (Service Number 287838) on 13 June 1943. Despite the unit he was never to serve with them, instead being allocated to the 9th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

Italy

It is unclear whether he was with them during the bloody battle for Plimsole Bridge where the Battalion relieved the battered Paratroopers that had taken the position and held it against repeated counterattacks. However, Griffiths was certainly acting as a Platoon Commander some two weeks later when they advanced upon the town of Catania. During the approach he commanded 16 Platoon, 'D' Company, engaged in scouting ahead of the push, investigating roadblocks and enemy activity. On one occasion assisting in the withdrawal of a Platoon which had come under armoured attack.

It was Griffiths' platoon which was given the task of locating an entry point to the town of Catania, with command of a large patrol which included an official photographer. Managing to effect entry into the town without encountering the enemy he pushed into the centre before halting, consolidating and reporting his position. The Battalion pushed in behind him and a film of Captain Gardner receiving the Keys to the City was taken and seen on the Gaumont British News Review for 1943. After Catania the Battalion continued their advance towards Messina and the crossing to Italy. There Griffiths was posted to the Naval Headquarters to act as Liaison Officer for the landings on the toe of Italy. Whilst undertaking this role he was offered- and readily accepted- the opportunity to take part in a landing, having said of the matter 'it was an opportunity I could not miss'. The landing, undertaken alongside some Royal Marines was successful and Griffiths returned to his unit not long later.

Europe - Normandy, Market Garden and the Rhine

The Battalion was not to join the Italian campaign, instead returning to Britain as part of the build up to *Operation Overlord*. Given command of 'D' Company prior to the landings, Griffiths was leading them onto Gold beach as part of the Second Wave of the offensive. As the Battalion dug in around Bayeux intending to fend off the inevitable counter-attack Griffiths was ordered to take over a detachment of 'C' Company which included an Anti-Tank Platoon. They soon came under attack and repulsed the enemy in a brisk action, supported by artillery fire from the 74th Field Regiment. Griffiths further spent time with the local Gendarmerie, a meeting which saw several inhabitants of the surrounding area arrested as collaborators.

Returning to 'D' company Griffiths took command again in time for the Battalion's action *Operation Perch* which would see them thrown into the bloody Battle of Lingevres. This savage clash between the 50th Division, supported by the 7th Armoured Division and the Panzer-Lehr was intense enough to see Lieutenant-Colonel Woods commanding the 9th Battalion killed in action. Despite their losses they remained on the frontline, being posted to Tilly-sur-Seulles where they maintained a defensive position whilst receiving drafts of reinforcements. Having completed this they returned to the front for the action at St. Pierre in June, despite heavy fighting- in which Griffiths' close friend Peter Farrant was killed- they took the village, allowing the Guards Armoured Division to break through German lines. The Battalion followed them in the drive to Brussels.

Still with the Guards Armoured Division they were thrown into action during *Operation Market Garden*, intended to drive towards the bridges seized by the Allied air assault including the bridges from Veghel, to Grave, to Nijmegen, to Arnhem. 'D' Company under Griffiths was assigned to Veghel bridge however when they arrived they discovered that the paratroopers that had taken it had already moved on. The advance continued and they reached 'The Island' between Nijmegen and Arnhem. Whilst there Griffith, assisting with a party of Sappers laying mines on the main road, managed to drive his jeep into a ditch. This campaign marked the last actions for the 50th Division and the 9th Battalion was posted to the 7th Armoured Division as a Lorried Infantry Brigade.

Their first major operation was *Operation Blackcock* on 16 January 1945 a hard fought engagement that hinged upon the Battle of St. Just- Sint Joost- between 7th Armoured and a well dug in force

of Fallschirmjager. The depleted 'D' company was initially assigned to *Operation Monfort*, the capture of the battered village of Monfort however when the scale of the fighting in St. Just became apparent they were assigned there instead. They moved through the village with the support of a Troop of Crocodiles, using their flame-throwers to terrible effect. After a bloody four-day battle the village fell and the Company moved to Posterholdt where Griffiths left them to attend a Combined Operations course in Britain.

He returned in time for the Crossing of the Rhine, later recalling how few of the men who had landed with him on 6 June 1944 remained with them in that time. Seeing further heavy action as they pushed into Germany Griffiths specifically remembered the fighting at Wildeshausen, during the advance on Bremen. There they came under attack by Marine Cadets, supported by armour, losing some of the Battalion as prisoners of war, but only briefly. Not long later they reached Bergen, diverting on medical grounds to provide assistance to the survivors who had faced unbelievable suffering in the camps.



Post-War Epilogue

The war ended as the Battalion moved through the outskirts of Hamburg, despite this they continued to patrol with the goal of suppressing elements of the SS and Wehrmacht who refused to surrender. Griffiths' first job after the end of the conflict was to visit German U-boat pens and ensure that the vessels were not sabotaged. After this they began a media round, showing films of the Concentration Camps to the local population, many were shaken by the sight but sadly others believed it propaganda, those who voiced this opinion were ordered back into the cinema to watch again. 9th Battalion was taken to Berlin where they were selected to form part of the Victory Parade with Griffiths as Second in Command of the Guard of Honour. After serving in the displaced persons camps Griffiths' was ordered to join the Empire Press Union tour, arranged to take members of the Press on a tour from Normandy to the Baltic. During this tour he presented verbal accounts of his experiences particularly at Lingevres.

Nominated to join a war crimes tribunal at Hamelin Prison Griffiths say in judgement of five members of the SS who were charged with crimes against prisoners-of-war. Defended by the German Barrister Corps evidence was submitted against the men by the former Police Chief of the area where the atrocities had occurred, a man who had lost his position because he refused to join the Nazi Party. This evidence was key in the defendants being found guilty and sentenced to death after their appeals failed the men were hanged. It was around this time that the 9th Battalion was disbanded with Griffiths being one of the last men to leave the unit.

He took on a staff appointment at the Headquarters, British Army of the Rhine, serving during the Berlin Airlift as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General with the Headquarters, Army Air Transport Organisation. Little is known of his post-war service however he may have served with the 17th (DLI) Parachute Battalion, Territorial Army, raised from the old 9th Battalion in 1947. He certainly attended the 'laying of the colours' of the 17th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment at the parish of St. Mary, Gateshead on Saturday 14 November 1970. Retiring on 1 October 1953 he joined the Reserve of Officers and took work with local Government. An active member of the DLI Association he was a regular figure at the reunion dinners. Griffiths' obituary notes that he was twice 'Mentioned' although no Gazette entry has been found to confirm this; sold together with copied research including obituary and history written by the recipient on his experiences in the war and an archive of original material comprising:

i)
Commissioning document.

ii)
Correspondence including invitation to the Laying of the Colours of the 17th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, regarding the Empire Union Press Tour and a typed letter from the recipient regarding the history of the 9th DLI.

iii)
A letter from the recipient's widow to the Durham Light Infantry History Museum.

iv)
A thumbstick containing a copy of a 24-page photograph album, the original held in *The Story Collection*, Durham County Records Office and a number of copied records and orders as well as Griffith's personal contribution to the Battalion History.

v)
Picture Post 1944 featuring an article relating to the Paras with a person highlighted and the word 'ME!' written beneath in pen.

vi)
Maroon Para beret with Para and DLI badges attached and Officers Para Badge, Para Old Comrades Association lapel badge.

vii)
Para Arnhem association tie with para badge attached.

x181 Eight: **Colonel T. K. Foulkes, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration, Territorial, officially dated '1943', with Four Additional Service clasps, these all officially dated '1958', top riband bar adapted for mounting, *good very fine* (8) £280-320

E.D. *London Gazette* 8 June 1943.

4 clasps to E.D. *London Gazette* 4 July 1958.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 January 1944.

Trevor Kirk Foulkes was born in 1904 in Bangor, Wales and having served in the ranks of the Royal Artillery (Territorial) was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in June 1926. By the time of the Second World War he commanded 69 Medium Battery in Belgium & France, coming off the beaches of Dunkirk in June 1940. Serving next in the Western Desert, they served with 30 Corps at Alamein. His E.D. was promulgated in June 1943, shortly before the unit landed at Salerno. Taking a 'mention' for the Middle East, he was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel in May 1950 and shared in the 1953 Coronation. Transferred to the Reserve in May 1956, his Four Clasps followed in July 1958, with Foulkes finally retired in June 1964 and died on 15 August 1979; sold together with comprehensive research.

182 **An 'Italy Operations 1944' Silver Star group of eight awarded to Captain H. H. Greig, L (Nery) Battery, 2nd Royal Horse Artillery, who was decorated by the United States for his gallantry when R.H.Q. of the 9th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry was shelled during their attack on the Arboreta feature in September 1944**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; United States of America, Silver Star, mounted as worn, together with another Silver Star (Hunter H. Greig), with their cases of issue, *good very fine* (8) £300-500

Approximately 335 awards of the Silver Star to British personnel during the Second World War.

United States Silver Star, *London Gazette* 18 July 1947:

'For gallantry in action in Italy on 19 September 1944. When the Regimental HQ of the infantry unit which he was supporting was accurately shelled by enemy artillery fire which killed, wounded or partially buried most of the occupants and set fire to stores of ammunition nearby, Captain Greig demonstrated outstanding courage in assisting the removal of the wounded and in directing the fire of his Battery on hostile artillery until it was completely silenced. Then despite the burning ammunition which was exploding all around him, he maintained communications with forward elements of the infantry unit until other units arrived to assist in the counter assault.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1946.



Hunter Hanbury Greig was born on 25 April 1919 at Bombay, the son of Farleigh and Gwendolyn Greig. His father was a banker in the city and the young Greig visited a number of cities throughout his youth including Karachi, London and even Kobe, Japan. He was living in Fleet, Hampshire during the escalation of tensions before the Second World War and quickly volunteered, being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Artillery on 26 January 1939.

Posted to the Royal Horse Artillery he was advanced Lieutenant the next year on 1 January 1941. By the attack on the Arboreta feature on 9 September 1944 he was a Captain commanding L (Nery) Battery, 2nd Royal Horse Artillery.

Marrying shortly after the war Greig retired to East Lothian, Scotland, he died there on 16 November 2014 at Edinburgh, sold together with copied research.



183 **The campaign group of six awarded to Sergeant A. B. Lindsay, Glider Pilot Regiment, Army Air Corps, who was captured and taken a Prisoner of War at the Battle of Arnhem, having flown a Glider into the action - Lindsay had previously flown into Normandy on D-Day**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France & Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (918329. Sjt. A. B. Lindsay. R.A.), *good very fine* (6) £2,000-3,000

Allan Barr Lindsay - or 'Jock' to his friends and comrades - was born at Cathcart, Glasgow on 18 February 1920, his father having served in the Royal Highlanders during the Great War.

By the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, young Lindsay was an insurance clerk by the time of his enlistment in Glasgow on 19 May 1939. Called out on 3 September 1939, he transferred to the Army Air Corps, Glider Pilot Regiment on 26 July 1942 and went through course No. 7 at Weston, taking his Wings as a Glider Pilot. He shared in Operation Husky (Sicily), Mallard (D-Day) with E Squadron 2nd Wing and finally at the Battle of Arnhem.

During those fateful days in September 1944, Linsday took his glider in on the second days but was eventually reported missing and confirmed as a Prisoner of War. Held at Limbergh & Mualburgh, he was repatriated on 28 June 1945. Eventually released to Reserve on 18 May 1946, Lindsay settled in Taunton, his T.E.M. was issued as per *Army Order 119* and had his campaign medals issued in February 1949.

As recalled by his comrade Samuel Isaacs, his life had a sad ending:

'On seeing a private viewing of 'A Bridge Too Far' in Bristol he returned home and his poor heart, damaged so badly in the camp, gave out and he died at home alone on 25 June 1977 - he had divorced his wife some time before and had no children.'

Sold together with his Soldier's Service & Pay Book (Army Book 64), Release Book, besides photographs, including the famous image of Glider Pilots taking their 'first refreshments' on returning from D-Day, and copied research.



x184 Seven: **Gunner J. L. McLeod, 1st Medium Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal 1939-45; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal 1939-45, with Overseas Service clasp; War Medal 1939-45, these last three Canadian issues in silver; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., Canada (Gnr. J. L. McLeod), *very fine* (7) £160-200

James Lester McLeod was born in 1918 in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and first joined the Militia in August 1935, initially serving with the 8th Medium Battery. Joining the Canadian Active Service Force in September 1939, he went to Kingston, Ontario to go through the Artillery Training Centre and proceeded overseas. Landed at Gourock, Scotland in August 1940, McLeod landed with the 1st Medium Battery in Italy in November 1943, joining the 1st Canadian Division. Prominent at the Battle of Ortona, the breaking of the Gothic Line in August 1944, they then arrived in North-West Europe in March 1945. Returned to Canada in December 1945, McLeod had taken his E.M. (Canada) in December 1944, but this Medal was issued in June 1960. Discharged in January 1946, McLeod died in Toronto on 26 February 1995; sold together with comprehensive research.

185 Seven: **Major W. E. Hawkins, South African Forces, who was 'mentioned' with the 6th South African Armoured Division**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, these all officially inscribed '8004 W. E. Hawkins'; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., South Africa bi-lingual issue, the reverse officially engraved, 'Maj. W. E. Hawkins. S.C. (V.)', mounted as worn, *gilt worn on the last, otherwise very fine and better* (7) £200-300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1946.

'in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Mediterranean Theatre:'

William Ernest Hawkins was born at Hythe, England on 26 January 1909 and enlisted with the Active Citizen Force on 26 January 1926 as Sergeant with the Witwatersrand Rifles. Serving with them for some time he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 8 April 1929.

Transferring to the Prince Alfred's Guard on 1 August 1930 Hawkins was advanced Lieutenant there in 1931 and Captain in 1932. Appointed Adjutant soon after he was to hold the appointment from October 1932-July 1933. Promoted Major on 4 November 1939 he was serving in this rank upon the outbreak of the Second World War.

Remaining in South Africa until March 1942 when he was posted to the 3rd Armoured Division as Staff Officer Class II and proceeded to the Middle East with them on 14 July 1943. There he served largely with the 6th South African Armoured Division and 13th South African Motorised Infantry Brigade. He relinquished the appointment on 29 May 1945.

Returning to South Africa on 11 July 1945 he returned to the Active Citizen Force and was promoted Substantive Commandant on 1 March 1946. During this time he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Prince Alfred's Guard on 1 March 1946 with the goal of re-establishing the Regiment in the wake of the war. Transferred to the Reserve of Officers with the rank of Commandant on 1 July 1952; sold together with copied research.

186 Six: **Captain G. W. Liebenberg, 'Q' Service Corps, South African Forces, an unusual example of a South African serving in North-West Europe**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; South Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially inscribed, '43610 G. W. Liebenberg', *very fine and better* (6) £200-300

Gabriel Willem Liebenberg was born at Philippolis, Orange Free State on 16 October 1919 and initially attested as a Pilot Officer in the South African Air Force however he was discharged on 30 December 1939. Re-attesting on 16 June 1940 as a Sergeant with 'Q' Service Corps he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 6 November 1941.

Appointed Company Commander with the 1st Battalion, Indian & Malay Corps on 21 May 1942 he entered the war in Italy with that unit. Transferring back to South Africa he joined the 2nd Battalion, Cape Corps in August 1943 and served with them for some time, returning to the Middle East on 6 January 1944.

Not long later Liebenberg was seconded to British Forces, specifically the 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, serving with them from 8 March-8 May 1945, one of few South Africans to see action in Europe. Leaving them he spent the rest of his service in a repatriation unit for Union Defence Force soldiers. Liebenberg was released from service on 31 October 1945; sold together with copied service papers.

187 **An unusual campaign group of five awarded to Leading Aircraftman J. L. Mylan, Royal Air Force, who saw Arctic service during the Second World War**

Arctic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Russia, Soviet Union, Ushakov Medal, reverse officially numbered '3639', with accompanying named certificate in case of issue; Russia, 70th Anniversary of the Great Patriotic War Medal, the campaign awards in their named, late issue, boxes of issue, *overall good very fine* (5) £500-700

J. L. Mylan served with the service number 1236406, by family repute he was part of the Royal Air Force effort to supply and train Soviet forces on allied lend-lease equipment. This likely places him with No. 151 Wing serving as part of Operation Benedict, at Vaenga airfield near Murmank. There two squadrons- No. 81 and No. 134- flew active combat missions to protect incoming convoys as well as training Russian pilots. Their ground crews were responsible for both maintaining the aircraft in the freezing conditions of the Arctic and also training the Russian ground crews.

188 Four: **Flight-Sergeant J. A. Bowden, No. 205 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was captured in Java in March 1942 and died as a Prisoner of War in July 1945**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (362816 Sgt. J. A. Bowden. R.A.F.), *good very fine* £180-220

John Alonzo Bowden was born in April 1907 at Devonport, Devon. He was taken a Prisoner of War on Java on 8 March 1942 and died of malaria whilst held captive at Ranau No. 2 Camp, Borneo on 4 July 1945. He is commemorated upon the Singapore Memorial.

Sold by Order of the Family

189 *'Whilst flying unidentified Firefly of 825 Squadron Ocean, off Korea on 27 August 1952, No. 3 in a section of four, carrying out RP attack on radar station in position XC752659 in Changyon/Sinchon area, suffered intense and accurate small arms fire, radiator hit, coolant leak, wheels-up landing in shallow water off Cho-Do, Cat ZZ. Both aircrew survived.'* (Jacob's obituary refers, *Fleet Air Arm Officers Association*, Summer 2013).

The Korean War group of four awarded to Lieutenant W. Le. G. Jacob, Royal Navy, who flew 160 missions, on one occasion flying the same mission twice, after being shot down by an enemy aircraft on the first attempt

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (Lieut. W. L. G. Jacob R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-53, sold together with attributed dress miniatures, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £400-600

William Le Grand Jacob was born at Red House, the family home in Woodbridge, Suffolk on 26 July 1928. He was born to parents Lieutenant General Sir Ian Jacob, Director-General of the BBC, and Lady Cecile Treherne. Jacob was born into a military family with extensive credentials, his grandfather was Field Marshal C. W. Jacob in the Great War, thus determining his eventual occupation from birth.

Jacob attended Rottingdean School at thirteen before being sent to Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth to be trained for a commission in the Royal Navy. Here, he developed his affinity for the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Navy, learning to fly on the Tiger Moth at R.N.A.S. *Gosport.*

When he served in the Korean War, Jacob flew the Hawker Sea Fury, a late development of the Second World War, a propellor plane used by the F.A.A. until 1953. The Royal Navy at the time had incredibly primitive aircraft carriers that had no assistance for take-off or landing. It made the job perilous as every flight could end in disaster, even when returning to the base. He served with 812, 814 and 825 Squadrons.

Over his service in Korea, Jacob flew 160 missions into enemy territory, which all went very well, mostly due to his skill as a pilot. However, on 27 August 1952, Jacob was hit by enemy aircraft fire whilst attempting an attack on a Korean port. With just enough control he had to decide where to crash, changing his mind multiple times before his navigator, who had been in two previous crashes, implored him to decide, saying 'I don't care which we do, just make up your mind!' (*Fleet Air Arm Officers Association*, Jacob's Obituary refers). In the end, he decided on ditching into the sea, where they were subsequently rescued by a U.S. Navy helicopter.

Jacob was tended to by a doctor aboard the aircraft carrier, provided with ample rum, and was then ordered to fly back out on the same mission later in the day. His commanding officer commented, 'at least you know the way there'.

Following his Korean War service, Jacob was made Aide de Camp to Air Chief Marshal Sir William Elliot, being sent out to Washington D.C. with him. Jacob arrived by boat in New York, where he was told to fly Elliot to Washington himself, despite Jacob never having flown the American aircraft before, and being oblivious to U.S. geography. Armed with a placemat sporting a map of the U.S., he made it to Washington D.C., despite flying directly through the path of the U.S. Navy's Aberdeen Proving Grounds where they were conducting anti-air munitions practice.

It was here in Washington that he met his wife, Rhonda McComas, at a debutante's ball on his first evening in the city. They later had two children and were married for sixty years. This was his final military posting, leaving the Navy in 1957 to pursue a career in industry and finance.

Jacob became the Chief Executive of Tubes Investments in the U.S., and later a Managing Director of BSA and Triumph Motorcycles. Upon his return to his home county of Suffolk in the 1980s, he became Chief Executive of East Anglian Securities Trust. In 1992, he was appointed High Sherriff of Suffolk, due to his involvement with numerous national and local charities. On 30 September 2013, he died at 85 years old.

For medals to his Father, Sir Ian Jacob, please see Lot 396.
For medals to his Grandfather, Field Marshal Claud Jacob, please see Lot 395.
For medals to his Grandfather, Major General Francis Treherne, please see Lot 403.
For medals to his 1st Cousin, 4x removed, Sir George Le Grand Jacob, please see Lot 127.
For medals to his 2nd Cousin, 3x removed, Captain Augustus Jacob, please see Lot 119.

190 Three: **Sergeant Maurice Leopold Chavez, British Honduras Defence Force**

War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (No. 26 Sgt. M. L. Chavez), officially engraved naming; Colonial Prison Service Long Service, E.II.R. (M. L. Chavez, Ch. Offr. British Honduras), officially impressed naming, *edge rubbed, mounted for wear, good very fine* (3) £250-300

Ex-Tamplin Collection.

Maurice Leopold Chavez, British Honduras Defence Force, was awarded the Efficiency Medal, this published in the *British Honduras Government Gazette* of 7 December 1940. He was awarded the Efficiency Medal (Territorial) rather than the Efficiency Medal (British Honduras) probably because the latter suspension had not yet been struck by the Royal Mint. He was also awarded the War Medal 1939-45, his name appearing in the *British Honduras Gazette* of 13 August 1949 which listed those so entitled. After the War Chavez was employed in the Prison Department serving as Chief Officer. He was awarded the Colonial Prison Service L.S. Medal, this published in the *British Honduras Government Gazette* of 11 May 1957; sold together with copied research.

191 Three: **Detective Sergeant E. Mukoreko, British South Africa Police**

War Medal 1939-45; Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service, E.II.R., 2nd issue (10126 African Det. Stn. Sgt. Ernest. B.S.A. Police); Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, with second award clasp (10126 African Det. Cl. 2. Sgt. Ernest. B.S.A. Police), mounted as worn, *contact marks and edge bruising on L.S. & G.C., very fine* (3) £300-400

Colonial Police Medal *Supplement to the London Gazette*, 29 December 1959.

L.S. & G.C. *Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette*, 16 December 1955.

Second Award Bar to L.S. & G.C. *Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette*, 30 November 1962.

Ernest Mukoreko joined the British South Africa Police on the 22nd May 1937, and climbed the ranks. Being assigned to the C.I.D. unit due to the Detective prefix to his rank. Like all members of the B.S.A.P., they served as a paramilitary group in the Second World War, meaning they were all entitled to the War Medal.

A year into the Rhodesian Bush War, Mukoreko retired from the force on the 2 November 1965; sold with copied research.

192 Three: **Major G. A. Alexander, Cadet Detachment 147, South African Forces**

Africa Service Medal 1939-45 (A.C.F. G. A. Alexander); De Wet Decoration, silvered-metal; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., South Africa bi-lingual issue, the reverse officially engraved, 'Lt. G. A. Alexander. Gen. List A.C.F.', with a set of related miniature dress medals and assorted tunic ribands, *good very fine* (6) £140-180

De Wet Decoration *Government Gazette* 3 December 1965.

George Airlie Alexander was born in 1905 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Cadets whilst at Durban High School on 1 April 1930. He continued to serve, seeing home service during the Second World War and earning a promotion to Captain on 31 January 1944. His final promotion was to Major on 1 February 1949.

The Officer Commanding, Natal Command said of him on 21 April 1950:

'Major Alexander has worked steadily in the interests of the cadets movement throughout his service. He is the enthusiastic organiser of the following competitions.—
Durban and District [SIC] Cadet band Competition.
Petiet Cup Shooting Competition.
R.D.L.I. Sergeants' Memorial Shield Shooting Competition.'

Sold together with copied research.

193 Five: **Regimental Sergeant-Major C. A. Laker, South African Forces**

John Chard Medal, E.II.R., silver, officially numbered '168', with miniature crossed swords on riband; John Chard Medal, E.II.R., bronze, officially numbered '32'; Coronation 1953; War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, this last officially inscribed, '158277 (ACF) C. A. Laker', together with its case of issue and a set of related miniature dress medals and assorted tunic ribands, mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (5) £300-400

John Chard Medal, Silver *Government Gazette* 16 July 1954.

John Chard Medal, Bronze, *AG(5)223/53* 13 June 1955.

Colin Arthur Lionel Laker was born on 4 March 1913 and attested as a Private with the 4th Battalion, Natal Volunteer Brigade on 7 November 1940. Reaching the rank of Sergeant during the war he was posted to the 7th Medium Regiment, South African Artillery on 1 July 1946. Later promoted Regimental Sergeant-Major it was in that rank that he earned his Coronation medal, being confirmed upon the Roll of the Coronation Medal 1953 as a Warrant Officer in the Union Defence Force; sold together with copied research.

194 Pair: **Trooper A. Marks, 8th Hussars**

Korea 1950-53 (22288719 Tpr A Marks 8 H); United Nations Medal for Korea, *very fine* (2) £200-300

195 Pair: **A. A. English, South African Armed Forces**

U.N. Medal for Korea 1950-54 (E12641 A. A. English); South African Medal for Korea (E12641 A. A. English), mounted for wear in this order, *slight edge bruise, very fine* (2) £300-400

196 *'But then it come over the channel...Fire Mission Regiment, and I thought, 'Oh, here we go.'*

I hadn't even had a sip of my beer, and I just left it, and ran back for the gun. 'D' Company had been ambushed and they were under attack. Things weren't looking too good because the North Vietnamese Army forces and the Viet Cong numbers surpassed our guys. We were firing [in support], and then it came across 'Danger Close', so we knew the blokes from 6RAR must have been really close to getting overrun. We were just pouring fire out and burning through our first line ammo...

The noise was unbelievable...but it wasn't just us. [It was] the whole regiment...and all the guns were firing. It was absolutely amazing. And apparently we really were 'Danger Close', because we did bring that fire down to just about on top of where our guys were.'

Warrant Officer Burns recalls his part in the Battle of Long Tan

The campaign pair awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 J. L. Burns, Royal Australian Artillery, one of the few Aboriginal & Torres Straight Islanders recorded on the Indigenous Service List of the Australian War Memorial

Burns was to share in the artillery support for the Battle of Long Tan, when they took the famous 'Danger Close' order; his Battery also earned a Unit Citation for Gallantry for their part in the Battle of Coral in May 1968 - he is understood to be the only Aussie Artilleryman to serve at both of these iconic actions

Vietnam 1964-73 (18110 J. L. Burns); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960- (18110 J. L. Burns), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (2) £500-700



John Lawrence Burns was born at Brisbane on 8 June 1944 to an Aboriginal mother he never knew. He was adopted by an English woman as a baby and never knew his father either. His service is recalled by the recipient:

'In 1961 I was working as a junior labourer at the Brisbane abattoirs, when a couple of work mates suggested I join them in their Citizens Military Forces (CMF) unit (now called Army Reserve). They said it was a lot of fun, a parade night once a week and a weekend bivouac every couple of months. I said that I was only sixteen and that enlistment age was seventeen, but my mates told me they didn't check up on the enlistment form details, so I filled out the form and was enlisted. So there I was doing an army driver's course before my seventeenth birthday. Thinking about it much later, I thought that I could have been in big trouble for doing that. But I knew my mates who put me up to it would fight 'to the last drop of my blood.'

During one of our annual two-week training camps, a corporal from a regular RAASC unit said I would make a good soldier and should join the regular army. So, in April 1963, after serving 22 months in the CMF, I enlisted in full-time service. After completing recruit and Corps training, I was posted to 1st Field Regiment based at Holsworthy, NSW, as a gun number in 103 Field Battery, Royal Australian Artillery.

In May 1966, the Regiment, with 103 Battery, was deployed to Nui Dat in South Vietnam as part of 1st Australian Task Force. A couple of months later, on August 18th, I was the Bombardier (Bdr) 2ic of No. 5 gun when the Battery fired, along with the other batteries of the Regiment, in support of D Company 6 RAR (Royal Australian Regiment) at the Battle of Long Tan where the fire order Danger Close was given to the guns. The North Vietnamese Army (NVA) troops and the Viet Cong were advancing so close to our guys that extra precautions had to be taken on the guns to ensure that the shells fell where they were supposed to.

I returned to Australia as part of the advance party, the next year, on March 3rd, 1967, but after a few months I enquired if it was possible to go back to Vietnam. Major Gavin Andrews, Battery Commander of 102 Field Battery asked me if I would go with his Battery as Bdr 2ic of – coincidently – No. 5 gun. So on March 3rd, 1968, there I was flying out of Sydney airport again en route to Vietnam with 102 Battery, 12 Field. Regiment.

On May 12-13th, whilst on Operation Thoan Tang, 102 Battery moved to set up a new Fire Support Base named Coral. During the early hours of the 13th, the Battery position was attacked by a large force of NVA soldiers and Viet Cong. During the battle No. 5 gun was ordered to fire Splintex rounds in defence of the Battery position and also to allow the remaining members of 1 RAR Mortar platoon a chance to fall back to the Battery position. I believe I am the only Artillery member of a gun detachment to have been present and involved in both significant battles of the Vietnam War. 102 Battery was eventually awarded the Unit Citation for Gallantry, and permission was granted for the Battery, now a part of 8/12 Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery, to be known as 102 (Coral) Battery.

Ten days after returning from my second tour of duty in Vietnam, on February 15th, 1969, I married my fiancée Valmai. We had two children, a girl Joanne and a boy, Paul and the family travelled with me on all my postings, which included Woomera, South Australia; Launceston, Tasmania; Queensland; and New South Wales.

After 23 years' full-time service, I retired from the Army as a Warrant Officer Class 2 and moved back to Brisbane where we bought our home. Since then I have been involved with Disabilities Ten Pin Bowling, where I have been president of Tryers League for the past 25 years.'

Burns has kindly given his memories of his career to the Australian War Memorial, RSL Queensland and in various other outlets. He was photographed in the field on multiple occasions and spoke on camera; sold together with copied research.

197 Three: **Quartermaster A. G. Vidler, Royal Fleet Auxiliary, late Royal Navy**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (J.962692 A. G. Vidler. A.B. R.N.); South Atlantic 1982 with rosette (QM A G Vidler RFA Resource); Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (QM A G Vidler RFA), mounted as worn with a Merchant Navy commemorative medal, *very fine* (3) £500-700

Antony Vidler was French by birth and was given the name 'Frenchie' by his shipmates, and had to defer his French National Service serving with the British instead. Served on *Fort Grange* during the Falklands War of 1982 which was a munitions replenishment ship and was one of the first ships to anchor in San Carlos water and remained through some of the fiercest bombing; sold with minor research including a photograph of him in civilian clothing.

198 Pair: **Sergeant N. B. White, Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, who received a Commander in Chief's Commendation for his service in Bosnia**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24508055 LCpl N B White PWO); United Nations Protection Force 1992-95 (UNPROFOR), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (2) £300-500

Nigel White served with the Mortar Platoon of the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire on FV 432s. He served with C Company and in mid-May 1993 the Company deployed to Bosnia being based at Vitez School with 7 Platoon initially attached to B Squadron the Light Dragoons in Tuzla.

White was mentioned several times in *Bosnia Warriors* by Major V. Kent-Payne, who served in Bosnia as part of Op GRAPPLE 2 between May - November 1993, of particular significance was the following action:

'Things were hotting up around the Novi Travnik T-junction in the second week of July 1993. The BiH then mistook them for an HVO work party and started machine-gunning them. They were

pinned down and Sergeant White saved the situation. He was on tunnel duties and returned fire with his GPMG. This drew the BiH fire and the Sappers remounted and beat a hasty retreat. White's action was particularly praiseworthy as he had to stand up, out of the exposed cupola of the 432, to operate the GPMG. He stuck to his task with rounds falling all about him and effectively suppressed the BiH gunner.'

He received a Commander in Chief's Commendation for his service in Bosnia and featured in seven sections of the book; sold with a copy of the above book.

x199 Four: **Chief Technician D. G. Emery, Royal Air Force**



General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Air Operations Iraq (Chf Tech D C Emery (N0690671) RAF); Rhodesia 1980 (Sgt D C Emery N0690671 RAF), officially impressed naming; Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (Chf Tech D C Emery (N0690671) RAF); Royal Air Force, L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Chf Tech D C Emery (N0690671) RAF), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (4) £700-900

Approximately 12 Rhodesia Medals awarded to the Royal Air Force.

x200 Five: **Sergeant J. P. Hall, 17th/21st Lancers**

Oman, Sultanate, Oman Peace Medal and Operational Award, with crown riband device; Glorious 15th National Day Medal; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24041273 Cpl. J. P. Hall 17/21 L.); United Nations Medal, on Cyprus riband; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (24041273 Sgt J P Hall 17/21L), mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £500-600

Sold together with a number of Regimental Magazine *The White Lancer and The Vedette* articles which reference Hall.

Sold by Order of the Recipient's Widow

201 *'With that, the General [Carlos Büsser] went along the line and saluted each of my men, shook their hands and said, 'If Argentine marines were the same as British marines, we would conquer the world. If there is anything you want, let me know and you will have it.' We made a short list that ended 'Twenty-two one-way tickets to London and twenty-two women.' Büsser said: 'You can have everything on the list except the women and the one-way tickets home you will have to wait for.' Yet the next day we flew out of Argentina*.'

Lieutenant Keith Mills, D.S.C., who commanded Naval Party 8901 at the defence of South Georgia on 3 April 1982; Heroes of the Falklands War, by Michael Ashcroft, refers.

The outstanding Falklands War group of three awarded to Colour-Sergeant 'Les' Daniels, Royal Marines and Naval Party 8901, who was mentioned in despatches for his gallant part in the defence of South Georgia in April 1982 and who later qualified as an S.B.S. Close Quarter Battle Instructor

Described by one comrade as a 'legend' and 'top bloke', he quickly took the initiative on being landed at South Georgia from H.M.S. *Endurance* and set to work booby-trapping the harbour jetty with a box containing '200 lbs. of plastic explosives, harpoon heads, nuts and screws', in addition to further devices set at 6-feet intervals on the stone strewn beach, the whole well capable of 'blowing the shit' out of any careless Argentine commandos

What followed, of course, became one of the most famous episodes of the conflict, his party of just 22 Royal Marines - under the redoubtable leadership of Lieutenant Keith Mills - facing off a far superior enemy force for over two hours, much damage being inflicted on a pair of enemy helicopters and the corvette *Guerrico*



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne L Daniels PO38702U RM); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette and M.I.D. oak leaf (Mne L Daniels PO38702U RM); Royal Navy L.S. and G.C., E.II.R. (Sgt L Daniels PO38702U L Daniels RM), together with his identity discs (3), *the first two with officially corrected service numbers, good very fine* (6) £6,000-8,000



Leslie Daniels was born in Watford, Hertfordshire on 29 January 1956 and joined the Royal Marines in February 1979.

Having then trained as an assault engineer, and 'developed a high degree of expertise with explosives, in particular Improvised Explosive Devices', he joined No. 41 Commando, R.M. for a tour of duty in Northern Ireland, where 'his steadfastness under pressure was particularly praised'; his retirement testimonial, refers.

Defence of South Georgia

Then in March 1981, he was posted to Naval Party 8901 in the South Atlantic, in which he was destined to complete a one-year tour of the Falklands.

Towards the end of that tour, he (and 8 other marines from NP8901) were seconded to the R.M Detachment on H.M.S. *Endurance* and was subsequently deployed to was deployed to South Georgia from H.M.S. *Endurance*, his 22-strong party, under the command of Lieutenant Keith Mills, bringing ashore some 20,000 rounds of ammunition. With them also came quantities of Plastic Explosives (P.E.), and Daniels - using his earlier acquired skills - booby-trapped the main jetty at King Edward Point, in addition to laying further devices along the beach. As recalled by Mills:

' I asked him if he thought he had used enough explosive to destroy the jetty and damage any ship that came alongside. Les's response was, 'We will not need to wait for the ship to come alongside the jetty, Sir. If necessary, we can send the jetty out to meet them!î

Another interesting point is that despite having a significant amount of P.E. and detonators, for some reason we had no military means of initiating the explosive charges. To get around this, Les ran the wires back to the nearest British Antarctic Services (BAS) building and connected it to a 3 pin plug. All that was required to initiate the charges was to plug in and flip the switch!'

As it transpired, his initiative was timely, for on the morning of 3 April 1982 the Argentine corvette *Guerrico* and an Alouette helicopter hove into view. Mills recalls:

'As the *Geurrico* was making her first approach to King Edward Point, I instructed Les to accompany me to go down to the jetty to meet the ship. My intention was to meet the ship and attempt to delay anyone from disembarking until I had received some clearer orders from higher command. Les took up a position in the BAS building, 3 pin plug in hand. In the event of the Argentines coming

alongside and failing to comply with my request, the plan was for me to beat a hasty withdrawal and Les was to initiate the device, hopefully sinking the ship. As it turned out, the *Geurrico* had no intention of coming alongside and once she had checked the bay and seen no sign of *Endurance*, she turned about and slowly set about returning to the open sea.

It was at this point that the first Alouette helicopter landed at the end of King Edward Point and began disembarking Argentine marines. Having realised that further negotiation would not be possible, Les and I then hard targeted through the myriad of BAS buildings back to our defensive position to join the rest of the detachment. No sooner had we taken up our positions, the Puma helicopter, loaded with Argentine marines, was attempting to land 100m in front of our position. I gave the order to fire and the rest is history.'

A little earlier, Mills - frustrated by last minute conflicting orders from his seniors - is said to have made a forthright response to the suggestion he should surrender without a proper fight: "F—k that. I'll make their eyes water." More certain is the fact he had indeed decided to give the invading Argentinian forces a bloody nose and then, if possible, beat a retreat into the mountains. Thus, a last-minute order requesting he stand down without a fight fell on deaf ears. Besides, Daniels and his like were well-up for the coming firefight. And by way of evidence, they downed a Puma helicopter and damaged an Alouette helicopter before the action had hardly got underway.

And when the corvette *Guerrico* carelessly closed the range to 500 metres - with her 40mm. guns and a 100mm. gun on her bow - Daniels and his comrades responded in kind, albeit under heavy fire. Mills takes up the story:

'The ship then moved right out into the bay, about turned, and headed out to sea again at full speed. We engaged the corvette for a second time scoring anti-tank rocket hits on the Exocet and to the main upper deck superstructure. Again, she was engaged by heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. I was later informed by an Argentine marine officer that we had scored a total of 1,275 hits on the corvette and had we hit her again below the water line she surely would have sunk.'

At length, in what seemed to be a natural lull in the contest - and confident that he and his men had done all within their power - Keith Mills gallantly stuck his head over the parapet and waved a white-lined jacket as a signal to commence negotiations for a ceasefire. He then informed the Argentines that their position remained perilous and that if they did not offer his men safe passage, they would return to the fray and cause extensive loss of life. As it stood, the Argentines are believed to have suffered around 20 casualties in killed or wounded, whilst just one Royal Marine was wounded. Mercifully, for all concerned, a peaceful conclusion to the action was reached, although the Argentines, convinced that they had engaged a force far greater than just 22 men, remained jittery. It was a worrying moment, as related in a newspaper report:

'As they were lined up in three ranks ... [the Royal Marines] ... thought they were going to be executed. The Argentine troops had three machine-guns trained on the marines and the Britons could hear the guns being cocked by their jittery operators ... before being shipped out of the island the marines were stripped of everything except their battledress.'

With them came 13 scientists of the British Antarctica Survey, who had been stationed at Grytviken.

After several days at sea, and a short stay ashore - where they were congratulated by the Argentine General Carlos Büsser - Daniels and his comrades were flown out of Montevideo to a hero's welcome at R.A.F. Brize Norton on 14 April 1982. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 11 October 1982, refers).

Subsequent career - S.B.S. Instructor

He was next employed in Commachio Company, R.M., a specialist unit charged with protecting the U.K.'s nuclear weapon installations, and later expanded into Commachio Group, in which he remained employed until transferring to R.M. Poole in July 1987. And he remained employed at Poole until January 1989, in which period he was advanced to Corporal and passed the 'superior course' as an S.B.S. Close Quarter Battle Instructor. As verified by his retirement testimonial, he had earlier qualified as a sniper, weapons expert and played a leading role in Maritime Counter Terrorism.

In the period January 1989 to January 1992, Daniels served as an instructor at the R.M., Commando Training School, followed by a tour of duty as a Sergeant in 45 Commando Group, R.M. from January 1992 until April 1894, in which period he was awarded his L.S. and G.C. Medal, together with his trusty Jack Russell 'Woody', who was a favourite of all ranks.

His final appointments comprised a stint with the Brunei Training Team from March 1996 until October 1998, and an end of career tour back at the Commando Training School as a Colour-Sergeant. On taking his discharge in February 2001, his C.O. stated, 'were it possible to have extended his contract in the Royal Marines, I would gladly - and unhesitatingly - have done so.'

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

i)
His R.M. Certificate of Service and his R.M. Company Record Books (Form R. 141) (3), the whole providing a comprehensive record of his distinguished career, with employment histories, courses attended and character assessments.

ii)
A fine array of further career certificates, including those for British Army Parachute Wings, dated 4 April 1986; S.B.S. Close Quarter Battle Instructor 'superior course', January-February 1988; Non-Commissioned Officers' Training Course, dated 22 March 1991; NBC Knockout Winner's Certificate, dated 11 September 1992, and related group photograph; Helicopter Abseil Instructors' Course, dated 23 November 1995; Training Team Brunei, dated 16 March 1993 and Jungle Warfare School (Training Team Brunei) for the period March 1996 to October 1998.

iii)
A quantity of confidential appraisal forms and his closing Testimonial, the latter dated 30 April 2002; two newspaper cuttings and his father's 'late claim' 1939-45 Star and War Medal 1939-45, with related M.o.D. letter.

With thanks to Captain Keith Mills, D.S.C., for his own unpublished recollections of the events (his Medals sold in these Rooms in April 2014).



202 Pair: **Marine Engineer Artificer First Class J. B. F. Avery, Royal Navy**

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (MEA1(P) J B F Avery D063340X HMS Fearless); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (D063340X J B F Avery MEA1(P) HMS Nelson), mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £500-700

H.M.S. *Fearless* sailed from Portsmouth on 6 April 1982, she was a 12,000 ton landing platform dock which was the first purpose-built ship of her kind in the Royal Navy. She was built by Harland and Wolff at Belfast and commissioned in late 1965, she had an internal dock which was accessed through a stern door, vehicles could be loaded by ramps to the vehicle deck in port while landing craft could be guided in at sea. Along with her sister ship *Intrepid* the ships could partially submerge and flood their docks to allow access by small vessels.

Fearless had a relatively spacious flight deck which made her an ideal HQ ship to host the staff of both Commodore M. Clapp (Commodore Amphibious Warfare) and the Commanding Officer of 3 Commando Brigade and head of the Landing Forces Task Group Brigadier Julian Thompson as well as an element of the designated landing forces of Operation Corporate.

The assault ship was the venue for a strategy meeting including Task Force commander Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward at Ascension Island on 16 April 1982 before the Carrier Battle Group pressed on south, leaving the amphibious group to carry out training amongst other important tasks for the forthcoming landings.

Fearless and the rest of the Amphibious Group left Ascension on 7 May 1982, joining the carriers of the Task Group off the Falklands around 11 days later. She was quickly in the thick of the action in San Carlos Water, successfully landing her embarked forces on 21 May 1982 and subsequently involved in tasks such as ferrying the Welsh Guards around the coast.

One of her landing craft, LCU F4, was lost to Argentine bombers while on a dangerous mission, transferring Army vehicles from Goose Green to Fitzroy, killing six of her crew.

F4's coxswain C.Sgt B. Johnston was one of the victims and just two weeks earlier he had won the Queen's Gallantry Medal for taking his vessel alongside the stricken frigate *Antelope* and rescuing more than 100 sailors, despite raging fires and an unexploded bomb on the warship. The surrender of the Argentine forces took place on 14 June 1982 and Fearless returned to the U.K. approximately a week and a half later. She was eventually decommissioned in 2002 and broken up in Ghent in 2007; sold with various information about the warship.

203 Pair: **Leading Marine Engineering Mechanic G. L. Large, Royal Navy**

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (LMEM (M) G L Large D185665W HMS Herald); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (APOMEA G L Large D185665W RN), *very fine* (2) £500-700

Gareth L. Large was born at Essex in 1957 and joined the Royal Navy in 1975 completing his service in 1996.

H.M.S *Herald* was a Royal Navy survey vessel, together with *Hecla* and *Hydra* was used as an ambulance ship to ferry casualties from the combat area to the hospital ship *Uganda* and from there to Montevideo for onward aeromedic Vickers VC10 Ci air transport to naval and military hospitals in Britain. *Herald* did two major runs to Montevideo, the first mainly casualties from Goose Green and the second casualties from the action on Mount Tumbledown including Lt. R. Lawrence M.C. of the Scots Guards.

Sold together with a cap tally for *Herald* postcard and photograph of the ship and minor research.

204 Four: **Superintendent H. R. Wheeler, Rhodesian Police, late British South African Police, one of just eighteen members of the B.S.A.P. Contingent at the 1953 Coronation**

Zimbabwe, Independence 1980, officially numbered '09284'; Rhodesia, General Service Medal (4673 Insp. H. R. Wheeler); Police L.S. & G.C. (Supt. H. R. Wheeler), with two Additional Service bars; Coronation 1953; Zimbabwe, The Medal for Long and Exemplary Service in the Police (C Supt H. R. Wheeler); Zimbabwe Service Medal, *the first four mounted as worn, good very fine and a very rare combination* (6) £200-300

Note, a total of 42 1953 Coronation Medals to members of the British South African Police and 38 Police Long Service Medals with two bars making this likely a unique combination.

Henry Raymond Wheeler attested with the Rhodesian Police serving as District policeman in many places including Gatooma and Wedza. Selected for the honour of attending the 1953 Coronation as a member of the British South African Police contingent he was one of the two members to ride from Buckingham Palace as escort to the Irish Prime Minister.

He remained as a District Officer after the Coronation, being stationed at Mangula in 1962 reach Inspector by 1965. A keen cricketer he is recorded as playing for a number of Police teams during his service. Wheeler's final posting to Bulawayo saw him serve as the Officer Commanding Bulawayo District. He joined the Zimbabwe Republic Police upon its foundation in 1980 but retired soon afterwards on 20 January 1983 with the rank of Chief Superintendent; sold together with copied research.

205 Pair: **Fusilier D. C. Armstrong, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24817201 Fus D C Armstrong RRF); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Kuwait (24817201 Fus D C Armstrong RRF), *second clasp attached with cord*, court mounted as worn, *very fine* £400-500

Sold together with a Saudi Arabian Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait and Kuwaiti Liberation Medal 4th Class.

A COLLECTION OF MALTESE MEDALS (PART II)

206 Pair: **Able Seaman G. Zaro, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Gayton Zaro.); St. Jean d'Acre, *cast* silver, suspended in silver ring with braided edge fitted with loop, silver hallmarks to loop, *contact wear, very fine* (2) £700-900

Gayton Zaro appears on the medal roll as 'G. Zaaro' and on the books of H.M.S. *Thunderer* as Gaetano Zahra.

Zaro was born in Malta and enlisted for service in the Royal Navy, joining H.M.S. *Britannia* as a Landsman in June 1833. He was rated Able Seamen upon moving to H.M.S. *Canopus* in May 1836 and retained that rating when he went aboard H.M.S. *Rodney* in November 1837 and then to H.M.S. *Thunderer* on 20 June 1840. He was 27 years old while serving with *Thunderer*, and his 'usual place of residence' listed as Malta. He served with her during the Syria campaign before being discharged from her books in September 1842.

Zaro appears to have changed his branch of naval service in 1852, at which point he began to be rated as a Stoker whilst with H.M.S. *Triton*. This might have been a financially motivated decision, as at the time a Stoker was better paid than an Able Seaman. Regardless, he was likely not well-suited to that line of work as he undertook yet another career change in 1859 with his new rating as Ship's Cook while aboard H.M.S. *Argus*. In cooking, Zaro seems to have then found a more agreeable role which he retained for the remainder of his service, which ended when he left H.M.S. *Cockatrice* on 16 July 1867. Zaro's service record is peppered with assessments of 'fair' behaviour and he was invalided from the service for a number of years on a few different occasions, which together would have prevented him from being in receipt of a L.S. & G.C. medal despite his 34 years of service; sold together with copied research.

207 Three: **Ward Room Servant S. Sammut, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (S. Sammut. W.R. Servt. H.M.S. Iris.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Simeone Sammut, Dom. 1Cl., H.M.S. Pioneer.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, *polish residue, light contact wear, '1884' scratched to reverse of Egypt and Sudan below sphinx, otherwise very fine throughout* (3) £180-220

Simeone Sammut, the son of Joseph and Margherita Sammut, was born in Mosta, Malta on 10 August 1858. He joined the service of the Royal Navy and was given the service number 108795. He served first with H.M.S. *Rapid* from 8 July 1879 as a 3rd Class Domestic before moving to H.M.S. *Antelope* in February 1881, with whom he served until May 1883. Sammut joined H.M.S. *Iris* in December 1883, and the remainder of the decade saw him serve aboard *Duke of Wellington*, *Hibernia*, *Polyphemus*, and *Carysfort*. His service record reflects there were several instances of him taking a few weeks of shore leave at Malta during this time.

Sammut continued to serve for another two decades, his final posting being aboard H.M.S. *Medea* who he left on 6 January 1912 as a 1st Class Officer's Steward. Sammut received a pension following a remarkable 33 years of service in the Royal Navy; sold together with copied research and riband bar.

208 Pair: **Stoker M. Compagno, Royal Navy**



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (M. Campagno. Stoker: H.M.S "Hecla."), note spelling; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *very fine* (2) £300-500

Michael Compagno was born on 3 January 1857 at Cospicua, Malta and enlisted into the Royal Navy in 1877, working as an Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class on *Hibernia*. He was promoted Stoker in 1880 and served aboard *Euphrates*, *Hecla* and *Asia* before retiring in *circa* 1885. During the Anglo-Egyptian War of 1882, *Hecla* formed part of the Naval Brigade and served as a torpedo depot and supply ship.

209 Pair: **Domestic 1st Class V. Mallia, Royal Navy, who served as an Officer's Cook with the Royal Navy for nearly three decades**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (161158 V. Mallia, Off. Ck. 1Cl, H.M.S. Diana); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (161158 Vincent Mallia, Dom. 1Cl., H.M.S. Diana.), *very fine* (2) £200-300

Vincent Mallia was born in March 1871 on Malta and enlisted into Royal Navy as a Domestic Cook in June 1891. He received both medals for his service aboard H.M.S. *Diana* on which he served aboard from 1906-07. Mallia, although still serving in the Royal Navy throughout the Great War, did not serve on any ships during this time and has a six year gap on his service papers between his service on *Black Prince* in June 1914 to his service on *Egmont* in August 1919. He appears to have served on shore during this time. He retired in December 1919 after 28 years of continued service.

210 Four: **Petty Officer Steward V. Camenzuli, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (L.7846, V. Camenzuli O.S.2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (L.7846 V. Camenzuli. O.S.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (L.7846 V. Camenzuli. P.O. Stwd. H.M.S. Blanche.), *very fine* (4) £160-200

Vincent Camenzuli was born in Floriana, Malta, on 30th November 1891 and enlisted into the Royal Navy under the service number 'L7846' in December 1915. He served aboard a number of ships during the Great War including *Blenheim*, *Exmouth*, and *King Alfred*, survived the war and continued to serve until April 1939, when he was finally pensioned. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. while serving aboard H.M.S. *Blanche* in 1932; sold with copied research.

211 Eight: **Chief Petty Officer E. Sammut, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, with clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; British Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (E/LX.22089 E. Sammut. C.P.O. CK. (0). R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (LX22089 E. Sammut. P.O. CK. (0). H.M.S. Euryalus.), *polish residue, minor contact wear, a couple slight edge knocks, very fine* (8) £250-300

212 **The Great War Trio awarded to Fireman F. Borg, Royal Naval Reserve, sold together with an original archive and photographs of the recipient**

1914-15 Star (G. 99, F. Borg. Fmn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (G.99 F. Borg. Fmn. R.N.R.), sold together with original archive and photographs, *very fine* (3) £160-200

Francesco Borg was born in Birkirkara, Malta on 30 October 1880 and enlisted into the Royal Navy, serving as a Fireman; sold together with an archive comprising Borg's baptism certificate, Protection and Identity Certificate for the Royal Navy, Official document allowing his admittance into Alexandria and his Malta Naval Reserve Fireman Certificate book.

213 **The campaign group of three awarded to Colonel A. Mattei, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Lieut: A. Mattei, R.M.F.A.); Coronation 1902, silver issue; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, sold other with miniature dress medals of Anglo-Egyptian War pair, *pitting, very fine* (3) £500-1,200

Alexander Mattei was born on 25 November 1849, son of Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Metteri C.M.G., the Commanding Officer of the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment on its conversion into an Artillery Corps. His portrait by G. Cali once hung in the R.M.A. Officer's Mess and a man of tradition, the young Mattei commissioned Lieutenant into his father's regiment in November 1870 and later promoted Captain in November 1884 while serving in the Anglo-Egyptian War.

When the regiment was renamed the Royal Malta Artillery, Mattei was promoted Major in 1892 and while at this rank, he led the Malta Contingent at Edward VII's Coronation in 1902. Exactly like his father before him, in 1904 he was the Commanding Officer of the Royal Malta Artillery.

His final promotion was Battalion Colonel in December 1907 before his retirement in November 1909. Mattei died on 2 July 1919; sold together with copied research.

214 Pair: **Driver G. Pace, Malta Auxiliary Transport**



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (153. Driv: G. Pace. Malta Auxy Transpt); Khedive's Star, dated 1884, *light scratches and pitting, very fine and scarce* (2) £300-500

Gaetano Pace is confirmed on the medal roll. Copied research included within the lot, likely taken from the Malta Auxiliary Transport Regiment History, suggests that "I can only conclude, therefore, that as far as we were concerned, that Clasp [Tofrek] must have been awarded solely to the Civilian Drivers of that Company."

215 Pair: **Gunner N. Buhagiah, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (819. Gunr N. Buhagiah. R.M.F.A.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *pitting and slightly slack suspension to former, otherwise very fine* (2) £300-500

Nicola Buhagiar was born in Siggiewi, Malta and enlisted into the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery in April 1879 aged 20 years. He served Anglo-Egyptian War and complete 4.5 years service. Egypt was his only deployment and he spent the rest of his career stationed at Malta. This pair is his full entitlement; sold with copied research.

216 **The incredibly rare Egypt Campaign pair to Sergeant P. Spiteri, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, who was nominated by his C.O. to serve as superintendent of the Maltese Transport Drivers in Suakin**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (632. Sergt. P. Spiteri. Rl. M. F. Arty.); Khedive's Star, undated, *contact wear and pitting from Star, some wear to naming at 3 and 9 o'clock but still legible, otherwise very fine* (2) £400-600

Paolo Spiteri was born *circa* 1855 in Malta at St. Pubblio, Floriana. He worked as a labourer before joining the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery at Valletta on 24 January 1872, when he was 17 years old. Spiteri was promoted Bombardier from Gunner in June 1873, just months after joining, and was advanced Corporal in July 1875. He gained the rank of Sergeant in August 1878. It is noted that he was tried by Court Martial shortly after his promotion, the details of which are not recorded, though he was likely found not guilty of the allegations as he retained his rank. Having served all this time in Malta, Spiteri was married to his wife Giuseppa Pirotta on 29 June 1879 in Valletta.

Spiteri reengaged for service in February 1884 and volunteered to serve in the Egyptian Campaign at Suakin where he was posted from 8 March through 9 June 1885. It was this brief period of service in Egypt that earned him this medal pair, and during which time he acted as one of just two Maltese superintendents of the Maltese Transport Drivers in Egypt.

His participation in Egypt arose from a request by Commissary-General Blacker for two 'superintendents' to oversee a Maltese contingent of the Maltese Transport Drivers which were about to be sent overseas to join the British forces at Suakin. Commanding Officer Michael Portelli nominated Spiteri, along with Corporal Filippo Catania, both of whom volunteered to serve in Suakin. Thus, Spiteri is one of only four members of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery to receive the Egypt and Sudan medal with a clasp for Suakin, as the remainder were named to the Malta Auxiliary Transport.

Following his brief period of service in Egypt, Spiteri returned to Malta where he served for the remainder of his period of service. In January 1893 he extended his period of service, and later Spiteri was discharged on 31 January 1902 after having served for a total of 30 years and 6 days.

Spiteri is confirmed on the roll with entitlement to this medal and clasp and is further entitled to a L.S. & G.C; sold together with a folder of copied research, including information on the Maltese Regiments in the Egypt Campaign, and Spiteri's service record.

217 Six: **Chief Superintendent of Stores C. Tagliaferro, St. John Ambulance Brigade Malta, who was an original staff member of that organisation in Malta**

1914-15 Star (Dr. C. Tagliaferro, St. J. A. Bde. Malta.); British War and Victory Medals (C. Tagliaferro, St. J. A. Bde. Malta.); Service Medal of the Order of St John (CPS. Store Kpr. C. Taglioferro (Malta CPS) S.J.A.B.O. 1922.); Messina Earthquake 1908; Italy, Red Cross Earthquake Medal 1908, *contact wear throughout, heavy obverse scratches to B.W.M., heavy edge knocks to Messina Earthquake medal, Italian Red Cross no longer attached to riband, about very fine and better* (6) £400-600

C. Tagliaferro was a foundational member of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Malta, with his name appearing on the minutes of the 5 April 1909 meeting in which the formation of a unit of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was proposed and seconded by Tagliaferro. He was on the first staff of the first unit of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Malta as Superintendent of Stores.

His name is also one of ten listed in the Malta Government Gazette of 30 August 1917 indicating 'specially valuable service rendered to the Empire during the present war.' The citation described his services rendered: 'Held the position of Corps Secretary of St. John Ambulance Brigade in which capacity he was employed on the Staff of the Director of Medical Services and rendered services of no mean order in obtaining Civil aid to assist the Military when urgently required'. This citation is reproduced in the accompanying 'The St. John Ambulance Brigade Malta 1909-1969, Diamond Jubilee Souvenir Booklet', which also contains a photo of Dr Tagliaferro wearing his medals.

Tagliaferro also provided assistance in the aftermath of the disastrous earthquake at Messina in 1908, for which he earned the Messina Earthquake medal and the Italian Red Cross medal. His name appears in the *Sunday Times* 1988 article commemorating the 80th anniversary of the earthquake, which mentions him as a recipient of the Italian Red Cross for outstanding services rendered during the earthquake.

Sold together with copied research, including medal roll, *Sunday Times* article, Souvenir booklet, and photograph album of vintage postcards showing the damage caused by the Messina earthquake.

218 **The group of three awarded to Private E. Diacono, King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia, after which he latterly moved to Australia and worked as a translator in Prisoner of War camps during the Second World War**

British War Medal 1914-20 (9643 Pte. E. Diacono. K.O. Malta M.); Defence Medal 1939-45 (V16015 E. Diacono), officially impressed naming, third letter of surname reimpressed; Australia Service Medal 1939-45 (V16015 E. Diacono), *very fine* (3) £140-180

Emmanuel Diacono was born on the 10 December 1896 at Zebbug, Malta, and enlisted into the 2nd, Battalion, King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia in 1914 at the age of 17 years old. He disembarked at Cyprus in January 1915 and served there for eight months. He discharged from service in April 1918 after which he emigrated to Australia, settled there for the following 50 years of his life, and later qualified for Australian citizenship. He lived at Royal Park, Melbourne and worked as a Shop Keeper. Stirred by a sense of duty once more, Diacono enlisted into the 3rd Garrison Brigade, Australian Force, working as an interpreter at the rank of Sergeant in their Prisoner of War Camps. He served for just under two years with them and discharged in May 1943.

In the final ten years of his life, Diacono felt the call to return to his homeland, moved back to Malta and died on 14 July 1982. He is buried in Zebbug Cemetery, Malta; sold with copied research.

219 Five: **Captain H. P. A. Gauci, King's Own Malta Regiment**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Malta, with Additional Service Bar and two rosettes upon riband, '1955' engraved to reverse, '1955' engraved to reverse of Additional Service Bar, sold together with the letter confirming the E.D. award, *very fine* (5) £400-600

32 Efficiency Decorations Malta awarded, 14 were awarded the 1st Clasp and Gauci was one of two men awarded the E.D. and clasp in 1955.

E.D. and clasp *Malta Government Gazette* 8th July 1955.

Herbert Paul Amato Gauci was born on 26 January 1913 in Malta and enlisted into the King's Own Malta Regiment under the service number '168506'. He enlisted as a Private in 1931 and worked his way up to Sergeant in 1936 before getting his commission in 1937. He served throughout the war and ended his military career as Captain in 1946 before retiring after 18 years of consecutive service. His medal entitlement is confirmed on his service papers; sold with copied research.



220 **An M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2, V. Aguis, Royal Malta Artillery**



1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (3668 Gnr. V. Agius. R. Malta A.), last six mounted as worn; Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R. (3668 W.O.Cl. 2. V. Agius. R.M.A.), sold together with letter confirming award of M.S.M. and Regular Army Certificate of service book, *toning to last three, very fine* (7) £500-700

Vincenzo Agius was born on New Year's Day 1906 and enlisted into the Royal Malta Artillery in June 1921. He initially served as a Gunner before then getting the qualifications to become a Driver, and indeed throughout his service papers his talents as a motorcyclist are noted. He was promoted Lance Bombardier in 1934 with No. 2 Heavy Battery and was later promoted Assistant Bombardier in 1938 on the eve of war.

For the first few years of the Second World War, Agius served as a Sergeant at the Recruit Training Depot, helping train the men before their entering into service. His loyalty, sense of duty and authority were key attributes to his success here, traits that are noted in his service papers. In 1941, he was then appointed Battery Quarter Master Sergeant with 22nd Light Anti-Aircraft who served extensively at the defence of Malta.

Agius survived the war, and in October 1953, he served as a "successful BSM... [who] has control over the NCO's of his bty, to whom he is an excellent example. He is thereby responsible in great past for their good discipline. He is respected by his officers and NCOs and is feared by his men. It is unfortunate that he is not qualified for further promotion." (Report by Commanding Officer included in the lot refers).

After 32 years of service, Agius retired December 1953; sold together with identity tags and copied research including copied photographs of the recipient.

221 **An M.S.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 G. Sciberras, Royal Malta Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; British Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (3723 W.O.Cl. 2. G. Sciberras. R.Malta.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R. (3723 Sgt. G. Sciberras. R.M.A.), with bar for wear, *the latter two each with a couple edge knocks, light contract marks throughout, very fine overall* (6) £300-500

Giuseppe Sciberras was born on 6 December 1908 in St. Elena, Birdicara, Malta. He was a 15-year-old student when he enlisted at Malta for service with the Royal Malta Artillery. First ranked as a Boy, he became Trumpeter in July 1925 and then was ranked Gunner the next year when he reached 18 years of age. Sciberras extended his service in 1933 to complete 12 years with the Colours, which he extended even further in 1936 to complete a total of 21 years. He was married to his wife Antonia Debattista in Malta in 1933, and the couple would go on to have nine children together over the next decade.

Sciberras served throughout the duration of the Second World War and for the remainder of the next decade. He was issued with his M.S.M. on 11 July 1952, the same day on which he was discharged on termination of his engagement after 28 years of service. An accompanying original letter reveals that after this discharge Sciberras actually attempted to re-enlist, though this was evidently rejected as there is no record of further service after this date.

His final assessment upon discharge is 'exemplary', with the following testimonial: 'An honest, sober, trustworthy man. During his service in the R.M.A. he has proved himself to be a good clerk and has a good knowledge of office routine. He has considerable experience in clerical work connected with accounting for mechanical transport, also the maintenance of vehicles and its organisation. He is in possession of the Army 2nd Class Certificate of Education, He is strongly recommended for employment in clerical duties or in a job where he has to control men.' At the time of his discharge Sciberras was living with his family at St. Helena House, 77 Naxxar Road in Birkirkara, Malta.

Sciberras is confirmed with entitlement to these medals. Sold together with a wealth of original material, including soldier's prayer book, Certificate of Service red booklet, Army Service and Pay Book, Army pension correspondence, injury and sick reports, Worker's Union cards, as well as copied research including service records and photographs.

222 **The British War Medal awarded to Major O. M. Carbonaro, Royal Malta Artillery**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Major O. M. Carbonaro.), sold together with a contemporary photograph of the recipient, *very fine* £200-300



Oswald Marianus Carbonaro was born on 3 August 1876 and enlisted into the Royal Malta Artillery as a 2nd Lieutenant on 6 January 1897. He was quickly promoted up the ranks, obtaining his Captaincy in April 1900. He served during the Great War and disembarked in Egypt in March 1915. Copied research of the regimental history included within the lot reads as follows:

'At Fort Leonardo, the 9.2 inch guns were dismounted from their Mark IX mountings and re-erected on Mark V mountings during the period 27th February to 7th March 1916. This complex gun shift was directed throughout by Lieutenants S. Gouder Carbone, J. Bonavita and A. J. Semini under the general supervision of Captain O. M. Carbonaro, was performed so efficiently and quickly as to elicit from the General Officer Commanding his personal commendation to the Officers and Men of No 1 Company RMA.'

Carbonaro survived the war and was promoted Major on 28 February in 1923. Later that year he retired from military service under the 'compulsory premature retirement' policy in September 1923 and died two years later in 1925. His Medal Index Card confirms the issue of a British War and Victory Medal pair and these were applied for in 1920 and were sent to 25 Howard Street, Sliema, Malta. Sold with copied research, including a letter written by Carbonaro to the R.M.A. Regimental Adjutant, and a contemporary photograph of the recipient.

223 British War Medal 1914-20 (**9450 Pte. R. Deguara. K.O. Malta M.**), *very fine* £80-120

Ruggien Deguara was born at Rabat, Malta and enlisted into the 1st Battalion, King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia attested on 21 September 1914 and disembarked at Cyprus on 14 January 1915, where he served for seven months. He was quickly promoted Lance Corporal but curiously reduced back down to Private in July 1916 - it took him two further years to get back to his former rank. He spent the rest of his war in Malta, survived the war and discharged from military service in May 1920. This medal is his sole entitlement.

224 **The Order of St John Service Medal awarded to Acting Sister M. Faremouth, Malta District St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas**

Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver issue (960. A/Sis. M. Faremouth. Malta Dis. S.J.A.B.O. 1930.), *five edge bruises, otherwise very fine* £80-120

Margaret Faremouth (sometimes recorded as Margarita) was born in Malta to Joseph and Antonia Latouch and married Samuel Faremouth in 1849. Faremouth was a sailor in the Royal Navy and died while serving out in India in 1855. She then married again in 1868 to Edward Lee Squire who unfortunately died only two years later.

225 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**MX.890680 R.M. Silcox. L.S.B.A. (0). R.N.H. Malta.**), *good very fine* £60-80

Ronald M. Silcox worked as the Leading Sick Berth Attendant at the Royal Naval Hospital in Malta. His medal was issued on 8 January 1965; sold together with copied medal roll.

226 **The Malta Marine Police Gold Badge awarded to A. F. Serge**



Malta Marine Police Badge, 57mm x 32mm, gold, '1.11.1891 - 1.3.1921 A. F. Serge' engraved to reverse of crown, '18K' hallmarks to reverse, lacking a retaining pin to reverse, *very fine* £1,800-2,000

Spink XRF gun, surface level readings read as 82% gold - badge weighs 21.86g.

A. F. Serge was awarded this badge likely as a long-service award and it was potentially one of the last gold Marine Police Badges awarded before the police department at Malta was completely overhauled. After the British granted Malta self-government in July 1921, the police department became the responsibility of the new Maltese government and thus came great renewal to their practices and administration.

227 Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R. (**Alberto Soler.**), in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* £20-40

Alberto Soler worked as an Engine Fitter at H.M. Dockyard in Malta; sold together with copied *London Gazette* entry.

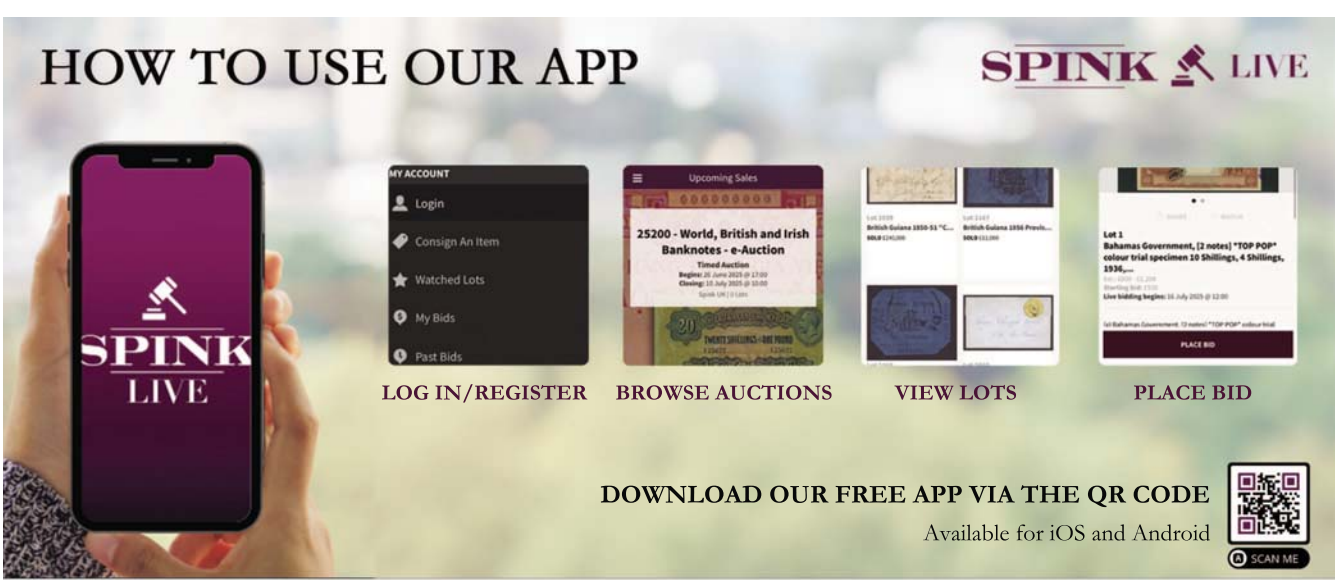


228 Malta Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**319 1/P.C. Gatt G.**), officially engraved naming, *good very fine*, housed in wooden case, this *worn* £400-600

Gaudenzio Gatt was born in Malta on 12 January 1884 and enrolled as a probationary Constable on 1 January 1905, at the age of 21. He served as a Police Constable from May 1905 until he was advanced 2nd Class Constable in 1917 and was promoted a final time to 1st Class Constable in April 1921. At the time of his discharge on 19 January 1935 at Valletta, the 51-year-old Gatt had served in the force for 30 years and 18 days and received a pension; sold together with copied research.

229 **Malta**, Republic, Long and Efficient Service Medal, with clasp (**6153 Sgt. Vella M. 31-3-95**), on riband for the Armed Forces of Malta, mounted for wear, *good very fine* £80-120

Mario Vella served for 25 years in the Armed Forces of Malta in order to earn a clasp to his medal, which was presented to him along with 104 others in a ceremony on 31 March 1995.



AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

230 **The Newfoundland Royal Visit C.V.O. and Second World War C.B.E. group of eleven to Captain C. M. R. Schwerdt, Royal Navy, who was 'mentioned' for his work on *Lion* during the action at Dogger Bank in January 1915 and saw action during the Battle of Jutland, he was later Private Secretary to the Governor of Newfoundland and held the position of Port Captain at Sydney, Nova Scotia during the Second World War on secondment to the Royal Canadian Navy and was further awarded by the King of Norway**

The Royal Victorian Order, Commander's (C.V.O.) neck Badge, numbered 'C1028' silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lieut C. M. R. Schwerdt. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. C. M. R. Schwerdt. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Norway, Kingdom, King Haakon VII Freedom or Liberty Cross 1945, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted court-style as worn where applicable, *very fine* (11) £1,800-2,200

C.V.O. *London Gazette* 30 June 1939:

'For services during their Majesties' visit to Canada and the United States.'

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 March 1915 (Dogger Bank):

'Action on 24 January 1915: In the transmitting station maintained an efficient control with great coolness and energy and coped with situations arising from temporary failures in the electrical communication with great promptitude, under circumstances of considerable difficulty and anxiety.'

King Haakon VII Liberty Cross *London Gazette* 26 August 1947.

Charles Maxwell Richard Schwerdt was the eldest son of Charles Francis George Richard Schwerdt and Mathilde Sofie Annette (nee von Guaita) born at Kensington, London on 3 December 1889. He was one of the original intake of 45 Cadets at the newly built Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, Devon which opened in January 1905. He passed out on 15 June 1906 with the rank of Midshipman and joined the pre-dreadnought Canopus-class battleship *Vengeance*. Schwerdt was promoted Sub-Lieutenant on 20 September 1909 and was selected to serve as one of the Guard of Honour at Westminster Abbey for the Coronation of 1911 earning his first medal in the process.

In April 1913 he joined *Lion* which formed part of the 1st Battlecruiser Squadron and was the flagship of Rear Admiral David Beatty. The squadron took part in the successful Battle of Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914, participated in the abortive attempt to engage the Germans during their bombardment of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool on 16 December 1914, took a major role in the Battle of Dogger Bank on 15 January 1915 where he was 'mentioned' with a specific citation, the squadron forced the Germans to retreat, sinking the German armoured cruiser S.M.S. *Blucher* in the process although *Lion* suffered heavy damage during the engagement and finally, saw action with the Grand Fleet at the Battle of Jutland on 31 may 1916. Schwerdt left *Lion* in January 1917 and joined the Iron Duke class battleship *Marlborough*, serving aboard this ship through to the end of the Great War. He then attended the Naval Staff College at Greenwich in June 1919 and having completed the course served as a Staff Officer under a succession of senior officers which also seemingly included duties for the Naval Intelligence Department where his language skills (fluent in French and German) made him eminently suited for that role.

Schwerdt retired as Captain in 1936 and travelled to Newfoundland as Private Secretary to the newly appointed Governor, Vice Admiral (ret'd) Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn where he was heavily involved with the planning for the visit of H.M. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1939. He was personally presented his C.V.O. by the King on 17 June 1939 in the study of the Governor in Government House, St. John, Newfoundland.

With the outbreak of the Second World War on 3 September 1939, he was re-commissioned and loaned to the Canadian Navy. He was made Captain in Charge of Maintenance and Captain of the Port of St. John's before going to be Naval Officer in Charge H.M.C.S. *Avalon* from 1941 -1942. He then took command as Captain-in-Charge and Naval Officer-in-Charge of HMCS *Protector* (the port of Sydney) through to the end of the war in 1945.

Sydney Harbour played an important role during H.M.C.S. *Protector* during the Second World War and was established to stage supply convoys bound for Europe. These convoys tended to be slower and had the prefix S.C. for Slow Convoy. Convoy S.C. 7 typified the dangers inherent with the German U-boats off the coast of Cape Breton and Newfoundland during the Battle of the Atlantic,


FOR GOD AND THE EMPIRE
VICTORIA
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GEORGIVS VI BRITT OMN REX ET IND IMP

when 20 of the 35 merchant cargo vessels were sunk on their journey to England. Sydney Harbour was one of the hotspots of the Battle of the St. Lawrence. Two notable shipping attacks occurred during this battle: the sinking of the train ferry S.S. *Caribou* in October 1942 on its way from North Sydney to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland; and the sinking of the Sydney based H.M.C.S. *Shawinigan* on 24 November 1944 in the Cabot Strait, near Cape North, on Cape Breton Island Sydney's coal shipping and steel manufacturing made a significant contribution to the Allied war effort.

Schwerdt was decorated by the King of Norway with the King Haakon VII Liberty Cross, one of 154 awards across all three armed services, made for services in the Second World War. He died at Esher on 18 November 1968 and is buried in the Schwerdt Mausoleum at the Churchyard of St. Mary, Old Alresford, Hampshire.

i)
Naval Prize medal, silver, 45mm., (**Awarded to Lieut. C. M. R. Schwerdt for Foreign Languages 1913**).

ii)
A copy of With the Fleet Studies in Naval Life by Filson Young, 1913, 93pp, with personal dedication to Schwerdt from Xmas 1914.

iii)
Cases for the C.V.O. and C.B.E..

iv)
A quantity of photocopied research to include service papers, entries for the Coronation and Jubilee awards, the 'mention' and *London Gazette* entries.

For his miniature dress awards please see Lot 392.

231 **The outstanding post-war Palestine operations C.B.E., Second World War Salerno landings D.S.O. group of fifteen awarded to Captain A. T. G. C. Peachey, Royal Navy**

A Jutland veteran and ex-Q-Ship officer, he commanded the cruiser H.M.S. *Delhi* at the landings at Oran, Algiers, Sicily, Salerno and Anzio, in addition to the cruiser *Enterprise* off Normandy, prior to adding the C.B.E. to his accolades for his 'determination and fearlessness' in operations off Palestine

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1944'; 1914-15 Star (Mid. A. T. G. G. Peachey, R.N.), note last initial; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. T. G. C. Peachey, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. A. T. G. C. Peachey, D.S.O., R.N.); Coronation 1937; United States of America, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel; Greece, Order of George I, 3rd Class neck badge, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted court-style as worn where applicable, *the last with minor enamel damage, otherwise generally good very fine* (15) £3,000-5,000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 January 1949. The original recommendation states:

'While holding the appointment of Commodore, Levant, Captain Peachey carried out his duties with determination and fearlessness, both in connection with the interception of ships carrying illegal immigrants to Palestine and subsequently during the withdrawal of British forces when he was responsible for the smooth working of the port of Haifa.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 23 May 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Officers and men engaged in the landing at Salerno, which was conducted with outstanding skill. Success was achieved but only after heavy fighting, and after many vigorous counter-attacks by the enemy from prepared shore positions, from the air and from the sea.'

American Legion of Merit *London Gazette* 1 February 1949:

'For distinguished services while in command of H.M.S. Delhi during operations in connection with the landing at Anzio.'

Greek of George I *London Gazette* 15 December 1942:

'The King of Hellenes has expressed his wish to confer the following decorations upon officers and men of the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy for their services to him on his journey to England.'

Allan Thomas George Cumberland Peachey was born on 23 May 1896, the son of Allan Thomas Peachey of Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan, and was educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Cambridge.

Entering the Royal Navy as a Cadet in September 1914, he first went to sea as a Midshipman in the battleship H.M.S. *King George V* in May 1915, and remained similarly employed until August 1917, thereby being present at Jutland - on which occasion, the *King George V* acted as the flagship of Vice-Admiral Martyn Jerram, in the 1st Division of the 2nd Battle Squadron, and engaged the enemy battle cruiser S.M.S. *Derfflinger*.

Peachey next served in the Q-Ships, with an appointment in *P.Q. 62* (a.k.a. *Kingsnake* and *Mornington*) in the period August to October 1917, following which he removed to the cruiser *Princess Royal*. Remaining actively employed in the latter ship until May 1918, he returned to the *King George V* on being appointed a Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir John de Robeck, Bt., in the latter month, and was still employed in that capacity at the war's end.

Between the Wars - wounded off Spain

Advanced to Lieutenant in March 1919 and to Lieutenant-Commander in December 1933, Peachey was serving as Executive Officer of the battleship *Royal Oak* when she was hit by gunfire off Valencia during the Spanish Civil War in February 1937 - he was wounded by the resultant shell splinters, so, too, his C.O. and four other men. More peaceful was his part in the Coronation Review, on which occasion he was serving in the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert*.

1939-45 War - cruiser command

Having held a staff appointment on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, Peachey was advanced to Captain in December 1940 and commanded the armed merchant cruiser *Queen of Bermuda* from February to November 1941, in which period his ship served in the South Atlantic, in addition to acting as an escort to the Greek royal family on its evacuation from Crete in May 1941; the latter episode was rewarded by his appointment to the 3rd Class of the Order of George I.

Then in November 1941, he assumed command of the cruiser *Delhi*, the commencement of a long chapter in offshore support for assorted Allied landings - namely off North Africa, Sicily, Salerno and Anzio. During the course of the former operations in November 1942, *Delhi* had her stern blown off in Algiers Bay after being attacked by Italian aircraft, but she returned to active duties in the Mediterranean in early 1943, after repairs had been completed back in Newcastle.

Subsequently, as a component of Support Force East during the Sicily landings, *Delhi* covered the British landings at Syracuse, while in September she formed part of the Northern Attack Force during the Salerno landings. A glimpse of Peachey at work in *Delhi* during these latter operations may be found in Taffrail's *Western Mediterranean 1942-45*:

'9 September: Captain Peachey of the Delhi, the A.A. Cruiser working with the Southern Attack Force, had his gun's crews closed up all day and constantly in action. He reported various attacks, one, in the morning, bringing 21 sticks of bombs bursting in the Delhi's close vicinity and another, after dark under brilliant flare illumination, produced 30 sticks of bombs among the ships in the crowded anchorage. The air attacks in the anchorages continued and on 10 September the Delhi was again in frequent action, shooting down at least two enemy aircraft over the Southern anchorage while a third was seen to explode in mid-air. "The measure of success against enemy aircraft has resulted in a highly competitive spirit among the gun's crews," Captain Peachey reported, "So much so that the ship's company has applied to remain continuously at actions stations. Ship's routine has been modified accordingly." '

He was awarded the D.S.O.

Next present at the Anzio landings in January 1944, when the Delhi's guns engaged enemy targets in Formia, Peachey was recommended for the American Legion of Merit and returned home for a stint of long overdue leave. However, as confirmed on his service record, he was quickly recalled at short notice to oversee the transfer of the battleship *Royal Sovereign* to the Soviets - in lieu of war reparations from Italy - in May 1944.

It was a predictably political affair, and on one occasion an exasperated Peachey refused permission for the Russian Admiral to board the *Royal Sovereign* until 'he had been instructed in the common courtesies of Naval etiquette'. When at length he did permit the Russian Admiral and his entourage aboard, he found they 'were intensely suspicious and found it difficult to accept anything they were told'. Inevitably, perhaps, the best means for a smoother transfer turned out to be vodka - so much so that by the time the battleship finally set sail - as the re-christened *Arkhangelsk* - Peachey swore he had been put off vodka for life.

In fact he was probably relieved to be informed in June 1944 that he had been appointed to the command of cruiser *Enterprise*. Be that as it may, he was quickly back in action off Normandy. Gordon Holman's *The King's Cruisers* takes up the story:

'Captain A. T. C. G. Peachey had taken over when she went back to bombard for four days in support of the first British offensive in the Caen area. Out of twenty-three targets given her on this occasion, consisting of gun positions, howitzers and troops concentrated in woodland, she neutralised no less than seventeen.

Mr. Winston Churchill, as Prime Minister, was a distinguished visitor to the ship while she was lying off the coast of Normandy. He slept on board for four nights and was an interested spectator of the regular firework display which used to greet the odd aerial visitation from the enemy after dark. One night, in the wardroom I have described, he added an historic touch to its naval atmosphere. He started a song, which echoed defiantly and triumphantly around the ship - "Rule Britannia". '

Deployed in a similar role off the Dutch coast, in support of the 2nd Army, in September, Peachey was next ordered to the Far East as Captain, Landing Craft Force 'W', in readiness for Operation "Zipper", the British plan to capture either Port Swettenham or Port Dickson, in Malaya. Owing, however, to the end of hostilities in the Pacific, the operation was never fully executed, though some probing operations on Penang went ahead, in co-operation with S.O.E.

Post-war - Palestine

Having then acted as Senior Officer of the Reserve Fleet in Portsmouth, Peachey was embarked for the Middle East as S.N.O. Palestine in late 1947, in which capacity he remained actively employed until July 1948, latterly as Commodore, Levant. He was, as cited above, awarded the C.B.E., and was finally placed on the Retired List in January 1950; sold together with a comprehensive quantity of research.

232 **The 1957 O.B.E. group of ten awarded to Paymaster Captain K. W. James, Royal Navy, who survived the sinking of HMS *Cornwallis* in the Dardenelles in 1917 and later served as a Senior C.E.O. at G.C.H.Q.,**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, Civil Division, silver-gilt; 1914-15 Star (Clk. K. W. James. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Payr. S. Lt. K. W. James. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, clasp, Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953, mounted court-style as worn, *overall good very fine* (10) £200-300

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 4 June 1957.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1946.



Kenneth Wallwyn James was born at Hampstead, Middlesex on 1 November 1896. Educated at Chigwell Grammer School he was appointed Assistant Clerk in the Royal Navy on 15 July 1914. Posted to the battleship *Cornwallis* from 7 November 1914 he served in the Dardanelles in supporting the landings at Cape Helles on 25 April 1915. James was promoted Clerk on 15 July 1915 whilst still serving with her and remained in the Mediterranean as a result.

Cornwallis was on patrol off Malta on 9 January 1917 when she was torpedoed and sunk by *U-32*. Attempts were made to take her under two but the U-boat remained in the area and she fired another torpedo into *Cornwallis'* starboard side. Despite this killing blow she did not sink immediately but began to flood, gaining a serious list. This slow sinking allowed most of the crew including James to escape although some fifteen men were killed in the initial torpedo blasts.

Joining *Glasgow* after the sinking on 26 February 1917, James was promoted Assistant Paymaster on 15 September 1917 and Paymaster Sub Lieutenant 15 July 1917. He saw further wartime service with *Newcastle* on 1 January 1918 and *Boudicea* on 28 August 1919. Post-War he was appointed Acting Paymaster Lieutenant on 15 September 1919, Paymaster Lieutenant Commander 15 July 1927 and Paymaster Commander 30 June 1935 later being was lent to the New Zealand Squadron where he remained until 1940.

Serving with *Indefatigable* in the Far East James was 'mentioned' at the conclusion of the Second World War. After leaving the Royal Navy he served as a Senior Chief Executive Officer at G.C.H.Q. and was awarded his O.B.E. for his services with them. He died at Cotheridge, Worcester on 26 May 1975; sold together with copied research.

233 **The 1961 O.B.E. group of six awarded to Chief Engine Artificer W. Tomlinson, Merchant Navy, who survived the torpedoing of the M.V. *Brittany* and was later honoured for his service with Royal Mail Lines**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Civil Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, silver-gilt, in its case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, sold together with an archive of original material, *very fine* (6) £200-300

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1961.

Wilfred Tomlinson was born in Lincoln on 6 December 1901 to Fred, a primary school headmaster, and Bertha Tomlinson, who was an assistant at the school. Wilfred attended the same school his parents taught at but little else is known about his childhood. Tomlinson is working as an Apprentice Marine Engineer in 1921 at *Harland & Woolfe*, the same shipbuilders who launched the R.M.S. *Titanic* just 9 years previous.

There is little more documented about him until the Second World War, which he entered in May 1941 aboard M.V. *Brittany*. Tomlinson was serving as a merchant seaman, starting as 2nd Engine Artificer. M.V. Brittany was sunk on 29 October 1942 by *U-509* near Madeira. 15 of her crew were killed.

Tomlinson was transferred to the R.M.S. *Almanzora*, which was reconstructed by *Harland & Woolfe* around the time that Tomlinson was an apprentice at the company. *Almanzora* was used as a troopship during the Second World War. He was only aboard this ship for two months before transferring to the S.S. *Empire Peacock*, a requisitioned American cargo ship. This posting lasted until 21 March 1944.

His next position was aboard the S.S. *Empire Bittern*, another *Harland & Woolfe* ship, from 25 May 1944 to 23 July 1944. During Operation Overlord, the *Empire Bittern* was scuttled as a blockship to reinforce the landings at Gold Beach, prior to the Normandy Invasion.

In his final wartime posting, Tomlinson was aboard H.M.T. *Highland Monarch* from 21 August 1944-4 October 1945. It was during this time that the ship sailed prisoners to and from Burma.

All of these ships were operated by Royal Mail Lines, founded in 1932. The company's operations were focused on cruise liners and cargo shipping around the Atlantic. Following his war service as a merchant seaman, Tomlinson continued to work for Royal Mail Lines. He was promoted to 1st Engine Artificer on 26 September 1949 and began service on R.M.S. *Andes*, the flagship of the RML fleet. He later transferred to S.S. *Beresina* on 8 March 1950, and to S.S. *Essequibo* on 12 April 1954, where he was promoted to Chief Engine Artificer.

Tomlinson served on the S.S. *Durango* from September 1955-July 1959 before being given the privilege of serving on the 'A-Liners'. These ships within the fleet operated luxury cruises for the wealthy and all began with the letter 'A'. Tomlinson served on R.M.S. *Amazon*, rated to carry 488 passengers from Britain to South America. The most notable guest of the R.M.S. *Amazon* was Her Royal Highness, Princess Margaret in 1960. Later, in the New Year's Honours of 1961, Tomlinson was awarded the O.B.E. for his services to the Empire.

His final postings were aboard the cargo liner M.V. *Tuscany*, M.V. *Escalante*, M.V. *Logna* (which is now an artificial reef), and finally in 1968, M.V. *Otra*. Tomlinson soon retired and returned to the UK, spending his final years in Surrey. He died in April 1982, at the age of 80.

Sold together with an archive containing:

i)
Letters from Harland & Woolfe and RML.

ii)
Application requests for WW2 stars, including rejection for Africa and Pacific stars.

iii)
Photograph of Tomlinson upon retirement.

iv)
Copied research documents.

Sold by Order of the Family

x234 **The 1945 M.B.E., Lloyd's Medal for Bravery pair awarded to 2nd Engineer Officer J. K. Lowrie, Merchant Marine, for his bravery in the sinking of the S.S. *Orminster***



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge, silver, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; Lloyd's Medal for Bravery at Sea, silver (Second Engineer Officer J. K. Lowrie. S.S. "Orminster," 25th August 1944), in its fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £1,400-1,800

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 23 January 1945, the original citation states:

'John Kilby Lowrie, Esq., Second Engineer Officer.

The ship, sailing in convoy, was compelled to reduce speed owing to engine trouble. Before she could rejoin convoy she was torpedoed and immediately began to sink. When it was realised that she could not be saved abandonment was ordered and most of the crew took to the boats. The remainder jumped into the water as the ship went down, ten minutes after being hit.

The Second Engineer Officer displayed conspicuous courage and devotion to duty. After the ship had been torpedoed he went into the engine-room, closed the water tight tunnel door and shut off main stop valves in the boiler-room, ignoring the grave risk of being trapped below. By this gallant action he did much to ensure a safe abandonment. He did not leave until satisfied that no one remained in the engine-room and stokehold.'

John Kilby Lowrie was born at South Shields, Durham on 1 May 1910, the son of Alfred and Florence Lowrie of 95 Osborne Avenue, Durham. Tragically his father passed away just the year after his birth, leaving his mother a widow on the 1911 census.

Lowrie was living in Bristol by 1939 and appears on the census at 125 Northville Road and working as an Aero Engine Tester. He was in fact living next door to his brother at the time who was working in the same field. It is unclear when Lowrie joined the Merchant Navy however his engineering background must have gone some way to securing him the rank of Second Engineer Officer.

Posted to the merchantman *Orminster* he was serving with her as she supported the Allied campaign in Normandy following the D-Day landings. During these operations she was assigned to convoy *FTM-74* heading from Juno Beach towards the Isle of Wight to resupply when she developed engine trouble and fell behind the convoy.

Unfortunately this brought her under the sights of *U-480* and veteran U-Boat Captain Hans-Joachim Förster which managed to torpedo her in the Channel. *The Western Daily Press* of 25 October 1945 takes up the story, stating:

'FILTON MAN'S BRAVERY

Risked Boiler Room Death to Save Comrades

SECOND Engineer Officer J. K. Lowrie, of 125, Northville Road, Filton, Bristol, has been awarded the Lloyd's War Medal for bravery at sea, which is bestowed on officers and men of the Merchant Navy and fishing fleet in cases of exceptional gallantry in war time. The award, which is struck in silver with a ribbon in blue and silver, has been conferred on seafarers of various grades. Mr Lowrie was on the S.S. Orminster, when, owing to engine trouble, the ship was forced to reduce speed, and before she could rejoin the convoy she was torpedoed. She immediately began to sink, and when it was obvious she could not be saved, the crew were ordered to leave the boat.

OUTSTANDING

Second Engineer Officer Lowrie showed outstanding courage and a high sense of duty. When the ship was hit he entered the engine room, closed the water tight tunnel door and shut off the main stop valves in the boiler room.
The successful abandonment of the ship was largely due to this brave action, which was carried out despite the great danger of being trapped below.'

Thanks to Lowrie's quick thinking and bravery 55 members of the crew were rescued from the disaster with seven men losing their lives- five in the initial attack and two more of their wounds. This number would have been much higher if Lowrie had not managed to slow the ship's sinking by braving the depths as they steadily filled with water.

He doubtless returned to service, going on to survive the war. In doing so he outlived the crew of *U-480* who were sunk in a minefield in January 1945. Remaining in Bristol after the war, the Electoral Register even places Lowrie in the same home during that time. He died at Filton, Bristol on 26 April 1976; sold together with several original riband bar segments including the segment for a France and Germany Star and copied research.

Further entitled to the 1939-1945 Star; France and Germany Star with Atlantic clasp and War Medal 1939-45.

235 **The 1944 British Empire Medal awarded to Foreman Engineer G. B. Cameron, who was decorated for his gallant rescue in an engine-room accident which resulted in the loss of his arm**

British Empire Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Civil Division (George B. Cameron), mounted for wear, in its *flattened* box of issue, *extremely fine* £300-500

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 15 August 1944:

'George Cameron, Foreman Engineer, John Brown and Company, Clydebank.

Cameron was one of a party who were conducting investigations in the engine-room of a ship. An apprentice who was in attendance caught the belt of his overalls in a coupling pin on the turbometer shaft which ran close behind him and which was revolving at the time. His cry of alarm brought Cameron to his aid and, with help, he dragged the victim free by tearing his clothes. In so doing Cameron was himself caught by the sleeve, and could not be freed. His forearm was so badly lacerated and broken by the revolving shaft, which could not be stopped for nearly two minutes, that his arm later had to be amputated at the elbow.

Cameron well knew the danger of grave injury to himself that he was incurring when he went to the rescue. He showed complete lack of regard for his own safety and, by his prompt and energetic measures, saved the apprentice from serious injury. He displayed great fortitude while awaiting his release from the shaft and during his journey to hospital.î

George Bruce Cameron, a native of Alexandria, was 45 years old at the time of his gallant act of bravery and living in Knightsbridge, Glasgow with his wife and children. He had been an employee of John Brown & Co., Clydebank for nearly 30 years and lived in Clydebank before relocating after his house was destroyed in the blitz. Cameron received his B.E.M. at an investiture ceremony at the Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh on 22 September 1944; sold together with copied research.

x236 **The superb Harwich Force D.S.O., D.S.C. group of eight awarded to Paymaster Captain K. E. Badcock, Royal Navy, who served as Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt's Secretary for twenty years, as a consequence of which he was present at a number of notable actions fought by the Harwich Force: at Heligoland Bight in August 1914, he attended the Admiral on the bridge of the cruiser H.M.S. *Arethusa* throughout the action and was mentioned in despatches**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1917; 1914-15 Star (Asst. Payr. K. E. Badcock, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Payr. Lt. Cr. K. E. Badcock, R.N.); Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted court-style as worn, *obverse centre of the D.S.O. slightly recessed, otherwise good very fine* (8)

The group of four Second World War medals attributed to Acting Sub. Lieutenant C.F. Badcock, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, son of Paymaster Captain K. E. Badcock, Royal Navy, who served on HMS *Melbreak*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £2,000-3,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 21 June 1919, the original citation states:

'For distinguished services as Secretary to Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, KCB, DSO throughout the war.'

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 14 September 1917, the original citation states:

' For services in the Harwich Force.'

M.I.D. London Gazette 21 October 1914, the original citation states:

'My Secretary who attended me on the bridge throughout the entire action.' (Heligoland)

Kenneth Edgar Badcock was born in February 1886 at Bishop Auckland, County Durham, the son of Frederick Badcock a solicitor and his wife Fannie and entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Clerk in July 1903.

Badcock's first appointment to the staff of a senior officer came in February 1907 when he was posted to the light cruiser *Hyacinth* as Secretary's Clerk to Sir George Warrender, commanding the second cruiser squadron on the East Indies station. In 1910 Badcock joined the Bulwark as Secretary's Clerk to Rear Admiral Neville and in March 1911 he was appointed Secretary's Clerk to Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman on the *Neptune*.

In December 1913 he was appointed secretary to Commodore Reginald Tyrwhitt, R.N and so began the long chapter of devoted and loyal service, for he remained similarly employed until Tyrwhitt hauled down his flag for a final time in May 1933, by which stage Tyrwhitt was an Admiral of the Fleet with a G.C.B. and D.S.O. to his credit. It is said that Badcock suffered from a stammer yet he stood up to his senior and spoke his mind. As Dick Witte observed in *Fringes of the Fleet*, 'the Admiral liked that.'

Battle of the Heligoland Bight

It would also be fair to say that the Admiral liked nothing more than getting to grips with the enemy, a contention admirably supported by the fact that he left a string of severely damaged flagships in his wake. An early case in point would be the memorable engagement fought in the Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914, when Tyrwhitt, senior officer of the Harwich Force, was flying his flag in H.M.S. *Arethusa*, accompanied by another light cruiser, the *Fearless,* and around thirty ships from the 1st and 3rd Destroyer Flotillas. At the last moment, providentially as it turned out, the 1st Battle Cruiser Squadron under Vice-Admiral Beatty was ordered to join Tyrwhitt's force. *Sea Battles*, by Michael Sanderson, takes up the story:

'In the early morning haze Tyrwhitt began his sweep towards Heligoland but soon ran into trouble. The Germans had some inkling of the pending attack and, instead of sending out their usual patrols, concentrated all available forces. In a series of confused engagements between 8 and 11.30 a.m., Tyrwhitt was in hot action with six enemy light cruisers, which were later joined by two more. Although the Frauenlob was hit and retired, the Harwich Force was in danger of being overwhelmed when the Arethusa and three destroyers were repeatedly hit and damaged. At 11.25 a.m. Tyrwhitt sent out an urgent call to Beatty, who was forty miles north of Heligoland, unaware of the critical situation developing. Fortunately he decided to intervene and came south at full speed straight to the Bight. The arrival of the British battle cruisers on the scene at 12.40 p.m. proved decisive. The Koln (flagship of Rear-Admiral Maas), Ariadne and Mainz were crippled and later sank; the remaining German light cruisers quickly scattered. Shortly afterwards the British forces set course for home.'

Tyrwhitt described the battle with the *Frauenlob* to his sister: "I can only imagine what everyone on the upper deck was not killed. The air seemed thick with bursting shells and the sea was alive with splashes from shell and splinters.. My signal officer was the only man killed on the bridge.. He was talking to me at the time and had just pointed out that we were on fire.. I don't think I ever thought of the danger nor do I think anyone on board did. I was very agreeably surprised as I was under the impression that the first time, everyone bobbed their heads when the shells flew over them, etc but it was not the case."

Such was the extent of the damage sustained by the *Arethusa* that she had to be taken in tow; Badcock was duly mentioned in Tyrwhitt's despatch: 'My secretary who attended me on the bridge throughout the entire action' (*London Gazette* 21 October 1914, refers).

Badcock was one of those on the bridge whose sang-froid so impressed Tyrwhitt that he recorded in Badcock's annual report 'He is perfectly cool under fire and is of a cheerful disposition'.

Cuxhaven - Dogger Bank - loss of the "Arethusa" - the Lowestoft raid

The *Arethusa* repaired, Tyrwhitt led the naval force assigned to the Cuxhaven Raid on Christmas Day 1914, when our seaplanes were successfully deployed in the first ever carrier air strike. Next up was the action at Dogger Bank on 24 January 1915, when Tyrwhitt's Harwich Force was once more reunited with Admiral Beatty's 1st Battle Cruiser Squadron, another memorable action in which Rear-Admiral Hipper's flagship the *Seydlitz* was severely damaged and the cruiser *Blücher* sunk.

In fact, Tyrwhitt's deserved reputation for dash and daring was well-established before Jutland. A member of his staff stated that everyone in the Harwich Force 'would have done anything for him ... he would go hell for leather after the Germans.' It was a view probably shared by his faithful secretary but such daring came at a cost. Peter Liddle's *The Sailor's War* takes up the story:

'In February 1916, Tyrwhitt's flagship, Arethusa, struck a mine and actually broke in two. When an accompanying destroyer came alongside to render aid, Tyrwhitt shouted from the bridge, 'Go away I'm not sinking'. He wanted and achieved, remembered Pertwee [a member of his staff], an orderly,

calm, abandoning of the ship. A month later with his Commodore's pennant transferred to Cleopatra, this light cruiser deliberately rammed and cut in two a German destroyer encountered with her sister ships at night. Damage to Cleopatra's stern from an accidental collision with a British ship in this incident necessitated a further transfer of his pennant to Conquest.'

As it transpired - predictably it might be said - the Commodore's battle-scarred pennant's sojourn in *Conquest* was short-lived, for he made a gallant foray against the German Battle Cruiser Squadron sent to bombard Lowestoft on 25 April 1916. The inferior Harwich Force - pitched against four German battle cruisers and six light cruisers - first encountered the enemy at 3.50 a.m. Having failed to draw the enemy cruisers after him, Tyrwhitt turned towards them and fought a ferocious 13-minute duel, the *Conquest* taking severe punishment in the process. Hit by five 12-inch shells, her casualties amounted to 36 officers and ratings killed or wounded. Lowestoft had suffered severely, too, but without Tyrwhitt's intervention the destruction would have been far worse.

His pennant was thereafter to flutter defiantly from the *Carysfort*, until a more suitable replacement ship could be spared, and the Harwich Force continued to lend valuable support. In mid-1916 the Harwich Force took on a new and arduous duty - the escort of regular convoys between the Thames estuary and Holland, which the sailors referred to as 'the beef trip', very often Tyrwhitt commanded the patrol personally.

On 11 September 1916 Tyrwhitt and his staff moved into the newly commissioned light cruiser *Centaur*, however she too joined the list of badly damaged flagships which Tyrwhitt left in his wake when she was badly damaged by a hurricane on 24 October 1917 when *Centaur* led a squadron to intercept some enemy destroyers which were reported making a dash from Zeebrugge to Germany. The *Concord* then became Tyrwhitt's flagship for a time.

Tyrwhitt was a fighting commander who believed that is place was on the bridge of his ship, not behind a desk and he would certainly have been grateful to have found in Badcock an efficient, responsible secretary who relieved him of much of the administrative burden of his command. Badcock too shared the risks of war; Tyrwhitt specifically noted that Badcock was on the bridge beside him at Heligoland and it is certain he would have been similarly employed in the other actions. Tyrwhitt appreciated Badcock's moral courage and recommended him for the DSC in 1917 and the DSO in 1919.

Post-Great War

Badcock remained employed as Tyrwhitt's secretary until May 1933, when the Admiral hauled down his pennant for a final time. As a consequence he served ashore in Gibraltar, at sea with the 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean and in China at the time of the disturbances with the Nationalist Government in the mid-1920s. Having then served throughout Tyrwhitt's time as C.-in-C., The Nore, he was advanced to Paymaster Captain in 1935 and placed on the Retired List shortly before the renewal of hostilities in 1939. He died at Chichester on 22 January 1947 and is buried at Westbourne Cemetery; sold together with a comprehensive folder of research and photographs.

Colin Francis Badcock the son of Paymaster Captain K. E. Badcock, Royal Navy, was born at Havant, Hampshire in October 1925. He was appointed an Acting Sub. Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1945 and ended the war with an appointment in the Hunt-class escort destroyer H.M.S. *Melbreak*. He died at Winchester on 12 March 2017; sold together with copied research and his corresponding miniature awards.

For family medals, please see Lot 173.

237 **The Great War D.S.O. group awarded to Rear Admiral Sir R. C. Jerram K.B.E., D.S.O., Royal Navy, who saw action with *Lion* at Dogger Bank, when she weathered a hammering which resulted in a ten degree list and later - in 1943 - became Secretary to Combined Operations HQ under Earl Mountbatten, serving as Comptroller in South East Asia**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Asst. Payr. R.C. Jerram. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Payr. Lt. Cr. R.C. Jerram. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, mounted court style for wear, *good very fine* (11) £1,000-1,400

[K.B.E.] *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 22 January 1920.

'For distinguished service on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 April 1919.



Rowland Christopher Jerram was born on 20 February 1890 at Godalming, Surrey, the son of Charles Samuel Jerram. Educated at Hillside, Godalming and later Kings School, Canterbury, he was commissioned in the Royal Navy in 1907 and was transported at once to join HMS *King Alfred* at the China Station. He was promoted to Clerk, then joined HMS *Invincible* as part of the Home Fleet in 1910. In 1911, he was promoted to Assistant Paymaster and joined HMS *Neptune*, later making Paymaster Lieutenant in 1913.

During the First World War, Jerram served aboard HMS *Iron Duke* with the Grand Fleet, before joining HMS *Lion* and taking part in the Battle of Dogger Bank in 1915. Here *Lion*- Beatty's flagship- took seventeen hits, being holed below the waterline and taking on a list of ten degrees. Despite this , due in part to Beatty's tenacity, she remained in the fight for a good while before at last dropping out of the line of battle. In 1917 he joined HMS *Queen Elizabeth* which took part in the surrender of the German High Seas Fleet in November 1918.

After the war, Jerram was appointed Secretary to Admiral Sir Ernie Chatfield, (later Lord Chatfield), 4th Sea Lord. Remaining as Chatfield's secretary until 1940, during which time the Admiral had been appointed 3rd Sea Lord, C-in-C Home Fleet, C-in-C Mediterranean Fleet, First Sea Lord, Chairman of the Commission on the Defence of India and Minister for co-ordination of Defences. During this time Jerram also took promotions, being made Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander in 1921, Paymaster Commander in 1929 and Paymaster Captain in 1938. After the outbreak of the Second World War, Jerram served on HMS *Cleopatra* in 1942, that same year she was to see action during Operation Harpoon- the Battle of Pantelleria. After this she took part in both Operation Vigorous and Pedestal, attempts to re-supply the besieged island fortress of Malta.



Leaving *Cleopatra* in 1943 Jerram was appointed Secretary to Combined Operations HQ under Earl Mountbatten, whom he subsequently followed to the South-East Asian theatre as Comptroller HQ SACSEA from 1943-45.

After one further appointment as the head of the Admiralty Mission to the Mediterranean in 1945, Jerram retired as Rear-Admiral in December the same year. For his service during the Second World War he was richly awarded with a Knighthood on 1 January 1945. In 1950 he was appointed the Cornwall County Commissioner for St. John's Ambulance Brigade. Jerram died at Farnham, Surrey on 23 April 1981.

Four boxes of papers were given by Sir Rowland to the National Maritime Museum covering the period 1907 to 1958 under reference *GB 0064 JRR*.

The papers of Rowland Christopher Jerram, include journals, 1907-1914 and 2 large scrapbooks containing photographs, signals, orders and newspaper cuttings covering the first half of Jerram's career. Also present in the collection are 3 photograph albums, 1908-1932, and various letters, reports, newspaper cuttings, etc, relating to the major part of the Rear-Admiral's career, as well as his civilian activities, such as his position as Commander of the St. John Ambulance in Cornwall, 1949-1958.

x238 **The D.S.O., D.S.C. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Commander P. A. R. Withers, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Battle of Narvik, who notably commanded the destroyer *Avon Vale* during the Malta Convoys, who latterly shared in the Arctic Convoys whilst in command of the *Larne***

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1942'; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse hallmarked and officially dated '1941'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn and housed in a fitted case by *Gieves Ltd, London*, *good very fine* (7) £1,800-2,200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 8 September 1942 (Malta Convoy 22 March 1942:

'For gallantry, skill and seamanship in H.M. Avon Vale, in a brilliant action against strong enemy forces, which were driven off and severely damaged. This action resulted in the safe passage to Malta of an important convoy.'

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 25 November 1941 (Ops Style & Substance - Malta Convoys)

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 June 1943 (Torpedo Damage Mediterranean - 29 January 1943).

Peter Alison Ross Withers was born on 30 January 1908 at Woodbridge, Suffolk, went to Cheltenham College and joined the Royal Navy in November 1925. At the outbreak of the Second World War he was a Lieutenant-Commander in the *Hotspur* and shared in her famous acts during the Battle of Narvik in 1940.

Withers assumed command of the destroyer *Avon Vale* in January 1941 and would go on to command her through August 1943. In this period she was based out of Malta and shared in the vital convoys to that besieged island. This included in January 1943, escorting Convoy T.E.14 she was hit by a torpedo during an air attack which destroyed the whole of the bow structure when the forward magazine exploded. The aft section was towed back to Gibraltar until she was able to be towed back to the United Kingdom on 25 June as part of convoy. Also as part of MW10, when on 22 March 1943 the convoy was attacked nearly thirty times by in excess of 150 enemy aircraft.

Withers then took command of *Marne* in August 1943, went up to Buckingham Palace to take both his decorations from the hands of The King in October 1944, besides making several forays to Russia in assisting the Arctic Convoys (Arctic Star). Retired in October 1948, he died at Hinton St George, Somerset in January 1989; sold together with various original letters (including his personal account of the Narvik battles), photographs and newspaper cuttings from his albums.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 393.

239 **A fine Second War 'Dunkirk operations' D.S.C. awarded to Lieutenant Commander R. W. Clare, Royal Navy who was decorated for his gallantry whilst serving aboard H.M.S. *Grenade* when she was bombed by Stukas alongside the harbour at Dunkirk**

On fire and out of control she was towed out of the harbour by a trawler where she sunk

Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1940', hallmarks for London 1939; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (1756 Gnr. R.W. Clare, D.S.C, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for wear, *good very fine* (7) £1,400-1,800

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 27 August 1940, his Commanding officer's recommendation made in the after-action report, states:

'Especially I should like to mention Mr Clare and Leading Stoker Stables. I consider that the former acted with great coolness and courage taking complete control of the after end of the ship, giving the order to close and flood the magazine at the correct moment, thus preventing what might have been a much more serious disaster. He also remembered to try and blow up the dome. The latter as right-hand man to Mr Clare, taking charge of the younger stokers and by his calm bearing dispelling all tendency to panic.'

Reginald William Clare was born at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire on 27 October 1907 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy second class on 27 October 1925. Posted to *Ganges* for training he served at a variety of shore and ship-based appointments. Serving with *Nelson* from 1936-37 during the Coronation Fleet Review with the rank of Petty Officer he was posted ashore in January 1937 where he qualified as Gunner.

Advanced to Temporary Gunner on 1 April 1938, he was serving aboard *Grenade* when she was deployed to Dunkirk on 28 May 1940 as one of the destroyers attempting to extract troops from the mole. *The Nine Days of Dunkirk* refers to her service, stating:

'The loss was disregarded, the work went on and, as the day drew out, the reinforcements of destroyers came swiftlyin. The ships that began the lifting from the East Mole have already been named. Codrington, Grenade, Gallant, Jaguar and Javelin (picking up the survivors of the Abukir on the way) reached the harbour in the later part of the morning under heavy air attack. Harvester, Esk, Malcolm, Express, Shikari and Scimitar camein. With extraordinary speed the rate of loading rose. Codrington berthed at the East Mole and lifted 700 men. Grenade lifted another 700.'

Returning the next day she came under air attack alongside the destroyers *Jaguar* and *Gallant* but managed to avoid damage. It was not until later in the day that she came under a more concerted air attack that the destroyer suffered serious damage. Several bombs hit aft, cutting her mooring lines and causing her to drift into the channel, Clare was at his post, ordering the guns manned and directing all those not firing them into cover.

As the damage worsened, Clare leapt into action, with the after-action report stating:

'A certain number of ratings had jumped over the side but on being ordered to return, they did so. Mr Clare then ordered the ready-use lockers to be closed. On hearing the order from the Bridge to take cover he got as many men as possible into the after lobby, telling those remaining on the Quarter Deck to lie down. Then came the bomb which hit X gun and burst in the water alongside the ship. The concussion was very severe; it parted all the stern wires and gave the impression that the stern was under water. Many of the ratings on the Quarter Deck, especially those who had been injured, were either blown or washed over the side.

Mr Clare then gave orders for all magazines and shell rooms hatches to be closed. It was then reported to him that the ship was on fire in the vicinity of the Ward Room and he ordered the magazine to be flooded. This was eventually done in his presence by Leading Stoker Stables. He then heard the order to abandon ship. He superintended getting out Carley floats and then went forrard to try and blow up the Asdic Dome. He could not get past the fire in the Canteen Flat. By this time GRENADE had drifted alongside the POLLY JOHNSON and he transferred to her.'

The report on the sinking gives us far greater details of Clare's actions which must have gone a long way towards delaying the sinking of *Grenade* and allowing the crew to abandon ship. Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Peake recalls devastation the *Grenade's* sinking, stating:

'The morning of 29 May was beautiful, warm, with brilliant sunshine, and a flat, calm sea. On the way over, there was heavy enemy air activity. And ample evidence of their success. Wreckage, corpses. I shall never forget a red-headed woman who floated face-down. Her handbag was beside her, right on station. We arrived at Dunkirk during the forenoon and berthed at the landward end of the pier, so that other small ships such as trawlers could berth astern of us. We expected to load and get back to England as soon as possible. But for some unknown reason whilst other ships filled up with troops we were kept empty. There was a rumour that the evacuation was to be called off, and that we were being kept to take off the General Staff. We remained alongside all the afternoon whilst other ships came and went. There was intense air activity the whole time, particularly from dive bombers ... The general level of noise was incredible - not only from gunfire and explosions but from hundreds of stray dogs which had been driven to the waterfront. They were a pathetic sight. All of them were terrified. We suffered a few casualties on board during the afternoon, but no damage to the ship. At about 4 p.m. Stukas made a most determined attack on us and we were hit by a stick of bombs simultaneously. Two hit aft and one went straight down the foremost funnel, not touching the funnel casing and burst in Number One Boiler. I cannot remember where the fourth hit. Number One Boiler was directly below the bridge, and its bursting caused havoc on the bridge. Onlookers ashore told me afterwards that all went up about twelve to fifteen feet. I can assure anyone that being blown up is comparatively painless. It's the coming down that hurts! As a result of the bombs, the ship was badly on fire and the engines out of action. I went round the ship to estimate the extent of the damage and reported to the captain that in my opinion, we should abandon and then cut her adrift. There was a strong tide running under the pier, and she would drift away from the pier. He agreed ... We abandoned ship and cut her adrift and, as I knew she would, she drifted to the other side of the harbour, grounded and eventually blew up ... Altogether, aboard Grenade, we had nineteen men killed and an unknown number wounded ...'

Promoted Lieutenant with seniority from 31 December 1940 Clare later served in the destroyers *Kelvin*, *Penn*, *Undine* and lastly the escort carrier *Speaker* ending the war aboard her. He continued his naval service after the war, earning a promotion to Lieutenant and eventually retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Commander on 27 October 1952. Clare died at Winchester on 15 June 1961; sold together with copied research including the report on the loss of *Grenade* by Commander R V Bole.

x240 **A Gallipoli 25-26 April 1915 D.S.M. pair awarded Petty Officer R. Fletcher, Royal Navy**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (213297. R. Fletcher. Lg. Sean. H.M.S. Queen.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (213297. Robert Fletcher, P.O. H.M.S. Queen.), *both with light contact marks and polishing, otherwise very fine* (2) £600-800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1915. The recommendation in *ADM137/1149/10* confirms 'H.M.S. *Queen*. For D.S.M. in connection with landing troops at Gallipoli 25-26 April 1915.'

Robert Fletcher was born at Sleaford, Lincolnshire on 20 August 1884 and was a farm labourer upon his enlistment into the Royal Navy on 24 January 1901 as a Boy 2nd Class. Promoted Leading Seaman on 1 May 1914, he served on *Queen* from 5 June 1914 and during his service on her made the rank of Chief Petty Officer. She formed part of the 5th Battle Squadron, and at the outbreak of the Great War served in the English Channel. After operations with the Dover Patrol, she served in the Dardanelles Campaign in support of the Allied landings at Gallipoli. She participated in the ANZAC landing on 25 April 1915 at Gaba Tepe and supported forces ashore over the course of the following month. In late May 1915, *Queen* was withdrawn to reinforce the Italian fleet at the southern end of the Adriatic Sea after Italy joined the war on the side of the Allies. In early 1917, she was converted into a depot ship to support the Otranto Barrage and was disarmed over the course of the year. Fletcher spent the entire Great War on *Queen*, taking his L.S. & G.C. on 12 September 1917 and left the grand old ship in May 1919. He was discharged on 19 August 1922.

241 *'Over the R./T., Lieutenant Buller, the C.O. of M.T.B. 666, called up Gemmell. His plight was desperate, yet he spoke casually and seemed so unconcerned that it sounded as if he was telephoning a friend ashore. On the bridge we listened to him (the message was amplified for all to hear) reporting in his usual matter-of-fact tone, "I'm in a bad way, with all engines disabled. I've lost some men over the side and am preparing to abandon ship. I've destroyed the CBs [Confidential Books]. I've got one of the blighters snooping around my stern, and another steaming up the starboard side ... ".'*

Able Seaman Randall Tomlinson recounting the desperate plight of *M.T.B. 666* on the night of 4-5 July 1944; see *Dog Boats at War*, by Leonard C. Reynolds, O.B.E., D.S.C.

The fine Second World War 'Coastal Forces' D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman A. Hastie, Royal Navy, who won his award for several actions in *M.T.B. 666* off the Dutch coast in June 1944, he later became a Prisoner of War when *M.T.B. 666* was sunk off the Dutch coast on 5 July 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R (A.B. A. Hastie. C/JX.407420), officially engraved naming, *pitting, slight edge bruise, overall nearly very fine* £2,000-3,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 September 1944, official recommendation states:

'For outstanding courage, coolness and devotion to duty in action against strong enemy forces on the nights of 9/10th, 14/15th and 26/27th June. During the second action, an incendiary shell fell in the gun casing. This rating recovered it with his hands and threw it overboard with complete disregard for his own personal safety.'

Archibald Hastie from Craigmillar, Edinburgh enlisted in the Royal Navy and was posted to Coastal Forces. At the time of his award, he was serving in *MTB 666.*

Norwegian waters - Cloak and Dagger - Christmas trees

Dog Boats at War, by Leonard C. Reynolds, O.B.E., D.S.C., takes up the story:

'Another of the 58th Flotilla boats to arrive early at Lerwick was M.T.B. 666, commanded by Lt. D. N. Buller. On 13 December [1943], there was an urgent call for a boat to carry out a clandestine operation (known in the boats as 'cloak and dagger'), and as no other boat was available, Buller found himself plunged in at the deep end on his first patrol in these waters. One-boat operations were, in fact, rare. It was a complete success: he landed fuel and radio equipment to agents and brought back ten refugees.'

Reynolds continues:

'The weather and winter seas were still the greatest threats in the minds of the crews. One morning in February 1944, M.T.B. 666 had been on patrol with M.T.B. 625 of the Norwegian Flotilla. They left the coast after an uneventful night in the Inner Leads, but were met by an appalling north-easterly gale and the boats were separated. A few miles off the Norwegian coast, 625's keel was broken, and her forward compartments began to flood. Torpedoes were fired and ammunition thrown overboard to lighten the boat. During the night that followed the R.A.F. station at Sumburgh Head (the most southerly point of Shetland) recorded the amazing wind velocity of 130 m.p.h. 625 struggled westward and, kept afloat by the partially empty fuel tanks, hardly manoeuvrable and with only one engine running, she was beached in Shetland. She was wrecked in a salvage attempt some days later.

Meanwhile 666, leaking very badly, had managed to make Shetland and had found shelter in a tiny, sheltered anchorage north of Lerwick; next day she was helped back to base. Her return passage had taken twenty-four hours longer than usual.'

On another occasion, after lying under camouflaged nets for 24 hours, *666* returned to Lerwick with a brace of Christmas trees lashed to her deck: they were a gift from the Norwegian Resistance, one of them intended for the young princesses Elizabeth and Margaret and the other for Winston Churchill.

Home Waters - D.S.M.

In March 1944, *666* and the 58th Flotilla came south to Lowestoft, and commenced a flurry of patrols off the Dutch coast. One such patrol occurred on the night of 9-10 June. In the company of her consorts, *666* fought a major action against four armed trawlers and a gun coaster off Egmond. Of the six torpedoes fired by the flotilla, four found their mark, but *681* was hit by return fire and sank with a loss of three men. Nonetheless, with four enemy vessels destroyed, the action was deemed a success.

Similar actions occurred on the 14-15 June and on 26-27 June, boats from the 58th Flotilla including *666* were in action against a patrol of four armed trawlers off Walcheren. MTBs *684* and *687* each made a torpedo hit and sink a trawler.

These cumulative actions resulted in the award of the D.S.M. to Hastie.

However, as cited above, *666's* luck finally ran out in a ferocious firefight off Ymuiden on the night of 4-5 July 1944, when she was hit by a 37mm. shell in her engine room and set alight - stopped, helpless and with no power for her gun turrets - she was then raked by 88mm. fire at point blank range: The CO gave the order to abandon ship and, in common with his crew, some of them wounded, Hastie was fortunate indeed to be picked up by an enemy armed trawler becoming a prisoner of war.

The revenge of 666 by Stan Cross published in the *Coastal Forces Heritage Trust* newsletter of November 2014.

'MTB 666 was lost off the Dutch coast on the night of 4/5 July 1944. She was part of the 58th MTB Flotilla operating out of Lowestoft on the East Coast and the time of her last action was shortly after the Normandy Landings had begun. The flotilla left Lowestoft around 1900 on the evening of 4 June and proceeded to the coast of Holland in search of enemy convoys in what was fertile hunting grounds for the Royal Navy's MTBs. A convoy was spotted just after midnight near the Dutch port of Ijmuiden and the flotilla attacked with torpedoes, sinking three enemy ships. This was followed by an intense exchange of gunfire both from a shore battery and from two heavily armed trawlers, one on each side of MTB 666. They were using a lot of their new anti-personnel shells and 666 was hit several times. All engines had stopped, there was a fire in the engine room, and we were getting an increasing list to port. Our guns were also out of action owing to lack of power from the engine room.

After what appeared to be ages, but must have been only minutes, the trawlers ceased firing, but they held their stations. When two of our flotilla tried to reach us to give us aid, the German trawlers left to meet them and presumably to join in the fray. The respite must have given our Skipper Lieutenant- Commander D.N. Buller time to ascertain casualties and damage. With at least fourteen men requiring hospital treatment, some very urgent, and a boat that could not defend itself and which appeared to be sinking while also being on fire, the order 'abandon ship' was given. It seemed like a lifetime in the water before we were picked up by a German armed trawler. It was cold, I will never forget but the Germans did what they could for us while they also had a lot of their own wounded to attend to. It was while on board the German trawler that I saw Lieutenant Clive MacIntryre RN; he with Lieutenant James Linley RNVR had been onboard MTB 666 just for a trip on a 'safe boat'. I'm afraid we let them down especially as I understand that Lieutenant MacIntryre had just been passed fit for sea after being ill and was going on leave as soon as he got back.

At that moment he was lying on a top bunk in the seaman's mess with a hole the size of a saucer in his back. What beat me was that he was still as cheerful as if he had just cut a finger. Eventually he was to be in the same hospital as myself and survivors and at times he had us in fits of laughter. By the time we reached Ijmuiden it was daylight. Those who were able to walk were taken away, I believe to an empty school room. The remainder of us were put into the back of lorries with straw to lie on, a most uncomfortable journey to hospital. The German hospital staff looked after us reasonably well. It was the guards that I did not care for. They were from the Herman Göring Regiment. When the order to abandon ship had been given the crew had set scuttling charges that were meant to sink the boat 20 minutes after the charges were set thereby preventing it from falling into enemy hands. Something clearly went wrong, the explosions never happened and soon the Germans boarded the 666 and took her in tow while another enemy ship picked up the crew. By this time the rest of the flotilla was heading back to Lowestoft but not without further loss of life. A New Zealand officer on the bridge of the Leader's boat was killed when a shell hit the boat, and the skipper of the MTB 723, Archie MacDougal, was killed as an enemy shell hit the bridge of his boat and another officer was wounded.

The New Zealander was buried at sea a few days later, just outside the port of Lowestoft, with the base Padre holding the ceremony. Meanwhile, the Germans had towed the 666 into the Dutch port of Ymuiden blissfully unaware of the unexploded scuttling charges, and as the boat entered the harbour some of the explosions occurred sinking the 666 in shallow water. The Germans had treasured the capture of the boat and were determined to salvage it and ordered the harbourmaster, a Dutchman, to lift the boat with a crane and secure it in one of the Pens that they used to shelter their own boats from Allied bombing. Like the rest of the Dutch people the harbour- master was reluctant to assist the German occupiers of his country, but in the circumstances had no alternative. He ordered the crane operator to lift the boat out of the water and place it in a Pen. In doing so the crane operator managed to inflict further damage to the boat, but she was put in a pen where she was locked up. What the Germans seemed to have forgotten was that these types of MTBs carried five thousand gallons of 100 octane gasoline, the most volatile gasoline there was. In addition, the fuel was leaking due to the damage done by the shell which, had penetrated the engine room during the action. About 0700 the next morning someone switched on a light in the Pen and blew the 666 to pieces. The explosion also destroyed the other Pens and the German torpedo boats that were located therein. The Pens were never used again, and the 666 had had its revenge.

About 30 years later the harbourmaster told this story to his son who urged him to write the event down and that is how we came to know the full story about the revenge of the MTB 666.

There was a further bizarre twist to this story. On the day of our departure for this operation MTB 666 was to have been put in a boatyard in Lowestoft for repairs. Skipper had ordered that the boat be taken up the river to the yard. When we had reached the yard, the crew were ordered to remove the guns from the boat. One of our seamen had a dog on board and when they tied up at the boat-yard jetty the dog went ashore and was running around the boatyard. About an hour later the Skipper returned to say that the flotilla was going to sea that night and he wanted 666 to go with them and he ordered that the guns be reinstalled. However, when the time came to leave the owner of the dog attempted to get him back onboard, but he refused to leave the yard, and no amount of coaxing would change its mind. It was the custom in Lowestoft that when a flotilla left to go to sea the senior officer in charge of the base would stand at the end of the jetty and salute the boats as they left. This night was to be a little different, the officer was there saluting the flotilla alright and standing beside him was the dog'.

Stan's oral history has been preserved for posterity at the Imperial War Museum, catalogue number 31344.

References:
Catalogue number 31344 is an oral history of R.S. Cross a British seaman served aboard MTB 666, Coastal Forces in GB coastal waters and North Sea, 1943-1944 including sinking, 5/7/1944; POW in Netherlands and at Westertimke and Marlag and Milag Nord, Germany, 1944- 1945.

Dog Boats at War, by Leonard C. Reynolds, O.B.E., D.S.C.

242 **A fine Second War D.S.M. and Bar group of seven awarded to Able Seaman R.W. Clapton, Royal Navy, a Higher Submarine Detector who was thrice decorated in encounters with U-Boats whilst serving in H.M.S. *Pelican*, a successful anti-submarine sloop which also saw action at Narvik**



Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar (J. 106185. R.W. Clapton. A.B.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (J. 106185. R.W. Clapton. A.B. H.M.S. Defender.), mounted court style for wear by Spink & Son Ltd, *minor contact marks, very fine* (7) £1,800-2,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 October 1943, the original recommendation states:

'Coolness and skill as H.S.D. operator in carrying out attacks which led to the very probable destruction of a U-Boat on 6th May and to the certain destruction of a U-Boat on 14th June 1943.'

D.S.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 24 October 1944, the original recommendation states:

'Coolness, skill and devotion to duty in action against U-Boats, which has resulted in one being damaged on 1st September 1943 and in the certain destruction of another on 14th April 1944. Clapton gained, and maintained contact with the latter U-Boat under very difficult conditions for over three hours until it was finally destroyed, Pelican throughout the period being the only ship in contact.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 November 1942, the original recommendation states:

'Able Seaman Clapton was Asdic Operator in all Pelican's three encounters with U-Boats on 11th, 12th and 14th July 1942: during the many attacks he held contact with calm assurance and skill, often in difficult circumstances, and he has never failed to give a quantity of accurate and reliable information. On 12th July when a shallow pattern had damaged the Asdic transmittal panel, Clapton discovered a defect and repaired it and was again in contact with the U-Boat 12 minutes later.'

Roy William Clapton was born at Chipping Norton on 12 January 1906 the son of William and Alice Clapton of 20, Middle Row. He was working as a farm boy when he enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 8 September 1922. He trained on HMS *Impregnable* at Devonport and on HMS *Calliope*. He then joined the crew of the light cruiser HMS *Dunedin* on 31 August 1923 and was made an Ordinary Seaman when he turned 18 and served aboard her until May 1924. Spells aboard the cruisers *Chatham* and *Southampton* were followed by training at the shore base *Pembroke*, where he was made up to an Able Seaman. Between November 1924 and December 1925 he served on the destroyer HMS *Whitley* in reserve at Rosyth. On 7 April 1926 he joined the crew of HMS *Enterprise*, a newly commissioned *Emerald* Class light cruiser. After several months in home waters, *Enterprise* served with the British 4th Cruiser Squadron in the East Indies her first commission ending in December 1928.

He left the ship in January 1929 and spent time serving ashore and on depot ships. In April 1932 he joined the crew of the destroyer HMS *Keith*, serving with her in the 4th Destroyer Flotilla in the Mediterranean, until the ship returned to Chatham for a re-fit in September 1933. His next ship was the patrol sloop HMS *Kingfisher* which had been commissioned in 1934 and was with her to July 1935. Home on leave in December 1934 he had married Ruby Roberts, from Moreton-in-Marsh, in Portland. He joined the flotilla leader HMS *Campbell* and then the C class destroyer HMS *Kempenfelt* in 1936 and 1937. At the outbreak of war in September 1939 he was serving aboard HMS *Pelican* an Egret class sloop.

She was involved in convoy defence duties in the North Sea. In April 1940 *Pelican* took part in the Norwegian Campaign and was badly damaged in an air raid off Narvik. After repairs *Pelican* returned to local escort work but spent much of 1941 under repair following enemy action and accidental damage.

In January 1942 *Pelican* was assigned to 45 Escort Group escorting OS/SL convoys to and from West Africa. In July 1942 she took part in the destruction of *U-136* while escorting convoy OS 33. In October she was part of the escort force for Operation Torch. After repairs and a refit *Pelican* was appointed senior officer's ship to 1st Support Group, tasked with reinforcing convoys under attack. In May 1943 the group joined the battle around convoy ONS 5, sinking *U-438*. In June with ONS 10, *Pelican* sank *U-334*. In the autumn of 1943 1SG worked on the Gibraltar route, but saw little action. Roy Clapton was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in October 1943 for bravery and resourcefulness on active service at sea.

In March 1944 after a further refit *Pelican* was assigned to 7 EG patrolling outside the Bay of Biscay; there she took part in the destruction of *U-448*. In June 1944 *Pelican* was part of Operation Neptune, escorting troops and supplies to and from Normandy until withdrawn for refit prior to joining the British Pacific Fleet. On 24 October 1944 he was awarded a bar to his DSM for actions at sea. HMS *Pelican* was accidentally damaged at Aden en route to Australia and spent the remainder of the war in various dockyards under repair.

Able Seaman Clapton finished the war at HMS *Golden Hind* a shore base near Sydney. After returning home towards the end of the war he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and Bar at an Investiture held by King George VI at Holyrood House in Edinburgh. He died in 1979 aged 73; sold together with copied research, his original M.I.D. certificate and copy Admiralty recommendations for all awards.

x243 *'Sir, On behalf of myself and crew, I beg leave to express to you the heartfelt gratitude we feel for the assistance you rendered to us when, on the 5th instant [December 1839], the vessel I commanded, the Scotia, bound from Quebec to Greenock, being waterlogged, and myself and my people worn out with continual exertion (and still, unfortunately, unable to keep her free), you promptly consented to take us off, and thereby rescued us from certain death. For all the kindness and generous treatment we have subsequently received from you, we thank you from our hearts, and in the prayers of ourselves and families you never can be forgotten.'*

So wrote Captain Jeans of the *Scotia* to Captain Collins.

The remarkable and unique 1839 S.G.M., R.N.L.I. and L.S. & H.S. group of three gold medals awarded to Captain J. Collins, American Merchant Marine - the recipient of the first Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Gold Medal



Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services), first large type (1842-49), gold, 45mm, with specially struck reverse 'From the British Government to Captain John Collins of the American Packet Ship Roscius 1839'; Royal National Institute for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, G.IV.R., gold (Captn. John Collins. Voted 8 Jany. 1840.), fitted within a thin gold frame bearing the naming details and loop for ring suspension as usual; Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Large Gold Medal, 56mm, gold with lunettes, all housed within a *damaged* custom fitted leather case of issue by *A. Rumrill & Co., 264 Broadway, New York, good very fine* (3) £25,000-30,000

Total weight - 247.9g (S.G.M. - 65.3g; R.N.L.I. - 40.5g; L.S. & H.S. - 142.1g). S.G.M. & R.N.L.I. both test at around 97% purity.

Originally conceived in 1839, the Sea Gallantry (Foreign Services) Medal was first awarded in 1842, in gold, silver and bronze to foreigners for saving the lives of British subjects at sea. In this first period each medal had a specially die-struck reverse but, due to the enormous cost of doing this, it was decided in 1849 that two standard reverses would be used: 'For Saving the Life of a British Subject', and 'For Assisting a British Vessel in Distress'. This large size (1.78 inches) remained in use until 1854 when it was reduced in size to 1.27 inches. It is not known how many large gold medals of the earlier type (1842-49) were awarded but a total of 96 gold medals were awarded prior to being down-sized in 1854, the awards becoming more frequent in the latter years of this period. It may be fair to assume that perhaps 25 or less gold awards were made with special inscriptions, although the true number may be significantly fewer; given the rise in gold bullion values in the last century many must also have been considered to have fallen to the smelters pot. No example held in National Maritime Museum or Royal Navy Museum.

R.N.L.I. Gold Medal voted on 8 January 1840, as recorded in *Lifeboat Gallantry*:

'5 December 1839: The American packet ship *Roscius*, at position 46° North, 33° West, 1000 miles east of Newfoundland, fell in with the 600-ton timber ship *Scotia*, which had been en route from Quebec to Glasgow. The ship was lying waterlogged with 17 feet of water in her hold but, as Captain Collins tried to get near, the wreck pitched so heavily and staggered under the influence of the heavy sea that his command was seriously endangered. Drawing clear, he picked up all of the survivors from their own boats and succeeded in rescuing the Master and 23 men who were landed safely at Liverpool.

This medal was awarded in recognition of 'his admirable conduct on the occasion'.'

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society was founded in April 1840, after the sum of £3,291. 6s. 3d. was transferred to the formation of the Society. Its first awards covered the period from April 1839 to that date. The objects of the Society were clearly laid out in its first Report:

'First - The Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.

Second - The providing of Relief for the immediate necessities of the unfortunate Sufferers wrecked on the shores contiguous to the Port of Liverpool.

Third - The Reward of Persons instrumental in rescuing Life from Shipwreck.'

It was thus reported that the award to Captain Collins was the first Gold Medal to be listed for his acts of bravery in the rescue of the *Scotia*. The Report notes with great excitement that Wyon, without a doubt the finest medallist of the era, was to prepare the dies for them but that '...it is not expected that they will be ready for some months.'

It may be speculated that due to the busy nature of Collins, he was soon back to sea and was unable to await the engraving of the Medal once it was prepared for the Society. With the kind assistance of Tony Jones, Trustee of Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, it has been possible to examine both the first Silver Medal to Thomas Bourne and a later Large Gold Medal to Chief Officer Loudon - both of these named. The Medals of Collins & Bourne both exhibit the same frosted finish, whilst that of Loudon has a polished finish from a later manufacturer.

John Collins was a scion of the family who ran the famous Collins Line of vessels across the Atlantic. His vessel *Roscius*, a 1,100 ton packet ship had been launched in 1838. She was named after the Roman actor Quintus Roscius and operated by the shipping enterprise founded by Edward Knight Collins. She came to prominence the following year, an act which saw her Captain take three Gold Medals for his bravery in saving life at sea. The events are summarised by the official citations but the best account at length comes from Dr Madder, a passenger on the *Roscius*, who wrote for *The Sun* on 16 December 1839:

'Fifth of December, p.m., fell in with the wreck of the *Scotia*, bound from Quebec to Glasgow, burden 600 tons, loaded with timber, water-logged, in latitude 46, longitude 32 30. (On seeing signals of distress flying, we altered our course and bore down on her, and on the *Roscius* approaching her, Captain Collins hailed her the answer was, "We are water-logged-seventeen feet water in her hold!"

The prompt reply of Captain Collins was, "If you want to come on board put out your boats." A cheer from the people of the sinking vessel followed; such a cry as men in desperate circumstances alone could utter, and that thrilling cry went up as the simultaneous shout of men in the extremest peril suddenly restored to life and hope, and instantly every hat and cap was seen waving on the crowded poop.

An effort was now made to approach us, but the water-logged vessel was utterly unmanageable-she pitched heavily, as if she would have gone down head-long, the seas swept over her, and as she rose poured through her broken ports. Her mizentop mast, and fore and maintop gallant masts had been cut away to ease her, and the poop deck where the crew were congregated seemed the only place of safety left them.

In attempting to near us she came staggering down on us, and we were compelled to make sail to get out of her way. The sea was very heavy we again lay to, and were then about a mile from the *Scotia*. Night came on, and no boats were seen the unfortunate *Scotia* was then lost sight of altogether. About six o'clock Captain Collins hoisted a lantern, and the light was immediately answered by the *Scotia*; it was the opinion of Captain Collins that one of their boats had put off and had been swamped in attempting to reach us, and that the survivors had determined to wait till morning before another attempt was made. It seemed, indeed, doubtful in the extreme if any small boat could live in such a sea. It is impossible sufficiently to commend the conduct of Captain Collins, his anxiety to reach Liverpool before the steamer which was to have sailed six days after us made every moment of importance, we had moreover 70 steerage passengers and 21 in the cabin, and to forego taking advantage of a fair wind, and to lay to for a night in a heavy sea, with every appearance of a heavy gale, was a determination which I greatly fear many a master of a ship would have found great difficulty in coming to.

Captain Collins, however, made this resolution promptly, and without any expression of impatience at the detention it occasioned. His only observation was "We must stay by the poor devils at all events till morning-we can't leave them to perish there, din it." May we not hope when "the accusing spirit flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, and blushed as he gave it in, the recording angel as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out for ever."



At seven p.m. cheering was heard in the direction of the *Scotia*; the people, we supposed, had taken to the boats, and had then left the sinking vessel. In the course of an hour, or rather less, the long-boat of the *Scotia*, filled with men, was on our lee quarter. By the admirable arrangements which were then made by Captain Collins for rescuing them, the men were taken on board without the least accident. This boat: brought 18; the Captain and five men had still remained on board, and were preparing to put off in the jolly boat. No little anxiety was felt for the safety of this small boat; in the course of half an hour however she was seen, and with two oars only she gained the *Roscius*, and the Captain and his fivemen were soon taken on board. To the credit of the poor master of the *Scotia*, be it observed, that he, Captain Jeans, was the last man to leave the sinking ship. The anxiety expressed by the men who came in the first boat for the safety of their Captain; and, indeed, the terms in which the whole of his people, then and subsequently spoke of Captain Jeans, showed how highly he was respected and esteemed by his crew, and if he had not been so, he would probably not have kept his ship afloat so long as he had done. Nor was the anxiety of Captain Jeans for the safety of his crew, less manifest; the first question he asked on coming on board the *Roscius* was, "Are all my people safe?" The captain and crew were all Scotch, and their conduct throughout reflected no discredit on their country.

When they came on board they were worn out with continual exertion. The men had been night and day at the pumps since the previous Tuesday, but, exhausted as they were, they immediately turned to, and with one accord went on deck and did duty with our crew; and no sooner were the boats cast adrift, than there was ample occasion for their services- a violent gale from the north-east set in, which must rendered it utterly impossible utterly impossible tor the people to have taken to their boats, and the violence of which on the following day must have been inevitably fatal, for it would have been impossible to have kept the pumps going and the sea already, even before the gale from the north-east set in, was making a clear breach over her, and threatening to carry away her poop-cabin, the last place of refuge left the poor people of the Scotia, except the top, where they had already stowed water and provisions, in the momentary expectation of being compelled to abandon the deck-and thus providentially were twenty-four human beings preserved from a watery grave.'

Similar reports were reported in many other newspapers. Besides his medallic rewards, a silver pitcher engraved to the recipient from the Cabin Passengers is now held in the collection of the Mystic Seaport Museum, Connecticut. Collins was again to the fore in the rescue of the *Erin-go-Bragh* in December 1841; sold together with copied research.

Sold by Order of the Family

244 **The fine C.B. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-General, C. Adams, 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot, whose impressive 45-year career saw him serve throughout the Crimea (where he was wounded during the Battle of Inkermann) and later as commander of Belgaum, Bombay and Gibraltar**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's (C.B.) Military breast Badge, gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1870, fitted with swivel-ring suspension and riband buckle, mounted individually for wear; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Captn. C. Adams. 49th Reg.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver and enamel; France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, fitted with replacement suspension, the latter four mounted together for wear, housed behind glass in an attractive wooden case, *C.B. with two finial balls slightly bent, heavy contact wear to Crimea Medal, Legion of Honour with extensive enamel damage and bent finials, otherwise very fine throughout* (5) £1,800-2,200

C.B. *London Gazette* 24 May 1873.

Cadwallader Adams was born on 6 May 1825 at Ansty Hall in Warwickshire, one of eight children born to High Sheriff Henry Cadwallader Adams and his wife Emma Curtis. He entered the Army in 1845 at the age of 20, and quickly progressed through the ranks to be promoted Captain in 1851.

Adams served with the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot throughout the Crimea campaign; his older brother, Henry William, also served in the campaign as Brigadier-General in command of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division. The two brothers saw action together at the Battle of the Alma (20 September 1854) where the 49th were part of the elder Adams' Brigade and positioned on the British right flank. With the burning village of Bourliouk blocking their advance, the battalion divided to march in fours around the inferno. Fortunately for Cadwallader and his men, the resulting column of smoke screened their movements from Russian artillery on Telegraph Hill and casualties were relatively light. However, the 49th saw heavy action at the Battle of Inkerman a couple of months later: the infamous "Soldier's Battle" was fought on 5 November under heavy cover of fog, with the men of the battalion ordered to hold Home Hill until given the order to advance on the Russians. The opposing sides met in the valley and the Russians were forced into a disadvantageous position by the bottleneck formation of the landscape: the British fired a volley into the advancing Russian column and charged in with bayonets, swiftly driving their enemy back to Shell Hill.

Both Adams brothers were wounded during the battle and, whilst Cadwallader recovered from his injuries, sadly Henry did not. The elder brother had, in addition to his wound, had his horse killed from under him and was rescued by Sergeant George Walters (earning the NCO the Victoria Cross, one of three to the regiment for the Crimea); being sent to Scutari Hospital, Henry died there a week later and his body was repatriated to England to be interred in the family vault.
Having recovered from his wounds, the younger Adams next saw action at the siege and fall of Sebastopol and was involved in two attacks on the Redan, on 18 June and 8 September respectively (the first date deliberately chosen as the 40th anniversary of Waterloo), for which he was mentioned in dispatches.

At the end of the Crimea campaign Adams and his men returned home and, in 1869, the now-Colonel Adams was appointed commander of the Belgaum district of Bombay. Whilst in India, on 18 July 1871 he was married to Anna Catherine Elizabeth Stopford, daughter of Brigadier-General James Stopford C.B., at Bombay. The couple went on to have issue of two sons and two daughters; one son, George Adams Stopford, would follow his father into the army and was a Major in the famous Lancashire Fusiliers when he was sadly killed in action at Gallipoli on 11 May 1915. The Adams' two sons were born in Bombay in 1872 and 1873, with a daughter born the following year in Sussex when the couple returned to England.

In 1875, Adams was appointed to the command of the 4th Brigade Depot at Richmond in Yorkshire, with the family settling at The Hall in Spennithorne. He held this role until being appointed commander at Gibraltar in 1881, a post he held until 1883. Whilst still in Gibraltar, Major-General Adams was promoted to Lieutenant-General (23 October) and he finally retired from the Army in 1889 after an impressive 45 years of service.
After his retirement, the family had moved to Budden Green in Cuckfield, East Sussex by 1891. Adams spent the rest of his life in Cuckfield, where he died whilst residing at Butlers Green House in Haywards Heath on 10 February 1893 at the age of 67. A wealthy man, upon his death he left his widow Anna an estate of £22,367 - worth in excess of £3 million today. There is a memorial to Lieutenant-General Adams in St. James Church at Ansty; sold together with copied research.

For the recipient's General Officer's pattern sword, please see Lot 385; for the Russian bugle found on the field at Inkermann and brought home as a trophy, please see Lot 386.

245 **An Afghanistan campaign C.B. group of three awarded to Major-General T. W. R. Boisragon, 30th Bengal Native Infantry, late Nusseeree Battalion, who was twice 'mentioned' during his career**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's (C.B.) breast badge, 18ct gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1879, with integral gold riband buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. T. W. R. Boisragon, Nusseeree Batn.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Col. T. W. R. Boisragon. 30th. Ben; N.I.), *light contact marks, very fine* (3) £3,000-5,000

The Nusseree Battalion only existed from 1850-60, when it was disbanded upon the re-organisation of the Bengal Army. Few Medals named to them have ever surfaced, besides this award and that of Commandant Bagot.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 March 1881.

Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, of Huguenot heritage, was born in India on 19 May 1830, the second son of Captain C. H. Boisragon, who died of smallpox in 1837. Admitted to the Bengal Orphan Upper School, Kensington, London, he returned to India as a Cadet with his family in September 1846. Initially posted to the 69th Native Infantry, he was Adjutant of the Kumaon Battalion by August 1850.

Married in June 1854, his wife would abscond with Charles Moore some years later. Their daughter would become the 'Heroine of Manipur' in 1891.

Boisragon first saw active service with the Nusseeree Battalion during the Great Sepoy Mutiny (Medal without clasp), being placed in Command of the troops in the actions at Sedhowlie, Nookur & Gungah. He was in fact 'mentioned' by Captain Boisragon (no doubt a relative) for his command of the Infantry Detachment at Hurdwar on 10 January 1857.

Duly appointed Commandant of the 30th Bengal Native Infantry on 16 August 1861 and was promoted to its command by Lord Strathnairn '...in consideration of useful and gallant service in the field' in September 1866, he was confirmed Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1872.

Made Colonel in September 1877, Boisragon saw further service during the Second Afghan War (Medal without clasp), his unit being called in for service in September 1879. They reached Landi Kotal in October 1879 and pushed forward for the posts of Daka & Basawal. The good Colonel was in seat at Daka with his HQ whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell took the latter. They were sent forward to attack the Mohmands in January 1880 and pushed them from the Gara Heights back to Kam Daka. Marching onto Basawal, they had to contend with four nights spent out in the open without making camp to ensure speed of march and were duly engaged in the Lughman Valley. Returned to Jalalabad in March 1880, they made their way back to India and crossed back on 29 August 1880. Boisragon added the Companion of the Order of the Bath to his laurels - besides a 'mention' for the Gara Heights action - for his troubles. He retired with the rank of Major-General on 2 September 1881, and died at Bedford on 21 September 1882; sold together with a good file of copied research.

246 **A Boer War C.B. and Malta 1907 C.V.O. group of four awarded to Brigadier-General F. H. Hall, Royal Field Artillery late Royal Horse Artillery, who was four-time 'mentioned' during his career**

More noteworthy was the fact that he ordered for the arrest of Lieutenant H. 'Breaker' Morant, Bushveldt Carbineers, who had carried out 'disgraceful incidents' including the unlawful killing of one of their own men

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's (C.B.) neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, converted from a breast Badge; The Royal Victorian Order, Companion's (C.V.O.) neck Badge, reverse officially numbered 'C305', silver-gilt and enamel; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Lieut: F. H. Hall. 1/C. R.H.A.), with unofficial M.I.D. emblem; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (Colonel: F. H. Hall, C.B., R.F.A.), with unofficial M.I.D. emblem, *very fine* (4) £2,800-3,200

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

C.V.O. *London Gazette* 23 April 1907.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 26 January & 16 March 1900 and 29 July 1902.

Francis Henry Hall was born in Ireland on 21 March 1852, the son of Rev. Francis Henry Hall of Drumcullin, County Down and Mary Letitia, daughter of Rev. James McCreight of Keady, County Armagh. He became a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on 3 August 1869 and was promoted Lieutenant on 15 December 1871.

First posted overseas on his appointment to 'C' Battery, 'A' Brigade Royal Horse Artillery in the East Indies from 1878-81. Seeing active service in the Afghanistan campaign, Hall took his first 'mention' and was made Captain in July 1881. He also serves as Adjutant from September 1883-June 1888. Promoted Major in June 1888, his first command was of 'U' Battery, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery at St Thomas Mount, Madras, India between 1888-89.

Thence Commanding Officer of 59 Battery at Neemuch & Nowgong, 1 Battery, 1 Division at Depot 1894-95 and 85 Battery with the Field Artillery at Woolwich from 1896. Made Instructor at the School of Gunnery from February-July 1897, Hall was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 21 July 1897.

With the outbreak of the Boer War, he joined the command of Lord Methuen on the Orange River. Firstly commanding III Brigade (comprising 18, 62 & 75 Battery's) with General French's Force. He was present at the advance on Kimberley and present at actions at Belmont on 23 November 1899 and at Graspan on 25 November 1899, where he advanced close to the enemy with his guns. Hall commanded the Royal Artillery at Modder River on 28 November 1899 and at Magersfontein in support of the Highland Brigade on 10-11 December 1899. At Paaderberg his command bombarded the Boer laager between 17-26 February 1900 and was present at the surrender of General Cronje along with 4,068 Transvaaler and Free Staters. Additionally a Member of the Pretoria Committee on Artillery & was the Chairman of Field Artillery Sub Committee.

'Breaker' Morant - key player

Hall was to leave the field in order to take up an administrative position as Commandant of Pietersburg and its districts. At this time, he received a letter written by Trooper R. Cochrane, Bushveldt Carbineers.

Cochrane, a former J.P. in Western Australia, sent a letter on 4 October 1901 which was signed by 15 members of the unit, recalling no less than six '...disgraceful incidents' involving death and theft from captured enemy Boers and civilians, also the unlawful killing of one of their own men. As a result of this letter, Hall summoned all Fort Edward Officers and N.C.O.s to Pietersburg on 21 October 1901. Five of the Officers were met by a party of Mounted Infantry and escorted into town. One officer namely Lieutenant H. H. Morant had been on leave in Pretoria. Hall ordered for his immediate arrest upon his return.

Woolmore wrote:

'...Colonel Hall, who could have been a crucial witness for the defence, was transferred to India with indecent haste before the courts martial began. Additionally, Colonel Hall's presence at the Court Martial may have been an embarrassment to the prosecution's case as ex-Captain Robertson, who had turned King's evidence, had left the Army in disgrace only a few months earlier following a demand by Colonel Hall for his resignation. Hall was posted to India before the various Courts Martial and subsequent execution of Morant and Hancock men.'

Morant and Hancock were subsequently executed by firing squad, made up from the Cameron Highlanders at Pietersburg on 27 February 1902. It is claimed that Morant's final words were:

'Shoot straight you bastards, don't make a mess of it.'

George Whitton protested his sentence and received clemency, he was instead, sentenced to penal servitude for life after the intervention of Kitchener. A legal opinion was sought from Sir Isaac Isaacs KC (9th Governor General of Australia). After a petition to the King and further protests he was finally released from prison in August 1904, returning to Australia on 12 November 1904. Within a few years Whitton published *Scapegoats' of the Empire*.

Hall was promoted Colonel in February 1903 and was placed on the Staff, serving as Colonel on the Staff for II Army Corps and also Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, Southern Command based at Salisbury Plain. He was promoted Temp. Brigadier-General in July 1906. In Command of Administration on Malta from 1906-08, a period which included the Royal Visit of King Edward VII & Queen Alexandra from 13-17 April 1907. The King unveiled statues, visited Valletta & Attard and undertook a review of Troops, including a Guard of Honour by the Royal Malta Artillery and Royal Artillery. Six awards, including Hall, of the C.V.O. were conferred on 15 April 1907.

In Command of Administration at Scottish Command from July 1908-March 1909, Hall retired later that year. He was made Hon. Brigadier-General on 10 February 1912, he died at Leckhampton, Gloucestershire on 19 November 1919.

247 **The C.I.E. and Great War D.S.O. group of three awarded Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. C. Noel, Indian Army, presumed spy and winner of the military intelligence award, the MacGregor Memorial Medal**

The Most Eminent Order of the British Empire, Companion's (C.I.E.) neck Badge in gold and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamel; Jubilee 1935, *depressed centre to obverse of D.S.O., light enamel damage, very fine* (3) £2,000-3,000

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

As of 2019, some 122 MacGregor Medals have been awarded, this is one of 67 silver awards.

Edward William Charles Noel was born on 14 April 1886, a grandson of Charles Noel, 2nd Earl of Gainsborough, and was educated at The Oratory School, Birmingham and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was originally commissioned into the Royal Garrison Artillery but transferred to the Indian Army in 1908. Rather eccentrically, Noel twice cycled from England to India: once in 1909 and again the following year. His political career began in 1915 and was appointed Vice-Consul to Ahwaz in Persia: he assisted Peter Polovtsov, a tsarist general who escaped Russia in 1918 and was held hostage by the Jangalis in 1919 whilst carrying despatches for Dunsterforce.

In the aftermath of the Great War Noel supported a creation of an independent Kurdistan and made extensive excursions through the region, establishing good relations with descendants of Bedir Khan Beg and Sheikh Ubeydullah. Noel served as Political Agent for Kurram Agency in 1924 and Consul for Kerman and Persian Baluchistan in 1929, and was Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan in 1931 and in 1933 served as Director of Agriculture and Allied Departments, North West Frontier Provinces and became a Lieutenant Colonel in the Indian Army. Noel died on 10 December 1974.

Sold together with the following archive:

i)
MacGregor Memorial Medal (**Awarded for 1918, To Captain E. W. C. Noel, Political Department, for Valuable Reconnaissance Work.**) engraved, in case of issue.

ii)
Case of issue for the C.I.E..

iii)
Case of issue for the D.S.O. (incomplete).

For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 397.

248 **The C.I.E. group of five awarded to Captain A. R. Leishman, Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles**

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, (C.I.E.) neck Badge, 56mm including crown suspension x 36mm, gold and enamel, on a short length of neck riband; British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. A. R. Leishman.); Delhi Durbar 1911; Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. (Capt. A. R. Leishman. The A. B. Rly. Bn. (A.F.I.)), with top riband bar; Volunteer Long Service (India and the Colonies), G.V.R. (Lieutt A. R. Leishman Assam 1st Ry Vol Rfls), officially engraved naming, note spelling on rank, last four mounted for wear, sold together with a photograph of the recipient, *all very fine* (5) £1,800-2,000

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1931.

V.D. *Indian Gazette* 15 September 1923.

Alan Ross Leishman was born in August 1878 in Burma to Sarah Robina Boog and James Matthew Leishman, the latter Leichman a partner in Bulloch Bros & Co, one of the empire's biggest rice-milling firms. The younger Leishman followed in his footsteps and worked as a Manager of the Chittagong Branch at James Finlay & Co, the global tea trading company, for 30 very successful years. While working here, he enlisted into the Indian Volunteers in 1897 as a Trooper but it wasn't until October 1908 that Leishman commissioned and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles. Just under a year later he was promoted Lieutenant. This was a relatively new unit, having been formed in January 1901 and was initially made up of *circa* 90 volunteers. Its primary purpose was to protect railway personnel and property and all its officers were European. By the time Leishman was serving with them he was one of 20 officers and overseeing the command of *circa* 440 volunteers. The regiment were present at the 1911 Delhi Durbar and later, the Great War.

Leishman was promoted Captain in July 1916 and he served on the Western Front as part of the newly formed 42nd Assam-Bengal Railway Battalion. On the formation of the Indian Defence Force in 1917, he was placed on the Supernumerary List as a Captain.

In 1922, Captain Leishman reigned his commission in the December, but he was allowed to retain his rank and permission to wear the uniform of the corps. Leishman was a very successful businessman in his civilian life, overseeing the local Chamber of Commerce as President on 23 occasions, working as a Port Commissioner between 1907-29, and Chairman of Port Commissioners between 1929-34. He further served on the District Board and was a member of the Hospital Committee from 1911. He served as Vice-Consul to Chile the same year as attending the Delhi Durbar. He was awarded the C.I.E. for his long serving managerial duties at James Finlay & Co, Chittagong branch before then returning back to Bickley, Kent, England, where one of his sisters, Jane Agatha, lived.

Leishman died after in December 1937 after a freak accident, having been knocked down by a motor-cyclist on Bromley Common. He never married and died without issue; sold with substantial copied research.

x249 **The M.V.O. awarded to Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Filose, for the Royal Visit to India, 1905-06**

The Royal Victorian Order, Member's (M.V.O.) 5th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '127' *good very fine* £200-300

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 15 May 1906:

'25 December 1905. Lieutenant-Colonel in Scindia's Army and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior.'



Clement Augustine Filose was born at Gwalior in 1853 and married Missouri-born Mary Sheehan in India. With issue of five children, he died at Worcester Park, Surrey on 10 October 1938; sold together with copied portrait photograph (also wearing the 1902 Coronation Medal and a Vatican Order) and letter from Major-General Gillett at the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, confirming Filose was the recipient of Badge No. 127.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

250 **The G.B.E., C.H. and K.C.B. group to Sir H. Babington Smith who served as one of Britain's most senior Civil Servants, representing Britain on the global stage in India, South Africa and Constantinople.**

After a vital civil war-service during the Great War, he went on to become the director of the Bank of England in 1920

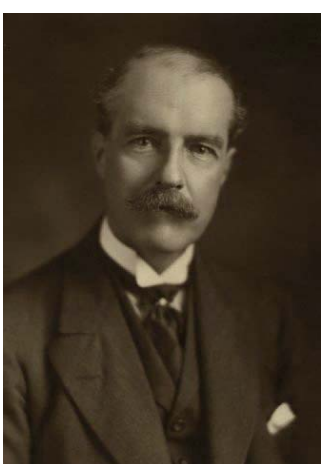
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, 1st Type Knight Grand Cross (G.B.E.) set of Insignia by *Garrard & Co, London*, comprising sash Badge, 94mm including crown suspension x 72mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with full riband sash, *blued patina to crown suspension*; breast Star, 104mm x 87mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in case of issue; The Order of the Companions of Honour, Member's (C.H.) neck Badge, G.V.R., 67mm including crown suspension x 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, on full length neck riband, in case of issue, *one minor enamel chip*; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, Knight Commander (K.C.B.) set of Insignia by *Garrard & Co, London*, comprising neck Badge, 53mm x 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks to 1902 and marker's cartouche to reverse, on full length neck riband; breast Star, 75mm, gold, silver and enamel, with gold retaining pin, in case of issue, *all very fine* (5) £3,000-5,000

G.B.E. *Edinburgh Gazette* 1 April 1920.

C.H. *London Gazette* 24 August 1917.

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 28 June 1908.

[C.S.I.] *London Gazette* 22 June 1897.



Henry Babington Smith was born in Putney, London in February 1863 and was the son of famed barrister and amateur mathematician Archibald Smith of Jordanhill. Babington Smith got his double barrelled surnamed from his maternal grandmother Mary, who was the daughter of Thomas Babington, the member of Parliament for Leicester who actively campaigned for the anti-slavery movement and was a personal acquaintance of William Wilberforce.

Babington Smith was educated at Eton College and Trinity College, Cambridge where he read Classics. While studying at Cambridge, he was also a member of the underground private members club the 'Cambridge Apostles' which was made up of a limited number of men (as few as 12) who met up to discuss politics and philosophy. This group was foundational in helping establish future intellectual groups such as the Bloomsbury Group, which were often made up of past members of the Apostles. Babington Smith excelled in this environment and indeed academically at university, and was awarded the Browne Medal and the Winchester Reading Prize in 1886. Such excellence secured his fellowship at Trinity in 1889.

Upon graduating university he worked at Winchester College as an Assistant Master before then joining the Board of Education as an examiner. He worked with the Board of Education for four years before he then joined the civil service. He was appointed the principle private secretary to George Goschen, the newly appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and would have partook in the Brussels Monetary Conference in 1892. After serving in this post for a few years, he then transferred to becoming the private secretary to Lord Elgin upon his appointment as Viceroy of India. This new job became quite the turning point for Babington Smith as this was when he met and married Elgin's eldest daughter, Lady Elisabeth Mary Bruce. For his work out in India, he was appointed Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1897.

He then returned Britain in 1899 and was immediately send to Natal as a representative for H.M. Treasury in the Boer War. The following year he became the British representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt and later, he was elected chairman. Here, he represented Britain on the global stage and for his services in this role, he was awarded the 1st Class, Order of Osmanieh. Upon his return home, he became secretary to the General Post Office and while he served in this role, he was appointed C.B. and then later K.C.B..

Babington Smith's next posting was to Constantinople, where he completed his first stint at running a bank, in this case being the president of the National Bank of Turkey. He rather nobly turned down the offer of Governor of Bombay, a most prestigious role, usually accompanied by peerage. It is said that while explaining his decision to his children, he said: "no man is wise who burdens a large family with such trappings. I did without them and so can you" (*Smith, Sir Henry Babington* by William C. Lubenow refers).

His experience in the financial sector proved useful during the Great War and he was appointed Deputy Governor of the British Trade Corporation. In 1915, he was part of the Anglo-French Financial Commission to the United States. That same year he was appointed Chairman of a Royal Commission which inspected the making of appointments in the Civil Service. For his war service, he was appointed C.H. in 1917, and he finished his war in America accompanying Lord Reading as Assistant Commissioner. For his services across the pond, he was appointed G.B.E. in 1920.

Following the war, he chaired the Indian Finance and Currency Committed in 1919 and the Railway Amalgamation tribunal in 1921. His most famous appointment came at the very end of his life, in 1920 when he was appointed Director of the Bank of England. He served in this role as well as serving as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge until his death in September 1923. He is buried at the Eton Parish Cemetery in Berkshire.

Sold with an archive of original material comprising:

i)
A Grant of the dignity of a Companion (Civil Division) of the Order of the Bath.

ii)
A Grant of the dignity of a Knight Commander (Civil Division) of the Order of the Bath.

iii)
A letter from 10 Downing Street, Whitehall dated 27 June 1905, addressed to Babington Smith congratulating him on his appointment as a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

iv)
A book of Statues of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath dated July 1904.

v)
A book of Statues of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath dated July 1907.

For Babington Smith's miniature C.S.I., please see Lot 408. For his despatch box, please see Lot 387. For the full size medals awarded to his son please see Lot 251 and for his miniatures, Lot 399.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

251 **The C.B.E., T.D. group of ten awarded to Brigadier M. J. Babington Smith, Leicestershire Yeomanry & Home Guard, a prominent British Civil Servant who became the Director of the Bank of England for two decades**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, 79mm x 64mm, silver-gilt and enamel, on a full length of thin neck riband, in a *Garrard & Co, London* case; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Territorial Decoration, G.VI.R., with Second and Third Award Bars, with top Territorial integral bar, '1950' engraved to reverse; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, 54mm x 39mm, silvered, silver-gilt and enamel; War Cross, with palm leaves upon riband, 1939 to reverse, last nine mounted for wear, sold together with a number of Cambridge University fencing medallions, *one ray bent to LoH along with some minor enamel chips, otherwise all very fine* (10) £1,000-1,500

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 May 1945.

Michael James Babington Smith was born on 20 March 1901 in Constantinople, Ottoman

Empire, to Sir Henry Babington Smith, a senior British Civil Servant and eventual Director of the Bank of England, whose insignia and despatch box are being sold in Lots 250, 408 and 387 of this sale. His mother was Lady Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the 9th Earl of Elgin who served as Viceroy of India, and indeed it was out in India where his parents first met.

Babington Smith attended Eton College, where he saw much success as a cricketeer, before then matriculating at Trinity College, Cambridge. His sporting career continued to thrive while studying here and he took a vetted interest in shooting and fencing. His fencing successes in his Varsity matches against the University of Oxford are included within the Lot: he saw victory in the 2nd Team in both Epee and Foils in 1922 and 1923. In University and beyond Babington Smith saw further action in the piste, making it to the British Foil championships five times and being made Captain of the England fencing team in 1931.

Upon graduating in 1923, Babington Smith joined Glyn, Mils & Co, a bank with whom he worked for the proceeding 50 years. He was made a partner in 1932, the managing director in 1938 and the deputy chairman in 1946. That same year he was appointed to the Court of Directors of the Bank of England before then being promoted the Director of the Bank of England, exactly like his father before him, in 1949.

Aside from an exemplary civil career, Babington Smith also saw extensive military service. While studying at Cambridge, he joined the Officer Training Corps and commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Yeomanry in 1925. Upon the outbreak of the Second World War, he was called up once more to serve and spent the first two years of the war serving with the Home Guard. However, from 1941 onwards, Babington Smith saw a significant increase in responsibilities and he was called to serve as the financial controller of the newly liberated Italian colonies in East Africa. Later, in 1943, he was recalled to England to serve as an assistant to the American General D. D. Eisenhower at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (S.H.A.E.F.). It was here that he was promoted Brigadier and appointed Director of Finance at the S.H.A.E.F. until the end of the war in 1945. His job was crucial in the financial planning of Allied invasions, and it is an understatement to say that Babington Smith was a cornerstone in the administration of Western Europe during the war. For his efforts, he was awarded the C.B.E..

Babington Smith never truly retired until his death in London in 1984, aged 83 years old.

Sold together with a large archive comprising:

i)
Cambridge University Winner of Epee Trials 1923 Medallion, engraved 'M Babington Smith Winner 1923' to reverse, in its *Munsey & Co, Cambridge* case of issue.

ii)
Oxford and Cambridge Universities Boxing & Fencing Competitions Medallion for Foils 2nd Team, engraved 'M. Babington Smith Trin: Coll: 2 Wins 1922' to reverse, in its *Munsey & Co, Cambridge* case of issue.

iii)
Oxford and Cambridge Universities Boxing & Fencing Competitions Medallion for Foils 2nd Team, engraved 'M, Babington Smith Trinity College 2nd Foils 2 Wins' to reverse, in its *Munsey & Co, Cambridge* case of issue.

iv)
A French Suez Canal Medallion, 'Michael J. Babington Smith CBE Administrateur' embossed to reverse, in its case of issue.

v)
St. George pendant by *Skinner & Co, London*, silver-gilt, in its case of issue.

vi)
Letter from the War Office to Babington Smith dated 13 June 1947 showing his Second World War medal entitlement and stapled with spare Africa Medal, France and Germany Medal and Defence Medal riband.

vii)
Certificate for the Legion of Honour, framed and glazed.

For Babington Smith's miniature medals please see Lot 399.

For Babington Smith's father's insignia please see Lots 250 and 408. For his despatch box please see Lot 387.

252 *'They [Donaldson & Dickson] got on the six pounder in the road and began firing it. There was a tremendous bang and we saw a shell hit the tank. They fired nine times over open sights. I counted them and every time they did I felt as though my head was coming off.*

I saw the strangest thing happening while this was going on. Every time they fired the gun, the force was sucking up the cabbages in the field, pulling them right out of the ground and hurling, them through the air. They were coming right over the top of our trench.'

Gunner 'Pip' Parkes recalls the events of 25 September 1944 in which Lieutenant Donaldson took his D.S.O.

The outstanding and unique Battle of Arnhem 1944 D.S.O. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant (later Brigadier) A. Donaldson, 2nd Air Landing Light Battery, Royal Artillery - who latterly added the M.B.E. for services in Cyprus and then was made C.B.E. as Head of the British Military Mission to the Saudi Arabian National Guard

Donaldson went into action at Arnhem aged just 21 and probably had scant time to celebrate his 22nd, for fate dealt him the cards that it would fall during the legendary days in Holland from 17-26 September 1944



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge; Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France & Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Cyprus (Maj. A. Donaldson. D.S.O. R.A.); Korea 1950-53 (Capt. A. Donaldson. D.S.O. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted court-style as worn where applicable, *good very fine* (11)

£50,000-70,000

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, June 1987 - when the Front Cover Lot.

Of just 15 DSO's awarded for the Battle of Arnhem, the unique award to a Lieutenant.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 7 November 1944;

Lieutenant Donaldson was the gun position officer of C Troop of 2 Battery. At 1100 hrs on 25th September his Troop was attacked by a Tiger tank and a self-propelled gun at about 150 yards range. His troop at once came under heavy machine gun fire and suffered such heavy casualties to the gun detachments that it became impossible to produce effective fire from his guns.

Nothing daunted Lieutenant Donaldson, taking Lance-Bombardier Dickson with him, manned a 6-pounder anti-tank gun whose crew had been killed but which was in a position about 100 yards from his Command Post. To reach his gun Lieutenant Donaldson had to cross open ground swept by enemy fire. Together with Lance-Bombardier Dickson he brought the gun into action and fired eight or nine shots at the tank until the gun was destroyed by a direct hit which blew him off the gun

temporarily stunning him. When he came to himself, Lieutenant Donaldson, together with Lance-Bombardier Dickson, made his way under heavy fire back to No.1 Gun of C Troop whose detachment had been killed and bringing the gun back into action fired four shots at the tank without effect.

Armour Piercing ammunition being then expended, Lieutenant Donaldson, still under heavy fire went to find some more, covered by Lance-Bombardier Dickson firing High Explosive. He collected three rounds of Armour Piercing and two of these were fired without effect before his gun jammed. Lance-Bombardier Dickson then went back to the wagon lines and fetched a PIAT with which Lieutenant Donaldson attempted to engage the tank but without success. The whole of this action took place under heavy fire from the Tiger tank and the self-propelled gun and under small arms fire from enemy infantry who had infiltrated into the woods surrounding the position.

Lieutenant Donaldson then withdrew to 3 Battery's position as enemy infantry were occupying the gun positions. Nevertheless later that day he returned to the position and ensured that no wounded men of his Troop remained on the position and removed the sights and breech blocks of all the guns not already destroyed. When the order to withdraw was received he led the remains of his Troop back across the river. Lieutenant Donaldson displayed great courage and determination in the face of the enemy of the highest order and it was largely due to his indifference to danger that the enemy failed to press home their attack beyond the outskirts of 2 Battery's positions and on to our last line of defence in that area.'

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 December 1977. This award stems from his service from 1963-77 as Head of the British Military Mission to the Saudi Arabian National Guard. Donaldson had struck up a close personal relationship with Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz (later King Abdullah), then Commander of National Guard. It was noted that it was '...unique for a foreign adviser in Saudi Arabia' and also that his efforts had secured a project from the National Guard worth some £330m of business to British industry - the Recommendation strictly stating '...this aspect of his work is obviously not one to which public reference may be made.'

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 April 1959. An award made in respect of 'Special Operation Scale for Cyprus' covering July-December 1958.



Adrian Donaldson was born on 21 September 1922, his family home being Maxwell Lodge, Kelso, Roxburghshire. Serving in the ranks for some 173 days, he was made 2nd Lieutenant in March 1942 and Lieutenant in October 1942. Going into action at Arnhem, Donaldson carved his name into history. Whilst his citation is an epic (and reads closely to the V.C. to Major Cain), Christopher Hibbert offers up a similarly exciting telling of their story in his seminal work *The Battle of Arnhem*.

Having been made Acting Captain in October 1944. Even better is the first hand account of Gunner Bob Christie, who served under Donaldson. He recalls the events of 25 September:

'On the morning of the last day, about 10am, I was in a slit trench at the Troop Command Post. With me in the trench was the troop wireless and Pip Parkes. We received a warning that there was to be a close-shoot by the Mediums on the enemy at the north edge of the Battery area. We were told to keep our heads down. All rounds were on target. None fell short.

About 100 yards away I saw two Tiger tanks approaching the row of houses just behind the music hall. In one of the houses, I knew, was the Battery Command Post, which housed the control set for all the battery stations on the network.

The area was now under heavy shell fire, both from the Germans and the British. I heard that someone had called down British shells on their own position to drive the Germans back.

As I watched, I saw the first tank trundle up to the bungalow where the Battery Command Post was and begin ramming it. The second tank peeled off and went around the row of bungalows and pulled up at the back, covering the first tank.

I heard the signalman in the Command Post come on the air. It was a fellow Scotsman, also from Dundee, 20 year old Willie Speedie. Very properly Speedie explained they were 'in some difficulty'and asked C Troop if we could do anything to help. The officer in charge, Lt Adrian Donaldson, radioed back that we were helpless.

Speedie then called D Troop and asked if they could help. They could not. Calmly and with absolutely correct procedure, Speedie notified the battery that he was closing down. In measured tones he nominated a new station as control and ended with the words: 'I am closing down now. Out.î

What Willie did was straight out of 'Signals Training – All Arms'and this while the building was literally coming down around him. Not a feat of strength, not an act of gallantry, just a very tired, hungry wee Scot doing the job as best he knew how, right to the end.

Outside the bungalow I could see the tank backing off to ram the building again. I figured Willie was a dead duck, but I learned later that the brave wireless operator managed to escape.

When the two Tigers turned their attention to the cabbage patch C Troop was in Adrian Donaldson and Lance Bombardier James Dickson ran round the hedge to a Polish 6 pounder and with the few surviving members of its detachment manhandled it into the open.'

'Pip' Parkes then observed:

'They [Donaldson & Dickson] got on the six pounder in the road and began firing it. There was a tremendous bang and we saw a shell hit the tank. They fired nine times over open sights. I counted



them and every time they did I felt as though my head was coming off. I saw the strangest thing happening while this was going on. Every time they fired the gun, the force was sucking up the cabbages in the field, pulling them right out of the ground and hurling, them through the air. They were coming right over the top of our trench.'

The supreme bravery of Donaldson assisted in enabling as many men as possible to come away from the fight with their lives and to make their escape by swimming the Rhine. Donaldson did that and went up to Buckingham Palace to take his D.S.O. from the hands of The King. His War was not done and he was thence to share in Operation Doomsday, landing into Stavanger and personally liberating the city of Sandnes on 8 May 1945, with a number of U-Boats turning themselves in besides. That event was captured on film, with the gallant Donaldson appearing as nonchalant as ever.



Donaldson with arms folded left

Second Innings

With the close of the Second World War, Donaldson was given a permanent commission as Lieutenant in January 1946, Captain in September 1949, Major in September 1956, Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1964, Colonel in June 1968, retiring as Brigadier in September 1977.

Sold together with a fine oil on canvas by Jeff Pritchard, depicting the act of his winning the D.S.O., 24 x 19 inches, besides a good selection of copied research.

x253 **A post-war civil C.B.E., Great War D.S.O., M.C. group of six awarded to Major R. Yates, Royal Engineers, a tunnelling specialist who was also thrice mentioned in despatches**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Civil Division, Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *D.S. & S.* case of issue; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'King's Birthday Honours. Capt. R. Yates. R.E. 174 Coy. June 1917'; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. R. Yates. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major R. Yates.), *obverse and reverse centres of the D.S.O. somewhat recessed, otherwise very fine or better* (6) £1,500-2,000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 January 1951.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

Robert Yates was embarked for France as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in July 1915, likely as an early recruit to 174 Tunnelling Company, R.E., in which he was awarded his M.C. The Company was engaged in the Cuinchy sector at the time of his arrival and served for most of the war in the Ypres salient. Thus tours of duty in support of the Loos operations, and more specifically at Hulluch and Hill 70, and at the Copse and Double Crassier features.

He is also known to have subsequently served in 183 Tunnelling Company, R.E., which was formed at Rouen in October 1915 and played a significant role in the Somme offensive. The company later undertook offensive mining at Messines and therein might lie the background to Yates's D.S.O.

He was also mentioned in despatches on three occasions (*London Gazettes* 30 November 1915, 9 April 1917 and 16 March 1919, refer). And he added the C.B.E. to his accolades in January 1951, for his services as Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines in the Ministry of Fuel and Power; sold with his original M.I.D. certificates.

254 **The 1945 O.B.E. group of nine awarded to Colonel C. W. Hurley, Royal Artillery, having previously earned the M.B.E. for his 'total disregard for his personal safety' during the Salerno landings**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) 2nd Type, breast Badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial '1946' engraved to the reverse, sold together with attributed dress miniatures, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (9) £200-300

O.B.E. *London Gazette*, 13 December 1945, the original recommendation states:

'As A.A.G., H.Q. No. 1 District, this officer has shewn constant and unabated energy, determination and enthusiasm in all his work, which has at all times been of the highest order. This District being the maintenance area immediately behind Eighth Army has had an extremely heavy responsibility including the receiving and holding of many thousands of Prisoners of War at the shortest notice or without notice, the arrangements for the receiving of thousands of Ex-Prisoners of War of many nationalities and also the passing through this District of large numbers of Refugees. The responsibility for this has fallen on Lt Col Hurley. That these personnel were dealt with so expeditiously was largely due to his forethought and organisation and the fact that he has at all times kept control himself, though this entailed his working long hours and often far into the night for a considerable period.

In the many other problems which have arisen in "A" over the past 4 months Lt Col Hurley has at all times shewn sound commonsense and a conscientious devotion to duty. His cheerful manner and determination to see the job through has been an example to all.'

M.B.E. *London Gazette*, 24 August 1944, the original recommendation states:

'From the time of landing on the beach on the morning of D day in the Bay of Salerno, Major Hurley showed total disregard for his personal safety; often under machine gun, shell and mortar fire his extreme devotion to duty was an example and inspiration to "all ranks". Between 11th and 23rd Sept 43 he worked in Salerno continuously under shell and mortar fire during which time his office received three direct hits. During this period he made the journey between Salerno and Pontecagano every day; the road was under enemy observation and his vehicle was shelled or mortared each journey. The highly meritorious performance of his duties under these trying circumstances contributed in no small degree to the successful functioning of his branch. Major Hurley's conduct and work has been of the highest order throughout the operations.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 19 July 1945.

Clement Woods Hurley was born in Longbenton, Northumberland on 10 July 1915, to parents Theodore, a Distiller's Agent from Ireland, and Mary Beatrice from Scotland. He attended Douai School, Berkshire and upon leaving school, undertook the clerkship examination, passing on 12 January 1932. From here, Hurley was an apprentice in Northumberland County Council as a Junior Clerk, passing the Intermediate Law Examination to become a Solicitor in March 1934.

After five years of service, he was appointed as a full staff member of the Council. With war looming Hurley commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 72nd (Northumbrian) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery on 19 April 1938. This was a Territorial Force that was quickly posted to France in January 1940. They were evacuated at Dunkirk in June, returning to home defence. One of his comrades in his Brigade detailed the experiences of evacuation in a 2004 interview:

'Soldiers were lying on the sand completely exhausted. Vehicles were stranded. Boats that had tried to evacuate troops had been blown out of the water. Soldiers were lined up on the moat (pier) waiting for ships to come and take them aboard. The navy were excellent - constantly trying to get destroyers or other vessels to the soldiers.

We lay there thinking that this was the end until the Colonel came and said our only chance of getting off the beach was to unload a small Dutch cargo vessel that had Bully Beef and hard Tack Biscuits on board. We all set to and formed a human chain, passing cases from one to the other, at times up to our necks in water. When the tide was too high, we used a raft from the boat and continued working for hours all the time the Germans were bombing and strafing. I'm sure someone up there was looking after us. We had a German prisoner with us and he worked as hard as anyone. Eventually, we unloaded the boat and scrambled aboard. We all fell asleep absolutely exhausted. We hoped that when we woke up we would be on our way to England. We awoke at daybreak only to find that we were stuck on a sand bank and had to wait for the next tide to lift us off. We all said "That's it - we've had it". Miraculously, the boat eventually got under way and hours later we arrived at Margate. We were treated like heroes.'

(*BBC WW2 People's War - My Dunkirk Experience: 72nd Field Regiment Royal Artillery*)

The 72nd Brigade were attached to the 50th (Northumbrian) Infantry Division, arriving at Port Tewfik, Egypt in June 1941. They served in the defence of Egypt, later moving to Cyprus in July. By November, the Brigade had reached Libya, taking part in capturing Axis munitions, and disrupting enemy supplies. They took part in the harrowing Battle of Gazala, in late May 1942, in which a massive defeat for the Allies occurred. Defensive positions were overrun, and the Axis captured circa 33,000 P.O.W.s, with a further 20,000 casualties. Hurley escaped this with only minor injuries to his feet. The Brigade continued throughout North Africa, until July 1943.

Later, the 50th Infantry Division was involved in the Invasion of Sicily in July 1943. It was here that Hurley was recommended for the M.B.E. on 23 October 1943 for his unrelenting gallantry in the Sicily Campaign. Following this recommendation, on 16 October 1943, he was immediately promoted to Captain. The continued invasion of Sicily saw huge success, pushing the Italian position further into the mainland. By November, the 50th Infantry Division were extracted to Northern Europe for the Allied invasion. They participated in the landings at Normandy, and fought through Europe. It was here that Hurley was recommended for the O.B.E. He was subsequently awarded this after the war, as shown by a letter included with this lot dated 4 February 1947. Hurley remained in the Territorial Army until January 1961, attaining the rank of Colonel. He returned to Northumberland County Council in 1948 as Deputy Clerk, a position he held for 21 years, becoming Clerk of Peace in 1968, and Chief Executive of the Council in 1973. On the 1 June 1971, Hurley was given the title of Deputy Lieutenant to the Duke of Northumberland, the certificate being included within this lot.

Hurley retired in 1976, and died in November 1997, at 82 years old. Sold together with an archive of original material, including:

i)
Two Letters Patent to Hurley for M.B.E. and O.B.E..

ii)
Two examination certificates.

iii)
Commission for 72nd Field Brigade.

iv)
Letters from Buckingham Palace for receipt of awards.

v)
Photograph and newspaper clippings of Hurley.

vi)
Attributed miniatures.

x255 **The 1958 O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Hutchings, South Lancashire Regiment**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., with E.II.R. Bar, the reverses officially dated '1949' and '1956', mounted a worn, together with a S.S.A.F.A. '10 year' lapel badge, the reverse inscribed, 'Lieut. Colonel E. A. Hutchings, OBE. TD. Joined 1950', *very fine or better* (7) £200-300

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1958. The original recommendation states:

'During the first year of the return to an entirely volunteer Territorial Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchings has raised the volunteer strength of the rank and file of his battalion from 129 to 187. In doing so, he has taken considerable trouble to enlist recruits of a high quality and to replace elder and less enthusiastic volunteers.

He has achieved this in a difficult recruiting area, largely by his personal efforts and infectious enthusiasm. Although his private business has been going through a difficult period, he has, without hesitation, devoted far more time and energy to his battalion than might reasonably be expected, even if a Commanding Officer.

This recruiting effort was in advance of, and therefore without the resources being made available for the National drive. At the same time, he has very much improved the standard of training in his unit and has won the Liverpool Cup - a competition open to all infantry units of this Division.

In camp this year he was able to muster an entire platoon of recruits and to put them through a most realistic and imaginative course of training. In grappling with the challenge to rebuild the Volunteer Army he has shown outstanding resource and energy and has achieved remarkable results.'

Edward Arthur Hutchings was C.O. of the 4th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment at the time of being recommended for the O.B.E., a component of 125 Infantry Brigade (T.A.). He had earlier been awarded a Bar to his Efficiency Decoration (London Gazette 9 March 1956, refers) and transferred to the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers as a Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1958.

256 **The British Military (Mission Greece) 1945 M.B.E. group of nine attributed to Brigadier C. V. Halden, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who was further awarded the Greek D.S.M., he notably translated German Prisoner of War testimonies during the Second World War, served as A.D.C. to General Lindsell and later acted as Military Advisor to the British High Commission in Rhodesia**

The Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge, 2nd Type; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration G.VI.R. Territorial, engraved '1946' to reverse with second award Bar, G.VI.R.; Greece, Republic, Distinguished Service Medal, 1 clasp, 1940, mounted for wear, *all very fine* (9) £300-500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 December 1945, the original recommendation states:

'Major HALDEN has held the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General DAQMG, British Military Mission Greece BMM(G) since its formation in October 1944. He has worked continuously and indefatigably in planning and provision of equipment for the Greek Forces. During the revolution he often showed disregard of danger when visiting Greek units and ensuring that they were provide with their requirements. He has never spared himself his work, which has always been highly meritorious.'

T.D. *London Gazette* 5 December 1946.

Second Award Bar to T.D. *London Gazette* 22 August 1952.

Note the Greek Decoration does not seem to have been recorded in the London Gazette, however it is referred to in his obituary in the Regimental Magazine.

Cecil Valentine Halden was born in October 1911 at Musselburgh, East Lothian and was educated at Cranleigh Prep School and Berkhamstead School. He worked as a Junior Master at Belmont House Prep School when he enlisted into the 7th Battalion, Cameronians as a 2nd Lieutenant in December 1931. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1935 and Captain in June 1939. Two months later he served as Adjutant and not before long he was mobilised, first seeing service on the Suffolk coast, and then to Scotland.

Halden worked as an Instructor in Cambridge in the early summer of 1941, which proved pivotal as it was here that he met his wife, Phyllis while she was stationed at Corpus Christi College while working for the Ministry of Information. Later that year Halden was first deployed overseas and was given the rather vital role of interrogating German Prisoner of Wars based at camps in the Middle East. This role saw him travel to Syria, Suda, Persia and Libya, and also included a tour as A.D.C. to General Lindsell. After some time at Haifa, he returned to Cairo and was posted to Athens with the British Military Mission. He was stationed here for two and a half years during the Greek Civil War and it was out here he was promoted Major in October 1947. He was awarded the M.B.E. and Greek D.C.M. for his services here.

Come the turn of the decade, Halden was promoted Temporary Lieutenant Colonel, and then Temporary Colonel three years later in 1953. He served with the 1st Battalion, Cameronians in Gibraltar and had post war appointments in Pakistan, Fontainebleau, Rheindahlen. It was also at this time that Halden was allowed to go back to Cambridge to complete a languages degree at Pembroke College. For his final posting, he was sent to Rhodesia for three years between 1962 - 65 as Military Advisor to the British High Commission while also serving as Liaison Officer with the Rhodesian Forces.

Halden then retired from the Army in 1965 but was later granted the title of Honorary Brigadier. In his retirement, he became heavily involved in charity work and returned to his teaching roots, taking the post of French Master at Oakley Hall Prep School in Cirencester. He retired from here owing to ill health and later died in Somerset in March 1980.

Please note the Greek Decoration does not seem to have been recorded in the *London Gazette*, but it is referred to in his obituary in the Regimental Magazine; sold together with copied research.

x257 **A Second World War M.B.E. group of ten awarded to Risaldar F. Khan, Hong Kong Mule Corps, late 15th Mule Corps, Indian Army, who went 'in the bag' at the Fall of Hong Kong; having endured torture at Canton in June 1942, he stoically refused to take up arms for the Azad Hind Fauj**



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Military Division Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge; 1914-15 Star (No 431 K.D./ Feroz Khan, 15/ Mule Corps); British War and Victory Medals (431 K-Dfdr. Feroz Khan. 15 Muke Cps.), *small erasure to the BWM which touches the K of Khan*; India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, North West Frontier 1930-31, North West Frontier 1935 (431 Rsd. Feroze Khan, 3 Bk. Cps.), *re-impressed naming*; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, *very fine* £400-600

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 May 1946. The recommendation states:

'For conspicuous and sustained courage and outstanding devotion to duty whilst a P.O.W. under conditions of extreme duress. This Indian Officer was the senior Indian Officer of this Unit and from the commencement of the Internment of Indian Army Personnel away from their British officers he showed a record of sustained refusal to take up arms at the instigation of the Japanese and was of the highest value in influencing all under him to maintain their loyalty. For this reason he was removed to Canton about June 1942 where he spent some time in Jail. Here he was severely beaten up, was hung up by the feet upside down, on two occasions for a period of 3 and 2 hours respectively and over a period of 9 days received just sufficient food to maintain life.

This Indian Officer was instrumental in arranging the escape of a number of individuals from Canton and for this purpose was in touch with the agents of the Swiss Consul at this place. I cannot speak too highly of this Indian Officer's outstanding devotion and loyalty and the magnificent influence he had on all those under him throughout.'

Sold together with a silver prize medal 52mm diam., from the Indian Army Staff College, the obverse with badge of the College engraved and the reverse with 'Best Man Indian Officers School Amritsar 4th. Course. 1923', engraved, and photocopied research.

x258 **The rare inter-war E.G.M. group of six awarded to James 'Jack' Burke, a Superintendent Fire Officer at the Armstrong Whitworth Engineering Works in Manchester, who had earlier seen action as a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery - he is considered the holder of the George Cross following the conversion of these awards**



Empire Gallantry Medal, G.VI.R., Civil Division (James Burke); 1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 10632 Act. Br. J. Burke.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 10632 Gr. J. Burke.), these four mounted as worn; Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Lifesaving Medal, bronze, with 'For Humanity' brooch bar, 'Awarded to Mr. James Burke, 1919'; Boy Scout Association, Silver Cross, with Bar, the reverse of the Cross inscribed, 'Instructor Jas. Burke 302nd M.F. Troop. 16 Jan. 1920', and the Bar inscribed, 'Awarded 25-2-1935', together with a Dominion of New Zealand commemorative for H.M.S. New Zealand's visit in 1913, silver, engraved in capitals on pre-prepared ground, 'R.M.A. 10632 Gnr. Jas. Burke', *obverse silver on the Boy Scout's award worn away and the H.M.S. New Zealand commemorative with edge bruising, polished overall, nearly very fine or better* (7) £2,500-3,000

E.G.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1925:

'The KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of his Majesty's Birthday, to approve the award of the Medal of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to the undermentioned:

For Gallantry

John Burke. In recognition of his action in stopping runaway horses on two occasions at great personal risk.'

James Burke was born in Willenhall in the West Midlands on 21 April 1887 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery in October 1903.

Posted as a gunner to the newly commissioned battlecruiser H.M.S. *New Zealand* in November 1912, he remained similarly employed until March 1915, commencing with her pre-war tour to the Dominions. Whilst visiting New Zealand in April-June 1913, the ship was estimated to have been visited by almost half the country's population, one of whom was a Maori chieftain. He presented the captain of the ship with a Maori piupiu - a warrior's skirt - and a greenstone tiki pendant which were intended to ward off evil, with the injunction that they were always to be worn by the captain when the ship was in action. Their efficacy was to be proved when the ship saw action at the battles of Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914, Dogger Bank on 24 January 1915 and Jutland on 31 May 1916.

At Dogger Bank, command of the British squadrons fell to Rear-Admiral Moore of the *New Zealand* when Beatty's *Lion* was badly damaged by three 12-inch shells from the *Derfflinger*, and as a consequence she was directly engaged in the three hour duel that resulted in the loss of the *Blucher*. Having witnessed those momentous events, Burke was invalided ashore to the R.N.H. Haslar in April 1915, his service record noting that the causes were 'attributable' to his war service and that he was awarded the King's Certificate in October 1921.

On being discharged from hospital, Burke saw out the war as a Police Constable and then joined Armstrong Whitworth Ltd. as a fire officer.

In respect of his subsequent award of the E.G.M., the first runaway horse incident occurred at the company's works at Openshaw, Manchester, on 3 December 1919, when he caught the horse in Ashton Old Road and was dragged several hundred yards before bringing it to a standstill. And on 8 December 1924, he caught another runaway horse which had run amok in nearby Whitworth Street.

Burke's gallantry was further recognised by the R.S.P.C.A. and the Scout Association, who awarded him their Silver Cross and Bar, which distinction was presented to him at a ceremony held in Manchester on 2 April 1925.

Towards the end of the decade, he moved to Metropolitan-Vickers - later the General Electrical Company - at Trafford Park, where he was likewise a member of the company's fire brigade.

With the introduction of the George Cross in September 1940 - and in exchange for his E.G.M. - Burke received the new award from the King at Buckingham Palace on 23 September 1941. He died in Salford on 29 June 1963, where he was buried in an unmarked grave in the Northern Cemetery at Agecroft.

x259 **The London Blitz B.E.M. awarded to Mr D. T. Gorniot, *Daily Express*, who earned his award during the bombing of that newspaper's offices**

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, G.VI.R. (David Timothy Gorniot), a somewhat later issue, *good very fine* £180-220

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 12 September 1941:

'Machine Minder, Daily Express, London. During an air raid a time bomb fell near to a public shelter. Mr Gorniot, with great courage and presence of mind, arranged for the evacuation of the occupants and marshalled them to safety. He acted promptly and regardless of his own safety.'

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

260 **The fascinating 'Secret Service' 1943 B.E.M. group of five awarded to Captain A. R. Miller, Royal Signals, for service with M.I.6. Section VIII, also a member of Special Communications Unit 4 (SCU 4) "Richard Gambier-Parry's Mob"**

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, G.VI.R. (Albert Reginald Miller), officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, sold together with riband bar, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £600-800

No entry into the *London Gazette* has been located at present, however, there is a copy of the Presentation Order at Buckingham Palace for the 2 November 1943, where Miller is awarded his Medal. It states that he is a former employee of the Foreign Office, despite this not being apparent from any of his previous records - no doubt as a result of the secretive nature of his work.

Albert Reginald Miller - or 'Bert' to his friends and comrades - was born in Birmingham on 14 December 1898 to parents William, a Coachman, and Anne Elizabeth Smith. He was the second youngest of five children, attending a local school until 1913.

Miller, like many young men of this period, lied about his age to join the military, at only 15 years old. He enlisted as a Boy II and trained aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* and *Vernon*, with his first posting being aboard H.M.S. *Blake* at the rank of Telegraphist. He ended his Great War service aboard H.M.S. *Dolphin*, having briefly served at the rank of Leading Telegraphist.

After the war, he continued to serve in the Royal Navy, first aboard H.M.S. *Foxglove* at the rank of Leading Telegraphist. By 1933, he had reached the rank of Petty Officer Telegraphist, being a senior rate responsible for all communications aboard a vessel.

In 1938, mysteriously left the Royal Navy to become a reservist, according to his records. Interestingly, the 1939 Census shows his residence and occupation as being at Bletchley Park as an Engineer for the War Office. In 1940, he was serving with the Gibraltar Defence Force and was transferred to the Royal Signals and appointed Sergeant, 1 June. A letter from the Under Secretary

of State from 1947 states that his appointment as Sergeant was conferred by the Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar, interestingly, with no records of a commission. This strengthens the idea that Miller was provided with this position as a means to hide his involvement with the S.I.S..

On 24 August 1943, he was discharged from the Royal Signals in order to receive a commission as Second Lieutenant with the Royal Signals. Shortly afterwards, in November, he is awarded a civil division B.E.M., despite being an active serving military officer. This sheds more light on his clandestine service at Bletchley Park and abroad. A note from Brigadier Gambier-Parry, the man who established the Communications Section of M.I.6. at Whaddon Hall, states that;

'Miller is the other man we have chosen to strengthen the training side of the organisation. He also is one of the old hands. He is a man of outstanding strength of character and personality, and has done work overseas which has been recognised by the grant in the recent Honours List of the British Empire Medal.'

Miller was headhunted by Gambier-Parry and was assigned to Special Communications Unit No. 4, a part of M.I.6. Section VIII. Throughout the later periods of WW2, Miller is repeatedly granted lengthy periods of leave for the reason, 'private'. By 1947, he had been promoted to Captain. During this time, a picture of the officers at Whaddon Hall was produced, with Miller seated alongside Brigadier Gambier-Parry. Miller's descendants recall his friendship with Gambier-Parry in later life, showing the link between Miller and the senior members of the communications branch of M.I.6.. Members of this branch were often given cover as ordinary soldiers within the Royal Signals to hide their involvement with M.I.6.. The role of the branch was to go behind enemy lines to interrupt communications and intercept messages to aid the cause of the war.

A letter sold together with this lot is from Gambier-Parry to the Miller at the British Embassy in Moscow, passing on congratulations for the work their team had accomplished during the war. The vagueness of the letter leads to speculation as to what role he played while at the Department for Wireless Services at Hanslope.

It is unclear when he left M.I.6., or if he ever did, but he continued to live in Bletchley with his children and grandchildren. He died 29 March 1973, at 75 years old. Sold together with a large archive, including;

i)
Medal ribband, cap badge for Sommerset Light Infantry, and Burma Star Association badge.

ii)
Photographs of Miller.

iii)
Service and pay books.

iv)
Original letter correspondence from Brigadier Gambier-Parry.

v)
Original box for B.E.M.

vi)
Extensive copied research.

261 **The superb Mau Mau 1954 B.E.M. awarded to Headman Kioke, son of Waita, for his role in a desperate gunfight with Kamba fighters which left him wounded and two Mau Mau fighters dead**

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, E.II.R (Kioko S/O Waita), *polished and worn with pride, very fine* £300-500

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1954, the original citation states:

'Kioko accompanied by two Tribal Policemen and one Special Tribal Policeman, arrested a dangerous Kamba gunman in the Bahati Native Location, Nairobi. Immediately on making the arrest a Mau Mau gang fired on the party and all four men were wounded. Kioko was hit four times but in spite of this he continued to return the fire. killing two of the gang and severely wounding another.

Without Headman Kioko's brave example and self-discipline the four members of the security force would probably have been killed.'

262 **The 1968 G.M. awarded to Guard A. G. Lewis-Ashley, who heroically fought off armed robbers in their shameful attempt to steal thousands of pounds while he conducted one of his routine collections in his job as Custodian**

He, along with his colleague Reeves, fought the men by all means possible, with Lewis-Ashley taking a bullet wound to his thigh; undeterred, the men apprehended the villains, saving nearly all the money in the process

George Medal, E.II.R. (Alan Gerald Lewis-Ashley), officially engraved naming, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, sold together with corresponding miniature, *good very fine* £3,000-5,000

G.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1968.

'Alan Gerald Lewis-Ashley, Guard, Security Express Ltd. (Waltham Abbey, Essex).
John Reeves, Guard, Security Express Ltd. (Beckenham, Kent).

Mr. Lewis-Ashley and Mr. Reeves were members of the crew of a security van sent to collect valuables from a council estate. The two men entered the building and collected two bags containing cheques, postal orders and cash which were attached securely to a body chain worn by Lewis-Ashley. As they left the building and walked towards the waiting van, Lewis-Ashley heard a shout, a shot was fired and a man rushed between himself and the van. Lewis-Ashley dashed forward and managed to reach the van and throw one bag safely into it. The man then shot Lewis-Ashley in the thigh and he fell into the van. The armed man snatched the remaining bag which was dangling on the body chain and made good his escape. Meanwhile Reeves was engaged in a fierce struggle with two other members of a gang of five and succeeded in knocking one of them to the ground.

A shot was fired at Reeves which missed its target: he had also been sprayed with tear gas. Lewis-Ashley, now safely in the van, saw the man attacking Reeves and although wounded in the thigh, went to his aid. Picking up a riot stick, he followed Reeves, who by now, was chasing the robbers into an adjoining street, and on turning the corner saw a man running towards the getaway car. However a member of the public drove his own car along the pavement and succeeded in hitting the man with his front bumper. Reeves then caught up with the man and struggled to hold him down until Lewis-Ashley struck the man with the riot stick and knocked him unconscious.'

Alan Gerald Lewis-Ashley was born on the 30 August 1931, lived at Waltham Abbey, Essex and worked as a Custodian, where he was responsible for the collection and delivery of currency. In this role, he opened himself up to personal attack on a daily basis, and indeed on the 16 May 1967, his life turned upside-down when he was shot in the leg when assaulted by armed robbers. But undeterred, along with his colleague Reeves, he apprehended the villains, gallantly knocking one unconscious, and retrieving the stolen money.

In his witness statement to 'K' Division, Metropolitan Police, Lewis-Ashley takes up the story:

'On Tuesday, 16th May, 1967, I left our depot with a van. Our crew were, Driver George Phillpot and Guard John Reeves. During the morning we made thirteen 'pick ups' and were carrying some cash. These were in Chingford, Leytonstone, Woodford and Stratford areas.

At about 12.10p.m. I left an assignment at the Grove, K.15, and went to the Newham Housing Department, Rent Office at 383, High Street, Stratford, E.15. We arrived at 12.15p.m. approximately.

When we arrived I noticed there were no vehicles parked outside and I saw nothing suspicious. As a result we were able to park right outside the doors...

Behind the counter the door was locked behind us. Mr. Turner, a cashier, handed to me from the safe, one company 'half-sack' containing approximately £10,000 and one company 'gusset bag' containing approximately £3,000... On the half sack there are two rings. I wear a body chain and I slid this through one ring on the half-sack. Then I attached the clip of the chain to the seal of the guest bag, so that both bags were secure.

Then we left. The guard Reeves went out into the pavement carrying a three foot 'Riot Stick'... Reeves signalled to me that all was clear. I went out to the street... I walked across the pavement and when I was about a yard from our van I heard someone shout 'Go'.

By this time the van's nearside door was open. I heard a shot fired. I heard footsteps and a man rushed between me and the van coming from my right. I rushed at the door of the van and got onto the step, in the doorway. I saw on my left out of the corner of my eye, the muzzle of a revolver. I just saw the end of a barrel and the foresight. It was pointing at my head.

Instinctively I put my left hand up and knocked the muzzle of the gun down with the edge of my left hand. My movements were made difficult by the bags in front of me and the fact that I was stooping forward in the doorway and my rear end was sticking out of the door. The man holding the gun moved directly behind me. I felt his breath on the back of my neck. I felt something catch against the back of my jacket. I heard a gunshot and felt a piercing pain in the rear of my right thigh.

My legs then buckled outwards. I saw a hand come between my legs from behind. I felt a pull on the place of bodychain which was dangling in front of me. At this time out driver, Phillpot, who was inside the van, leant over my left shoulder and fired a 'Scarepest' gun, issued by the company, which issues a 'knockout' gas.

The next thing I knew I was inside the van and the door was closed behind me. I shouted to Phillpot "This is a raid" and he shouted 'Johnny'. I looked through the windscreen of the vehicle and saw Reeves strike a man in the face with his fist. The man staggered.

I went to get out of the vehicle and found the money was all free from my chain. Having got out I saw Reeves with a number of men round him. The man that he had punched was zig-zagging across the pavement like a drunk. The men around Reeves were striking him. As I went towards them I saw out "Riot stick" laying near the kerb. There was a cosh shaped like a dumb-bell lying near the wall of the building. I picked up the 'riot stick'. By the time I had picked it up, the men and Reeves were disappearing round the corner of Bridge Road.

I ran to the corner. I saw the man run down the side road to a vehicle. It was a car. As I came round the corner another car passed between Reeves and myself. This car cut in front of the man that Reeves had hit, who was still in front of me. As I ran down Bridge Road the man who had been hit turned in the road and Reeves caught him round the neck. As I got to Reeves he went to the ground with the man, having his arms round his neck.

I said "You bastard" and the man said "Please don't hit me, I've done nothing wrong". I hit him on the hand with my stick, then on the thigh and across his legs, breaking the stick. He went unconscious.

Then Reeves stood up and I stood over him with the stick pointing at him. He began to come round and made to put his hand inside his jacket. I threatened him and he took it out again.'

The police and fire department then arrived on the scene, bagged the revolver used to shoot Lewis-Ashley before he was then promptly taken to hospital. Most of the money was intact thanks to the men's bravery on that fateful day and indeed the armed robbers were brought to justice.

'On 16th June 1967, Quartermaine appeared at West Ham Magistrates' Court and committed to the Central Criminal Court where on 14 July, 1967 he pleaded guilty to a charge of armed robbery and was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment' (statement included within the Lot refers). For their bravery, both guards were awarded the Captain Ralph D. Binney Memorial Medal, before then being awarded their respective George Medals the following year.

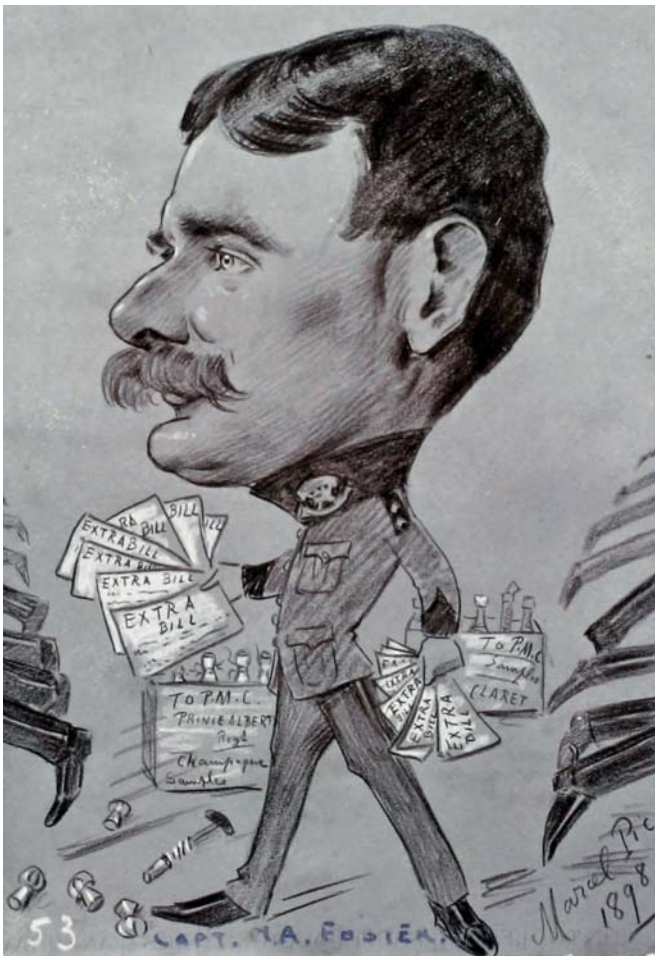
Lewis-Ashley survived the attack and later died in November 1986 at the age of 55 years; sold with copied research.

x263 **A scarce Boer War Militia Officer's D.S.O. group of four awarded to Major M. A. Foster, 4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, who was further twice 'mentioned'**

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Capt. & Adjt. M. A. Foster, D.S.O., Som. L.I.), *unit officially corrected to include post-nominals*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. & Adjt. M. A. Foster. D.S.O., Som. L.I.), *minor enamel damage to D.S.O. and contact wear overall, very fine* (4) £1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:
Spink, July 2018.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.



Montagu Amos Foster was born on 19 March 1861, the son of William Foster of Wilbury Road, Brighton, Sussex. Foster was privately educated and became a notable linguist over the course of his life. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Second East Norfolk (Militia) on 10 December 1879, he was gazetted to a regular commission with the Somerset Light Infantry on 28 January 1882, with the rank of Lieutenant. Promoted Captain while there in September 1887, Foster returned to Britain on 10 November 1891.

Foster also returned to the Militia, serving as Captain and Adjutant with the 4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry. It was with this role that he appears upon the roll for the Jubilee Medal. Later entering the Boer War, with the Battalion sailing on the *Kildonan Castle* in Spring 1900, upon arrival they were split up with the majority of the unit divided along the lines of communication between East London and Queenstown, Cape Colony, while some officers were detached to the Staff. Foster's role would likely have been with one of the mobile columns that operated in the region hunting down the Boer Commandos - a role for which he was further 'mentioned' twice on 10 September 1901 and 29 July 1902.

Foster certainly came home to receive his D.S.O. in an investiture on 29 October 1901 - however he returned to South Africa, being promoted Major in April 1902 and is listed as stationed there until 13 May. Seeing further service in the East Indies between 1902 and April 1904, Foster returned to Britain on 16 April and served at home until March 1909 when he was placed upon the retired list. Foster had married Ida Frances, the daughter of Brigadier-General W. G. Thompson, C.M.G., D.S.O. and had two children with her, Mary and Cecil William Foster; sold together with copied research comprising a C.D. containing research and photographs, a copied caricature and career summery as well as a Record of Service, medal rolls and extracts from the *London Gazette* and *West Somerset Free Press.*

264 **A very fine Great War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. T. Hogg, 4th Gurkha Rifles**

The gallant Hogg earned no less than three 'mentions' during his career, the most notable in the famous V.C. action at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March 1915, when he led a party to attempt to bring in a wounded comrade who laid wounded in No Man's Land, having seen another party cut down in front of their eyes, he forged headlong into the hail of fire for his fellow man; severely wounded in action himself, the wounded soldier was eventually recovered, with a V.C. and several I.O.M.'s going to those who followed him



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R. in silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Maj. C. M. T. Hogg, D.S.O., 1/4/Gurkha Rfls.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Maj. C. M. T. Hogg.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt-Col. C. M. T. Hogg, 1-4 Grks.), mounted as worn, *enamel flaked on two arms of the D.S.O., good very fine* (5) £1,800-2,200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 June 1915, 4 January 1917 & 12 June 1923 (Waziristan).

Cyril Mindon Trower Hogg was born in India on 25 January 1879, son of Colonel T. W. Hogg. Having been baptised at Jubbulpore, he was educated at Bedford Grammar School and Sandhurst, besides winning the Public Schools middle-weight boxing championship at Aldershot in 1897, and middle-weight at Sandhurst in 1898. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the South Lancashire Regiment in August 1898, he became Lieutenant in May 1900, and transferred to the 4th Gurkha Rifles, in August 1900.

Promoted to Captain in August 1907, Hogg would be seconded to the Eastern Bengal & Assam Military Police, being made Assistant Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police in 1908. Returned to the Gurkhas in October 1909, he went to Staff College at Quetta in February 1914 and passed as a Machine Gun Officer soonafter. It was to be training that would be put to the test before long.

Seeing active service in France from November 1914-March 1915. Having been attached to the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas from January 1915, Hogg was to be wounded on 12 March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle, in which same action saw Jemadar Gunjabir Gurung and Riflemen Wazir Sing Burathoki & Khamba Sing Gurung take the I.O.M. and Private Buckingham the Victoria Cross. After their noon attack left a wounded man in front of the trenches of 'A' Company, Major Young and the two Riflemen went forward. All were killed. Thence Captain Hogg, the Jemadar and Private Buckingham went to effect the rescue. The *Regimental History* refers:

'...At once ran out to bring their comrades into safety. All were hit before they could effect anything. Proper covering fire on the enemy was then organised, and the wounded Leicestershire man and our own casualties were brought in without further loss.'

It seems remarkable that Hogg, whilst he came away with his life, only had a 'mention' to add to his laurels. The Battalion went into the action with 472 all ranks. Their casualties were 177 but they added 'NEUVE CHAPELLE' to their Battle Honors.

Posted to the 1st Battalion in April 1915 and having been advanced Major in September 1915, Hogg served in Egypt from December 1915-February 1916. Thence returned to the fold in France from 3 March 1916-8 July 1917, he was on the Staff of 3rd Army, May-July 1917, and then ordered to India where he served on the General Staff, Mhow Division.

Second-in-Command of the 1st Battalion, he led the Left Wing into action to join the Wana Column in Jandola and then they went up to relieve the 5/13th Frontier Force Rifles at Dargai Oba in February 1921. He took full command during the campaign, added a third 'mention' and retired in December 1922.

Returning to the fold during the Second World War, Hogg was made Squadron Leader at RAF Prestwick and retired, aged 64 & 11 months, in December 1943. He went to Kenya for a short time but did not settle and returned home to take a full part in his sporting pursuits. It was reported he could still play a 36-hole golf competition at the age of eighty. Hogg died on 18 August 1964; sold together with a good file of copied research.

265 **A fine Great War D.S.O., M.C. and inter-war Iraq operations O.B.E. group of six awarded to Captain & Adjutant G. V. Taylor, Federated Malay States Volunteer Force, late Rifle Brigade and Norfolk Regiment**

Having won a 'mention' for his gallant service as a recently commissioned subaltern in the 16th (Service) Battalion (St. Pancras), The Rifle Brigade, on the Somme in September 1916, he rose to the temporary command of the same battalion in May 1918, following atrocious losses suffered in the German Spring Offensive: it was for these operations that he won his D.S.O., whilst his M.C. was likely awarded for gallant work in the Third Battle of Ypres



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military), Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1919; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. G. V. Taylor); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (Capt. G. V. Taylor), *generally good very fine* (6) £3,000-5,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1923.

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

George Vere Taylor, who was born in Highgate, London on 28 August 1887, served in the ranks of the mobilised Territorial Force until June 1915, when he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade.

Gallant leadership on the Somme

Drafted to the 16th (Service) Battalion (St. Pancras), he first went out to France in March 1916, and remained actively employed in that theatre of war until the end of hostilities, including a stint as Adjutant of the unit from September 1916 until February 1918. During the same period he saw considerable action on the Somme, the Battalion taking several hundred casualties after costly attacks north of Ancre on 3 September 1916 and on the Stuff Redoubt in the following month. For his own part, Taylor was specially commended by his C.O. for his actions on the 3 September:

'In spite of a very heavy barrage of large calibre, he helped me organise the 11.05 attack and by himself started off the 11.30 attack.'

Taylor was advanced to Captain and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917, refers).

Ypres and beyond

His subsequent award of the M.C. almost certainly reflected gallant service in the Third Battle of Ypres, most likely at Pilckem Ridge or Langemarck in August 1917, whilst his D.S.O. likely stemmed from gallant deeds at the time of the German Spring Offensive in March-April 1918: his battalion was all but wiped out at the commencement of the German onslaught at the end of March, when following severe fighting at Hangard its strength was reduced to just two officers and 114 other ranks.

Notwithstanding such severe punishment, these survivors - as part of a composite battalion - served with notable courage in the Ypres salient in mid-to-late April, including a successful counter-attack on Wyschaete Ridge and participation in the determined defence of Vermezete: Taylor subsequently held temporary command of the remnants of his battalion in the period May-July 1918.

Invested with his D.S.O. by Prince Arthur of Connaught at St. James's Palace on 22 October 1919, he was also the recipient of a second 'mention' (*London Gazette* 9 July 1919, refers). He relinquished his commission in September 1921.

Iraq and the Far East

Early in the following year, however, he was re-commissioned in the rank of Captain in the Norfolk Regiment and he went out to Iraq as a G.S.O. III. He remained actively employed in the same theatre of operations until September 1926, including a period of attachment to the R.A.F. and served latterly as D.A.A. & Q.M.G. He was awarded the O.B.E.

In November 1928, Taylor gained appointment as Captain & Adjutant of the Federated Malay States Volunteer Force (F.M.S.V.F.) and the Malay States Volunteer Rifles (M.S.V.R.). It was a happy appointment, the M.S.V.R. winning the Straits Trading Cup on the rifle range and the Lewis Gun Cup in quick succession and, in the summer of 1931, he was appointed Brigade Major of the F.M.S.V.F.

Sadly, however, his long overdue promotion proved to be short-lived for, on account of ill-health, he was compelled to return to the U.K. He died at Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex in February 1932; sold with an extensive file of copied research.

266 **A 1945 Italy operations D.S.O. group of nine awarded to Brigadier G. R. Mockler, Royal Artillery for actions penetrating the Gothic line and fighting through the Apennines**

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945', with top riband bar, *this adapted for mounting*; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. R. Mockler); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Brig. G. R. Mockler. D.S.O. Staff.); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn by *Spink & Son*, *traces of lacquer, good very fine* (9) £1,800-2,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette*, 28 June 1945, the original citation states:

'Brigadier Mockler has commanded the Divisional Artillery of the 1st British Division in action from 9th August to date, including the operations about Florence, the closing up and penetration of the Gothic Line, and subsequent fighting through the Appennines.

Throughout this period he has given a splendid example of the best qualities of leadership in action. He has shown himself consistently cool, unruffled and competent in periods of stress, danger and difficulty. He has steadily improved the efficiency of his command by thinking out and applying improved tactical and technical methods to meet the requirements of changing conditions.

He is consistently to be found in forward OPs, and those gun areas where counter Battery activity is worst and his robust cheerfulness in trying and dangerous circumstances has done much to maintain the very high morale of the Officers and men under his command.'



Gerald Ringrose Mockler was born on 16 June 1898 at Tiverton, Devon, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. G. Mockler. Educated at Lake House School, Cheltenham and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Mockler was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in August 1916. He served in the Middle East from October 1917 to October 1918 and had been advanced Lieutenant in February 1918, Captain in August 1929; he was made Major in January 1936 and was an Acting Lieutenant-Colonel from March 1941. Mockler commanded the 156th (Lanarkshire Yeomanry) Field Regiment from February 1943 and then the 6th Indian Division Artillery in Persia and Iraq during 1943, before moving onto Italy. He was Commander Royal Artillery, 1st Infantry Division in Italy and having earned his D.S.O., saw further campaign service in Palestine. Made Brigadier in April 1950, he was appointed an Honorary Colonel in the Territorial Army from October 1952. Mockler died at Eastbourne in October 1991; sold together with copied research.

267 **A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant J. W. W. Sutton, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was killed in action on 29 June 1917**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. J. J. W. Sutton. R.G.A.) *note initials*; British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. J. W. W. Sutton.), *good very fine* (4) £600-800

M.C. *London Gazette* 25 November 1916:

For conspicuous gallantry in action. He rescued an officer who had been buried, under very heavy fire. Later, when his battery were under intense fire, he remained at his post and set a splendid example to his men.



John William Wellesley Sutton was the son of Arthur and Ethel Wellesley Sutton and was born at Portsea, Hampshire on 9 March 1898. He was educated at Portsmouth Grammar School leaving in 1914. Granted a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 2 February 1915, Sutton served in Fance from September 1915. He was killed in action as a result of poison gas on 29 June 1917, during the Battle of Vimy Ridge, whilst attached to 28th Brigade. Sutton is buried in the Roclincourt Military Cemetery, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.

268 **The well-documented Great War M.C. group awarded to Lieutenant T. Lee, Royal Artillery**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. Tom Lee M.C. 4th Northumbrian (HOW) F.A. Bde. 1917'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. Lee); Defence Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, sold together with a portrait miniature in case, *very fine* (4) £700-900

M.C *London Gazette* 17 April 1917, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He remained in observation throughout the day under very heavy fire, and sent back most valuable information. He set a splendid example of courage and determination.'

Tom Lee was born on 8th January 1890 in Sunderland, the son of a Railway Ticket Inspector. Lee joined the 1st Battalion Durham Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers in May 1907, remaining with them until 31st August 1911, when he began working for Argentine Great Southern Railway. He left for Buenos Aires on *Highland Brae*.

It was here that Lee heard of the outbreak of war in August 1914, and so returned to England, arriving at Liverpool on 27th February 1915. Lee was commissioned into the 4th (Howitzer) Brigade Northumbrian 2nd Line Division on 20th March 1915.

Following training, Lee joined the brigade in France on the opening day of the Battle of the Somme, 1st July 1916. It was during the advance of the British force that 20,000 soldiers were killed in heavy bombardment. Lee was acting as a Royal Artillery Forward Observation Officer (F.O.O), tasked with directing artillery and mortar fire, while under heavy enemy fire. In spite of the dire circumstances, Lee continued to call in valuable information regarding enemy positions and for this he was awarded the Military Cross.

Lee was granted leave after this action, but returned to France, but within months of his return, in action at Gavrelle on 12 July 1917, he fell from a horse and broke his left clavicle. He embarked for Calais on 17 July 1917 and arrived in Dover the same day. The Medical Board recorded on 19 September 1917, 'This officer fractured his left clavicle by falling from his horse when in action. The clavicle was knit with difficulty, the arm is very stiff and wasted and weak.' Five months after his injury he was deemed fit enough to return to work at the railway company.

Lee was demobilised on 24 March 1919, and the next month married Miss Margaret Shaw. They lived in Argentina and Sunderland, with Lee joining the Sunderland Special Constabulary from a year, while working as a grocer. He was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in December 1943, and served in the 103 Durham A.A. (Rocket) Battery Home Guard until 31 December 1945. Lee later died on 20 October 1979.

Sold together with an archive of original material:

i)
Contemporary framed portrait miniature in case.

ii)
3 passports in the name of Tom and Margaret Lee.

iii)
Driver's Licence for Sunderland in Lee's name.

iv)
Personal photographs of Mr and Mrs Lee.

v)
Collection of copied research including birth and death certificates.

x269 **The Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain L. C. Smith, Coldstream Guards**

Military Cross, G.V.R., 'Awarded 9-10-17 Leslie Craig Smith Coldstream Guards Investiture 22-6-18' privately engraved to reverse; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. L. C. Smith. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. L. C. Smith.), mounted as worn, sold together with an Inns of Court O.T.C. brass shoulder title, *very fine* (4) £700-900

PROVENANCE:
Christie's, July 1990.

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 November 1917.

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. When in command of his company he noticed a gap between two leading companies, and reinforced on his own initiative, joining up the separated companies. Later he personally supervised the consolidation of the position under heavy fire. He set a fine example of courage.'

Leslie Craig Smith was born in November 1883 at Lewisham, Kent and enlisted into the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards in August 1915. He disembarked in France where he formed part of the 2nd Guards Brigade, and throughout his war he saw action at Loos, the Somme, Passchendaele and Cambrai. By the time Smith was awarded his M.C., he would have only just finished fighting at Passchendaele and in the November, commenced serving at Cambrai, where the 1st Battalion were involved in attacking and capturing the village Fontaine-Notre-Dame. Smith appears to have survived the war; sold with copied research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

270 **The impressive Great War M.C. group of twelve awarded to Major Sir Arthur Penn, late Grenadier Guards, a long-served royal courtier who was appointed G.C.V.O. in the Coronation Honours in 1953**

Royal duties aside, he served with distinction as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front, in which role he was wounded and befriended fellow officer Harold MacMillan, to whom he acted as Best Man at his marriage in 1920

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. A. Penn. G. Gds.) note the initials in the wrong order; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. H. Penn.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; France, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck badge, gilt metal and enamel, in its case of issue; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-1917, with gilt star; Italy, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight's breast badge, gold and enamel, in red leather case of issue; Italy, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamel, in *Borani Tofino*, Rome case of issue, the first eight mounted as worn with replaced campaign awards, the originals separate, *the Legion of Honour with chipped enamel work in places, otherwise generally very fine or better* (12) £1,200-1,600

Note: as the initials on the recipient's 1914-15 Star were impressed incorrectly, he reportedly refused to wear his Great War trio, instead wearing an erased set; those originals are present with this group.

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.



Arthur Horace Penn was born on 20 April 1886, the son of William Penn of Taverham Hall, Norfolk, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; his brothers, Eric and Geoffrey, were killed in action in the Great War, the former with the Grenadier Guards and the latter, his twin, on attachment to the Somerset Light Infantry.

Himself commissioned in the Grenadier Guards in January 1915, he was embarked for France in the following month, and was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant in September 1916, in which role he was subsequently wounded in action. The Somme offensive aside, his battalion was heavily engaged in the Ypres salient, Penn gaining advancement to Acting Captain in August 1917. He was awarded the M.C. and French Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 25 September 1917, refers), in addition to being mentioned in despatches.

Pursuing a legal career after the war (having been previously called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1910), in 1920 he was the best man at the marriage of Harold Macmillan (a fellow Grenadier) to Lady Dorothy Cavendish. Penn then served as a partner - and later Chairman - of the brokers King and Shaxson in the City of London before, in 1937, accepting an invitation to join the Royal Household, when he was appointed a Groom-in-Waiting to King George VI, shortly before his coronation. Those duties were partly curtailed by the renewal of hostilities, when he donned uniform once again as Regimental Adjutant of the Grenadier Guards, but he nonetheless served concurrently as an Extra Equerry to the King and as an Acting Private Secretary to the Queen. Following the King's death, Penn became Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, in addition to being appointed Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth II. Somewhat bizarrely, in mid-1960 both his name and that of the Queen Mother got into the tabloid press with a story that the two were considering marriage: she is reported to have said that those rumours were "complete and absolute nonsense".

As a senior member of the royal household, Penn was a guest at Princess Elizabeth's marriage to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh in 1947 and he likewise attended the Coronation in 1953, on which occasion he was appointed G.C.V.O. He had earlier been awarded the C.V.O. in 1946 and the K.C.V.O. in 1949. Penn died a day before he was due to retire from royal service in December 1960.

Sold together with a copy of the instructions for wearing the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, to which he was also entitled, and two sets of miniature Great War Trios, one with an M.I.D. oak leaf, together with a mounted Queen's South Africa dress miniature medal.

For the recipient's Dutch Order of the House of Orange, please see Lot 460; for his Romanian Order of the Crown, please see Lot 462.

For the medals awarded to his twin brother, please see Lot 158.

271 **An outstanding 1957 Malaya operations M.C. pair awarded to Lieutenant J. D. B. Hodges, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), who led a patrol with 4th Battalion, The Malay Regiment, which resulted in the effective extinguishing of the notorious enemy leader Hon Nun - who had been exacting terror on the residents around the Nam Fatt Yen Estate**



Military Cross, E.II.R.; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malaya (2/Lt. J. D. Hodges. Buffs.), *good very fine*, mounted as worn (2) £3,000-5,000

Ex-Philip Burman Collection.

137 awards of the M.C. for Malaya 1949-59. Other undated awards have been observed, often on account of the swift need for Insignia at Investitures and the lack of availability for suitable engraving services at the Royal Mint.

M.C. *London Gazette* 13 August 1957. The original recommendation states:

'On 27 April 1957 information was received that there were three Communist Terrorists resting in Nam Fatt Yen Estate, Tapah. Lieut Hodges led a patrol of 14 men with the object of finding the Terrorists and killing them.

Hodges had led 3 patrols on similar information in the same area during the previous months. Three patrols were unsuccessful in that no Communist Terrorists were contacted. However, Hodges carried out a detailed, and intelligent reconnaissance of the area, which was clean rubber, so that both he and his men became familiar with the country, and were able to recognise every landmark.

Thus, on receiving information that the Communist Terrorists were in a certain area, Lieut Hodges was able to lead his men to the exact area without delay. On approaching the area where the communists Terrorists were reported to be resting, the patrol dog pointed in a certain direction, on following the point, Lieut. Hodges saw 5 men moving some 600 yards away.

Thinking that these were Terrorists Lieut Hodges and his patrol gave chase at the double. After running for about 200 yards the patrol expectantly ran into an occupied Communist Camp. Lieut Hodges saw 3 Communist Terrorists in the Camp and gave the order to fire. The patrol fired and killed one Terrorist after exchanging several shots with her.

Meanwhile Lieut Hodges was carrying out personal fight with the leader, Hon Nun, who fired from behind cover as he retreated through the rubber trees. Lieut Hodges followed Hon Num with complete disregard for his personal safety and finally killed him at 15 yds range.

Lieut Hodges then saw that the third Terrorist was running away. He immediately gave chase, followed by the rest of the patrol. He chased the Terrorist for over 100 yds, and then stopped and fired. He hit the Terrorist in the back. The Terrorist fell, but immediately got up and continued to run. Lieut Hodges ran after him for another 50 yds, and then tripped in a hole and fell, winding himself. The Terrorist fell at the same time and the remainder of the patrol who were following behind killed him.

The success of this section was due to the fine display of leadership, tenacity and courage shown by Lieut Hodges. Hon Nun was a notorious Terrorist leader and murderer who had terrorised the district for years. His death was acclaimed by the district who now feel free of oppression. They are now coming forward to offer information regarding the Communist Terrorists.

The kills marked the culmination of many vigorous and intelligent patrols which Lieut Hodges has led during the past 18 months. He has always displayed qualities of leadership and has been an inspiration to his men.'

John Douglas Brydon Hodges was born in March 1935, his mother living at Market Square, Horsham, Sussex and his father having died in Calcutta. Young Hodges was educated at Dover College and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into The Buffs in November 1953, being advanced Lieutenant in May 1955 and was with the Queens Own Buffs by December 1961. Living in Knightsbridge at the time of his M.C., he died in December 2005.

272 **The unique Battle of Atbara 1898 D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant G. Hilton, Scots Guards, attached Egyptian Army, later Major, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was wounded whilst performing his acts of gallantry and was later 'mentioned' for his troubles**

Commissioned during the Boer War - reportedly turning down the Victoria Cross to do so - he was to serve during the operations in Jubaland and Somaliland in 1901, besides being twice wounded on the Western Front, including on 1 July 1916, the First Day of the Battle of the Somme when as Second-in-Command of the King's Own Scottish Borderers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Sergt. G. Hilton. Sco: Gds. (8th. April 1898)); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (9539 Sgt. G. Hilton. 12/ Bn: Sud: R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg (Lieut: G. Hilton, D of C. L.I.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Jubaland, Somaliland 1901 (2/Lieut. G. Hilton. D of C. L.I.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. G. Hilton. D.C.M. K.O. Sco. Bord.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major G. Hilton); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *minor contact marks, generally good very fine* (8) £5,000-7,000

Just 2 D.C.M.'s were awarded to the Scots Guards for the Sudan campaign 1898-99, the other being for Khartoum (Omdurman).

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 November 1898.



George Hilton was born at Blackburn, Lancashire on 12 November 1872 and attested for the Scots Guards in April 1892. He saw home service until 1897 when, in the rank of Sergeant, he was posted as a non-commissioned instructor to the Egyptian Army. He served during the Sudan campaign whilst attached to the and was present at the Battle of the Atbara, 8 April 1898, where he was wounded, a report on the action notes the severity of his injury stating:

'The Soudanese suffered very severely. Sergeant Hilton, 1st Scots Guards, attached to the 1st Soudanese, was wounded in the right upper arm. The bullet went in just above the elbow, and was extracted on the inside of his arm. It is a marvel how it missed the bone and artery, neither of which was touched.'

For his efforts in the action Hilton was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and added to his laurels with a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 22 May 1898), it is a mark of his fortitude that he took part in the Battle of Omdurman just a few months later on 2 September 1898.

Returning to his parent Regiment, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the advance on Kimberley, including the actions at Belmont, Enslin and Modder River. It was at the latter engagement on 28 November 1899 that he was recorded by the Daily Chronicle as having '... again distinguished himself by carrying the wounded armourer-sergeant of his regiment off the field under a heavy fire'. Indeed Armour Sergeant Alexander Jack does appear on the casualty list for the action having been 'wounded both thighs at Modder River'.



He was present for the final reverse of the campaign at Magersfontein and was later to see operations in the Orange Free State, including the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein on 10 March 1900, Vet River, and Zand River. An article in the *Cornish & Devon Post* on 14 July 1906 referring to Hilton's career, states:

'He took part with the 1st Scots Guards in the Transvaal campaign, where he did such good work that he was offered the Victoria Cross or a commission. He accepted the latter, and in May, 1900, was gazette second lieutenant in the old 32nd, with whom he has served in Ceylon and South Africa.'

Indeed Hilton was commissioned Second Lieutenant with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 23 May 1900 and was present with his new Regiment in the Transvaal, including the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Hilton related his last action in *One and All* the Regimental Gazette of the D.C.L.I., describing the story of a train journey to reach Pretoria and receive the orders that would eventually take him to India. Camping down in the train with a Colonial Farmer he had met enroute he received a rude awakening, Hilton states:

'My friend and I made a humble supper of tea and biscuits, wrapped our blankets around us and went to sleep. I must have been asleep about four hours, when I was awakened by the cracking of a rifle. I gave my sleeping friend a kick and informed him that too much sleep wasn't good for him; he woke up with a start. We were in a pretty tight corner; the train was about a quarter of a mile from us. The Basutos by this time were scattered all over the veldt; the bullets were coming pretty thick the Boers having crept up to about 200 yards of our position; fortunately the railway was banked up a little, thus sheltering us. I didn't take much time to consider what to do; I had neither rifle, sword nor revolver, having given up my arms on leaving the Scots' Guards. There were only two alternatives left me either to be taken prisoner or bolt: I chose the latter. The Boers came from the West so I made for the East; my friend had bolted and was mixed up with the Basuto Boys. Fortunately the attack was made during the night a thing the Boers seldom resort to. The night was moonlit and they were able to see me making off; some of them made pretty good shooting; I could hear the ping ping of the bullets that passed me and the fuzz and thud of the ones that ploughed the earth near me. I had about 200 yards to run before I could get under cover of a rise and I made pretty good use of my legs, after I had gained the shelter of the rise, they ceased to fire, and probably turned their attention to someone else, but I still ran.'

Swimming the Rheynoster River and continuing all night Hilton eventually managed to reach a Yeomanry patrol who brought him to Headquarters. There he received orders to travel to India; taking the train from Bombay to Dum Dum he dryly commented on the 'dreary journey' that took him there.

Remaining in the Africa, Hilton served in Somaliland from 17 January-11 October 1901, and took part in operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland under the command of Colonel Ternan from January to April 1901. He also served during the operations against the Mullah Muhammed-bin-Abdullah in Somaliland under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne from May to July 1901. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 January 1904, he was appointed Adjutant of the Volunteer Battalion (later Territorial Force) on 9 June 1906, continuing in this post for the next three years.

Hilton transferred as a Captain to the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 17 April 1909, seeing service in the Great War he entered the war in France on 7 December 1914. Wounded at Hill 60 in 1915 he was 'mentioned' around the same time (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915 refers) earning a Brevet Majority on 3 June 1915 in the process. His wound there must have been a severe one as several newspaper articles note that he was reported killed initially. Further service as a staff officer saw Hilton 'mentioned' again (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916 refers) and he spent time as Brigade Major before returning to his unit in time for the Battle of the Somme, arriving on 19 May and assuming the role of Second-in-Command.

The 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers were in the second wave behind the Inniskillings on the First Day of the Somme. Unfortunately, the Regimental history states the Germans used the same flare as the agreed upon signal for the British to launch their second wave, resulting in the K.O.S.B. being launched after the already decimated Inniskillings. *The K.O.S.B. in the Great War* refers stating:

'One company had 202 casualties out of a strength of 219. The officer's disguises as private soldiers made no difference in such a browning hail of M.G. bullets. Major Hilton's reserve of about 80 was thrown in to hold the trenches, and the Borders handed over the impossible task to the 88th... The Essex on the R., who leapfrogged the K.O.S.B. at 8.45 a.m., found them, so to speak, weltering in their gore, the trenches blocked and damaged so that it was not till nearly 11 a.m. that a new attack was pushed half-way (in parts) across No Man's Land.'

The Regimental history goes on to confirm that Hilton was wounded in action on that infamous day, possibly the injury that caused his return to Britain. Regardless he was back in 'Blighty' by 1917 and appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at the War Office on 13 June 1917. Joining the Air Board (later the Air Ministry) on 4 February 1918 his remarkable career ended when he retired as a Wing Commander in the Royal Air Force on 7 September 1921; sold together with comprehensive copied research.

273 **A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Squadron Sergeant Major M. H. F. Harrison, 41st (Hampshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry, late 16th Lancers**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (4617 Sq: Serjt:- Maj: M. Harrison. Imp: Yeo:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Natal, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4617 Sq: Sjt: Maj: M. H. F. Harrison. 41st. Coy. I.Y.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4617 S. Serjt:- Maj: M. Harrison. Imp: Yeo:), *edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £1,800-2,200

Just 2 D.C.M.'s to the 41st (Hampshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry for the Boer War.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 July 1902.

Mortimer Harry Francis Harrison was born in Portsmouth on 29 April 1865 and attested for the 16th Lancers at Gosport on 17 February 1888. Promoted Corporal on 22 June 1890, he served with them in India from 2 September of that year to 26 February 1892, and was discharged on 19 July 1892, after 4 years and 154 days' service. He subsequently emigrated to Canada.

Following the outbreak of the Boer War Harrison attested for the Hampshire Carabineers Yeomanry at Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, on 8 January 1900, giving his occupation as a Canadian Cowboy. He served with the 41st (Hampshire) Company, 4th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa from 31 January 1900 to 25 April 1902, was rapidly promoted to Squadron Sergeant Major, and was for a while attached to the Bechuanaland Police for the Natal and Relief of Mafeking clasps. For his services in South Africa he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and Mentioned in Despatches, the D.C.M. being forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General Cavalry for issue. He arrived home on 25 April 1902, and was discharged the following day, after 2 years and 109 days' service.

Sold with copied discharge papers, medal roll extracts, and other research.

274 **A Great War D.C.M. group of four to Corporal J. Cannon, Irish Guards**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (525 Pte J. Cannon. 1/Ir.Gds:); 1914 Star, clasp (525 Pte J. Cannon. Ir: Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (525 Cpl. J. Cannon. Ir. Gds.), mounted as worn, *lightly polished, very fine* (4) £1,400-1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915:

'For conspicuous bravery and ability on the 19th and 20th May, 1915, at Rue l'Epinette. The telephone wires of a Brigade were continually cut by the very heavy shell fire, which swept the whole area, but Private Cannon ensured the maintenance of efficient communications by going out and repairing the wires on every occasion with the greatest courage and promptitude.'

James Cannon served during the Great War in France from 13 August 1914 (confirmed as entitled to the clasp in 1920) and earned his D.C.M. whilst attached to the 2nd Signal Company, Royal Engineers.

275 **The 1916 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Lieutenant D. Shimmin, Royal Field Artillery later Egyptian Labour Corps, who was decorated for his gallantry when rescuing a party of wounded telephonists, he was later 'mentioned' for with the Egyptian Labour Corps**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (89828 Dvr D. Shimmin. D. Bty: 97 / Bde R.F.A); 1914 Star (89828 Dvr. D. Shimmin. R.F.A); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. D. Shimmin), *copy* M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn, *edge bruising to first, polished, very fine overall* (4) £500-700

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 January 1916, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry in twice traversing an open space under heavy shell fire in order to fetch stretcher-bearers to assist in moving from a trench an officer and - a party of telephonists, all of whom, except himself, had been wounded.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 January 1918.

Donald Shimmin attested with the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 97th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 September 1915. It was almost immediately upon arriving on the Western Front that the 97th Brigade was sent to Loos from September to October 1915. It was here that Shimmin displayed his gallantry in removing the wounded from open ground, including aiding the stretcher-bearers, who themselves had been wounded.

Seconded to the Egyptian Labour Corps as of the 16 March 1917 he was promoted to Lieutenant, it was there that he received his Mentioned in Despatches. His father, Corporal Jonathan Simmin, Royal Marines, served in Egypt in the 1880s, receiving the Egypt Medal and Khedive's Star; sold with copied research.

276 **The Third Battle of Ypres 31 July 1917 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private E. Jones, Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6-584 Pte. E. Jones. 2/Leins: R.); 1914-15 Star (584. Pte. E. Jones. Leins. R.); British War and Victory Medals (584 Pte. E. Jones. Leins. R.), good very fine (4) £1,400-1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 October 1917. The citation followed on 26 January 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the sole survivor of his gun team, he got into a trench with the two front companies, collected their guns and the remnants of their teams, and, taking up a commanding position on the left flank, opened fire on the enemy, who were massing, and dispersed them with heavy loss. His prompt and gallant action assisted the two leading companies to push on.'
Annotated gazette states: 'East of Ypres, 31 July 1917.'

Edgar Jones was a native of Clydach Vale, Rhondda, South Wales, and first entered the war in the Balkans with the Leinster Regiment on 9 July 1915, probably with the 6th Battalion, and afterwards served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment.

Narrative of Operations undertaken by 2nd Battalion, The Leinster Regiment on the 31 July 1917.

'At Zero Hour (3.50a.m.) our barrage came down and the leading wave closed up on the barrage. It was then very dark. The hostile barrage was very quick in response and came down on our front line and vicinity almost immediately. It lengthened to MT.SORREL and CANADA STREET about Zero + 10 minutes.

As soon as our barrage permitted the three leading Coys. pushed forward as arranged, but the darkness and the wide extension of the leading two lines made it very difficult to keep touch. A few of the enemy were encountered lying in shell holes less than 100 yards from our front line, but these offered no resistance, and surrendered freely. The first opposition met was at the hostile front trench about ILIAD RESERVE and ILLUSIVE RESERVE where there was some fighting, a few Germans being killed and about 20 prisoners taken. After about 5 minutes delay, our Companies then pushed forward towards their first objective. The ground to be crossed was extremely muddy and was much broken up by our heavy preliminary bombardments. It was found that the pace of the barrage was much too quick and our men were unable to keep up to it from the start. The enemy's main line of resistance was in LOWER STAR POST and on the ridge running NORTH and SOUTH of this. This high ground was strongly garrisoned, and the well concealed well protected fire positions were provided a clear sweep of fire for their garrison down the valley along which the right Company of the Battalion had to advance.

A few minutes after ZERO HOUR the right of the advance came under s very heavy M.G. and Rifle fire from this ridge and from LOWER STAR POST itself, and many casualties were caused. All the Officers of this Company fell and only one Sergeant remained. To avoid this fire-swept valley the survivors seemed to have turned Northwards and crossed the high ground on their left, so joining in with the left Company who were themselves suffering severely from enfilade and frontal M.G. and Rifle fire. Similarly on the extreme right flank of the Battalion the effect of this hostile fire from the LOWER STAR positions was to turn the 7th NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGT. to their right so as to avoid the same valley. An Officer and about twelve men of my Battn. accompanied them.

By the time the left of the advance reached the Western edge of the wood North of LOWER STAR POST casualties had been very severe, and only isolated groups of men were available to push on to the assault of the enemy trenches in front of the BLUE LINE. The left of the Battalion was now in

touch with 17th BRIGADE, and the survivors of the three leading Companies were collected and organised for a further advance in conjunction with the 1st ROYAL FUSILIERS. Our barrage at this time was out of sight, the wood was thickly wired with low trellis wire which was quite intact, and the enemy were resisting strongly from a group of loopholed concrete dug-outs in the BLUE LINE. After much delay, and after several unsuccessful efforts made by small parties in a most gallant manner had added considerably to the list of casualties, these dug-outs were eventually carried by a double flanking movement, and we obtained possession of the enemy trench.

We were now practically in possession of the BLUE LINE, and in touch with the 17th BRIGADE, but a large gap existed on the right flank and it was impossible to clear this up without reinforcement of men, ammunition and bombs.

Consolidation of the captured line was commenced and it was decided not to make any further advance. Enemy fire was still very active from the front and from the right flank, but a patrol was pushed out to try to get touch on the right and to collect any stragglers. This patrol did not return.'

Sold with copied research including War Diary extracts covering the battalion operations of 31 July 1917.

277 **A 1917 D.C.M. group of five awarded to Private F. L. Pelling, Sussex Yeomanry, attached 209th Company, Machine Gun Corps**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (56087 Pte F. L. Pelling. 209/Coy M.G.C.); 1914-15 Star (2225 Pte. F. L. Pelling. Suss. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2225 Pte. F. L. Pelling. Suss. Yeo.); Defence Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £1,000-1,400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 6.11.1917. On the capture of the first objective the attack was held up by hostile machine gun and rifle fire in some new enemy works. On his section being ordered into action his section officer became a casualty, and one gun was put out of action. He, although wounded, immediately brought his gun into action, with the assistance of another man, and kept it in action until another two guns were in position and the enemy finally overpowered. It was largely due to his courageous and gallant action that the remaining guns were enabled to get into position and the enemy's fire beaten down, thus enabling the infantry to continue the advance.

Frederick Louis Pelling was born on 7 August 1795 and entered the war in the Balkans on 7 October 1915, he was attached to the Machine Gun Corps with which he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal whilst with the 209th Company. This Company was formed by the 3rd Dismounted Brigade in March 1917 and joined the 230th Infantry Brigade of the 74th (Yeomanry) Division on 6 April 1917, it further merged into the 74th Battalion on 11 March 1918. Pelling was disembodied on 22 February 1919. After the Great War he worked as a diamond polisher with B.Oppenheimer & Co, Lewes Road, Brighton and by 1939 was a chartered surveyor's clerk. With the outbreak of the Second World War Pelling joined the Home Guard serving as an officer between 24 May 1940-31 December 1944, he died in 1953.

Sold together with the following archive:

i)
Original typed citation for the D.C.M..

ii)
Certificate for Home Guard service.

iii)
A modern copied photograph of Home Guard officers with Pelling identified wearing his battledress with medal ribands attached.

iv)
Sussex Yeomanry cap badge.

278 **The poignant 1918 D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major W. D. Coldridge, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, attached Bedfordshire Yeomanry**

A veteran of the Charge at Elandslaagte, he was promoted for gallantry at Rietfontein three days later; during the Great War he died of heart failure, the result of Spanish flu, on 21 July 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (L-12533 T.R.S.Mjr: W. D. Coldridge. 5/Lrs:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast, Cape Colony (3884. S.S. Maj: W. D. Coldridge. 5/Lcrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3884 Qr:Mr:-Serjt: W. D. Coldridge. 5th Lancers); 1914-15 Star (5L-3884 Sq.S.Mjr.- A.S.Mjr. - W.D. Coldridge. 5-Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (5L-3884 A.W.O. Cl. 1 W. D. Coldridge. 5-Lcs.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3884 Q.M.Sjt: W. D. Colridge. 5/Lrs); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (William Deasley Coldridge), mounted in an attractive glazed frame with his Condolence Slip pasted to the reverse, *light contact wear, overall good very fine* (8) £2,000-3,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 2 June 1918, the original citation quoted on 21 October 1918 states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This W.O. has at all times set a high example of discipline and courage, especially during operations of nearly two months, when he was indefatigable in maintaining communications between Regimental H.Q. and forward squadrons under fire of every description.'

William Densley Coldridge was born at St. Sidwells, Exeter, Devon in 1868, the son of Charles and Amelia Coldridge. Attesting at Exeter with the 5th Lancers on 5 November 1890 he listed previous services with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.

Posted to India to join the Regiment on 2 September 1891 he left with them in 1898 for the Cape where they were to join the gathering British forces in Natal prior to the outbreak of war. By this time Coldridge was serving in the rank of Orderly Room Sergeant and he was performing this role at Pietermaritzburg when the war began in October 1899.

The pyrrhic victory at Talana saw General Sir George White order his men to withdraw and reform at Ladysmith however Boer forces blocked the route from Dundee to Ladysmith forcing White to go on the offensive. He faced down General Kock's commando at Elandslaagte where the infantry attacked the Boer positions and with a heroic effort managed to push into hand-to-hand combat.

With the infantry forcing the Boer's from their positions the cavalry where able to perform the role for which they had been created, the official report on the action at Elandslaagte refers:

'With levelled lances and bared sabres the two squadrons dashed forward and rode over and through the panic-stricken burghers. As soon as the latter heard the thud of the galloping horses and cries of the troopers, they opened out and tried to save themselves by flight... For a mile and a half the Dragoons and Lancers over-rode the flying enemy. Then they rallied and galloped back to complete the havoc and to meet such of the fugitives as had escaped the initial burst'.

After the action General White was to say that the British cavalry had 'the satisfaction of knowing that they took part in the one real cavalry charge of the campaign'.

Three days later the army was in action again at Rietfontein, the role of the 5th Lancers in the action was a key one, as they seized the ridges on the British right, protecting their flank. Unfortunately the infantry were unable to make headway and in the face of Boer reinforcements White ordered a withdrawal at the end of the day. It was here that Coleridge was advanced Quartermaster Sergeant 'for distinguished service in the field' on 24 October 1899.

The unit saw heavy action during the Siege of Ladysmith not just during the major actions but also undertaking several reconnaissance patrols. They would later see action with the British columns throughout the guerilla phase of the war with Coldridge being advanced Squadron Sergeant Major on 1 February 1901.

Returning to Britain on 20 September 1902 he served there for some time, marrying in Yorkshire in 1911 and having a daughter in Ireland, presumably when he was posted to Dublin. Eventually Coldridge transferred to the Bedfordshire Yeomanry on 1 April 1914 as Regimental Sergeant Major, he replaced R.S.M. Elliot late of the 7th Hussars there. He proved a towering figure in the unit earning great praise from his Colonel, O.C. Bedfordshire Yeomanry a statement by Colonel S. Peel CB DSO TD refers:

'No account of the regimental HQ would be complete without a mention of RSM Coldridge. He was one of the casualties of war as he died of heart failure after an attack of pneumonia in 1918. He was an absolutely perfect superintendent of the orderly room though he could fight as well as anyone


CAPE COLONY
DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH
ELANDSLAAGTE
SOUTH AFRICA 1902
SOUTH AFRICA 1901
HE DIED FOR FREEDOM AND HONOUR
WILLIAM LEASLEY
COLLEDGE

if the occasion arose. He had a perfect command of the military language and knew how to interpret it. I used to say "Mr C, what does such-and-such an army order mean?", "Sir it means so-and-so" (a quite lucid explanation". "That's not what they say", "no Sir, that is what they mean" and it always turned out that he was right. He was an invaluable organiser and had in addition beautifully clear handwriting. The only thing that could tear him away from his orderly room business was the prospect of fishing. During the intervals of the battle of the Somme we used to be billeted in villages bordering on the lower Somme where there are many marshes and ponds. Orderly room business would be cleared up with extraordinary dispatch, and if you went to the right place you would find Mr C, all sergeant major severity gone but still quite correctly dressed, sitting on the bank, eagerly watching his float. I did no remember that he ever caught any fish except on one occasion where I found him in the act of landing 4 inch roach, but perhaps I'm exaggerating his lack of success.'

Coldridge entered the war in France on 9 September 1915 with the Bedfordshire Yeomanry. The Regiment saw heavy action during the Somme Offensive, at Cambrai in 1917 and during the Hundred Days. It was during the final campaign the strain of the conflict and the spread of Spanish Flu saw Coldridge finally struck down. Having survived a bought of influenza he was left weakened and died of heart failure on 21 July 1918, he is buried at Abbeville Communal Cemetery Extension; sold together with copied research.

279 **A Second War 'Dunkirk 1940' D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Warrant Officer Class I W. E. Bedworth, 60th (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (5102817 A-Sjt. W. E. Bedworth. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (5102817 W.O. Cl.1. W. E. Bedworth. D.C.M. R.A.), *first initial officially corrected on last, nearly extremely fine* (8) £2,000-3,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1940:

'For gallant and distinguished services in action in connection with operations in the field.'

William Ernest Bedworth was born in Birmingham on 23 December 1908 and attested for the 5th (Territorial) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 6 February 1925. He served 6 years attending regular annual training, being discharged on termination of his engagement.

On 27 April 1939 Bedworth re-enlisted into the 5th (Territorial) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with the same service number; the Battalion had recently converted to an anti-tank role. Embodied for service on 2 September 1939, he served during the Second World War with the 60th (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery as part of the British Expeditionary Force, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, apparently for an anti-tank action during the retreat to Dunkirk (sadly no citation appears to have survived, and the War Diary is a little sparse on detail of the actions around this period). According to family tradition, he engaged a number of tanks, destroying three until another tank shot a 'leg' off his gun. He then escaped through a corn field.

Advanced Warrant Officer Class II in 1941, Bedworth saw further service with the 8th Army through North Africa into Italy, and for his service was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 6 April 1944. He saw further action post D-Day in North West Europe, and according to family tradition was wounded in 1945. He died in Birmingham on 27 January 1981.

Sold with the recipient's Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, this mounted on card with two brass R.H.A. shoulder titles pinned to it; a Royal Welch Fusiliers cap badge; 2 Master Gunners sleeve badges; a 7th Armoured Division cloth patch; a silver Football Medal; and copied research.

280 **The remarkable and outstanding escaper's D.C.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal J. R. Tomlinson, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders**

Having been taken a Prisoner of War at Bethune in 27 May 1940, he made an epic escape to Russia, travelling in disguise under the nose of the enemy and on several occasions offering the Hitler salute to prove their motivations; they eventually crossed into Russia and were held captive at the notorious Lubyanka Prison, Moscow - Tomlinson came through the ordeal and was eventually discharged as unfit for further duties, no doubt on account of the privations he had suffered in December 1941

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (4268833 L/Cpl. J. R. Tomlinson. A. & S. H.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (3) £3,000-5,000

19 D.C.M.'s to the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders for the Second World War.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 4 November 1941. The recommendation states:

'[Jointly with 2734077 Lance-Corporal A. J. Webb, 2nd Battalion Welsh Guards]

M.I.9./S/P.G.(G) 458 and 459

The information contained in this report is to be treated as MOST SECRET.

I [Tomlinson] and others were captured in a farmhouse on 27 May 1940 at BETHUNE and then marched to CAMBRAI where we worked for some weeks unloading food and ammunition.

We were then put on the train with other Prisoners of War in closed cattle trucks, spent 2 days at TRIER, LUXEMBOURG, and were then sent to THORN, Fort 13. The hospital is in the German Barracks nearby. From there we went to the working camp at WINDUGA, arriving on 21 July. We were not searched or interrogated. The Camp Leader was T.S.M. BRIGGS, appointed by seniority. (Camp conditions etc. are described in BRIGGS' report).

We were told that German troops were in ENGLAND, and that the war would be over in September. The morale of the Prisoners of War was very good. The guards were not bribable. There was unrest among the older German soldiers who were fed up with the war, their wives complaining of shortage of food. But the young soldiers were full of confidence. We were made to work. We both escaped together on the night of 2 August. The sentries had had no pay for a long time and were then suddenly given pay and all got drunk. We hid in the cookhouse where WEBB was working, and about 12 o'clock got through the window and dodged the patrols, and got through the barbed wire into another unfinished compound where there was only wire in places.

We were in battle-dress uniform and had no food. We got down to the river and took a rowing boat and crossed to the other side. We walked all night intending to make South. At dawn we took a chance and went to a Polish house. Some Polish workmen in the camp had told us that the Poles would help us.

We were welcomed and given hot food and a complete change of clothing. The following night we set out intending to make for RUMANIA. After 3 days we decided to travel by day as we lost our way at night. We passed German troops but they never bothered about us. The Poles had told us that we must raise our hats (this is important) and say 'Heil Hitlerî.

After 12 days we were told that the Germans had occupied RUMANIA, and we decided to go East to RUSSIA. We always got help from the Poles. Sometimes we met Poles who had been in AMERICA; otherwise we said 'Engelshe Soldat'and though at first doubtful they would become convinced that we were English. We eventually called at the house of a rich Polish captain, near SOCHNEZEW, whose wife and sister spoke fluent English. They wanted us to stay there for the rest of the war. They would not give names. German officers used to visit the house. He sent us by train to WARSAW. There was no difficulties. Passports are not required in the Protectorate area. We followed the Polish family's servant and she led us through WARSAW to the Radzeimeds road, where we left her. Very little damage had been done to the city.

The Captain had given WEBB a new 'plus four' suit, and he played the part of a gentleman farmer and TOMLINSON that of an agricultural worker, carrying the pack of food. The reason for this pretence was that it was harvest day. We had also been given money.

Outside WYSZKOW we crossed the BUG by ferry. The ferryman was suspicious and we had to pay him well. There were plenty of German soldiers about.

We crossed the border into RUSSIA on 22 August, 3kms South of OSTROW. There were no German but plenty of Russian sentries with dogs, and we were taken by about 15 of them. WEBB was kicked and beaten because he could not understand something they said. They made us lie down while they searched us, and everything was taken from us.

We were then taken, handcuffed, by 4 guards by train to BAILYSTOW. We were asked every conceivable question on personal and military subjects - on the latter we were dumb. We were here for 14 days. Food and conditions were abominable. We were 120 in a small room - Poles, Germans, Russians and Jews. Four times we were searched, and had to strip naked in view of everyone - women included.

We were then sent to MOSCOW where we were put in the LUVIANKO Prison. We were in separate cells and did not see another at all. WEBB went on a food strike for 5 days in an attempt to see the Ambassador. They constantly asked us 3 questions:

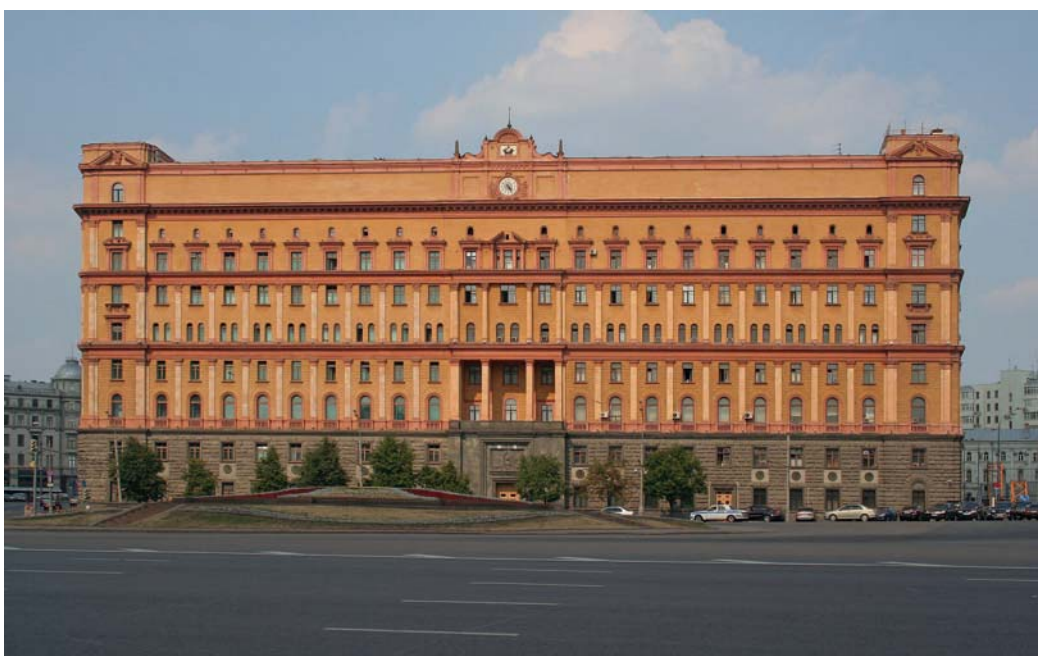
(i) Who sent us?
(ii) Where did he send us to?
(iii) What for?

Eventually we were taken to another prison in MOSCOW where we met again, and also met DOYLE, MASSEY and CORKERY, and 3 Englishmen who had volunteered to fight for the FINNS in September 1940. They had been in a Russian prison ever since. We left them there. Their names are HAROLD WATKINS (a dental Mechanic) and FRANK BAXTER (an ex Naval man). We were there until the Germans invaded RUSSIA, when we were put on a train to go to SIBERIA. The train was halted and the British taken off. We were then sent to a hotel outside MOSCOW where we stayed for 12 days before being handed over to our Embassy on 8 July.

INTERVIEWED BY M.I.0, M.I.2.(c) and P.W. 3 on 13 August 1941'

The WW2 Database gives more information on the Lubyanka Prison:

'The large building at Lubyanka Square in Moscow, Russia was designed by Alexander Ivanov in 1897, and was built in the following year. It was the headquarters of the All-Russia Insurance Company until the Soviets seized the building to house its intelligence services. During the WW2 era, it was the headquarters of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (Narodnyy Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del), or NKVD for short. The Lubyanka building was expanded in the 1940s to house the rapidly expanding staff. The building was infamous for the prison within, where uncooperative suspected enemies of the state were tortured and were often sentenced to forced labor camps in Siberia. A dark joke told by Muscovite had it that the Lubyanka building was the tallest structure in Moscow, for that one could see Siberia from it.'



281 **A fine Second World War relief of Tobruk operations D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Platoon Sergeant-Major W. J. Kemp, Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment, who was wounded during a ferocious hand-to-hand engagement in the early days of Operation 'Crusaderî**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (7811727 W.O. Cl. 3 W. J. Kemp, Bedfs. & Herts. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (7811727 C./Sjt. W. J. Kemp, Bedfs. & Herts.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (7811727 Sjt. W. J. Kemp, Bedfs. & Herts. R.), *nearly extremely fine* (7) £3,000-5,000

8 D.C.M.'s awarded to the Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment for the Second World War.

D.C.M. London Gazette 24 February 1942. The original recommendation states:

'Platoon Sergeant-Major Kemp was in command of a platoon which was attacking a strong enemy position outside the eastern perimeter of Tobruk fortress on 22 November 1941. This Warrant Officer, from the outset of his platoon's advance over a long exposed approach to the enemy's position was in advance of his men, continually encouraging them.

On arrival at the enemy's defensive wiring this Warrant Officer stood, completely regardless of his personal danger, in an exposed position, directing the sections of his platoon through the gaps he had found.

His coolness and courage had an enormously steadying influence on his platoon. The care with which he directed his platoon through the wire and on to various objectives (enemy posts) ensured the success of the attack.

When the objectives had been taken, this Warrant Officer in spite of his wounds, crawled between the sangars in which his platoon was disposed in order to cheer his men. Throughout this period the area was being heavily shelled and mortared by the enemy. The area was also under enemy machine-gun fire.

Throughout the attack the conduct of this Warrant Officer was of an exceptionally distinguished order in the face of the enemy.'

William John Kemp was serving in the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshires and Hertfordshires, at the time of the above cited deeds, a unit of 14 Infantry Brigade in 13 Corps, then employed in furthering the aims Operation 'Crusaderî, namely the relief of Tobruk. And the 'strong enemy position' in question was a feature known as Tugun, 'B' Company's daylight attack resulting in heavy casualties - the regimental history takes up the story:

'Then suddenly Tugun came to life. Every type of weapon was discharged at them - enemy artillery, mortars and anti-tank guns joinedin. 'B' Company just carried on; it was a magnificent display of courage and determination. There was no supporting fire. Lieutenant Ablitt was first manin. He landed in a trench and started fighting three Italians. Platoon Sergeant-Major Kemp discovered a gap in the wire and, leaning on one of the picquets, used his walking-stick to shepherd his platoon through. After a brief but bloody hand-to-hand battle the position was taken. 'B' Company was about 45 strong when they started; just 20 reached the objective. For the remainder of that day the remnants of the Company were subjected to heavy shell fire. It was not till that night that it was possible to use an armoured carrier to take up ammunition and evacuate the casualties. Over 60 prisoners were taken, together with much arms, weapons and booty. The action was in broad daylight and widely observed by other units of the Division. Great credit is due to the commander and his fellow soldiers.'

282 **The 'Mbuyuni Border Patrol 1914' King's African Rifles D.C.M. awarded to Effendi A. Ahmed, 4th (Uganda) Battalion, King's African Rifles, who was commissioned for his services**

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (3715 Sjt: Aboukir Ahmed. 4/K.A.R.), *minor contact wear and polishing as well as slight edge bruising, nearly very fine* £600-800

D.C.M., *Company Orders* 534/19, the original citation states:

'For commanding a patrol near Mbuyuni (British East Africa) on 20th December 1914, and successfully driving off the Germans, after Lieutenant Musson had been wounded.'

[M.S.M.] *London Gazette* 14 January 1918 - for Gallantry during the march on Tunduru.

Aboukir Ahmed appears upon the medal roll with the rank of Mulazim Awal, analogous to Lieutenant. His award for bravery was made at Mbuyuni, a border post between British East Africa and German East Africa in the first months of the war. An article posted by the *Western Front Association* refers to the incident which saw him awarded the M.S.M., noting:

'After brief skirmishes on the route the Rovuma River was reached on 29 July; this was the border between PEA and GEA. Shorthose marched his men upstream for 12 kilometres before a suitable crossing place was found, then a few bold Askari swam across with ropes whilst rafts were constructed from tents filled with grass. By noon the next day the column was across the river with only one mule lost in the water. In recognition of this fine piece of work the Column Transport Officer, Lieutenant J A Kelly, (Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), received a Military Cross. Two Askari of No 3 Company, Lieutenant 3715 Aboukir Effendi Ahmed and 5802 Private Cjerogwe Atwol received the Meritorious Service Medal; perhaps they had been active as swimmers during the crossing.'

He appears in the Company Orders once more at the presentation of colours to 4 KAR by the Governor with the rank of Yuzbashi Effendi, Ahmed was further awarded a 1914-15 Star Trio.

283 **The superb 'Battle of Narungombe 1917' K.A.R. D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Company Sergeant Major R. Hadada, 3rd (Kenya) Battalion, King's African Rifles, a long-served veteran of wide-ranging campaigns across East and Central Africa**



King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (872 Sjt: Risgalla Hadad. 3/3 K.A.R.); Central Africa 1891-98, 1st issue suspension, (872); East and Central Africa 1897-99, no clasp (872); Africa General Service 1902-62, 3 clasps, Jubaland, Nandi 1905-06, Somaliland 1908-10 (872. Risgalla, Hadadi); 1914-15 Star (872. Sgt. Risgalla. 3/K.A.R.); British War and Victory Medals (872. Sgt. Risgalla Hadada. 3/K.A.R.), mounted for wear, *minor contact wear and polishing, overall very fine* (7) £3,000-5,000

K.A.R. D.C.M. *East African General Routine Orders No. 257* 25 March 1918, which states 'For action 17th July 1917.'

Risgalla Hadad was born in Uganda and attested on January 1893, with an antecedent unit to the 3rd (Kenya) Battalion, King's African Rifles. It is unclear which unit this was, however, Hadad noted upon his service papers that he was a native of the Bari tribe of Sudan. Therefore he could well have been with the Uganda Rifles, a unit which included a high number of Sudanese troops.

Extending his service on 1 January 1899 Hadad was posted to the 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles. With them he saw action on the Oganden expedition 1900-01, earning his Jubaland clasp and the Nandi Expedition 1905-06 as well as the Kissii Expedition 1908 and a position to Somaliland from 1908-10.

He was still with the unit in the rank of Sergeant when they arrived before the heavily defended German positions at Narungombe. The enemy had dug themselves into a strong defensive position between impenetrable bush on the left and a swamp on the right.

Hadad was with his battalion which served as part of No. 3 Column during the battle, attacking on left of the British line. Ordered to try and work their way around the enemy, the battalion became bogged down in rough terrain and heavy fighting, made worse by a German counter-attack. The position became increasingly untenable as ammunition ran short and the popular Sergeant-Major Awudu Bakano was killed: the situation was saved when Nos. 1 and 2 columns launched simultaneous attacks across the line. Given Hadad's citation it is likely he played a prominent role in steadying the line when the attack faltered. Perhaps for this reason he was promoted Company Sergeant-Major not long after, and was eventuallu discharged on 31 December 1918.

Despite his long service, Hadad's list of disciplinary infractions make it very clear that he was not in the running for a Long Service and Good Conduct or Meritorious Service Medal. Somewhat unusually, Hadad's service papers are available at the British Library (*EAP1556/1/2/192* refers); sold together with copied service paper extracts, medal rolls, and his original riband bar.

284 **The North-West Frontier 1937 I.D.S.M. awarded to Bahadur S. Gul, O.B.I., 15th Punjab Regiment**

India Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (Jemdr. Sahib Gul, 3-15 Punjab R.), *very fine* £500-700

I.D.S.M. *G.O.I.* 25 December 1937.

[O.B.I.] *G.O.I.* 1945.

[M.I.D.] *London Gazette* 1 April 1941.

Sahib Gul enlisted into the 27th Punjab Regiment on 18 March 1918 and trained at the Regimental Depot at Ferozepur, where he was later posted to the 2nd Battalion. One of his first deployments with them was operations at Afghanistan between May - August 1919.

Several years later on 1 May 1935, Gul commissioned Semedar and, now serving with the 3/15th Battalion, partook in the operations at Waziristan in 1937. Promoted Subedar, he was then awarded this I.D.S.M. for gallantry for these operations, indeed the only individual in the battalion to receive such an honour. The award was almost certainly in relation to his work at Shakti Valley in November 1937, which was a key offensive and one where the Punjabis saw active, frontline action. The following year, Gul was appointed Acting Subedar Major - the senior Viceroy's Commissioned Officer of the 3/15th on 1 July 1938.

At the beginning of 1939, the battalion was initially selected as an Imperial reserve to be formed in Southern Command, and yet the plan was abandoned and put on ice at the outbreak of the Second World War. The 3/15th Battalion finally began to see action in July 1940, when they left India to join the fight defending British Somaliland against Italian attack. The British position in Somaliland at the time was precarious, and the Punjab Regiment, along with the Black Watch, were sent to meet a far larger Italian force made up of two divisions with tanks, aircraft and heavy artillery. Against such a barrage of offense, British Somaliland was lost in August 1940 to the Italians.

But the fight was not yet over. Over the following months, Gul, with the 3/15ths withdrew to Berbera port. The fight was particularly perilous due to frightening dive-bombing, and one company of the 3/15 Punjab, holding out against concentrated enemy assault, became isolated and feared lost, later skilfully evaded the enemy and rejoined the rest of the Battalion two days later. The assault launched on the Italians was brutal, and with Berbera later recaptured, the number of Italian graves shows their casualties to have been some 20 for every one Imperial. And indeed, Gul was one of only three men in his regiment Mentioned in Dispatches for the Somaliland campaign.

Gul and the battalion then returned to Aden before then leaving for Persia in June 1942, and later Iraq in January 1943. At this time, the 3/15th had joined the 21st Indian Infantry Brigade of the 8th Indian Division. By the end of the year in September, the battalion disembarked at Alexandria for Italy. Over the coming months, the battalion was present for the crossing of the River Trigno by capturing Celenza and Terrebruna. In the November, the 3/15th took part in the full scale assault crossing the River Sangro, which broke the German Winter Line. The battalion played a vital role in the cross of the River Moro and took part in the 8th Indian Division's slow advance to the River Arielli, where it remained until April 1944, when the Division moved across the Apennines up into Cassino.

The 3/15th then served in the reserve Brigade in the attack on the Gustav Line on 11 May 1944, and later crossed the Rapido River on 14 May, from where it carried out two successful attacks and thus outflanked Pignataro to the West. The 8th Indian Division was then relieved by the 1st Canadian Division here and was then sent to protect the 13th Corps at Piedmonte. With the help of New Zealand tanks, here they outflanked the German strongpoint at Rocca d'Arce.

The battalion remained in Italy, patrolling Florence and in September, penetrated the German Gothic Line defence system. In October, Gul helped patrol around Marradi and captured Roce Danielle, and later Casolo Valsenio. Then, in a final push in 1945, the 3/15ths moved across the Serchio Valley to help the Americans. Once this was completed, they then moved to the River Senio in late February, and by the beginning of April, saw heavy fighting before succeeding in crossing it. The last action of Gul's war was the crossing of the River Po and on 3 May 1945, the German forces in Italy finally capitulated. The battalion then embarked for India, where it commenced work on the Burma campaign.

At the end of such a varied military career, Gul was awarded the Order of British India, 2nd Class, and finally retired in 1945; sold together with copied research, including the write up included in this catalogue description.

285 **A rare Battle of Wieltje May 1915 M.M. awarded to Private F. Pollard, 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Royal Hussars, who also suffered gas poisoning in the trenches**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10855 Pte. F. Pollard. 18/Hrs:), *very fine* £300-500

Just 28 M.M.'s to the Regiment for the entire Great War.

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1916. The *Regimental History* gives the following:

'Carried messages along a demolished fire trench on 13 May 1915 at Wieltje, under terrific fire of all kinds when communication appeared impossible.'

Frederick Pollard was born in 1895 and served in France with the 18th Hussars from 11 November 1914, little did he know it would be four long years until peace would be declared. He shared in their famous action of 13 May 1915, the War Diary records:

'In trenches. At 3:30 am the enemy opened heavy shell fire on the front trenches held by the 2nd Cavalry Brigade that portion held by the 18th Hussars being particularly battered. Considerable lengths of trenches on the left of the 18th Hussars' line were demolished by cross fire from heavy howitzers. Casualties became very heavy.

All communication was cut by the levelling of the trenches and the incessant fire of guns and machine guns. The part of the right Sqn under Capt O'Kelly after considerable loss were withdrawn by its commander to a ditch about 150 yards in rear of the fighting line which he had been informed gave better cover but not liking something returned at 6:30 am to the firing line, the other part of B Sqn under Lt Lane remained in the firing line all the time.

The centre Sqn under Capt Lyon (A) suffered severely. Out of 3 officers 1 was killed (Lt Taylor) and 2 were wounded and 3 out of the 4 Troop Sergeants were killed. Major Corbett who commended the Regt this day, Lt Col Burnett being in charge of the Brigade, was killed as he was going along the trench to encourage his men. The right trenches of C Squadron were blown to pieces. A Company of the Essex Regt came up to occupy the line which were supposed to be abandoned, but the 18th Hussars were found to be still in possession.

During the remainder of the day the remnants of the Regiment held the still intact parts of the parapets aided by the machine gun of the Essex Regt and about a Company of the same Corps. The bombardment of the 18th Hussars' trenches was of such an intensity that a black pall hung over them for long periods from 3:30 am until about 10 am, when heavy intermittent shelling continued till dark. The noise was deafening and the place a veritable inferno. The regiment retired at 9 pm to the support trenches having been relieved by the 4th DGs and at midnight the whole Brigade was relieved by Infantry and withdrew to the support line.'

As they dusted themselves down, the gallant Hussars counted 2 Officers and 19 other ranks killed, besides 6 Officers and 103 wounded and 24 missing. Pollard more than did his part, being recorded as serving with 'B' Squadron at the point of his being admitted to hospital due to gas poisoning on 24 May 1915.

He made his recovery in order to take the riband of the M.M. from the General Officer Commanding 1st Cavalry Division on 10 December 1916.

286 **A scarce Salonica 1917 M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal S. Heritage, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, whose award probably stems from the bloody action at Barakli Jum'a, also being wounded in action**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (15964 Pte. S. Heritage. 2/E. York: R.), *very fine* £200-300

Just 9 awards of the M.M. to the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment during the Great War - the least of their eleven Battalions - from a total of 551 to the Regiment. Of these nine awards, 6 were for France & Flanders and 3 for Salonica.

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 March 1917 (Salonica).

Sidney Heritage was a native of Handsworth and served in the Balkans (2b - Gallipoli) from 7 October 1915. The unit were present for the heaviest action of the campaign, in the capture of Barakli Jum'a, a fortified village on the frontline on 31 October 1916. It seems likely he was wounded and that his award stemmed from this action, the report of his wounding appearing in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* on 8 January 1917. Heritage would have shared in the capture of the Ferdie and Essex Trenches in May 1917, was admitted to hospital with malaria in August 1917 and probably returned to the fold in order to share in the actions at Barakli and Kumli in October 1917. he was duly discharged '...surplus to military requirements (having suffered impairment since entry into the service)" during a period of War' in early 1919.

287 **A Battle of Cambrai November 1917 M.M. awarded to Sergeant P. Revill, 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)**

Revill was decorated for his gallantry at Ribécourt-la-Tour, when rushing an enemy trench ahead of the tanks and bravely held important bridges to further the advance; he was latterly wounded and taken a Prisoner of War on the First Day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13503 Sjt: P. Revill. 2/N. & D. R.), *very fine* £200-300

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918. As reported in the *Mansfield Reporter* of 15 August 1919:

'This man distinguished himself on 28 November, 1917, near Ribecourt, by the coolness and bravery he displayed in entering the enemy trenches ahead of the tanks, and then capturing and holding the bridge over which they crossed later.'

Percy Revill was a native of Edwinstone and served in France from 17 August 1915. Having won his superb M.M., been wounded and taken Prisoner of War on 21 March 1918, he was presented with his M.M. by the Duke of Portland in August 1919; sold together with copied research.

288 **A Third Battle of Ypres 1917 M.M. group of four awarded to Private A. Stenning, 8th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (G-2156 Pte. A. Stenning. 8/R. Suss: R.); 1914-15 Star (G-2156 Pte. A. Stenning. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-2156 Pte. A. Stenning. R. Suss. R.), *good very fine* (4) £300-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918.

Albert Stenning served in France from 24 July 1915.

289 **A rare Third Battle of Gaza 8 November 1917 M.M. group of three awarded to Private A. G. Jobbins, 'A' Squadron, 1/1st City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (40702 Pte. A. G. Jobbins. 1/1 City of Lond: Yeo: - T.F.), mounted as worn; British War and Victory Medals (3243 Pte. A. G. Jobbins. C. of Lond. Yeo.), *good very fine* (3) £400-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 April 1918 (Egypt). The *Regimental History* gives more detail:

'As soon as the last of the horses had returned from Beersheba on the 8th, the Brigade went forward mounted in an endeavour to cut off the Turks seen moving north-east. But after rounding up a number of prisoners, "A" Squadron, which led the advance, had its progress checked by about 300 enemy, strongly placed with guns and machine guns in the hills near Khirbet Mujeidilat.

While a squadron of the Middlesex attacked their right, "A" moved against their left, but neither was able to dislodge them. The Turks had then been considerably reinforced: the whole Brigade came under heavy shell-fire and "A" Squadron was forced back by machine-gun fire. 2/Lieut. D. McN. Smith and three men who were wounded were left behind, but during the afternoon 2/Lieut. Howard and four men galloped over half-a-mile of open country under heavy fire and succeeded in bringing themin. For their share in this exploit Fitzhugh and Jobbins subsequently received Military Medals.'

Arthur George Jobbins served with the 1/1st City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders) and latterly with the Machine Gun Corps.

290 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Corporal A. T. Marks, Royal Engineers**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (172200 Spr: - A. Cpl. - A. T. Marks. R.E.), *good very fine* £140-180

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 February 1919.

Albert Timbrell Marks was born at Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire in 1883 and earned his M.M. whilst serving with 14 Area Signal Detachment, 2nd Army Signal Company, he was wounded by gas shell on 27 October 1918.

Finding work as a schoolmaster, he joined the Egham Boys School in 1919 and was its Headmaster by 1939. Marks died in Surrey in September 1967. He is further entitled to a British War and Victory Medal Pair.

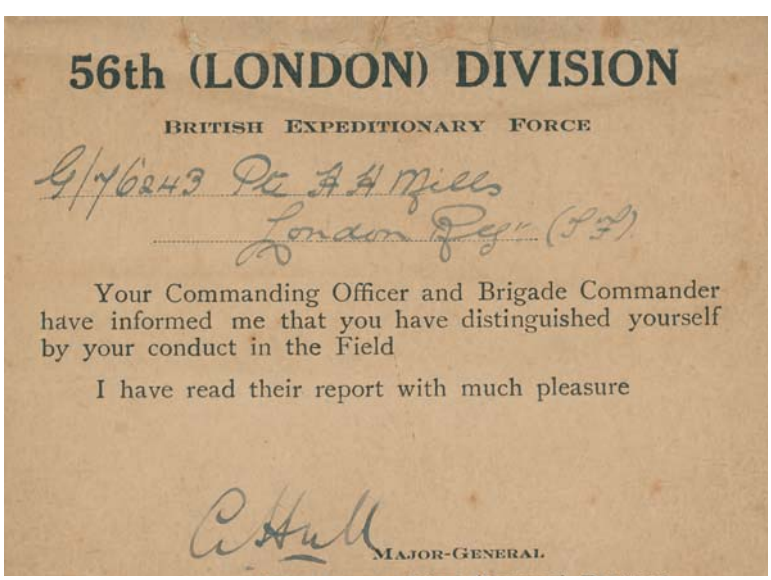
291 **A Battle of Amiens 1918 M.M. group of three awarded to Private H. H. Mills, 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) (Territorial Force), late The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (G-76243 Pte. H. H. Mills. 4/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (22173 Pte. R. H. Mills. The Queen's R.), note initial, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £300-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919.



Hubert Henry Mills is noted as having served in France with the 16th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment from December 1916-August 1917 and thence with the 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) from 29 March 1918-30 August 1919. His award stems from the Battle of Amiens, August-September 1918 and he took a Gallantry Card from Major-General Hull, Commanding 56th (London) Division, that dated 8 September 1918; sold together with original Gallantry Card and two photographs of the recipient.



56th (LONDON) DIVISION

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

G/76243 Pte H H Mills

London Regt (RF)

Your Commanding Officer and Brigade Commander have informed me that you have distinguished yourself by your conduct in the Field

I have read their report with much pleasure

C Hull

MAJOR-GENERAL

292 **A Great War Salonika operations M.M. and French Medaille Militaire group of five awarded to Private L. Hollowfield, 8th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who further suffered a severe gunshot wound in September 1918, breaking both major bones in his right leg**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13972 Pte. L. Hallowfield 8/Shrops: L.I.); 1914-15 Star (13972 Pte. L. Hollowfield. Shrops: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (13972 Pte. L. Hollowfield. K.S.L.I.); France, Republic, Medaille Militaire, *note surname spelling, the Pair with official correction to start of surname, very fine* (5) £300-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

France, Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 17 March 1920.

Lewis Hollowfield was born at Pontypridd, South Wales in 1896 and was a native of Abergwynfi, near Blaengwynfi, he was a collier. He enlisted on 7 September 1914 During the Great War he served with the 8th Battalion in France from 4 September 1915. Besides his two decorations, he was severely wounded by gunshot to the right leg on 18 September 1918, which caused compound fractures to both his tibia and fibula. He was discharged on 14 December 1919 as he was no longer physically fit for War Service.

x293 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar pair awarded to Sergeant H. W. Porter, 2/4th and 2/5th Battalions, Gloucestershire Regiment, who was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry on the Somme in July 1916, and a Second Award Bar for his gallantry at La Vacquerie on 2 December 1917, where he organised and commanded a party collecting stragglers, and formed a defensive flank, which he held until relieved in the evening; he was subsequently wounded by gun shot to the right thigh on 22 March 1918, on the second day of the German Spring Offensive**

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (2024 Cpl. H. W. Porter. 2/4 Glouc: R. -T.F.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2024 Sjt. H. W. Porter. Glouc. R.), *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) £500-700

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1916.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 23 February 1918.

Harold Walter Porter was born in Pill, Somerset, in 1898 and attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment (Territorial Force), serving with both the 2/4th and 2/5th Battalions during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916 (also awarded the British War Medal, Victory Medal, and Territorial Force War Medal). Awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry on the Somme in July 1916, he was awarded a Second Award Bar or his gallantry during the Battalion's action at La Vacquerie on 2 December 1917 where, according to a contemporary newspaper article, 'he organised and commanded a party collecting stragglers, and formed a defensive flank, which he held until relieved in the evening.' He was subsequently wounded by gun shot to the right thigh on 22 March 1918, on the second day of the German Spring Offensive. He died in Bath in September 1949.

294 **A Second World War M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant J. H. Cooper, Royal Engineers**

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (2071142 Sjt. J. H. Cooper. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (6) £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 4 May 1943. The recommendation states:

'On Friday 19 Feb 43 he was with No1 Section laying mines S.E. of SBIBA. While thus employed the section was attacked by enemy tanks & one man wounded. The section withdrew at once as had been ordered by C.R.E. 6 Amd. Div. in the event of an attack. Lt Williams was unable to extricate his 8cwt truck & Sjt Cooper immediately returned, after withdrawing the section, & succeeded in helping the officer to get the truck away. Both showed great disregard of danger in their determination to prevent the loss of the vehicle to the enemy.

On the night 20/21 Feb 43, No 1 Sec. was laying mines in front of the F.D.L.'s of a Bn of 18 R.C.T. of the U.S. Forces South of SBIBA. The Vehicle which was being used to carry mines blew up killing or wounding seven men. Sjt Cooper showed great coolness & resource in organising aid for the wounded & then completed the minelaying task. By his cheerful & courageous example at all times he has kept the morale of his section at a high level.'

295 **The Immediate July 1943 Operation Ladbroke M.M. group of five awarded to Private (Nursing Orderly) V. N. Winter, 181st (Airlanding) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, 1st Airborne Division - having been in the only medical glider to land in Sicily, their landing was opposed the next morning when attacked by a party of 30 Italians, Winter calmly threw down his medical kit and volunteered for the assault party armed with a captured carbine and a fighting knife; driving home the attack they killed and wounded several and captured at least a dozen for the bag**

Winter thence went to action again at the Battle of Arnhem, setting up in the Hotel Schoonoord, Oosterbeek; he was ultimately captured and taken a Prisoner of War, whilst the fine old hotel which had stood since 1868 was demolished due to the damage it sustained

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (7370806 Pte. V. N. Winter. R.A.M.C.), on its original investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France & Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) £5,000-7,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 December 1943. The original Recommendation for an Immediate award states:

'10th July 1943 near Syracuse. Private Winter was a member of the only medical glider to land in Sicily on the night of 9th July. On the following morning Private Winter's party was attacked by about 30 Italians; in the counter attack which followed this soldier volunteered to take his place in the assault party which was to attack the enemy.

Armed with a captured enemy carbine and a knife, Private Winter was in the forefront of the attack; he showed complete disregard for his own safety and attacked the enemy with great determination. This small action resulted in the capture of 12 Italians and the wounding and killing of several more.

After this Private Winter laid down his arms and carried on his duties as a Nursing Orderly, personally tending many wounded and assisting in the collection and evacuation of many more.'

The obituary for **Victor Norman Winter** was published in the *Pegasus* edition of December 1997:

'Victor Norman Winter was born on 23 March 1916 in Hastings. He was one of the first to join 181st Field Ambulance, on 18 January 1940 in Guildford. The Field Ambulance was an off-shoot of 133 Field Ambulance, a Croydon-based Territorial unit which was later to become 133 Para Fd Amb, attached to 4 Para Bde.

The '181' was later attached to an independent brigade consisting of four regular battalions, recently returned from India. They moved to South Wales for training. In Nov 41 they joined Airborne Forces as the Air-Landing Brigade. When the Bde split to form parts of 1st and 6th A/L Bdes the '181' remained with 1 AB Div.

In May 1942 surgical teams became part of Airborne Field Ambulances. Norman Winter joined No. 1 Surgical Team as a 'general duties orderly' and also acted as Batman to the Surgeon, Lieutenant Rigby-Jones. The unit left Liverpool on 15 May 1943 bound for North Africa. In July he found himself in the only medical glider to land on Sicily.

The Surgical Team made its approach march to its RV and set up its operating theatre in nearby farm buildings, but was forced out next morning by enemy activity. During the afternoon many Italian troops came streaming from the sea-borne landing area. Norman disarmed them and took some 20 prisoners. That evening the Surgical Team joined a Field Ambulance which had set up in a school above Syracuse.

The team was busy operating for the next four days, after which it was embarked on an LCI for return to its home in an olive grove near Sousse. For this operation Norman was awarded the Military Medal.

He took part in the Italian campaign and returned to UK at the end of 1943. In the Spring of 1944 he became batman to the new OC, Lt Col A. T. Marrable, and accompanied him to Arnhem. He was in the Main Dressing Station, Hotel Schoonhoord, Oosterbeek, until the Airborne Hospital was set up at Kasern Willem III in Apeldoorn. He was there until finally removed to a PoW Camp, where he remained until the end of hostilities.

On demobilisation he joined British Rail and worked on the staff at Warrior Square, St Leonards-on-Sea. Whilst there, there was a serious rail accident and he was able to use his RAMC training to give first-aid to the wounded.

After retirement he suffered increasing ill health and finally died in St Michael's Hospice and was buried on 23 May 97. To Maudie, his wife, and family we offer our deepest sympathy. He was a small man with a pronounced stammer. He was always one of the boys and had a great sense of humour. There was great speculation as to what was said, or stammered, when he received his Military Medal from His Majesty at Buckingham Palace.'

Winter is confirmed as having been captured at Arnhem on 26 September 1944 and having been liberated on 28 March 1945 from Stalag VII/A Mooseburg, returned home to Milward Road, Hastings.

296 **The Immediate Italy Operations 1944 M.M. awarded to Lance-Naik M. Amin, Baluch Regiment, for his bravery in attacking an enemy machine gun post whereby he killed six of the enemy and took four prisoners**

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (21897 L-Nk Mohd. Amin Baluch R), *contact marks, very fine* £500-700

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 April 1945. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'On the 9th October during the attack on Montecodruzzo B Company passed through some houses. As the last section commanded by Lance Naik MOHD AMIN reached the houses they were fired on by an enemy machine gun post. This enemy post was also firing at the company from the rear. Without hesitation Lance Naik MOHD AMIN attacked the post, which was in a dug out, silenced the gun, killed six of the enemy and captured four prisoners. By his prompt action Lance Naik MOHD AMIN saved the company from getting heavy casualties during the early stages of the attack and displayed leadership and devotion to duty of the highest order.'

Mohd Amin served as Lance Naik in the 4th Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment with whom he was serving during the above act of gallantry. He was recommended for the immediate award of the M.M. by his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C.H. Tarver; sold together with copied recommendation.

297 **The Immediate Burma Operations 1945 M.M. awarded to Dafadar B. Singh, 16th Light Cavalry, Indian Armoured Corps, who bravely disabled a Japanese tank at Pyawbe in April 1945**

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (A-1451 Dfr Badan Singh IAC), *scratches to obverse, edge bruise, very fine* £500-700

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 September 1945. The recommendation states:

'At 1430 hrs on 10th April 1945 on the outskirts of YAMETHIN an armoured car patrol was moving into the town from the North West. The leading armd car was under the command of W/S Dfr BADAN SINGH. The patrol engaged some enemy inf in dug in positions, when suddenly from a flank, behind cover about two hundred yards an enemy medium tank appeared and fired with its gun at Dfr BADAN SINGH's car. These shells were close misses. Realising the position, Dfr BADAN SINGH immediately closed the range by advancing towards the tank and shot at it with his 37mm gun. His first shell, which was HE, blinded the enemies vision. His next shell which was AP penetrated the enemy tank causing it to explode. The tank having been knocked out, its crew and some inf. behind the tank and were engaged by Dfr BADAN SINGH with his co-axial automatic. He killed 9.

By his extremely bold and quick action, taken with no regard for his personal safety, he masked and destroyed an enemy weapon which constituted the greatest danger to his own troop. The moral effect of the tanks destruction turned what might have been a serious situation into a decisive success and enabled the recce of YAMETHIN to be continued unhampered. Awarded immediate MM.'

One of only 37 M.M.s to the Indian Armoured Corps in the Second World War, of which only 22 of these were for campaigns fought in Burma. This M.M. is only one of three awarded to the 16th Light Cavalry.

Badan Singh was awarded an immediate M.M. for disabling a Japanese tank during the encirclement of Pyawbe. He was presented his Military Medal twice, the first by the Commander in Chief of the Indian Army on 31 July 1945 at Rangoon, and the second by Colonel Hiralal Atal on 12 March 1947 during a medal presentation parade at the Regimental Reunion; sold with copied research.

x298 **The M.S.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant T. Cowley, 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot, a skilled musician who later joined the Royal Hibernian Military School as a music teacher**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Drum Majr Thos Cowley. 14th Regt.), contemporarily engraved naming, the clasp sometime repaired; Turkish Crimea 1854, Sardinian issue (1335 Sergt Thomas Cowley 1st 14 Regt.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (Sergt. T. Cowley. late 1/14th Foot.), *heavy contact wear and contact marks to campaign pair therefore nearly very fine, the last extremely fine* (3) £400-500

PROVENANCE:
Hayward's Gazette, April 1975.

Thomas Cowley was born at Marylebone in 1822 and attested with the 14th Regiment of Foot on 24 October 1836 at Wexford, Ireland as a Boy Soldier. The young Cowley appears to have had a great skill with music, soon being appointed Drummer with the Regiment, a skill he was to develop throughout his career. He was to see a good deal of service throughout his career, notably nine months in Malta, six months in the Crimea and a year in North America.

Having risen to be a Drum Major in the Crimea and later Sergeant Cowley was a perfect fit for the Royal Hibernian Military School. He was discharged from regular service on 26 November 1861 and settled in Dublin, teaching at the school, it was there that he was awarded his M.S.M. around 1885 along with a £10 annuity. Unfortunately for Cowley the award of this medal necessitated the return of his L.S. & G.C. as statutes at the time declared that one could not have both. He died in 1890, an event which made the newspaper. An obituary was published for him in *The Carlisle Journal* 3 June 1890, it states:

'Death of a Crimean Veteran in Carlisle.

Mr Thomas Cowley, a Crimean hero, died in Carlisle on Sunday, at the age of 67. He enlisted at the age of thirteen in the 1st Fourteenth (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment, and being a skillful musician, was eventually promoted to the rank of drum-major. He accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, endured all the privations of the two years campaign, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol. He received a medal for meritorious service during the war [SIC], a clasp for Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal; and two years after peace was concluded he retired on an annuity, having seen twenty-two years' service. He then went to the Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, where he remained as Drum-major, training the pupils in music, until 1882, when he settled at Hereford, with his family. He came to Carlisle about two years ago, two of his sons, Messrs Henry and John Cowley, then becoming stationed here as members of the Ordnance Survey; and since the death of his wife several months ago, he has gradually declined in health, until a somewhat sudden collapse of his constitution brought about his death on Sunday. He was highly respected amongst the men of the regiment, and those with whom he came in contact in Dublin military circles; and had made many friends in Carlisle, especially among the members of the congregation of St. John's Church'

Sold together with copied research.

299 **The M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant-Major T. Eales, Manchester Regiment, a pillar of the Regiment and one of the last members of the 63rd Regiment to serve past the amalgamation**

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1783 Cpl. Thos. Eales. 63rd Regt.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (1783. Cr. Sgt. T. Eales.1/Manch:R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Serjy.Major. T. Eales. Manch: Regt.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882 (1783. C. Sgt. T. Eales. 1/Manch. R.), contemporarily engraved naming, *heavy contact pitting from star, to first and second, overall nearly very fine* (4) £500-700

Thomas Eales was born at Bushey, Watford, Middlesex around May 1853, the son of gamekeeper William Eales and his wife Mary. Enlisting at Westminster on 3 August 1870 with the 63rd Regiment of Foot he joined them in Ireland at the Depot in Cork, just prior to their deployment to India.

They embarked in October, arriving at Bombay in November and finally reaching their posting of Hazarabagh in December. They took part in 'Ordinary Relief' during the Bengal Famine of 1873 and were later part of the ceremonies surrounding the coronation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India.

The 63rd Regiment was still stationed in India during the first phase of the Second Anglo-Afghan War and before they joined it Eales was advanced Corporal on 21 April 1879. They were not ordered to join the war until news arrived of the Maiwand disaster. They were swiftly posted to the Kandahar Field Force and joined the march on Kandahar although they arrived after the defeat of Ayub Khan by General Roberts. Nevertheless, their duties included guarding the lines of supply and skirmishing with rebellious tribesmen.

The end of the war saw the Regiment overwinter in Kandahar where Eales went down with pneumonia, as they returned to India they received the news that they were to be amalgamated and renamed The Manchester Regiment. Recovering from his illness Eales was promoted Sergeant on 9 January 1882 and Colour-Sergeant just the next month in February, the Battalion returned to Britain that same May.

However war was brewing elsewhere in the Empire and the newly minted 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment was diverted to Egypt for service in the Anglo-Egyptian War. They reached Suez on 4 September and disembarked to aid in the defence of Ismailia, remaining until the end of the campaign which came just two weeks later on 13 September at Tel-El-Kebir.

Returning to Britain, the year after they were garrisoned in the Tower of London from March 1883 due to civil unrest in London. It was there that they received their Khedive's Stars from Major-General Higginson. Not long after this Eales was to qualify as Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry on 1 May 1884, he did not serve in that rank for long however, soon being promoted Sergeant-Major on 9 September 1885.

In this rank he took part in the great review for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, one of 56,000 men to take part. After further service in Ireland he was discharged on 30 November 1905, settling in Woking as a publican. There he received the Meritorious Service Medal and annuity on 1 April 1904, he died in Essex on 7 July 1908, probably as the landlord of The Red Lion Inn, Boreham; sold together with copied research.

x300 **A rare M.S.M. group of four awarded to Colour-Sergeant W. Forsythe, 2nd Battalion, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, later New Zealand Forces**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse officially dated '1863 to 1866' (176. Drum Mjr. W. Forsythe, 2nd Bn. 18th Ryl. Irish Regt.); New Zealand Long & Efficient Service, 1st issue with 'New Zealand' suspension (W. Forsythe.), engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (176. C. Serjt. W. Forsythe, 2-18th Foot); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (C. Sjt: W. Forsythe. 2nd 18th Foot.), all with matching top riband buckles, *good very fine* (4) £2,000-3,000



William Forsythe was born at Killery, Newry, County Armagh in 1839 and was a weaver by trade upon his enlistment into the 18th Regiment of Foot. He landed with his unit at the mouth of the Waikato in 1863 and shared in the actions up till 1866. Suffering a cataract, he lost the sight in his right eye and having risen from Drum Major to Colour Sergeant, took his discharge in New Zealand

in April 1879. A Prison Warden at Napier by 1880, he had to wait until November 1913 for his M.S.M. with £10 Annuity to find its way to him. Forsythe died at Costley Home, Epsom, Auckland in July 1922 and is buried in the Waikaraka Cemetery; sold together with copied research including a photograph of the recipient, taken by *Harding, Wanganui* and held by the National Library of New Zealand.

His son was killed in the Boer War; for his Medal please see Lot 81.

301 **A Great War M.S.M. group of eight awarded to Warrant Officer Class II W. Clark, Royal Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (31198 A.Br: W. Clark. 63rd Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (31198 Bomb: W. Clark. R.F.A.); 1914 Star (31198 Sjt W. Clark. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (31198 W.O.CL.2. W. Clark. R.A.); Delhi Durbar 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (31198 Sjt: W. Clark. R.F.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (31198 Sjt W. Clark. R.F.A.), *generally very fine overall* (8) £500-700

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Walter Clark was born at Brighton, Sussex on 22 August 1878 and worked as a railway clerk for the Brighton and South Coast Railway before he enlisted into the Royal Field Artillery at Brighton on 29 December 1898. He was appointed Bombardier on 3 March 1900 but soon after received a severe reprimand at Aldershot on 10 August 1900 for overstaying his leave, being absent for nearly 3 days, otherwise he had an unblemished record. Clark served in South Africa between 25 August 1900 - 14 October 1902 before serving in India from 15 October 1902. He was promoted to Bombardier on 1 April 1903, Corporal on 1 June 1905 and to Sergeant on 1 March 1907. Clark married Letitia Clarkson on 8 April 1908 at Bengal and was present at the Delhi Durbar of 1911. He left Bombay on 16 October 1914 bound for Marseilles and Clark entered the Great War in France on 6 November 1914 serving with 5th Brigade Royal Field Artillery. Clark was recommended for his L.S. & G.C. medal in December 1916 and was promoted to Battery Quartermaster Sergeant on 25 September 1918. He returned Home on *S.S. Victoria* on 3 September 1919 and was posted to No.4 Depot based at Woolwich on 17 October 1919. Clark was then sent to 61st Battery based at Colchester, Essex on 1 December 1919 and was finally discharged from the 61st Battery at Woolwich on 17 March 1920 and then worked for the Corporation of Eastbourne and by 1939 was working as a cinema commissionaire. Clark died at Eastbourne on 26 April 1944.

Sold together with photocopied service records and a Royal Artillery cap badge.

302 **An East Africa Indian Army M.S.M. awarded to Sepoy Masadi, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force)**

Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (3459 Sepoy Masadi, 57/Wilde's Rfls. (F.F.)), *very fine* £80-120

12 awards to the unit for East Africa.

x303 **The I.S.O. pair awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel B. Solomon, South Australian Militia, late 'A' Battery, Adelaide Field Artillery and a prominent Jewish Australian**

Imperial Service Order, G.V.R. (Benjamin Solomon); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers´ Decoration, V.R.I. (Lieut. Col. B. Solomon.), *good very fine and a rare pair* (2) £300-500

V.D. confirmed June 1901 (For 30 years' service) and likely presented by the Duke of York at his Royal levee in Adelaide on 10 July 1901.

Benjamin Solomon - or 'Colonel Ben' to his friends and comrades - was born at Brisbane in November 1844, son of Judah Moss Solomon, Queensland's Government Auctioneer, a prominent member of the Jewish society and later mayor of Adelaide and a member of both of South Australia's houses of parliament.

Young Solomon went to Adelaide in 1846, by his uncles (Emmanuel Solomon) brig *Dorset*. Thence travelling to England, they were wrecked off Cape Town but lived to tell the tale. Educated at London College and latterly at St Peter's College, Adelaide, he began his career as a General Agent & Auctioneer.

Joining the State Civil Service as an officer of the Adelaide Local Court, he joined the Adelaide Field Artillery in 1860 under Colonel Torren, being commissioned Lieutenant in 1877, Captain in 1878, Major in 1883 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1896. Retired in 1905, with the outbreak of the Great War he established the Office of Military Censor for South Australia, being its Chief Censor and retired in 1916. Twice commended by the Royal Humane Society for saving life at Glenelg, he died in September 1922.

He was hailed as a prominent Jewish Australian by the *Australian Jewish News*.

304 **The mounted M.V.O., O.B.E., K.P.M. group of five awarded to the "Little Man", Captain L. Lindsay, Chief Constable of Glamorgan, community pillar and a vital hand in the Welsh Great War effort**

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast Badge, '831' engraved to reverse; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, hallmarks and maker's cartouche to reverse; King's Police Medal (Capt. Lionel Arthur Lindsay. Ch. Const., Glam.); Coronation 1911, County & Borough Police issue (Capt. Lionel Arthur Lindsay, Ch. Const., Glam.), the last four mounted as worn; The Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's breast Badge, silver and enamel, sold together with Glamorgan County Police Christmas card with a printed photograph of King Edward VIII and Captain Lindsay on verso, *polished, very fine* (5) £400-600

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 5 July 1912.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 March 1920.

K.P.M. London Gazette 2 January 1912.

O. St. J. *London Gazette* 3 January 1933.

Lionel Arthur Lindsay was born at Brecon on 27 March 1861 and was the third child of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Gore Lindsay and the Honourable Ellen Sarash Lindsay, whose brother was Captain Godfrey Charles Morgan, 17th Lancers, who rode at Balaclava in the 'Charge of the Light Brigade'. Thus military service was in his blood and after an education at Royal Academy, Gosport, and a stint in Germany, Lindsay enlisted into the Royal Glamorgan Milita, and later the Welsh Regiment. After his brief stint of military service, he resigned his commission to enlist into the Egyptian Police Force, marking the beginning a type of civil service which came to define his life. Out here he achieved the rank of Adjutant-Major and Inspector of Gendarmerie.

After five years out in Egypt, he resigned his commission at the rank of Captain and returned home, taking up the appointment of Superintendent of the Merthyr Division of the Glamorganshire Constabulary. Like father like son, on 7 February 1891, Captain Lindsay succeeded his father and was himself promoted Chief Constable of the Glamorganshire Constabulary, a rank he held for the proceeding 45 years. Like his father before him, he had a reputation for discipline, intelligence and above all, justice.

In this role Lindsay oversaw the largest police force in Wales and was responsible for 700 officers. He was in charge of maintaining peace in the coalmines, notorious historically for their strained relationship with the police, and yet, Lindsay was able to help turn this around. He was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1912 for distinguished service during the coal strike and later that same year was awarded the M.V.O., likely linked to King George V's Royal Visit to Wales following his coronation.

Given his military heritage and his own military service, it is not surprising that Lindsay was staunchly against the pacifist movements during the Great War. He personally tried to prosecute a number of high profile pacifists but for the last couple years of the war he again became concerned with mining-related social disturbances. Due to his high-profile status within Glamorganshire, Lindsay played an important part of recruiting for the Welsh Guards, for which he released many of his own men from police service.

For his services to the community and the war effort, Lindsay was awarded the O.B.E. in 1920 and later in 1933, the St. John Officer's breast badge. He lived an active lifestyle and was a keen sportsman; he retired at the age of 75 years, the oldest Chief Constable in the country. He died on the 15 April 1945 in Llandaff and his obituary in the *Western Mail*, 19 April 1945 refers:

'The death of Captain Lionel Lindsay after a lifetime of public service has brought to mind the work of a devoted and loyal public servant. The "Little Man" as he was affectionately known to all police officers in South Wales and to many in the Metropolitan Police, had worked hard with his men all through the changing scene of passing years. He was always interested in their welfare.

As Chief Constable he won the friendship and esteem of his men by his fair and sympathetic attitude. He refused utterly to lower the high standards which he had set himself, whatever it might cost him and never failed in the essential qualities of courtesy and close attention which rendered him quite incapable of pomposity or patronage. His impatience of all shams, his passionate love of justice, and the fact that there was not room in his mind for a mean thought, made him a man who shared the troubles of his subordinates in times of trouble.' Sold together with substantial copied research.

For further information on the life and times of Captain Lindsay, please read Ian Hall's *"The Little Man"*, which was published in the May 2000 edition of the *O.M.R.S. Journal*. It proved a very enlightening and insightful read and immensely helpful for the cataloguing of this group.

305 **The 1965 C.B.E. attributed to Commissioner of Police G. H. Robins, K.P.M., Bermuda Police Force**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Civil Division, Commander's neck Badge (C.B.E.), silver-gilt and enamel, in *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *enamel damage, otherwise very fine* £200-300

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1965.

[K.P.M.] *London Gazette* 1 June 1953.

George Herbert Robins was born at Montford, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire on 7 August 1909. He began his police career in 1930 in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) as an Assistant Superintendent in charge of Colombo remaining there until 1948. In June 1948 he was awarded an M.B.E. for his police work. Robins left Ceylon in 1948 and moved to Tanganyika (now Tanzania) as a Senior Superintendent. Between 1950-52 he was director of Colonial Police studies at the Police College but returned to Tanganyika later in 1952 as Assistant Police Commissioner. Robins was awarded the King's Police Medal in June 1953 and was Deputy Commissioner until 1954 when he left for Cyprus. Between 1954-57 he was Commissioner of Police in Cyprus before becoming acting Police Commissioner in Nigeria until early 1960. He was made an officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1960 and was selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bermuda. He was promoted to Commissioner of Police on 2 April 1961 a position he held until he retired in November 1969. Robins died at Tangley, Hampshire on 24 April 1993; sold with a card with his address in Malta and assorted photocopied research.

306 **An interesting post-War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Constable H. Ward, Eastbourne Borough Police, late Royal Horse Guards, 'The Downs Ranger', who patrolled on horseback above Beachy Head, South Downs, from 1953 to 1966**

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, E.II.R. (Harry Ward); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const. Harry Ward); Army Emergency Reserve Decoration, E.II.R., reverse officially dated 1955, with integral top riband bar, *very fine* (6) £600-800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1964.

A.E.R. *London Gazette* 2 September 1955.



Harry Ward was born in Darwen, Lancashire on 17 October 1911. He attested, aged 16, into the Royal Horse Guards as a Trooper in 1928, being discharged in 1936 afterwards joining Eastbourne Borough Police on 22 August 1936. Recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Second World War, he rejoined his old regiment and was on an Officer's training course in Lille, France when orders were received to evacuate to Dunkirk. Ward was commissioned into the Royal Artillery on 2 August 1942, he served with the Coastal Artillery Regiment at Dover and Deal. By 1945 he had transferred into the Royal Military Police and was serving with the Special Investigation Branch, where he was advanced Major before his discharge in 1946.

Returning to Eastbourne Borough Police, he served as a Captain in the Royal Military Police Special Investigation Branch of the Army Emergency Reserve and was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1955. Advanced Major in 1959, he had been appointed 'Downs Ranger' on 16 November 1953, where his duties included patrolling Beachy Head, near Eastbourne, and the surrounding 5,000 acres of the South Downs on horseback. In the course of his work carrying out numerous cliff top rescues from the infamous suicide drop, he developed a special stretcher for the recovery of remains from the cliff and received many testimonials from the RSPCA for his work involved in the rescue of dogs. Awarded the British Empire Medal in the 1964 New Year's Honours' List, an interview of the recipient discussing his work on cliff rescues appears in the British Pathe news archive. Retiring after 30 years' service on 21 August 1966, he became an Ambulance Driver before his death in 1974.

Sold with a large quantity of very detailed research along with an original archive to include:

i)
Buckingham Palace slip for the B.E.M.

ii)
Soldier's Service Book.

iii)
Original and copy photographs.



iv)
A composite copy of a Bronze Plaque erected in his honour, the original of which is sited at Beachy Head, Sussex, from where he conducted many rescues and recoveries.

307 **A 1939 K.P.M. group of five awarded to Assistant Chief Constable R. W. Brown, Somerset Constabulary**

King's Police Medal for Distinguished Service, G.V.I.R. (Robert W. Brown Supt. & Dep. Ch. Const. Somerset Constab.); Defence Medal 1939-45 (R. W. Brown.); Jubilee 1935 (R. W. Brown. Deputy Chief Constable of Somerset); Coronation 1937, G.V.I.R. (R. W. Brown. Deputy Chief Constable of Somerset); Coronation 1953 (R. W. Brown), these last four with privately engraved naming, *edge bruising on K.P.M., generally very fine*. (5) £400-600

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1939.

Robert Wilcox Brown was born 21 April 1882, on Combe Farm in Gloucestershire, his father a farm labourer. There is little known about his upbringing, but he worked as a gardener prior to joining the Somerset Constabulary on 3 June 1903. During his first eight years in the service, Brown was posted in various places, but often returned to Weston-Super-Mare.

He became 2nd Class Constable, 26 July 1904, 1st Class Constable, 26 April 1905, and Merit Class Constable 26 January 1919 following four commendations from the justices. This included work on cases involving child cruelty, larceny, burglary, and sheep stealing.

Brown passed the Sergeant exam and was promoted 26 April 1919, followed by the Inspector's exam, which he failed on the first attempt, later passing and being promoted 26 April 1924. By 1935, Brown was promoted to Deputy Chief Constable and at this time was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal, and later, Brown was awarded the 1937 Coronation Medal.

In the New Year's Honours of 1939, Brown was awarded the King's Police Medal for Distinguished Service, at the time in the substantive role of Superintendent. He attended the ceremony at Buckingham Palace and was presented with the medal by His Majesty, George VI. In May 1939, Brown was appointed Assistant Chief Constable, the rank with which he retired in August 1944.

Soon after retiring, Brown became an Alderman in Weston-Super-Mare in 1949 and was elected Lord Mayor in 1952. In 1953, he was awarded the Coronation Medal of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. Subsequently, he served on the town council for 16 years, later dying in April 1966 at the age of 84; sold with copied research and photographs of Brown as Lord Mayor of Weston-Super-Mare.

308 **A 1946 K.P.M. group of four awarded to Deputy Chief Constable G. F. Musgrave, Oldham County Borough Police Force**

King's Police Medal, G.VI.R., 1st Type (George Musgrave. Dep. Ch. Const. Oldham Police Force); Defence Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935 (Supt. & D.C.C. G. Musgrave. Oldham Police.); Coronation 1937 (Supt. & D.C.C. G. Musgrave. Oldham Police.), these last two with privately engraved naming, *polished, very fine* (4) £400-600

K.P.M. *London Gazette*, 4 June 1946.

George Franklin Musgrave was born 7 June 1885 in Bedale, North Yorkshire. His early life involved sports, specifically cricket, which he excelled at, signing a professional contract with Friarmere Cricket Club as an apprentice player. However, his contract was not extended, leading to his application on 2 November 1905 to the Oldham County Borough Police, where he was appointed Probationary Constable.

He was sworn in on 13 June 1906 and was soon appointed Detective Constable on 11 November 1909 due to his aptitude for catching thieves. On 17 February 1914, Musgrave was promoted to Detective Sergeant, increasing his pay to 45s.6d a week.

Pay became an issue with many strikes and in 1919, leading to a report which increased his pay to 112s.6d a week. In March of 1920, he was promoted to Detective Inspector. In July 1921, Musgrave was given a commendation by the Watch Committee for his involvement in the rescue and co-ordination after a fire at Oldham Town Hall.

In July 1935, Musgrave was further promoted to Deputy Chief Constable after receiving the 1935 Silver Jubilee Medal, only nine of which were awarded to the Oldham Police and Fire Brigade. He later received the Coronation 1937. In January 1940, he was retained for war service under the Police and Fire (War Service) Act 1939, earning him the Defence Medal. Around this time, a vacancy emerged in the Chief Constable position, which he turned down on account of his age and physical wellbeing.

His health did deteriorate and so he applied for resignation, which was withdrawn by the Watch Committee. He was awarded the King's Police Medal for Distinguished Service in the 1946 Birthday Honours and is featured in the London Gazette.

In July 1947, his wife, Laura, died, which deeply affected Musgrave, leading to his application for resignation, which again was withdrawn until a suitable replacement could be found; a testament to his service. After numerous extensions of his service, he was granted retirement and a pension after serving 43 years on 7 July 1949; sold with copied research and photographs of Musgrave receiving his medals.

Family Group:

309 **The 1961 Queen's Police Medal group of four awarded to Chief Superintendent R. H. Keller, Wiltshire Constabulary**

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service, E.II.R (Redvers H. Keller, Supt. Wiltshire Constab.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Police Long Service and Good Conduct, E.II.R. (Supt. Redvers H. Keller), *very fine* (4)

Army L.S & G.C., E.II.R. (**23534658 S. Sgt. R. D. Keller REME.**), *very fine* £400-600

Q.P.M. *London Gazette* 10 June 1961.

Redvers Henry Keller was born in 1910 in Wimbledon to Frederick Charles Keller, who served in the Second Boer War and the First World War. Perhaps, he named his son after his commanding officer in South Africa, Redvers Henry Buller.

Keller joined the Wiltshire constabulary and by April 1946, he had been promoted to Chief Inspector, stationed at the headquarters of the Wiltshire constabulary to take command of the traffic department. Within this role he oversaw the replacement of the old Austin and Wolseley patrol cars with Rover 12 Saloons. He sold the contingent of motorbikes, keeping only three for special escorts. In 1948, Keller oversaw the acquisition of more Rover 12s and an Austin 25 cwt van for transporting equipment.

Keller was included on the roll for the 1953 Coronation Medal and took his Q.P.M. in the Birthday Honours of 1961. He retired in 1968 at the rank of Chief Superintendent.

310 **The well-documented C.P.M. awarded to Superintendent A. W. Milton, Federation of Malaya Police**

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service, G.VI.R. (Supt. Arthur W. Milton Fed. Malaya Police), *very fine* £300-500

C.P.M. *London Gazette* 30 December 1952.

Arthur William Milton was born on the 22 February 1905 in Paddington, London. His father, Arthur Edward Milton, died when Milton was only five, from a sudden illness, aged 33. He was greatly respected according to his obituary in the *Paddington Times*, 14 October 1910.

Milton's mother, Amy Smith, worked as a dressmaker to support her son, but died soon afterwards in 1915. The extended Milton family-owned *Messrs M. and W. Milton* at 6 Park Lane, Piccadilly, where they rented high-end horses and carriages to the wealthy and had a Royal Warrant from Edward VII. From the time of his mother's death to the outbreak of the Second World War, he worked for the company. In January 1933, he married Ada Ling of Durham in Paddington.

On the 3 August 1940, Milton was commissioned Second Lieutenant into the Army Service Corps and went out to war with his wife Ada alongside him. Photograph albums included in the lot indicate that he was in Palestine, Egypt and South Africa during his service.

After the war, he moved to Malaysia and joined the Federation of Malaya Police Force, quickly rising to the rank of Superintendent by his award of the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service. This was gazetted in the New Year Honours of 1952. On the 9 January 1952, he died at home in Kuala Lumpur, aged 46. Ada returned to Britain from Hong Kong on 16 February 1953, later dying in Durham in 1979.

Sold together with an extensive archive including;

i)
Copied research.

ii)
Two Royal Army Service Corps photograph albums with images from Middle East and Africa.

iii)
Personal photographs of Milton and his wife.

iv)
Three photograph frames; Milton receiving CPM, Milton and Ada, Milton's Grave.

v)
Two passports, one each for Milton and his wife.

vi)
Royal Army Service Corps portfolio case.

vii)
Small desk ornament barrel with letters 'AM'.

viii)
Compass in leather case.

ix)
Five copies of the Army Training Memorandum.



311

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x311 **The outstanding group of four awarded to Commissioner of Police K. J. McEuen, Shanghai Municipal Police, a central figure in this pivotal period**

China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain, neck Badge, 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to loop, with full neck riband as worn; Shanghai Municipal Police Long Service, 1 clasp, 1921-1925 (Commissioner K. J. McEuen.); China, Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger, breast Badge, 3 Stars on Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, local characters to reverse; Order of the Precious Brilliant Golden Grain, centre with red cabochon and enhanced with a ring of seed pearls, these last three mounted as worn, *this last lacking a number of the pearls, good very fine* (4) £6,000-8,000

18 men held the senior position of the Shanghai Municipal Police during its existence from 1854-1943. The rank evolved from Superintendent, to Captain Superintendent, and then to Commissioner of Police.



Kenneth John McEuen was born at Hong Kong on 24 July 1879, the son of James Painter McEuen, Captain Superintendent of the Shanghai Police, late Royal Navy and Harbour Master, Hong Kong. Young McEuen was educated at Felsted and joined the Shanghai Municipal Police (No. 1519) as a Cadet in April 1900. Eventually rising to be Commissioner of Police, he served for a remarkable quarter of a century during some of the most turbulent times in the Far East, being Captain Superintendent from 1914-25.

A key member of the Settlement, McEuen was the Starter for the Shanghai Race Club and also owned a good number of horses, with Sandringham taking the Pari-Mutuel Stakes in 1911. Besides this he and several family members also turned out for the Shanghai Cricket Club. Indeed, his retirement followed the events of 30 May 1925, when members of his force opened fire on Chinese protesters in the International Settlement. McEuen himself was not present - due to his requirement in attending the Race Clubs Meeting that day - and Inspector Edward William Everson gave the order to fire, which cost the lives of 11 at the scene. Strikes and martial law followed and McEuen and Everson retired.

Nonetheless, his tenure was a remarkable one. He married Oda Kimi, a Japanese citizen and settled there, with issue of three daughters and a son. At the start of the Second World War, he assisted and was widely praised by the Government for his work towards the effort and died on 28 March 1944.

Sold together with an original archive comprising:

i)
Police Long Service Medal Certificate of Award, confirming the Medal for 19 April 1900-18 April 1920 and the clasp for 1921-1925.

ii)
A series of seven Contracts of Employment.

iii)
Five large-format appointments of thanks from the Japanese Government, Army & Navy, during the period 1941-42, for his assistance to the War Effort, including several from Tojo.

iv)
A series of photographs of the recipient, his family and the Force, besides his whistle and two prints by Snaffles.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x312 **The riband bar worn by Commissioner of Police K. J. McEuen, Shanghai Municipal Police, a central figure in this pivotal period**

Shanghai Municipal Police Long Service; China, Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger; Order of the Golden Grain; Order of the Precious Brilliant Golden Grain, *very fine* £30-50

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x313 **The peaked cap worn by Commissioner of Police K. J. McEuen, Shanghai Municipal Police, a central figure in this pivotal period**



Shanghai Municipal Police Commissioner's cap, cloth, leather and bullion thread, with silver cap Badge, *as worn, very fine* £300-500

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x314 **A Japanese Royal Presentation gift to Commissioner of Police K. J. McEuen, Shanghai Municipal Police**

Silver cigarette case, by *Mappin & Webb*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1923, outer attractively engraved with the Imperial crest of Japan, inner gilt, *very fine* £60-80

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x315 **Three items of Shanghai silver - as presented to Commissioner of Police K. J. McEuen, Shanghai Municipal Police**

Comprising cigarette case, with Dragon design; low bowl, with Chinese details; silver dish, all with local silver and makers marks, *very fine* (3) £100-140

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

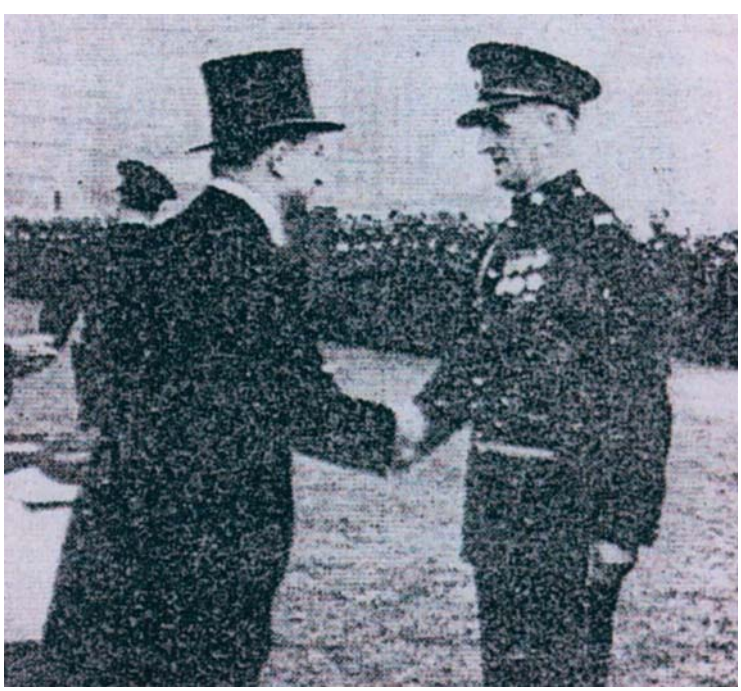
x316 **Four items of silver - as won by Commissioner of Police K. J. McEuen, Shanghai Municipal Police**

Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club, Ladies Day prizes, being a silver dish with a Chinese coin and a match box, both engraved 'Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club Ladies' Day Winner - K. J. McEuen 45 Out of 50'; Two handed trophy cup, by *Mappin & Webb, Sheffield*, engraved 'Inter-Port Polo Tournament, Shanghai Vs West Middlesex Regt. Played at Shanghai 15th August 1907', hallmarks to outer, with wooden plinths; silver cigarette box, engraved 'K.J.M. from G.H.M-H. 24th July 1912', hallmarks to side, *very fine* (Lot) £200-300

x317 **A rare Shanghai Municipal Police D.C.M. group of three awarded to Chief Inspector S. V. Gash, Shanghai Municipal Police**

Shanghai Municipal Police Distinguished Conduct Medal, 2nd Class Bronze issue (Inspector S. V. Gash), mounted as worn, *reverse and rim cleaned, very fine*, together with 1930-1 Shanghai Football Association Skottowe Cup and 1933-1934 Shanghai Football Association Skottowe Cup named to 'S.M.P. F.C. S. V. Gash (Capt.)' (3) £1,400-1,800

Shanghai D.C.M. awarded for '...great bravery and devotion to duty in an encounter with armed desperadoes on 24 March 1938.'



Stanley Victor Gash was born at Snodland, Kent on 1 March 1899 and during the Great War served in the Royal Air Force from March 1917. He joined the Shanghai Police in 1924 (No. 757), being advanced Sergeant in 1926, Inspector in 1936 and Chief Inspector in 1941.

His award of the Shanghai D.C.M. stemmed from his bravery in leading a party to enter the property at 1240 Avenue Edward VII which had been broken into by armed robbers. Having come down from Chengtu Station by car, he personally led the assault and arrested one of the criminals after he attempted to flee. Shots were fired but the Policemen brought the events to a close. His Medal was presented by Chairman of the Shanghai Council Mr Franklin on 31 October at the Race Course.

Following the uncontested invasion of Shanghai by the Japanese on 8 December 1941, life continued comparatively unchanged and Municipal Council staff were required to maintain the administration, under the Shanghai Provisional Council of 1941.

Under considerable pressure from the United States Administration, the foreign Extra Territorial Treaties, which had established the China Treaty ports in the 19th century (except that for Hong Kong), were abrogated on 11 January 1943, so that at the end of the Japanese War Shanghai and other occupied treaty ports would be returned to the Chinese Government (KMT) in Nanking.

On 9 February 1943, Gash and other expatriate members of allied countries were put into one of the internment camps in Shanghai - described as Civil Assembly Centres. Conditions in these Centres were far from civil and many died as a result of the privations. He was initially held at Yu Yuen Road Camp and then at Yangztepoo.

In view of the British/China treaty, when the employees of the Municipal Council, civil servants, Police, Fire, etc. came out of the internment camps in August and September 1945, they were unemployed. Some managed to obtain jobs in Shanghai and Hong Kong, but the majority went elsewhere. Although pension compensation payments were made by the British Foreign Office's 'Shanghai Liquidation Commission' to former Council employees, the struggle to obtain like compensation for lost property continued for many years. Having survived that ordeal, Gash found work as a Security Officer in Nigeria before retiring to England. He died at Worthing in July 1987.

318 **The 1917 D.B.E. group of three awarded to Marjorie Adeline Gordon Sinclair, Baroness Pentland**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Dame Commander's (D.B.E.) 1st Type set of Insignia, comprising shoulder Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on Lady's bow riband; Star, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Coronation 1911, on bow riband; Jubilee 1935, on bow riband, *good very fine* (3) £700-900

D.B.E. *London Gazette* 4 December 1917.

Marjorie Adeline Gordon Sinclair, Baroness Pentland was born in December 1880, daughter of John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair. She spent her youth in Canada, where her father was Governor-General. Making her debut in London society at a ball given by her parents in Grosvenor Street, June 1901, she was presented at Court shortly thereafter. Married to John Sinclair, 1st Baron Pentland in July 1904, she also took a D.G.St.J. to go with her D.B.E..

A terrific advocate for the improvement of social housing, she was a Vice-Chair of the London Housing Centre, had sat for Wilhelm Junk, Alphonse Jongers and Wyatt Eaton amongst others and died on 26 July 1970; sold together with Bestowal Document for her D.B.E., in the name 'Marjorie Adeline, Baroness Pentland'.

Sold by Order of a the Family

319 **The Great War C.B.E. group of three awarded to Mrs. Agnes Ebden, British Red Cross & Order of St. John of Jerusalem**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) 1st type, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on Lady's bow for wearing, in its Garrard & Co. case of issue; The Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Lady of Grace's breast badge, silvered-metal and enamel, on Lady's bow for wearing, in its case of issue; British Red Cross Society, War Service Medal 1914-18, in its box of issue, *good very fine* (3) £200-300

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

Agnes Murray Ebden was awarded the C.B.E. in respect of her services as Deputy President of the Hastings Division of the British Red Cross & Order of St. John of Jerusalem. She died at Baldslow Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex in January 1930; her son-in-law was Captain Eric Penn, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in action near the Hohenzollern Redoubt on 18 October 1915, aged 37.

Sold together with a miniature Lady of Grace's breast badge.

320 **The 1936 Palestine Military Division O.B.E., 1942 R.R.C., 1945 Second Award Bar group of ten awarded Chief Principal Matron W. M. Coulthurst, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service**



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge; Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.VI.R. 1st issue, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, reverse dated '1942', with Second Award Bar, reverse dated '1945'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Matron W. M. Coulthurst. P.M.R.A.F.N.S.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, mounted as worn by *Spink & Son Ltd, St. James, good very fine* (10) £3,000-5,000

O.B.E. *London Gazette*, 11 May 1937.

'In recognition of valuable services rendered in the field in connection with the operations in Palestine during the period April - October 1936.'

R.R.C. *London Gazette*, 1 January 1942.

'Miss Coulthurst opened the R.A.F. Hospital, Littleport, at the outbreak of war with speed and efficiency. She was posted to Torquay in April 1940, and has since maintained a high standard of efficiency.'

R.R.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette*, 14 June 1945.

'Operational Commands 1 August 1944 - 31 January 1945 - Middle East. This lady was appointed Chief Principal Matron in March, 1944 and since then she has visited all hospitals and units where personnel of P.M.R.A.F.N.S. are serving in the Mediterranean, Middle East, India, Iraq and Aden. She has dealt with many problems in the most tactful and understanding manner and has been a great help to the Matrons in opening up new general hospitals in India. Miss Coulthurst has been a tower of strength to the Nursing Service in overseas commands.'

Of the hundreds of R.R.C.s with Bar, only four were awarded to members of the P.M.R.A.F.N.S. Equally, only 39 General Service Medals with clasp 'Palestine' were awarded to this unit.

Winifred Maud Coulthurst was born in Salford in 1887 and was appointed Sister in the Royal Air Force Nursing Service 20 May 1920, later Senior Sister in the P.M.R.A.F.N.S. on 1 January 1930. She served in Iraq, Aden and Palestine prior to the war, being further advanced Acting Matron on 1 July 1930 and Matron on 1 January 1932.

Upon the outbreak of war she was transferred to the Torquay Palace Hotel Convalescent Hospital. In *Sky Wards, A History of the Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service,* author Mary Mackie writes:

'The hospital became known for its lively and optimistic atmosphere. BBC correspondent Macdonald Hastings, writing in London Calling, the overseas journal of the BBC, in October 1941, describes it as being like a country club, but with incomparable amenities: 'wooded grounds with velvet lawns, tropical trees, luxurious flower beds... golf course, tennis courts, squash courts, swimming pool, archery butts, and gymnasium.'

This is contrasted with the events of 25 October 1942:

'A Sunday morning, around 1100hrs. Most of the patients were in their rooms, shaving, dressing or reading Sunday papers. Domestic staff tidied up, kitchen hands prepared Sunday lunch, and nurses readied themselves for doctors' rounds. Fred Payne, gowned and masked, was assisting in the operating theatre. Fluffy Ogilvie was on the first floor... As Fluffy and the MO went into the patients' room, 'we both saw, through the large windows, German planes, with their Swastikas clearly visible. There was no time to be brave or heroic, we dived under the bed...'

After preliminary machine-gun strafing, the enemy dropped high-explosive 500 kilo bombs. The first scored a direct hit on the east wing. The second landed in the road, its blast shattering windows, doors and partitions in the west wing and severely damaging the operating theatre. Lamps over the operating table fell on to the unconscious patient and a door flew across the room and knocked out Fred Payne.

The floor where Fluffy Ogilvie had taken cover lost its door and windows. Rain and cold air rushed in, but all four patients, plus doctor and nurse, had survived. The latter pair dashed out into the hall to find 'dust and rubble everywhere and, where there had been a further room, just one big gaping hole... The first body we came to was that of 'Tinkle' Bell. I saw her hand and arm sticking out beneath the heavy masonry. I also saw... two bodies which seemed to be hanging from the girder. The bomb had gone through all the floors down to the basement...'

Two platoons of the local home guard had been carrying out exercises close by. Two of their number died in the attack but the rest came to help, along with local air raid precaution volunteers... Through the rubble and dust, shivering against the cold winds that swept through shattered windows and gaping holes in brickwork, men carried laden stretchers to where doctors and nurses made rapid diagnoses, applied dressings and splints, and administered what drugs they could; amid such chaos and destruction they could offer little more than first aid....

Nineteen people died, one was missing, another forty-five suffered injury. Had it not been a Sunday, casualties would have been even worse because many patients would have been in the basement gymnasium and its milk bar, which had been flattened." (*Sky Wards, A History of the Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service*, Mary Mackie refers)

Coulthurst was advanced Chief Principal Matron in March 1944 and remained stationed overseas until retiring 16 January 1947. She died at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester in April 1950.

Sold together with an archive, comprising:

i)
Riband Bar as worn.

ii)
Named Buckingham Palace enclosure sent with R.R.C. Second Award Bar.

iii)
Air Ministry letter of appreciation upon Coulthurst's retirement, signed Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Air, 16 January 1947.

iv)
Newspaper cuttings and photographs of Coulthurst.

v)
Copied research notes.

321 **The unique Mesopotamia Great War R.R.C. and Second Award Bar to Matron A. L. Earle, Territorial Force Nursing Service**



The Royal Red Cross (R.R.C.), G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Matron A. L. Earle.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Sister A. L. Earle. T.F.N.S.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Matron A. L. Earle.); Belgium, Kingdom, Elizabeth Medal (Matron A. L. Earle), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £3,000-5,000

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 26 August 1918.

Bar to the R.R.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 August 1918.

Annie Louisa Earle originally trained at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, in Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological Nursing, after which she had two years' experience on the private nursing staff. Earle was then appointed Sister of a Medical Ward, and four years later Night Superintendent and was then promoted to the position of Assistant Lady Superintendent and Matron at the Royal Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Whilst serving there she gained much experience in ward supervision, general superintendence of nurses, the inspection of the domestic department, housekeeping, and the system of inventories of linen and furniture, as well as in the care and teaching of probationers. She was then appointed Matron and Lady Superintendent at the Royal Hospital, Sheffield.

She enlisted with the Indian General Hospitals section of the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 15 August 1914 and joined the 3rd Northern General Hospital based at Sheffield.

Earle was presented to the King in early October 1915 when he visited the Military Hospital at the Collegiate Hall, Eccleshall Road, Sheffield, which formed part of the 3rd Northern General Hospital. At that time she was Assistant Matron but was soon after appointed to Matron. She formed part of the party of nurses which left Sheffield for Southampton which was toon 15 May 1916 to serve a Welsh General Hospital in the Eastern Campaign under the command of Colonel Sheen. Embarking for Bombay on 17 May 1916 on the Hospital Ship *Valdivia*

Earle served as Matron of the 34th (The Welsh) General Hospital at Deolali, India from 15 May 1916 - 26 June 1917 before moving to a hospital in Mesopotamia from 9 July 1917 - 12 March 1919. This service saw some extremely harsh conditions for nursing, with many of the hospitals she worked at being not all that far from the frontlines. During this time she suffered two bouts of Malaria between 17 June-1 July 1918 and again on 23-28 July 1918. After fighting hard to gain the ability to travel overseas to assist the wounded, she accepted these trials.

She was then Matron of the 40th British General Hospital at Inarina, Mesopotamia from 12 March-18 September 1919 and was then Matron-in-Charge of No. 8 and No. 9 Indian General Hospital at Basra, Mesopotamia, with a total of 2,800 beds from in September 1920. The hospitals in Basra transported the wounded along the Tigris and were unloaded onto wooden piers to then be shuttled into the hospital tents to receive treatment from nurses such as Earle. She then embarked at Basra on 12 September 1920 disembarking at Bombay on 18 September 1920 where she had 42 days leave before returning to Southampton on 28 December 1920.

Earle was presented with her Royal Red Cross on 8 March 1921 by the King at Buckingham Palace. The investiture is recorded in the *Westminster Gazette*, 8 March 1921:

'The King's Investiture at Buckingham Palace to-day was a brilliant function. A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was formed in the quadrangle, and the band of the regiment played during the progress of the investiture.'

She left the Royal Hospital, Sheffield on 31 May 1924 on retirement and resigned her appointment with the T.F.N.S. on 1 July 1924. Earle moved to Axminster, Devon and died on 5 June 1952; sold together with her India War Service 1914-19 Badge and detailed copied service papers and correspondence.

322 **The exceptional and extremely rare K.B.E., Second World War C.B., Great War Ace's D.S.O. and 'Northern Kurdistan' Bar; 'French theatre' M.C. and Bar; '1919' A.F.C. group of seventeen to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Matthew Brown 'Bunty' Frew, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late Highland Light Infantry**

As 45 Squadron's top-scoring Pilot for the Great War, Frew gained a reputation for saving his comrades at great personal risk whenever enemy aircraft got onto their tail; officially credited with 23 aerial victories, his real tally may have been far higher, since he often encouraged junior Pilots in his Squadron by giving them the credit for victories which were really his own

Frew's most remarkable victory occurred in the Italian theatre on 15 January 1918. Flying a Sopwith Camel, Frew claimed three victories that day, despite only having one gun working; on the return flight his Camel was holed by an anti-aircraft shell, and he had to glide for five miles through the barrage and over the River Piave to reach the British lines



Part Lot

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd type, Military Division, Knight Commander´s (K.B.E.) set of insignia, neck Badge, 83mm including crown suspension x 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star 83mm, silver and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London* case of issue; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's (C.B.) neck Badge, 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London* case of issue; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *minor enamel damage, centre loose*, with Second Award Bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; Air Force Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (3007 Pte. M.B. Frew. High: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. M.B. Frew), contemporarily renamed; General Service 1918-62, G.V.R., two clasps, Kurdistan, Northern Kurdistan (F/L. M.B. Frew. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Italy, Kingdom, Al Valore Militare, silver, obverse with crowned ´Z´ and ´F.G.´ below wreath, reverse unnamed; Greece, Kingdom, Royal Order of George I, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, 79mm including crown suspension x 46mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *enamel damage to central medallion*, with neck riband, in *Spink & Son* case of issue; Belgium, Kingdom, Military Cross, 1st Class, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, with *Fisch & Co., Bruxelles* case of issue; Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp, 1930-31, breast awards mounted as originally worn, *contact marks throughout, overall very fine* (17) £24,000-28,000

K.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 March 1918:

´For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion when leader of a patrol he shot down an enemy aeroplane, two others being also accounted for in the same fight. On a later occasion he destroyed three enemy machines in one combat, all of which were seen to crash to the ground. Immediately after this combat he had to switch off his engine and make an attempt to glide towards our lines five miles away on account of his machine having received a direct hit. Owing to the great skill and courage he displayed in the handling of his damaged machine, he succeeded in bringing it safely to our lines. He has destroyed twenty-two enemy machines up to date.´

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 6 October 1933:

´In recognition of gallant and distinguished services rendered in connection with operations in Northern Kurdistan during the period December, 1931- June, 1932.´

M.C. *London Gazette* 7 March 1918:

´For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on patrol, showing a fine offensive spirit in many combats. He has shot down five enemy aeroplanes, on one occasion leading his formation to attack twenty-two Albatross Scouts, and himself shooting one down.´

The Recommendation, dated 22 September 1917, states:

´This officer has invariably done excellent work. He has taken part in many offensive patrols and has given proof on all occasions of the finest offensive spirit and skill in combat. He has destroyed at least five enemy aircraft and driven down out of control at least six enemy aircraft. He has led many patrols and has shown great skill in leadership, combined with cool judgement and energy. He has at all times sought out the enemy and on his own initiative on at least two occasions escorted machines of No. 20 Squadron beyond Lille on photographic work. By his magnificent work he has set a very fine example to this Squadron. I have the honour to recommend Second Lieutenant Frew for immediate recognition.´

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 23 April 1918:

´For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in shooting down three enemy machines in two days. He has destroyed eight enemy machines and driven down many others out of control.´

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.



Matthew Brown Frew was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1895. Educated at Hutcheson's Grammar School, Glasgow, he gained civilian employment with the City of Glasgow Life Insurance Company before enlisting into the 9th (Glasgow Highland) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry on 9 September 1914. He served with the Battalion on the Western Front, arriving in France on 22 January 1915.

In August 1916, Frew was posted with three others from the Battalion back to England, where he volunteered for service in the Royal Flying Corps. After preliminary training he was gazetted as a Temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation) in the Royal Flying Corps on 20 October 1916, receiving elementary flying training with No. 24 Reserve Squadron at Netheravon.

The Western Front - a scrap with the 'Red Baron'

Frew's first operational posting was to 'B' Flight, No. 45 Squadron, equipped with Sopwith 1 1/2 Strutters. Frew joined this Squadron at St. Marie Cappel, France on 28 April 1917 and was soon in action. His Log Book entry for 3 May 1917 states: ´Off. Patrol. Fight with 6 Huns. Observer sick´. On 27 May 1917, Frew recorded his first aerial success: ´Off. Patrol 10 E.A. seen 1 attacked fired from front gun into one which side slipped past my r. wing and then nose dived. It was last seen going down in a nose dive´. Unfortunately the fate of this plane was never discovered, as four other enemy aircraft joined the engagement.

On 5 June, 45 Squadron carried out a daring photographic reconnaissance of Menin railway station. Frew began this action by destroying two enemy aircraft, but the Squadron suffered severe losses and Frew was lucky to escape with his life. His Log Book entry for that day confirms: ´Off. Patrol. Fought 16 E.A. 1 out of control front gun & 1 in flames & 1 out of control by Observer. Rudder & Elevator control shot through. Crash finish of 8279´. The action started at 9 a.m., with Lieutenant A. E. Charlwood leading the eight 1 1/2 Strutters through heavy flak. They successfully completed their reconnaissance mission despite being shadowed by enemy aircraft, which turned out to be a whole Jasta, led by an Albatross painted entirely in red.

Superior to the British planes in every way, the German triplanes were able to bring to bear four times the number of trainable guns as their counterparts; three of the 1 1/2 Strutters were shot down in under two minutes. A desperate running fight back to the British lines ensued. Charlwood, in possession of the photographs, luckily made it back first. Frew at one point took on four enemy aircraft simultaneously; in the ensuing mêlée he managed to find 2nd Lieutenant Norman Macmillan's aircraft, and the two of them inched west in support of each other. Frew's Strutter had sustained considerable damage, and he was forced to crash land back at St. Marie Cappel; Macmillan made it back despite severe damage. The eight aircraft of 45 Squadron had just engaged Von Richthofen's Jasta 11, led on this occasion by his brother Lothar.

The explosion of the Messines Ridge mines on 7 June heralded the start of the Battle of Messines, and Frew's squadron were hotly engaged over the battlefield. His entry for that day reveals: 'Central Off. Pat. Fought 17 E.A. 1 indecisive 1 out of control.' Frew returned to base with his controls shot away and the rear-gun out of action, but claimed another victory nine days later: ´O.P. 1 E.A. Out of Control. 1 in Flames´. He took part in offensive patrols on 21 June and 24 June, the Log Book entries for each action stating: ´1 E.A. Driven Off.´ and ´Chased 2 E.A. at Dawn but indecisive´.

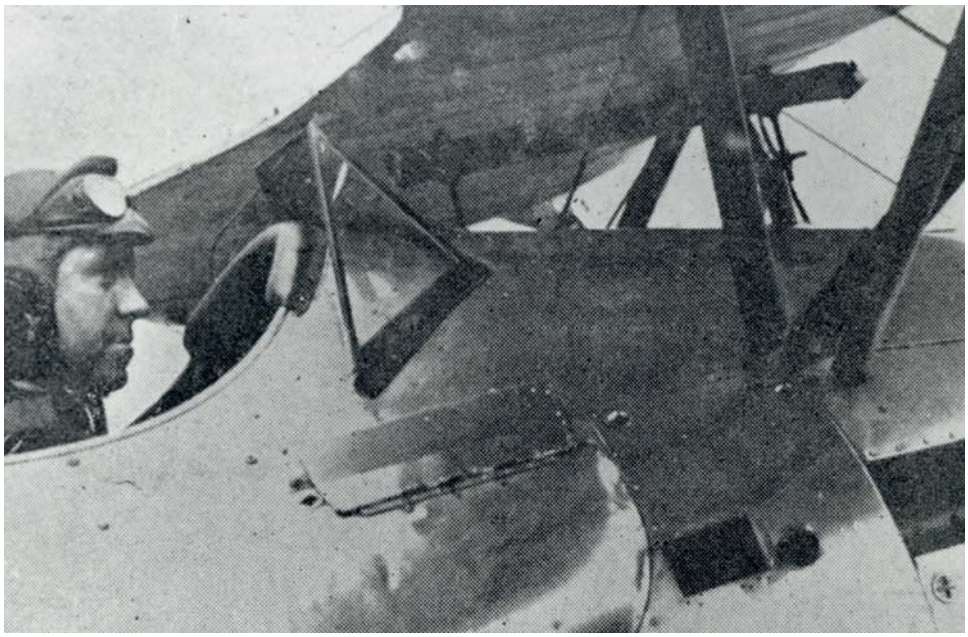
In July 1917 Frew doubled his tally of aircraft destroyed; on the 16th he sent one enemy aircraft down in flames, while on the 28th he was credited with another Albatross driven down. On 31 July, as the Battle of Pilckem Ridge raged below, 45 Squadron were engaged in low-level reconnaissance patrols. When he saw two Companies of German infantry moving south-west on the Comines-Deulemont Road, Frew ´fired 1,000 rounds at the troops´. The German infantrymen returned fire, scoring several hits on Frew's aircraft.

Frew's last victory in the 1 1/2 Strutter followed on 10 August, Frew noting: ´D.O.P. 1 E.A. Shot Down. 5 Scraps.´ After a short period of leave, Frew returned in September to find that 45 Squadron had been re-equipped with single seater Sopwith Camels. Frew quickly acclimatised to this new aircraft, which he was to use with deadly effect.

A new kite

Allocated Camel *B 3871*, he first went up in this machine on 3 September 1917, shooting down one enemy aircraft. The next day he destroyed two enemy scouts, one of which he drove down in a spin, closely pursuing it and then firing fifty rounds into it at a range of twenty feet. Now a Patrol Leader, Frew achieved his next success on 11 September: while leading four other Camels in an offensive patrol over Westroosebeke, he encountered an enemy formation of two D.F.W. two-seaters with an escort of eight to ten Albatross Scouts. Frew immediately dived into the fray and accounted for a two-seater at close range. That same afternoon, he joined a patrol of seven Camels which engaged 21 enemy aircraft, several of which were the new Fokker Triplanes. Amongst their number was the German Air Ace Werner Voss, who claimed his 47th victim during the engagement.

On 20 September, Frew took part in three North Offensive Patrols, each in different aircraft; the following day Frew led a North Offensive Patrol of eight Camels. Frew and Brownell became separated from the other six, and were attacked over Comise at 11,000 feet by a formation of twenty of the latest 260 h.p. Albatross Scouts. In his Memoirs, Brownell later wrote of Frew as 'being full of aggression in the air and a wonderful shot, [whom] always came to the assistance of any pilot who



was in trouble.' Frew's aggressive flying undoubtedly saved both pilots' lives, and was a testament to his bravery and *espirit de corps* in action. He drove one of the enemy planes down and then dived onto another which was attacking Brownell´s aircraft from behind; with two bursts of about forty to fifty rounds, Frew brought this second machine spiralling down in flames, to crash near Comines. The day after this exploit Frew's commanding officer, Major A.M. Vacour, recommended him for a decoration; Frew was awarded the M.C. in the field five days later.

On 5 October, Frew's plane *B 3871* was badly damaged in a forced landing, and he was assigned another aircraft four days later. He immediately went up on patrol in it and on seeing a large trench packed with enemy troops (south-east of Gheluvelt), he fired 300 rounds into it from a height of 600 feet. On 10 October Frew accounted for another two enemy aircraft; two days later the first Battle of Passchendaele began. More ground strafing sorties followed, and on 13 October Frew silenced a four-gun anti-aircraft battery. Brownell's Memoirs reveal that due to the bad weather there were no enemy aircraft to engage, but there was a German anti-aircraft battery at Comines that fired relentlessly at passing British planes. Frew and his patrol of three other Camels swept down on this battery and fired a few long bursts at low altitude; they would then pull up rapidly and repeat the process. In this way the battery was eventually silenced.

Frew added to his score on 21 October when leading a six-machine North Offensive Patrol; the British patrol dived on four German two-seaters only to be set upon by three formations, each of seven Albatross Scouts. The British Patrol took first blood, with an Albatross going down near Lille, but Frew then noticed an enemy Scout on the tail of one of his Patrol's planes. Despite the fact that he was being attacked by several other enemy Scouts, Frew immediately dived to shoot it off, thereby saving his comrade. On the same patrol he had indecisive combats with another six enemy aircraft. Frew's impressive record earned him promotion to 'B' Flight Commander and temporary Captain on 24 October.

Two days later the Second Battle of Passchendaele began. After carrying out several deadly ground strafes, Frew shared a Junker two-seater with Lieutenant K.B. Montgomery. The next day Frew gained his last victories over the French theatre of war, the Log Book attesting '1 crashed 1 in flames'. This action unfolded as follows: two formations of five Camels each, one led by Frew, went to the aid of three R.E.8s who were under heavy attack; Frew sent one Albatross down, only to realise that he was isolated and therefore the subject of attention of eight enemy aircraft. Frew somehow managed, by employing every imaginable manoeuvre, to hold his own until the other half of the patrol rejoined the fray; now six versus eight, Frew and his comrades went on the attack, quickly sending an Albatross down in flames. He then noticed a Camel at about 3,000 to 4,000 feet going down smoking and being sorely pressed by three enemy Scouts which were firing into it; Frew immediately dived right down amongst the enemy machines and, singling out the most aggressive, fired about twenty rounds into it from a range of fifteen feet - it burst into flames and crashed east of Moorslede. The remaining two Scouts refused combat with him and dived east.

Frew took part in his last combats over France on 31 October. During his time there he had accounted for 19 enemy aircraft, of which eight had been destroyed (either in flames or crashed), nine had been driven down out of control, and two had been driven down. On 3 November he was awarded a Bar to his Military Cross.

Further Victories in Italy

Numbers 28, 34, 42, 45 and 66 Squadrons were sent to Italy at the end of 1917, forming Webb-Bowen's VII Brigade, Royal Flying Corps. Based at Istrana, 45 Squadron undertook an offensive patrol on 27 December 1917. The Squadron was mainly tasked with offensive patrols and bomber escorts, especially with 34 (Bomber) Squadron, also based at Istrana. Frew arrived in Italy on 11 January 1918, and three days later, whilst trying to catch up with an Eastern Patrol, he spotted four 260 h.p. Albatrosses in the vicinity of Susegana. The leader´s machine was painted entirely red and the others all had red propeller bosses; Frew attacked the red leader from underneath and fired about 200 rounds into the machine at 100 feet range. The red aircraft went down in a spin but Frew followed it and fired a further 50 rounds into its fuselage. Frew did not have time to follow it as he was attacked by the other three aircraft; despite his Aldis sight being blown back into his face he counter-attacked and chased the other planes off over the mountains.

'Bunty's' finest hour occurred on 15 January 1918. His Log Book entry for that date simply states ´1 crashed. 3 in flames´, only hinting at the monumental piece of flying which took place over Rai San Vazzola. Leading a patrol of three Camels (the other pilots being Black and Carpenter), at 10.30 a.m. Frew observed a D.F.W. two-seater, protected by four Albatross DV Scouts, doing a reconnaissance patrol on the British side of the lines. Frew led his Camels to a position from whence they could intercept the formation upon its return. Using the sun as cover, he dived down from 12,000 feet on the D.F.W. two-seater, which with one of the Scouts was flying higher than the other three. After firing only about four shots from point blank range (with just one gun working), Frew sent the two-seater down in flames. In the meantime, Carpenter accounted for one of the enemy scouts and saw it crash near Frew´s victim at Rai San Vazzola; one of Frew's guns had a stoppage which he was unable to clear, but nevertheless he attacked two enemy aircraft and succeeded in shooting both down in turn. Carpenter was then seen by Frew to be attacking another Albatross nose-on; as the two machines were on the point of colliding, the enemy machine turned and tried to get onto the tail of Carpenter´s Camel; Frew then dived about 1,000 feet onto the Albatross and shot it down, apparently completely out of control; this machine was last seen in a spin about 50 feet from the ground, but it flattened out and succeeded in escaping Frew as he had run out of ammunition.

Frew collected his formation and started for home, but enemy anti-aircraft guns immediately opened up on the three Camels, which were still about five miles from the British lines, and flying at a height of 3,000 feet. Frew's machine received a direct hit from an anti-aircraft shell and was severely damaged; the rear main plane connecting rod was severed allowing its rear spar to tilt upward, the adjacent centre section was damaged and a wheel was shot off. Frew immediately shut off his engine to reduce the strain on his ruptured aircraft and glided towards home. The anti-aircraft gunners put up barrage after barrage but he glided through. A new danger then appeared in the shape of the River Piave, and his plight once again seemed hopeless. His machine was too close to the ground and the river had to be crossed. Accepting the risk that turning his engine on again might break up his aircraft, he decided to give it a go; the short burst of engine power gave him just enough to skim over the river and make a forced landing just behind the Italian front line at Saletto.

As a result of this incredible sortie, Frew was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Having displaced his neck during the combat, he was unable to fly for a week. He added another Albatross to his victories on 27 January, before accounting for two enemy machines, including the enemy formation's leader, in a fierce twenty minute scrap on 14 February. Frew's neck had not fully recovered, and on 8 February he was examined by the Wing Medical Officer. Ordered to return to Home Establishment, Frew was distraught to be leaving the Squadron, but by the end of the Great War he still remained as 45 Squadron's top scoring pilot.

Officially credited with 23 victories, other sources vary from 30 upwards and Peter Carpenter, one of the pilots who flew with Frew, later stated that he believed Frew shot down twice the number he was credited with, due to the fact that whenever he took a new pilot over the lines he would give the newcomer the credit for any machines shot down, even though it had been Frew himself who had been responsible for the destruction of the enemy plane. Frew´s Log Book for the Great War certainly lends weight to a larger haul. Brownell´s Memoirs add a different perspective in that on many occasions and sometimes against overwhelming odds, Frew saved members of the squadron, including Brownell, by shooting enemy aircraft off them when they were almost certain to be shot down; he goes further in saying that many of Frew's Squadron contemporaries were of the opinion that he should have been awarded the V.C. on several occasions for his intrepid 'saves'.

Later Career

Appointed to the Air Ministry, Frew took up the much-vaunted position of Chief Fighter Instructor at the Central Flying School, Upavon on 19 June 1918. It was in this capacity that he was awarded the Air Force Cross. On 12 June 1919 Frew attended an Investiture in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace, where King George V invested him with the D.S.O., M.C. and Bar. He returned on 24 July to receive his Air Force Cross. In 1922 Frew was posted as Flight Commander to No. 6 Squadron, equipped with Bristol Fighters. Operating from Baghdad, this Squadron supported the campaign against the Kurdish Chief Sheik Mahmoud. In 1923 Frew became an Instructor at the Armament and Gunnery School, R.A.F. Eastchurch. He advanced to Squadron Leader in 1927, and was then appointed Chief Fighter Instructor at No.1 F.T. School.

In June 1931, Frew was posted to Air Staff, Operations H.Q. Iraq, where he played a vital role in the Northern Kurdistan campaign. In March 1932 he was given command of No. 30 (Bomber) Squadron, of which one flight was equipped with Wapiti aircraft. Frew led this Flight in a mission to support a column of Iraqi troops which advanced from Balikian against Sheik Ahmed´s Kurdish tribesmen. A Flight of the Iraqi Air Force operated from Diana in support. Frew's Flight shadowed the Iraqi column continuously between 15 March and 22 April. On 3 April, the column was ambushed by a strong force of Kurds, and only saved only by the energy and gallantry of the British officers on the ground, and by the intervention of Frew's Flight. Frew and his pilots flew at tree-top level throughout the day, dropping bombs on the rebels continuously until they withdrew at nightfall. Frew´s Log Book entry for that date reads: 'Badly Shot Up. Main Petrol Pipe and Tanks.' One pilot of Frew's Flight died of wounds, an Observer was wounded, and most of the aircraft were badly damaged by enemy rifle fire from the ground. Frew was awarded a Bar to his Distinguished Service Order for this campaign (one of only three D.S.O.s awarded for Northern Kurdistan).

Frew served as Officer Commanding No. 111 Squadron, equipped with Bristol Bulldogs, at Hornchurch from May 1933 to August 1934. He served in the same capacity with No. 10 Squadron, being promoted Wing Commander in late 1934. Appointed Officer Commanding R.A.F. Hornchurch in 1938, the outbreak of the Second World War saw Frew promoted to Group Captain, Senior Air Staff Officer No. 23 (Training) Group, Grantham. After a brief period in command of the R.A.F. Station at North Weald, Frew was appointed Head of the R.A.F. Mission and Director of Air Training in South Africa on 19 September 1940. His main responsibility in these appointments was the administration of the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme in South Africa, which trained aircrew not only for the R.A.F. and the S.A.A.F. but also for the Air Forces of other Allied countries. This accounts for his award of the Greek Royal Order of George I and the Belgian Military Cross, in addition to his K.B.E. and C.B. sets of Insignia. Frew retired with the rank of Air Vice-Marshal on 19 December 1948 and settled in Pretoria, South Africa. He died there on 28 May 1974.

Sold with the following:

i)
Air Vice-Marshal´s R.A.F. cap, by *Gieves Ltd*, named on the inside 'A.V.M. M.B. Frew' (illustrated)

ii)
Seven Pilot´s Flying Log Books (16.12.1916-4.2.1918; 7.2.1922-29.9.1923; 16.11.1923-26.2.1925; 2.3.1925-31.5.1927; 7.6.1927-22.5.1931; 17.6.1931-5.3.1933; 12.5.1933-January 1948), two being Army Book 425 types, and one being his personal ´Desert´ Log Book covering the period 7.2.1922-29.9.1923.

iii)
Commission Warrant appointing M.B. Frew as Temporary Captain, R.A.F., with effect from 1.4.1918, dated 1.11.1918 - Commission appointing M.B. Frew as Flight Lieutenant, R.A.F., with effect from 24.10.1919, dated 1.12.1919.

iv)
Bestowal Document for the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, K.B.E., dated 1.1.1948, with enclosure letter; Bestowal Document for the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, C.B., dated 1.1.1943, with enclosure letter; Bestowal Document for the Distinguished Service Order, dated 4.3.1918; Bestowal Document for the Al Valore Militaire, dated 21.7.1921; Bestowal Document for the Belgian Military Cross, dated 16.3.1945, with enclosure letter and additional letter of congratulation from Général-Major Gilliaert, dated 2.6.1945; Bestowal Document for the Greek Royal Order of George I, dated 21.5.1943; M.I.D. Certificate, dated 18.4.1918; Certificate and enclosure letter for Jubilee 1935 Medal; Certificate and enclosure letter for Coronation 1937 Medal.

v)
Royal Flying Corps (Officers) Graduation Certificate (No.3864), dated 6.4.1917; two letters from Arthur Henderson (later Baron Rowley), Secretary of State for Air, on the occasion of Frew's retirement, both dated 1.9.1948 - 59; letters and telegrams of congratulation on the occasion of the award of Frew's K.B.E., correspondents include: Marshal of the Royal Air Force The Right Hon. the Lord Tedder of Glenguin, Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Embry, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ralph Cochrane, Field Marshal J.C. Smuts, Air Vice-Marshals Carnegie, McBurney and Mclaren, Sir Evelyn Baring and the prominent R.A.F. Historian Group Captain Kingsley Oliver.

vi)
Five Letters of Condolence to Lady Frew on the death of her husband and one addressed to her son; a large portrait photograph of Frew in uniform; three Large albums of copy photographs and press cuttings covering various stages of Frew´s career.

For the recipient's mounted group of dress miniatures, see Lot 1173.

323 **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, Civil Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) 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; 1939-45 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, *good very fine* (6) £2,000-3,000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1970.

'For services to the British community in Tripoli.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 21 August 1945. The recommendation states:

'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.

324 **The 1946 O.B.E. group of eight to Air Commodore I. R. Parker, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, who served as Station Commander at R.A.F. Digby and flew as one of 'The Few' and was four times 'mentioned' during the Second World War**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star, *copy* clasp, Battle of Britain clasp; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R. (Wg. Cdr I. R. Parker, A.A.F.); Norway, Kingdom, King Haakon VII Freedom Cross, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine* (8) £1,400-1,800

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 September 1941, 1 January 1943, 8 June 1944 & 14 June 1945.

Air Efficiency Award *London Gazette* 10 December 1942.

Norway, King Haakon VII Freedom Cross *London Gazette* 18 April 1947.



Ian Robertson Parker was born at Liverpool on 27 October 1902 and educated at Eton, he was originally a sugar planter and merchant. He gained his Certificate No.8515 on 29 February 1929 at the Liverpool and District Aero Club flying an Avro Avian Mk.IV. He was granted a commission within the General Duties branch of the Royal Air Force Reserve on 24 November 1931.

Parker was given command of 610 Squadron Auxiliary Air Force was formed at Hooton Park, Ellesmere Port on 10 February 1936, at that time the squadron was a light bomber unit flying Hawker Harts.

On 1 January 1939 the Squadron was transferred to Fighter Command and Parker continued to command the Squadron until 7 January 1940, when he was promoted and posted away to be Station Commander at R.A.F. Digby, Lincolnshire. The Squadron became fully operational in May 1940, firstly over Dunkirk and then in the Battle of Britain as part of the Duxford Wing being part of 12 Group's 'Big Wing' formation. The Squadron was still based at Digby in August 1940 and Parker flew an operational sortie with it on 21 August 1940 and therefore qualified for the Battle of Britain clasp.

Parker's operational sortie:

'Finally, at 16.05, Green Section had its chance when ordered to patrol Mablethorpe at 11,000 feet. On this occasion, the Digby Station Commander, Wg Cdr I R Parker, joined in as Green 4. At 16.21 an enemy aircraft was spotted at a great distance, above cloud, and Green 3 gave chase. Black smoke appeared from one engine, but the enemy crew took no evasive action, apparently not having seen the Spitfire. Green 3 then gave a short burst of fire, and the bomber dived into cloud, followed by Green leader. For a time it was lost, until at 16.30 Green 2 saw it about four miles off Spurn Head, heading east. He chased it for about forty miles and then had to begin to make his way back to Digby.'

Parker remained as Station Commander at Digby until 23 March 1941 he then went to R.A.F Watnall, Nottinghamshire which was the operational headquarters of No.12 Group. He was posted as Station Commander at R.A.F. Peterhead, Aberdeenshire from 3 July 1941. Parker was released from the Royal Air Force in 1945 as a Group Captain. He was later appointed Honorary Air Commodore in the Royal Auxiliary Air Force in December 1947. He died at Little Cumbrae, Bute on 23 December 1959; sold together with a folder of photocopied research.

Please see lot 407 for his miniature dress medals.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

325 **A Great War D.F.C. and Bar awarded to Lieutenant C. R. Pithey, No. 12 Squadron, Royal Air Force and Royal Flying Corps**

A skilled R.E.8. Pilot, he opened his account with the unusual accolade of two Balloons, Pithey gained Ace status by downing three Pfalz D.III's in one combat on 7 June 1918; raising his final score to 10 'kills', he was to lose his life crossing the Irish Sea by air in February 1920

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. Croye Rothes Pithey. late R.A.F. Deceased 21.2.20.', with its original investiture pin, *good very fine*, together with his original cloth Wings and Royal Flying Corps cigarette case (Lot) £2,000-3,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 August 1918:

'When on reconnaissance 8,000 yards behind the enemy lines he saw a hostile balloon on the ground; descending to 1,700 feet, he and his observer engaged and destroyed it. He then completed his reconnaissance. On another occasion, when on photography work, he was attacked by nine hostile scouts. By skilful manoeuvring he enabled his observer to shoot down three; the remaining six dispersed. He displays the greatest courage and determination in photographic and reconnaissance work.

On another occasion, when on photography work, he was attacked by nine hostile scouts. By skilful manoeuvring he enabled his observer to shoot down three; the remaining six dispersed. He displays the greatest courage and determination in photographic and reconnaissance work. '

Second Award Bar to D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 August 1918:

'Lieut. Pithey and his observer, Lieut. Rhodes, have crashed five enemy aeroplanes and driven down five out of control; in addition, they have shot down two balloons in flames, displaying conspicuous courage and skill on all occasions. On 1st September, they attacked an enemy two-seater on contact patrol; this machine at first retired east but returned, accompanied by six scouts, to the attack; after a short engagement they were driven off, and Lieut. Pithey, although his machine was badly shot about, continued his patrol and brought back a most valuable and accurate report.'



Croye Rothes Pithey was born in Natal on 19 August 1895 and attended Maritzburg College as an accounting clerk in Johannesburg for Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. from February 1916-May 1917, when he joined the Royal Flying Corps. Made 2nd Lieutenant in October 1917, with effect from September 1917 and joined No. 12 Squadron in April 1918, being wounded shortly after

arriving with them. Operating the rather outdated R.E.8, together with his Observer Hervey Rhodes, the pair forged a highly successful partnership. On 7 May & 4 June they took down an enemy balloon, a highly unusual feat and gained 'Ace' status on 7 June when downing three Pfalz D.III's in one combat at 0920hrs. Having been wounded again on 24 July, they raised the score to 10 'kills' by September 1918, the pair were both severely wounded on 27 September which ended their flying for the Great War. Pithey was evacuated to England and admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Granted a permanent commission, he was lost at sea on 21 February 1920, as recorded in *Flight*:

'The Air Ministry regrets to announce that three aeroplanes which left Shotwick, near Chester, to fly to Baldonnel, near Dublin, on Saturday the 21st ultimo, are missing. The machines left Shotwick at 2.06 p.m., and should have arrived at Baldonnel by 4.30 p.m. The pilots were Flying Officer C. R. Pithey, D.F.C., Flying-Officer H. L. Holland, and Flying-Officer H. de W. Waller, all three experienced pilots. Flying-Officer Holland has made the trip previously. The machines were fitted with wireless, and were tested by the pilots before leaving. The weather was reported favourable on both sides of the Irish Channel. The machines started in formation. Flying-Officer Pithey leading, and were sighted between Denbigh and Rhyl shortly afterwards, but failed to arrive at Baldonnel. No further news was obtained until the morning of the 23rd ultimo, when a wireless message was received by the Admiralty from the master of the Norfolk Range dated the 21st ultimo, and reporting that an aeroplane had come down in the sea 85 miles S.W. of the Scilly Islands at 4.35 p.m. on that date. The message stated that the lifeboat was launched and every effort made to rescue the pilot, unfortunately without success owing to a rough sea and strong wind.'

Pithey, who was just 24, is commemorated upon the Hollybrook Memorial at Southampton.

326 **A good Second War 1942 Coastal Command D.F.C., 1944 'D-Day Operations' A.F.C. group of nine awarded to Squadron Leader C. J. Mackenzie, Auxiliary Air Force and Royal Air Force, who as a Hudson Captain spotted and destroyed an enemy U-boat in the North Atlantic, 28 April 1942, before converting to Dakotas and playing a lead roll in both the Airborne Landings at Normandy on D-Day, and at Arnhem during Operation Market Garden**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1942'; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Act. Sqn. Ldr. C. J. Mackenzie. R.A.F.); Coronation 1953, *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* (9) £3,000-5,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 28 July 1942. The recommendation, dated 16 May 1942, states:

'Flying Officer Mackenzie has been employed in an Operational Squadron since the outbreak of war and has completed over 400 hours operational flying in Anson, Blenheim, and Hudson aircraft, mainly on patrols to the enemy coast. He has at all times shown courage, determination, and devotion to duty of the highest order in carrying out any task allotted to him.

On the 28 April 1942 he was Captain and Pilot of Hudson aircraft K/500 carrying out an A/S patrol at 4,400 feet in the Western Approaches, when he sighted a 'U' boat on the surface 8 miles away. He made full use of all available cloud cover and sun, and made a dive bombing attack, pulling out at 60 to 70 feet and releasing 4 depth charges across the forward part of the still surfaced 'U' boat. The attack was almost certainly a successful one, the second charge exploding within 10 feet of the hull. The depth-charge attack was followed by a front and rear gun attack, the 'U' boat then disappearing from sight stern first, leaving a very large patch of frothy brown disturbed water behind.

Flight Lieutenant Mackenzie exploited his sighting to the maximum and made a complete surprise attack. An award to this Officer is recommended in the strongest terms, both for general good work since the outbreak of war and for this excellent attack on an enemy undersea raider.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 September 1944. The recommendation states:

'Acting Squadron Leader MacKenzie has displayed exemplary zeal and devotion to duty as a flight commander. His untiring efforts, initiative and exceptional ability have been an inspiration to all with whom he has come into contact, and enabled the flight to reach the high standard of efficiency which led to the carrying out of its airborne operations on 'D'Day with unqualified success.'

Charles John Mackenzie was commissioned Pilot Officer in No. 500 (County of Kent) Squadron, Auxiliary Air Force, on 24 March 1940, and served during the Second World War as part of Coastal Command. Initially equipped with Ansons, the Squadron converted to Blenheims in April 1941, and then to Hudsons in November 1941. In March 1942 the Squadron moved to R.A.F. Stornoway for patrols over the Atlantic and the approaches to the Clyde and the Irish Sea. On 28 April, whilst the captain and pilot of a Hudson, Mackenzie successfully destroyed an enemy U-boat in the north Atlantic, approximately 350 miles due west of the Outer Hebrides, an act of gallantry which secured for him a Distinguished Flying Cross.

Advanced to Squadron Leader, and posted to No. 233 Squadron, based at R.A.F. Blakehill Farm, Mackenzie was involved in Operation Tonga, the airborne operations undertaken by the 6th Airborne Division between 5 and 7 June 1944 as part of the Normandy Landings. The Squadron 'had been given the envious choice of drop zone 'K', the furthest inland. The Squadron was to drop paratroopers whose mission of grave importance depended entirely on their being dropped on that drop zone at the correct time. We must and would not fail the confidence of the Airborne Forces.' (Squadron Operation Record refers). Mackenzie is recorded as the Captain of a Dakota on that mission and, taking off at 23:14 hours on 5 June, 1944, the squadron successfully dropped 407 paratroopers complete with kit bags and containers in an area north-west of Toufreville. The following night, during further operations, his aircraft was hit, suffering slight damage. But their work had not been in vain, for on the morning of 7 June the Squadron received the following message from Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh Mallory: 'Will you please convey my heartiest congratulations to 46 Group on their magnificent performance in carrying over the 6th Airborne Division in the initial operation. The fact that so successful and difficult an operation has been carried out with such complete success in so short a time after the formation of the squadrons reflects highest credit on all concerned.' For his service as a flight commander in the run-up to the Normandy Landings, and for his work on D-Day itself, Mackenzie was recommended for and received the Air Force Cross.

The Squadron's next mission was Operation Market, when in order to facilitate the Second Army's advance through Holland, the 1st Airborne Division was to be landed at several landing zones in the vicinity of Arnhem, to secure bridges over the River Rhine. On 17 September, with Mackenzie as captain of one of their 22 Dakotas, they successfully released gliders that contained 309 troops, 18 handcarts, 15 motor cycles, 10 Jeeps, 11 trailers, 5 wireless set, 11 cycles, and 1 6-pounder anti-tank gun, without any loss. On the second day they repeated this feat, with 17 aircraft from the Squadron towing gliders containing 84 troops, 15 Jeeps, 7 trailers, 8 6-pounder anti-tank guns, and 3 machine-guns, but the re-supply missions were less fortunate, and the Squadron lost 5 aircraft over the next three days.

With the War in Europe over, Mackenzie remained in the Royal Air Force, going to South East Asia later in the year, and was promoted Wing Commander on 1 July 1954. He died at Hurstwood Hosptial, Haywards Heath on 16 February 1980; sold together with the recipient's Commission Document appointing the recipient a Pilot Officer in the Auxiliary Air Force, dated 17 May 1940, his Notice of Calling Out letter, dated 23 August 1939, various photographs, and other copied research, including relevant entries from the Squadron's Operational Record Book.

327 **The 1943 D.F.C. awarded to Squadron Leader E. M. Lewis, Royal Air Force, who was further 'mentioned' in 1944**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse engraved '1943', in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, sold together with an archive of original material, *good very fine* £700-900

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 March 1943, the original citation states:

'By his skill, careful planning and meticulous attention to detail Flight Lieutenant Lewis has contributed much to the successes achieved by his crew. It is entirely due to his systematic and careful training of bombardiers that such excellent results have been achieved. This officer's technical skill and his consistent cheerfulness and determination have been an example to all.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.

Egryn Mason Lewis was born at Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, Wales on 11 January 1914, the son of John and Margaret Lewis. He was commissioned Pilot Officer on 8 August 1941 taking on the trade of Navigator and undertaking his first sortie over Boulogne on 7 November that same year. Taking part in regular missions from that point he was particularly active in June 1942 when he flew seven missions over Essen, Emden and Bremen. The next month proved just as busy with another seven missions, largely over Duisberg and the Ruhr industrial area.

Advanced Flying Officer on 8 August 1942 he flew regular missions to Germany in September before joining a raid on Genoa on 23 October 1942. The original recommendation for his D.F.C. states:

'Flight Lieutenant Lewis has completed 27 operational missions over enemy territory. He is a navigator of the highest category, for by his skill and careful planning with his captain before a trip and his attention to detail, he has contributed in no small measure to the success of his crew locating and bombing their objective, often under adverse weather conditions.

Realising the need for careful training of bombardiers he took over the task at the commencement and it was entirely due to his systematic and skilful training that the results achieved have ranked

amongst the highest in the command. His whole work has been of such a consistently high order that it is not possible to single out any special cases for mention.

His courage is exemplary and his cheerfulness and resource an outstanding example to the whole Squadron. I consider he fully merits the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Remarks by Station Commander further state:

'A very satisfactory officer who possesses the qualities of leadership and determination to a marked degree. Flight Lieutenant Lewis has recently been posted away from his Unit after a very successful tour of operations during which his ability at his work and his consistent cheerfulness and determination have been an example to all.'

The Air Officer Commanding adds:

'I strongly recommend that this officer's courage, skill and devotion to duty be recognised by the award of the D.F.C.'

His promotion to Flight Lieutenant was confirmed on 8 August 1943. Lewis served as Acting Squadron Leader throughout much of the war. Remaining in service after VE Day Lewis retained the rank of Squadron Leader after the war from 11 January 1959. He retired back to Wales, settling in Glamorgan where he died in January 1973.

Sold together with copied research and a small archive of original material comprising:

i)
Named M.I.D. certificate.

ii)
Invitation to the recipient's investiture named to 'Flight Lieutenant Ergyn M. Lewis, D.F.C., R.A.F.'

iii)
Photograph of the recipient at his investiture.

328 **A well-documented Second World War pilot's D.F.C. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. G. 'Steady' Barker, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, whose operational tour in Lancasters of No. 106 Squadron included four Hamburg 'firestorm' raids and the famous strike on the V-weapon site at Peenemunde**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1943', in its Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) £1,000-1,400

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 December 1943.

John Gilbert Barker was born in Surrey on 24 October 1914 and was raised at Aldershot, where he attended the Junior School.

Having enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1941, he was selected for pilot training in the U.S.A., as part of the Lend-Lease programme which had been introduced earlier that year. In Barker's case, he attended courses in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, where he took his 'Wings' in April 1942.

Back home, in the summer of 1942, his training continued apace at R.A.F. Little Rissington, Gloucestershire, and in early 1943 he attended No. 16 Operational Training Unit at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire. Having then qualified in Lancasters in May 1943, he flew his first operational sortie - a strike on Dusseldorf at the end of the month - as a 2nd Pilot.

Barker was then posted to No. 106 Squadron at R.A.F. Syerston in Nottinghamshire, from whence he continued his operational tour with a strike on Dusseldorf on the night of 11-12 June 1943. And he undertook eight further sorties before the month's end, including raids on Bochum, Gelsenkirchen, Krefeld, and Mulheim, and two trips to Cologne.

As it happened, his first sortie in July was another visit to Cologne, followed by a trip to Essen and no fewer than three 'firestorm' strikes on Hamburg as part of Operation 'Gomorrah', which made another appearance on the squadron's agenda on the night of 2 August. His remaining sorties in the latter month comprised Berlin and Mannheim, and three trips to Milan, in addition to the famous strike on the V-weapon establishment at Peenemunde on the night of the 17th-18th.

Then, having participated in two sorties to Hanover and another to Mannheim in September, Barker and his crew completed their operational tour in October, in which month they returned to Hanover on two occasions, in addition to attacking targets in Kassel and Munich. Commissioned in the same month, he was awarded the D.F.C. and 'rested' as an instructor.

Barker's award was referenced in a newspaper article in Aldershot and Fleet where he had been living prior to enlisting. This states:

'The name of Pilot Officer John Gilbert Barker, R.A.F.V.R., of No. 106 Squadron, is included in a recent list of awards of the D.F.C. published by the Air Ministry, which have been made for the display of high skill, fortitude and devotion to duty while engaged in operations against the enemy.

By this John Gilbert Barker, of Fleet, has brought honour to his family, his school and his home town. When our representative called at the home of Pilot Officer Barker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barker, of 150, Clarence-road, Fleet, he had the pleasure of acquainting them with the official news of their son's achievement and the award of his decoration. They had no previous knowledge of it. When he was home on leave recently, with characteristic modesty, he gave no inkling that anything of an unusual nature had occurred.

He was born in 1914, and attended the Fleet Church of England School, and then entered his uncle's business. It was not until he was 27 (his occupation then becoming de-reserved) that he was allowed to join the Services, and he volunteered as a pilot in the R.A.F.

For training he was sent to America (via Canada), and qualified for his "wings." During his training the United States entered the war, and he became a uniformed member of the R.A.F. From sergeant pilot to flight sergeant he was promoted earlier in this year, and last September was commissioned as a pilot officer.

As a youth he was a keen athlete, and played for the Fleet Football Club, as his father did before him. He was also interested in jumping, and his parents possess a fine action photograph of him making a high jump. He was also an enthusiastic motor cyclist.

He is the only son, but has two sisters, both married.'

In April 1945, he was posted to No. 617 Squadron, in which he participated in P.O.W. repatriation duties. Accompanying the squadron to Bengal, India, in January 1946, he joined them in assorted duties. Barker was released from the R.A.F.V.R. as a Flight Lieutenant in May 1948 and died in Leicestershire in June 1982. Notably at East Kirby Airfield- where Barker once served as an instructor- NX611 'Just Jane' still operates for crowds of enthusiasts, one of only three Lancasters in the world to still run; sold together with an archive of original material comprising:

i)
Flying Log Books dated between 7 October 1941- 20 April 1946, the first a United States Civil Aviation log book, related to his training.

ii)
Suitcase named to 'J. G. Barker'.

iii)
Sixteen photographs, including one portrait photograph, largely of the recipient in groups.

iv)
Invitation to investiture.

v)
A number of items relating to the recipient's training in the United States including a Southeast Air Corps Training Center certificate of recommendation, Graduation programme and autograph book containing autographs from the recipient's class.

vi)
Slips of issue for both campaign and gallantry awards along with dog tags, two riband bars, four sets of pilots wings and two squadron patches.

vii)
R.A.F. Officer's Medical Record Card.

viii)
Service and Release book.

ix)
Map of Northwestern Europe with the recipient's flights mapped out.

x)
Items from the recipient's childhood comprising a school photograph, prayer book named to the recipient and confirmation certificate.

xi)
A newspaper article published in 1943 reporting on the award of the D.F.C.

xii)
Two squadron badges, a Primrose League badge and silver cigarette case engraved to 'Pilot Officer J. G. Barker. D.F.C. by his fellow members of Broadway Club. Fleet. Hants. 1944.' hallmarked for 1946.

x329 **The Second World War D.F.C. attributed to Flying Officer D. E. Richmond, 428 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1945', in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* £700-900

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 19 January 1945: the original recommendation states:

'The above-mentioned officer has completed numerous operations against the enemy with fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.'

Douglas Elgin Richmond was born at Parry Sound, Canada on 12 January 1925. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force and flew in 428 Squadron known as the 'Ghost' squadron.

No 428 Squadron was the ninth long-range heavy bomber squadron and the 26th RCAF squadron formed overseas during the Second World War. It was formed at RAF Dalton in Yorkshire, England on November 7, 1942. The squadron was initially assigned to No. 4 Group RAF Bomber Command. With the creation of No. 6 Group RCAF, the squadron was reallocated on January 1, 1943, operating with it until April 25, 1945.

The squadron was originally equipped with Vickers Wellington Mk III and X, and its first operational mission was on January 26-27, 1943, when five Wellingtons bombed the U-Boat base at Lorient in Brittany, on the Bay of Biscay. In the early part of June 1943, the squadron moved to RAF Middleton St. George, Durham where it remained for the remainder of the war. Around this time the squadron was converted to Handley Page Halifax's (Mk Vs, and later supplemented by Mk II Series IIA). In January 1944, Halifax bombers from No. 428 Squadron participated in the first high-level mining raid "Gardening", when mines were dropped by parachute from 15,000 feet (4,570 m) over Brest on 4/5 Jan and Saint-Nazaire on 6/7 Jan 1944. The squadron flew its last sortie with the Halifax on June 12, 1944, then converted to the Canadian-built Avro Lancaster Mk X, the first sortie taking place on June 14, 1944.

For the final phase of the air campaign against Germany, the squadron took part in day and night raids, with its last operational sortie taking place on April 25, 1945, when 15 Lancasters bombed anti-aircraft gun batteries defending the mouth of the Weser, on the Frisian Island of Wangerooge. The squadron remained in service in the United Kingdom until the end of May 1945, then flew to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The squadron was intended to be part of the "Tiger Force" to carry on the war against Japan, but the Japanese surrender led to the disbandment of the force. The squadron was disbanded at Yarmouth in September 1945; sold together with a copy letter from the Royal Canadian Air Force Central Air Command HQ dated 21 March 1949 forwarding the DFC to Richmond.

330 **A Second World War pilot's D.F.C. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant W. D. Barlow, Royal Rhodesian Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew 36 operational sorties in Lancasters of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, in one of which - a strike on Giessen on the night of 6-7 December 1944 - his gunners claimed a Me. 410 'Hornet' as damaged**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Rhodesia General Service Medal (Capt. W. N. Barlow), note incorrect initial, together with Royal Rhodesian Air Force embroidered or metalled uniform 'Wings' and badges (6), *the last with refixed suspension and re-impressed naming, generally very fine or better* (12) £1,400-1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 21 September 1945, the original recommendation states:

'Flying Officer Barlow has now completed a highly commendable tour of 36 successful sorties as captain of a Lancaster aircraft. His tour included many attacks on heavily defended and far distant targets such as Konigsberg, Munich (three times) and Nuremburg, as well as highly successful attacks at shorter range such as those on the canals at Gravenhorst and Dortmund. He has in addition invariably been selected for the more difficult mining missions.

This officer pressed home his attacks with great determination and skill, often in the face of fierce opposition. On one occasion, while running up to the target, he was attacked by a Me. 410. As a result of skilful handling and good crew co-operation his aircraft received no damage while the enemy aircraft was driven off with one of its engines on fire. Flying Officer Barlow returned to the target and bombed successfully.

On another occasion, when detailed to attack the Dortmund Ems Canal, he experienced engine trouble early in the sortie. Unable to reach his bombing height, he continued to the target and bombed from a lower altitude.

The gallantry and resolution which this officer has displayed throughout his tour have been an inspiration and example, not only to his own crews but to all in his squadron. I recommend him for the Distinguished Flying Cross.'



Walter Dudley Barlow commenced his pilot training at Fort Belvedere, Southern Rhodesia in December 1942, from whence he was embarked for Canada and then for the U.K. in the summer of 1943. Having then attended further courses and qualified as a pilot on Lancasters, he joined No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron at R.A.F. Dunholme Lodge in Lincolnshire in August 1944, from where he flew his first operational sortie - a strike on Konigsberg - on the 29th.

The squadron having then moved to R.A.F. Spilsby in September, Barlow flew seven further sorties in the same month, his targets including Bremerhaven, Darmstadt and Stuttgart. Likewise, in October, he flew six more sorties, all of a German nature except an outing to Bergen. Then in November, he and his crew carried out strikes on the canals at Gravenhorst and Dortmund-Ems, in addition to attacking targets in Dusseldorf, Munich and elsewhere. And it was on 6 December that they were attacked by a Me. 410 in a raid on Giessen, which was claimed as 'damaged', whilst also undertaking their second trip to Munich.

In the new year, after flying four more sorties in January, including a third to Munich, Barlow and his crew were assigned to their first 'gardening' trip, as well as returning to the canal at Gravenhorst and attacking Karlsruhe. And they rounded off their operational tour with a return trip to the heavily defended Dortmund-Ems canal on the 12th. Barlow was awarded a well-merited D.F.C. and was demobilised after a final posting to Canada.

Post-war, he joined Central African Airways as a pilot in May 1946, in which he flew Rapides, the commencement of lengthy employment in civil aviation. But it would appear he was additionally employed during the Rhodesian Bush War in 1964-79, an S.A.S. paratroop drop from a Dakota over Salisbury and a water descent flight carried out over Lake McIllwaine on 22 March 1966 being cases in point; accompanying images refer. In the latter Barlow appears in the image, suggesting he was parachute qualified himself.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

i)
A privately bound R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period 7 December 1942 to 26 February 1948, namely the official record of his career from pilot training at Fort Belvedere, Southern Rhodesia to employment as a pilot for Central African Airways, via operational service in No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron.

ii)
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Department of Civil Aviation Personal Flying Log Book for Aircraft Operating Crew, with entries covering the period 13 September 1960 to 24 December 1969, mainly flights in Dakotas and Viscounts as a Training Captain and Instrument Rating Examiner.

iii)
Republic of Lebanon, Directorate of Civil Aviation Pilot Log Book, with entries covering the period 9 May 1963 to 3 October 1963, including an emergency landing in a Viscount at Beirut on 31 August.

iv)
Rhodesia Department of Civil Aviation (CA Form 142) Personal Flying Log Book for Aircraft Operating Crew, with entries covering the period 12 January 1970 to 28 July 1984, mainly flights in Viscounts and VC-10s on the international circuit.

v)
An original photograph of 'S.A.S. paratroops jumping from a Royal Rhodesian Air Force Dakota over Salisbury' on 16 January 1964.

vi)
Two civil logbooks covering 1948-1955 and 1955-60.

vii)
Original set of Rhodesian pilot wings along with the Bush War era wings, Rhodesia shoulder tabs and two Rhodesian AF metal collars..

331 **The 1944 United States D.S.C., D.F.C. and Honorary British D.F.C. group awarded to Brigadier-General A. E. Exon, United States Air Force**

A skilled Pilot with some 135 combat Ops to his name, he is confirmed with at least three kills & one damaged - all of these Me109's - besides one ship sunk and several trains destroyed, including '...the most successful train-wrecking missions in the history of fighter-bombers'

Forced to bale out in April 1944 and spent time at Stalag Luft III (scene of 'The Great Escape'), he thence served in Korea and Vietnam, besides being the most Senior Officer to report on the 1947 'Roswell Incident' and was Chief of Ballistic Missiles in Germany during the Cuban Missile Crisis



United States of America, Distinguished Service Cross, the reverse engraved 'Major Arthur E. Exon', in its case of issue; Legion of Merit; Distinguished Flying Cross, in its case of issue; Air Medal, in its case of issue; Purple Heart, in its case of issue; Air Force Commendation Medal; Defence Service Medal; European, African, Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; Prisoner of War Medal; Victory Medal; United Kingdom, Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1939-45', with Gold Star, *good very fine*, together with his identity tag, Columbus AFA Convention 1947 & Tripoli Twerps 1948 name tags, Joint Chiefs of Staff Badge, silver, the reverse stamped 'H.L.P. G.I. Sterling', riband bars and a most interesting flying charm, in the form of a winged phallus, silver-gilt, stamped '925', *this last a rare survivor* (Lot) £1,500-2,000

U.S.A. D.S.C. approved 29 September 1944:

'...for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as Pilot of a P-40 Warhawk fighter airplane in the 64th Fighter Squadron, 57th Fighter Group, Ninth Air Force, in aerial combat against enemy forces on 22 October 1943 in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

Major Exon was piloting a P-40 Warhawk while leading his squadron on a strafing attack against German communications and supply lines near Ancona, Italy. He spotted 2 supply trains and his squadron attacked. The intensity of the squadron's concentrated fire resulted in an explosion that destroyed a railway station, a locomotive and more than 50 freight cars. Additional heavy damage created road blocks in the railroad yards and on an adjoining highway.

As Major Exon pulled up from the target, he noted that one of his planes was missing from the formation. He ordered all pilots away from the danger zone and returned alone to search for the lost P-40. While flying at low level over the wreckage, he used his outstanding flying ability when another explosion nearly blew his fighter out of control. He then reformed his squadron and, in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire, strafed a large motor convoy, destroying two staff cars, three reconnaissance cars and three trucks.

Major Exon's unquestionable valor in aerial combat is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the 9th Air Force, and the United States Army Air Forces.'

U.S.A. D.F.C. approved by General Orders No. 22, Hqrs. 12th Air Force, 29 February 1944 with similar citation to his D.S.C..

U.S.A. Legion of Merit for Vietnam:

'...for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Government of the United States. The singularly distinctive accomplishments of General Exon culminate a long and distinguished career in the service of his country and his dedicated contributions in the Service of his Country reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.'

U.S.A. Purple Heart as per General Order No. 30 of 17 July 1952.

U.S.A. P.O.W. Medal:

'...was forced to bail out of his damaged airplane over enemy-occupied territory on 20 April 1944, was captured by German forces, and was held as a Prisoner of War until his return to U.S. Military Control at the end of hostilities in May 1945.'

United Kingdom D.F.C. approved 21 August 1944 via *AIR 2*, the recommendation itself states:

'Major Exon has commanded the 64th Fighter Squadron since August 1943 and has proved himself to be an exceptionally capable and inspiring leader, evincing on many occasions a complete disregard for his own safety in order to complete the task assigned to him. On 20th October 1943, Major Exon led his Squadron on one of the most successful train-wrecking missions in the history of fighter-bombers. This resulted in the destruction on the railway south of Ancona of one railway station, one engine and 30 goods trucks, as well as the blocking of a road and the destruction of three reconnaissance cars, two staff cars, and three other vehicles. Major Exon has destroyed two enemy aircraft.'

Exon himself recalls the act for which he was decorated slightly differently however:

'...General Cannon, the 12th Air Force Commander, called our Group Commander and asked for volunteers to go after some German ships heading into Split Harbour...I volunteered my Squadron and led a formation of four P-40's against four ships. We each carried four 250lb bombs, I hit my target and turned for home. The ship sank.

General Montgomery later called and promised Colonel Knight that he would make sure that when he returned to England, he would put me in for a British DFC. The General kept his word, and after the War was over, I was awarded the British Distinguished Flying Cross for sinking that German supply ship.'

Perhaps the best biography of **Arthur Ernest Exon** is offered by the US Air Force itself:

'Brigadier General Arthur Ernest Exon is director of the defense contract administration services region, Defense Supply Agency, Los Angeles, Calif.

General Exon was born in Geddes, S.D., in 1916. He attended high school in Fairfax, S.D. and Southern State Teachers College at Springfield, S.D. He was principal of the Junior High School at Fairfax, S.D. for four years before entering military service in January 1942.

In March 1942, General Exon entered aviation cadet training and received his pilot rating in November of the same year. His first duty assignment following flight school was with the 57th Fighter Group in the European-African-Middle Eastern theater of operations. He flew 135 combat missions in Africa, Sicily, Italy, Corsica and Southern France with a total of 325 combat hours. During a mission over Cecina, Italy, in April 1944, his aircraft was severely damaged by an exploding ammunition depot and he was forced to bail out. Captured by the Germans, he remained a Prisoner of War [at Stalag Luft III] until June 1945.

In 1948, following completion of a two-year industrial administration course at the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, he was assigned to Air Materiel Command Headquarters, as chief of the Maintenance Data Section. From August 1951 until April 1952, he was deputy director of maintenance engineering at the Middletown Air Materiel Area, Olmsted Air Force Base, Pa.

Following two years of duty as deputy for operations for the Far East Logistics Force, Japan, he returned to the United States in July 1954 to attend the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.



He later was assigned to the Pentagon for five years where he held various procurement assignments, among them deputy for procurement and production, deputy chief of staff for materiel. In 1960 he became chief of ballistic missiles within the Directorate of Operations, Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe, and was responsible for establishing the Jupiter Ballistic Missile system for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Italy and Turkey.

He departed Europe in July 1963 for duty as deputy commander, Middletown Air Materiel Area, Olmsted Air Force Base, Pa. In August 1964 he was assigned as commander, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. He assumed duties in January 1966 as director, Defense Contract Administration Services Region, Los Angeles, Calif.

His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with 15 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, British Distinguished Flying Cross, Croix de Guerre (France), with Palme and Star.'

Roswell UFO incident

In 1947, Exon was stationed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio and is recorded as the most senior figure to accept the incident had happened. That June, a Rancher named 'Mac' Brazel discovered scattered metallic objects and sections of rubber on his ranch. Exon himself flatly stated that they had to have been objects from space and '...heard that bodies were recovered.' He is said to have reported to have been denied access to some of the base where the investigations were taking place and that '...everyone from the White House on down knew that what we had found was not of this world within 24 hours of finding it.'

Either way, the conspiracy theories exist to this day, even though it is officially recorded as a crashed high-altitude weather balloon train that had been used to spy on the Soviet Union; sold together with various maps and insignia, besides copied research.

With thanks to Air Commodore Graham Pitchfork for his assistance in accessing the original records in *AIR 2* - with much more to follow in his forthcoming work *The British D.F.C. to Americans.*



Exon's famed flying charm - a rare opportunity for the collector of phallic symbols

x332 **A 1945 'V.I.P. Flight' A.F.C. awarded to Dakota pilot Flight Lieutenant A. Bollington, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was heavily engaged with No. 575 Squadron for both the Normandy Landings of June 1944, and as part of Operation Market Garden for the airborne operations over Arnhem in September 1944**

He later flew V.I.P. flights during the latter part of 1945, including for the King and Queen, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Charles Portal, Field Marshal Montgomery, Anthony Eden, Harold Macmillan, Princess Juliana, who was reunited with her family on Dutch soil

Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1945', unnamed as issued, in Royal Mint case of issue, mounted on original investiture pin, sold together with Flying Log books and a Free French Air Force badge, bronze and enamel, enamel damage, reverse numbered '52', *toned, good very fine* £1,000-1,400

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 September 1945.



Alfred Bollington was born in December 1904, and resided at Deepdene, London Road, Morden, Surrey. He learned to fly prior to the Second War, and was commissioned as Pilot Officer into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1940. Bollington carried out further training at No. 22 E.F.T.S. and at No. 9 S.F.T.S. throughout 1941. Subsequent postings included to No. 4 Signals School (later renamed No. 4 Radio School), Madley, where he flew Dominies between December 1941 - May 1943.

Bollington converted to Wellingtons at No. 104 O.T.U., Nutts Corner, in May 1943, before being posted to No. 1527 B.A.T. Flight, Prestwick, the following month. He flew Wellingtons and Dakotas with No. 1 Ferry Pool from October 1943, before being posted to 512 Squadron (Dakotas), Hendon, in January 1944. He stayed at Hendon and transferred to 575 Squadron (Dakotas) the following month. The Squadron immediately began training with airborne forces for the invasion of Europe, and Bollington flew a number of glider towing and parachute dropping exercises before embarking on leaflet dropping flights over France in April.

575 Squadron were engaged with the invasion of Normandy throughout June 1944, and on D-Day the Squadron sent twenty-one aircraft on the initial paradrops. Bollington's Log Book gives the following, 5 June 1944, 'Invasion of Normandy. Dropped 19 Paratroops & 6 containers holding mortar gun ammo., barbed wire etc on DZ "K" N.E. of Caen. Dropped stick of bombs on beach prior to going in'; 6 June, 'Dropped panniers containing H.E. & petrol on DZ "N"'; 18 June, '575 Sqd. Formation Leader - Took cargo of bombs & detonators to landing strip near R. Orne. On return shot up by flak 64 holes in aircraft to Cambridge return'; 21 June, 'Took detonators to Landing Strip'; 25 June 'Took bombs to Landing Strip near Bayeux.'

From July the Squadron were tasked with a mixture of casualty evacuation flights to France, and general duties flights. Bollington's Log Books gives 30 July 1944, 'Newspapers to Normandy. 18 stretcher cases & 6 other casualties on return'; 11 August, 'Jeep & trailer to Normandy. Return - casualties (24).'

575 Squadron were engaged throughout Operation Market Garden, and provided forty-eight glider-towing aircraft in the first two days of the landings , followed by thirty-eight resupply missions. Bollington's Log Book gives the following, 18 September 1944, 'Holland. Took in Glider containing Jeep - Trailer & two motor cycles to Arnhem'; 19 September 'Brussels return with ammo for front line'; 20 September 'Arnhem - dropping supplies to 1st Airborne Division - Five holes in fuselage - flak heavy'; 21 September 'Supplies to Arnhem'; 23 September 'To Brussels on detachment (immediate supply for Arnhem); 25 September 'Situation at Arnhem desperate. Took in supplies by pannier. Shot up by flak unable to reach Arnhem through load coming adrift.'

Advanced to Flight Lieutenant, Bollington was posted to 24 Squadron (Dakotas), Hendon, in January 1945. The Squadron formed part of Ferry Command, and were tasked with mail and passenger flights to Malta, Italy and further afield. Bollington flew a number of V.I.P. flights from May onwards, including: the Commander in Chief of the Czech Air Force; the Commander in Chief of the Polish Army; Air Marshal Cochran; Air Marshal Lloyd and Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Charles Portal. In July 1945, Bollington's passengers included the King and Queen; Anthony Eden and Harold Macmillan. He carried out a number of flights for Field Marshal Montgomery in August 1945.

Sold together with the following: copied research, two Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books (24 July 1941 -31 December 1943 and 4 January 1944 - 8 August 1945); Royal Air Force Service and Release Book; a portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, copy of Pilot's Notes for Dakota I & III, and a pilot's RAF cloth badge.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

333 **A most unusual 1946 A.F.C., German South-West Africa January 1915 D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Major B. B. Melvill, South African Air Force, late Graaf Reinet Commando & South African Engineers, for whom he drove Armoured Cars in German East Africa**

Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1946', with its *Royal Mint* case of issue, together with insert in name of 'Major B. B. Melvill. A.F.C. D.C.M. 1946'; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (Pte. B. B. Melvill. Graaf Reinet Commando.); 1914-15 Star (Pte B. B. Melvill Grff Reinet Cdo); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War and Africa Service Medals 1939-45, these last five all officially impressed '202987 B. B. Melvill.', *good very fine*, together with his Zimbabwe Independence Medal (63968) and South African War Service Badge numbered '1400' (Lot) £3,000-5,000

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946 (Air Transport).

D.C.M. confirmed in the *South-West African Force Despatch* for August 1914-July 1915:

'I particularly wish to bring to your attention that at the fight at Upington on the 4th January, 1915, when Lieut Theron of the 20th M.R. was wounded he lay totally exposed to the fire of the enemy. One of my men, Brian Melville but 18 years [sic - actually 17] of age observed the condition of Lieut Theron and then went to him, picked him up under heavy fire of the enemy and carried him about 40 yards where there was shelter.'



Brian Bernard Melvill was born at Graaf Reinet on 18 August 1897 and served with the local Commando unit during the Great War. It was for the sharp action at Upington for which his first decoration came and it didn't take too long for word to get home of his bravery. A letter to his parents that accompanies the Lot states:

'...Good old Brian! By jove I felt proud when I read of his pluck. He should get the V.C. I can just imagine how proud you must feel of your son.'

Either way he had more than earned the D.C.M. which came down. Having played his part in the campaign in German South-West Africa, Melvill would then transfer over to the German East Africa theatre as a Mechanical Driver with the South African Engineers, operating 'Tin Lizzies'. It wasn't long before he had worked his way up the coast with the campaign and by the summer of 1918 was serving as Cadet (No. 176475) with 'A' Flight, No. 6 Squadron, Royal Air Force at Hastings. Despite all he had committed to the Great War, Melville was released and even failed to find a position with the Standard Bank of South Africa despite his services.


GEORGIVS V BRITT OMN REX ET IND IMP
1914-11
1939-1945 STAR
AFRICA STAR
ITALY STAR
GEORGIVS VI G BR OMN REX ET IND IMP
AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL
AFRIKADIENS MEDAILJE



Clearly keen to go skyward, by the time of the Second World War he held a Civil 'B' Pilot's License and served in Air Transport for his fine work, besides being selected to fly important communications on behalf of Smuts to The Palace, Khartoum in August 1941. By the end of the conflict he was OC Flying for his Squadron of 92 Pilots, with nearly 2,000hrs to his name and was also employed as a VIP Pilot. Having retired Major in May 1946, his A.F.C. was presented by the Governor-General at Pretoria in November 1946 and he was invited by Field Marshal Smuts to observe The King Present Colours in March 1947. Melvill died at Chingola, Zambia on 26 October 1966.

Sold together with a most impressive original archive, including a detailed series of letters from the recipient covering the Great War, various official documents of appointment, besides letters of his services, together with a good selection of original photographs of the recipient, with his cloth Wings, Flying Club of Northern Rhodesia Badge, and riband bars.

334 **The posthumous 1940 D.F.M. awarded to Sergeant J. R. G. Lamb, No. 114 Squadron, Royal Air Force, whose crew undertook numerous successful missions early in the war only to be shot down over the channel while performing reconnaissance on 10 November 1940 by German fighter ace Eugen-Ludwig Zweigart**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (581017. Sgt. J. R. G. Lamb. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, sold together with medal ticker tape and box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £1,500-2,000

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 26 August 1941, the original recommendation states:

'Pilot Officer Dawson and Sergeants Lamb and White have completed a total of 18 operational sorties as pilot, Observer and Air Gunner respectively. On 6th October, 1940, they were detailed to attack barges and shipping in Calais Harbour. Although they encountered intense and accurate anti-aircraft fire, they pressed home the attack with great determination and scored hits on a building, a jetty and barges. On the return journey, their aircraft was attacked by 12 Me.109s, one of which was destroyed by Sergeant White. On 9th October, 1940, they again carried out a successful attack on the aerodrome at Texel obtaining direct hits on buildings from a height of 200 feet. Pilot Officer Dawson and his crew have always displayed great determination to carry their tasks to a successful conclusion and have by their zeal and teamwork set an excellent example to the rest of their squadron.'

John Robert Graham Lamb was born in 1919, the son of Sydney and Violet Lamb of Sharpthorne, Sussex. He was serving in the rank of Sergeant (Observer) by the outbreak of the Second World War, serving with No. 114 Squadron manning Belheim bombers. They were stationed with the Advanced Air Striking Force in France during 1939-40 however early in the 1940 offensive a German air raid hit the squadron on the ground and damaged or destroyed their Blenheim's. These losses saw them evacuated prior to the Fall of France which ended in the Dunkirk evacuation.

Regrouping effectively back in Britain the squadron was re-equipped and went into action attacking German ports and airfields in the hope of delaying any invasion attempts. It was during these operations that Lamb and his crew, Sergeant White and Pilot Officer Dawson won their accolades. Tragically their luck was about to run out, the Squadron Operations Record book states:

'R3753 P/O Dawson, Sgt Lamb, Sgt White took off on an armed recce of the German and Dutch coasts. Unfortunately they encountered an enemy aircraft (ME109)

52,40 H 0340 E. Message was received by D/F/1130 hours that aircraft was badly hit in starboard wing.'

The kill is attributed to the German Fighter ace Eugen-Ludwig Zweigart, who achieved a claimed total of 69 victories in the course of his career, although this figure is contested. Of these the unfortunate men of 114 Squadron were his first 'kill' and one of relatively few British aircraft, as Zweigart largely faced Russian and American aircraft.

Lamb's body was lost in the channel along with his aircraft and companions, he is commemorated upon the Runnymede Memorial. Tragically his D.F.M. was not awarded until after his death, making the award a posthumous one; sold together with copied research.

335 **A superb Immediate 1943 D.F.M. awarded to Flying Officer J. Elliott, Royal Canadian Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 427 (Royal Canadian Air Force) Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was forced to cut a hole in the fuselage of his aircraft to extinguish a fire on the wing, later taken Prisoner of War on 6 September 1943**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1479954 Sgt. J. Elliott. R.A.F.), with pin for wear and in its original box of issue, *good very fine* £1,000-1,400

Purchaser. The aircraft became exceedingly difficult to control, requiring almost superhuman efforts to maintain a level flight. Despite this, Flight Sergeant Biggs battled on to reach this country. The aircraft was so badly crippled, however, that a landing could not be effected but the crew were able to leave the bomber by parachute. Flight Sergeant Biggs displayed great courage and a fine fighting spirit throughout, while Sergeants Elliott and Moyler, though the latter was wounded, displayed great devotion to duty and rendered valuable assistance.'

Jack Elliott served with No. 427 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force and took his first flight over Dusseldorf on 11 June 1943 as a Sergeant. It was not long before he was thrown into action proper when the Allies launched the Battle of the Ruhr, with Elliott flying four missions in seven days, the last being the 28 June raid over Cologne, the largest of the Battle.

After a month-long break from flying he returned to service, this time as part of *Operation Gamorrah*, an enormous effort against the German industrial city of Hamburg. After their final participation in this raid Elliott's crew flew the mission which resulted in his award on 9 August 1943, the relevant combat report states:

'When leaving the target while on operations to Mannheim, Halifax Bomber "P" E.D. 247 of 427 Squadron was attacked by enemy fighter identified as a F.W. 190. Position approximately 49° 10' N, 08° O' E, at 02.07 hours. The Halifax was flying a course of 296° N, at 17,000 feet altitude. T.A.S. 204 m,p.h. Visibility was good with half moon, 10/10ths cloud below at 6000 feet.

The enemy aircraft was first noticed when it fired a long burst of fire from starboard quarter below at 500 yards range. Combat manoeuvre was ordered by the Rear Gunner in the way of a diving turn to starboard. The Rear Gunner at the same time opened fire and the enemy aircraft replied with a short burst damaging the controls of the Halifax and starting fires in the starboard wing. The enemy broke off his attack to port.

There was illumination by means of searchlights on the clouds. The enemy aircraft was evidently operating around the target.

The Rear Gunner fired 200 rounds from all four guns and hits were observed on the enemy aircraft as it broke away, enveloped in flames and exploded while diving towards the ground. The Mid-upper Gunner did not fire any rounds. Our aircraft had to be abandoned over England.

The Rear Gunner, Flight Sergeant Fisher trained at No. 3 A.G.S. and No. 26 O.T.U.'

Several more missions followed this effort, with Elliott commissioned Pilot Officer on 5 September 1943 the same day as a raid over Mannheim. The next day they launched a raid on Munich and Elliott's Halifax was lost, one of two from the squadron brought down on the raid.

Elliott survived the downing, one of only three of the crew to do so. He was imprisoned at Muhlberg camp and despite his capture was later promoted Flying Officer on 5 March 1944; sold together with copied research.

x336 **The remarkable and unique 1943 D.F.M. and Polar Medal group awarded to Base Commander (Meteorologist & Photographer) W. R. J. Dingle, Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions, late Flight Sergeant, Royal Air Force**

A veteran of some 41 Ops in Halifax's during the Second World War, including flying in support of the St Nazaire Raid on 28 March 1942, he made six attacks on 'The Big City', Berlin, before taking his D.F.M. and being forced to take to his parachute after bombing Frankfurt on 20 December 1943; spending that Christmas on the run, before being captured by the Gestapo on a train destined for Brussels on 6 January 1944 and spending a week in solitary for his troubles - eventually being sent to a Prisoner of War camp

Dingle thence took the opportunity to venture to the Antarctic with the Australian Expeditions - spending no less than seven winters in the Antarctic and carving his name into history as a prominent member and Officer-in-Charge of Expeditions

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1380581 Act. F. Sgt. W. R. J. Dingle. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45; Polar 1904, E.II.R., silver issue, 2 clasps, Antarctic 1954-55, Antarctic 1957 (William R. J. Dingle), officially impressed naming, cotton between clasps, mounted court-style as worn by *Spink & Son, London, good very fine*, together with his Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions Medals, named for Heard Island 'Bob Dingle 1951', for Macquarie Island 'Bob Dingle 1956' and for Wilkes 'Bob Dingle 1959', each cased, besides his Pathfinder's Badge (Lot) £7,000-9,000

EXHIBITED:
200 Years of Polar Exploration, Spink, November 2019 (p219-220 of Exhibition Catalogue).

Purchased Spink 1987.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1943.



The best story of the life of **William Robert John Dingle** - or 'Bob' to his friends and comrades - was published by Dr Herbert J. G. Dartnall, in the *Papers & Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania* in Volume 152 of 2018. The text below is derived from that publication:

'When Bob Dingle retired he moved to Swansea on the east coast of Tasmania where he quickly settled in as a generous and active member of this small town. It was pointless telephoning him during the day as he'd be pottering in his garden or out and about in the community. Mister Dingle, as he was universally known, helped deliver meals-on-wheels and library books to those confined to


AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ANTARCTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS
HEARD ISLAND
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ANTARCTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS
MACQUARIE ISLAND
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ANTARCTIC RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS
WILKES
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
Bob Dingle
1951
ANTARCTIC DIVISION
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
Bob Dingle
1956
ANTARCTIC DIVISION
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
Bob Dingle
1959
ANTARCTIC DIVISION
ANTARCTIC 1957
ANTARCTIC 1954-55

home, ferried local residents to Hobart for hospital appointments, visited the sick to see what he could do and for many years audited the local Anglican church accounts. His was a quiet albeit active retirement in stark contrast to his extremely varied, adventurous, exciting and peripatetic working life.

He was born William Robert John Dingle on 5 November 1920 at home in Stithians, Cornwall, United Kingdom, the only surviving child of William Dingle and Miriam Jane Dingle née Reed. There was a younger brother but he only lived for a few hours. Bob's father worked as a quarryman, where the rope and lashing skills he learnt whilst serving in the Royal Navy were in great demand. Bob was educated locally at the Helston Grammar School but left in 1936 to join the General Post Office (GPO) as a sorting clerk and telephonist.

With the advent of the Second World War he enlisted as an Aircraftman 2nd class in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 10 October 1940. The following year he remustered as a Wireless Operator Air Gunner undergoing training at No 2 Signals School from 1 August 1941 and No 8 Air Gunnery School on 16 July 1942. On 31 August 1942 Temporary Sergeant W R J Dingle was posted to No 11 Operational Training Unit where he linked up with three New Zealanders and together formed the nucleus of a bomber crew. On February 19, 1943 they were posted to 78 Squadron based at Linton-on-Ouse, near York, after spending 2½ months at 1652 Conversion Unit, Marston Moor training on Halifax bombers. Over the coming months they would take part in what would become known as the Battle of the Ruhr, be involved with the firebombing of Hamberg and take part in the opening phase of the Battle of Berlin. As was the normal operational procedure of the time Bob flew his first three operations (Ops) with other crews to gain experience.

Five ops later on 20 April 1943 Bob and his crew were posted to 35 Squadron based at Graveley, Huntingdonshire. Although No 35 Squadron was a pathfinder squadron they flew with the main bomber force at first to gain further experience. But after Bob's 12th Op (to Bochum on 13-14 May) they always flew as Pathfinders - marking the target in front of the main bomber force and guiding them to the target. They turned back twice (on 11 June when the target was Munster and on 27 August when the target was Nürnberg), when their navigational equipment, IFF (indicator friend or foe), GEE (navigational equipment) and Y equipment (target finder) instruments blew up or otherwise failed, returning to Graveley early after jettisoning their bombs, markers and flares in the North Sea. The raid on Krefeld (Bob's 16th op on 21/22 June) was particularly disastrous for 35 Squadron. Six of nineteen Halifax's from 35 Squadron were lost that night - two were lost at sea, three were shot down by night-fighters and one just managed to stagger back and ditched some 30 miles east of Cromer after being damaged by flack. That crew were saved but of the other five crews 20 were killed and 16 made prisoner of war (Chorley, 1996). Bob and his crew were lucky and came through unscathed.

In late July Bomber Command turned its attention on Hamburg and over an eleven day period bombed that city on four occasions while the American Eighth Air Force targeted the docks, U-boat construction yards and various factories during the day. Bob and crew took part in all four raids. British losses over those four nights were light with 12 aircraft out of 791 lost on the night of 24/25 July, 17 out of 787 aircraft lost on the 27/28 July, 28 out of 777 on 29/30 July and a further 28 out of 740 on the 2/3 August (Middlebrook & Everitt, 2000). These relatively light losses were attributed to the first use of windows or chaff - small strips of aluminium that produce false echoes on the enemy's radar. It was extremely hot and very dry the second time they went to Hamburg and the bombing was highly concentrated. A massive firestorm developed that raged for many hours killing an estimated 40,000 civilians (Middlebrook & Everitt, 2000). Bob and crew were briefed for the Peenemünde raid (17/18 August) but for some reason, Bob could not remember why, they were stood down. August '43 was a busy month and Bob and his crew took part in eight ops including two that involved flying over the Alps to Turin so that by the end of that month they had completed their first tour of operations (30 ops). They immediately embarked on a second tour completing a further six ops over the coming three months that took them to the end of November 1943.

By mid-December 1943 Bob had flown 38 successful missions including six trips to Berlin. By then his crew were highly experienced, highly decorated (see Awards to Bob's crew) and five including Bob had been commissioned though he was still flying as a Flight Sergeant. That month 35 Squadron were issued with new B Mark III Halifax's and on 20 December four of these aircraft, including Bob's, were sent to attack Frankfurt. Halifax HX270 (M) took off at 1730 hours. Unfortunately, soon after take-off their airborne, ground scanning radar system (H2S) failed, so that they were unable to drop their target markers. Notwithstanding this they continued on and bombed the target with high explosives and incendiaries. Up until then the flight had been uneventful and no damage had been experienced from either the ground defences (flack) or night-fighters. However, on their way back home and shortly after crossing the German/Belgian border at an altitude of about 20,000 feet, one of the inner engines inexplicably caught fire. All attempts to extinguish the fire were unsuccessful, and when the fire spread to the main fabric of the aeroplane close to where the marker flares were stored, the pilot had no option but to give the order to bail-out.





Bob vividly recalled as he floated down, the barks and growls of countless dogs thousands of feet below disturbed by the sound of hundreds of aero engines passing overhead. He landed alone in a ploughed field and after burying his parachute began walking in a SW direction until 0500 hours next morning. He spent the day hidden in a haystack near Wellen, Belgium and at dusk he began walking again in a SW direction. About half an hour later he spoke to a farmer who took him home. Three hours later a man arrived with a bicycle who took him to a small town where he spent the night with a family whose name he never learnt. On the morning of 22 December he cycled to a farm where he met up with his flight engineer, Flight Sergeant William (Bill) Sinclair. Two members of this unnamed family then cycled with them to Neder Rechem some miles away, where they spent the night with the leader of the local underground. They had successfully linked up with the escape chain run by Walthère Dewé - a noted resistance leader during both World Wars who was shot and killed some weeks later. Next day Bill and Bob caught a tram to Liège where they spent the next 13 days in hiding. On 5 January 1944 they were joined by Sgt H L Pike, an RAF Observer, who had only recently been shot down. The following day they were to take the train to Brussels but a random search by the Gestapo revealed that although their identity cards passed scrutiny they did not have work passes. Bob and Sgt Pike were taken away and beaten up as they would not answer any questions. Taken prisoner, they were initially held in the civilian prison at Liège for six days in solitary confinement. Bob was sent to Stalag IVB (Mühlberg) where he spent the rest of the war as a Prisoner of War.

Stalag IVB was liberated by the Russians on 23 April 1945 but it was several days before Bob and the rest of his fellow POWs were allowed to cross the River Elbe and make contact with other allied troops. Their return journey to the United Kingdom was in three stages - they marched/walked most of the distance from Mühlberg to Halle; air transport from Halle to Brussels; then air transport from Brussels to an airfield near Harwell, Oxfordshire.

Immediately post-war Bob served with a number of conversion units before joining 46 Squadron as a Flight Lieutenant flying Dakotas out of Stoney Cross. He was demobbed in late November 1946 and re-joined the GPO, taking an accountancy course at Bristol. In 1949 he came to Australia, securing a free berth on the MV *Somersetshire*. Sponsored by an aunt, who had settled in Griffith after the First World War, she had secured for him a job with the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Commission. On arrival Bob took one look at the set-up and left for Tasmania. He landed at Burnie where he was offered three jobs - as an insurance agent in Hobart, as a clerk with an aluminium mine on the Tamar River and, the one he accepted, as a clerk with the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, Queenstown. The office work he undertook involved, amongst other duties, twice daily weather observations. Here he developed a lasting passion for the Tasmanian wild country and learned to tolerate the ever persistent rain and drizzle peculiar to the west coast of the Island State. All told he spent an enjoyable five months on the staff but this was not the life for him. A magazine article about Australia's subantarctic islands - Heard Island and Macquarie Island - fired his interest so that when



Station where he carried out routine weather observations for the USWB and carried on research for UNIMET. Plateau Station, at an elevation of 11,980 feet (3624 metres) is located at 79¼31'S, 40¼E and is one of the most isolated and coldest places on earth. Summer temperatures (November to March) average -40¼C (-40¼F) and winter temperatures (April to October) average -70¼C (-96¼F) with an all-time low of -86.1¼C (-123¼F) recorded in June 1968, a few months after Bob had gone home. The base was only manned for three years with a team of four US Navy personnel to support four civilian researchers.

As a result of a co-operative program between the Australian and the US weather services Bob then spent the next four years, from August 1968 until March 1972, as the senior Australian Weather Observer on board the US Navy Ship Eltanin. The cruises were almost exclusively in the Southern Ocean between South America and 70¼ East of Greenwich. Bob served on 18 of these cruises (numbers 35 to 52) doing oceanographic research across a wide range of marine science disciplines. Bob's mother, who had migrated to Victoria, Australia after the death of her husband in 1959, died on September 18, 1969 in St Kilda.

Bob served as weather observer on Norfolk Island until April 1973 and then spent the next two and a half years attached to the Special Services Section of the Tasmanian Regional Bureau in Hobart. He resigned from the Australian Meteorological Service in December 1975, aged 55 and retired to Swansea, thus beginning a long and happy retirement. Periodically he would take off on bushwalking trips around Tasmania, while at home he enjoyed listening to his extensive collection of classical symphony and choral music on tape. He was an accomplished photographer and held a number of slide shows for local volunteer groups including the fire brigade and SES, indeed a book of his Antarctic photographs was published a few years ago (Dingle, 2011).

In addition to these indoor and outdoor solitary activities, Bob kept in touch with his ANARE colleagues and Met Bureau workmates. He was a regular attendee at ANARE Midwinter Dinners, and a good correspondent with those further away. In 2012 he sold up and moved into the May Shaw Nursing home in Swansea. William Robert John Dingle died after a long and extraordinary life on 5 September 2016, aged 95.'

Sold together with a good archive including his Observer's & Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (Form 1767), framed oil painting of his final Op by I. G. Taylor, executed in 1995 and entitled '*Time to go - Good luck everybody!*, copy of *ANARE* & *Antarctica - Photographs by Bob Dingle*, besides a good archive of copied research and articles.

in March 1950 *The Mercury*, Tasmania's daily newspaper, carried an advertisement from the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology looking for trainee Weather Observers he applied with the express intention of going south.

He underwent a training course in Melbourne and was posted to RAAF Forest Hills near Wagga Wagga, New South Wales to gain experience. January 1951 saw him on board HMAS Labuan on his way to Heard Island as part of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) where he spent his first winter south. With hindsight, Heard Island was Bob's favourite Antarctic location - it had it all - the mixture of wildlife and vegetation, ice and snow, coastal and mountainous scenery. Whilst there Bob, Nils Lied and Ken Brown completed an epic 16 day trek, circum-navigating the island while doing a seal count. This was a self-supporting expedition, without radio contact - for which they had to carry all their personal equipment, food, cooking stove and utensils, fuel and camping gear. In 1951 the glaciers radiating out from Big Ben flowed down to the sea. Since then the glaciers have retreated inland as a result of global climate change, so that large pro-glacial lakes or lagoons have formed on the land between the glaciers snout and the sea. The 1951 trip would now be impossible on foot as well as being forbidden under modern health and safety considerations.

Back in Australia at Port Hedland Bob volunteered and was accepted for a second Antarctic tour to Macquarie Island but he was asked to defer this appointment and be part of the team to establish Australia's first Continental Antarctic Base, to be called Mawson Station during the 1953-54 summer. In February 1954 Mawson Station was established on an isolated outcrop of rock in MacRobertson Land. Bob was the sole Weather Observer in the party of ten. The party was relieved just over a year later and in January 1956 the announcement of his Polar Medal followed.

Bob spent the 1956 winter on Macquarie Island. Whilst there he was invited to be the Officer-in-Charge, and sole Meteorological Observer of Australia's second Antarctic Station to be established during the 1956-57 summer. The MV *Kista Dan* relieved Macquarie Island and, with Bob on board, arrived back in Melbourne on 11 December 1956. Six days later he was back on board the Kista Dan on his way to the Vestfold Hills, an ice-free oasis in Princess Elizabeth Land, where they began building Davis Station. A six day turn-around between two wintering years was most unusual; a year or two gap between consecutive overwinterings was the norm. At other times between trips south, Bob had been sent by the Bureau of Meteorology to various RAAF stations around Australia, and to the Giles Weather Station in Central Australia that had been established to satisfy launch activities at the Woomera rocket range. On one of these gap years early in the sequence Bob took time out to go to New Zealand and visit the families of his bomber crew who had been killed during the War.

Just five men made up the Davis 1957 wintering party. As well as improving their prefabricated living quarters they carried out research projects in meteorology and geology, maintained an all sky camera for auroral studies, trained dogs and explored the local area. A very full program had been successfully carried out and in January 1960 the *London Gazette* carried the announcement that all five had been recognised with the award of the Polar Medal; or as in Bob's case an additional clasp dated 'Antarctic 1957'.

In August 1958 Bob was granted special leave from the Bureau whilst attached to ANARE, and was appointed Officer-in-Charge of Wilkes Station following its transfer from the United States Antarctic Research Program (USARP) to ANARE in February 1959. In addition to his Officer-in-Charge duties Bob carried out a limited research program for the Meteorology Department at Melbourne University (UNIMET). This proved to be Bob's most difficult Antarctic posting. On 7 April 1959 one of the two diesel mechanics suffered a nervous breakdown and had to be confined and sedated. Three months after Henry Brandt went crazy the other mechanic, Hartley Robinson, was accidently crushed under the tracks of his tractor when it rolled down a slope. The loss of both diesel mechanics was a disaster but Antarctic expeditioners are invariably multi-skilled and highly adaptable and the Wilkes crew managed to keep the station up and running (Bowden, 1997). Bob's father died on 31 December 1959 while he was at Wilkes.

In July 1961 Bob was again granted special leave from the Bureau of Meteorology whilst attached to UNIMET to join the USARP team at Byrd Station. Here he performed routine weather observations for the United States Weather Bureau (USWB) and carried out a series of snow drift observations for UNIMET during the 1962 winter.

Back in Australia he spent a year and a half at Willis Station (east of Cairns in the Coral Sea). Then, Willis station had a population of just three, two radio operators and one weather observer. In addition to his other duties Bob carried out routine weather observations for UNIMET. The fishing was good and the location was very desirable for amateur radio contacts with the rest of the world but his companions were quarrelsome. On his return he spent a very enjoyable six weeks on the summit of Mount Buller, just 200km east of Melbourne, testing equipment for the CSIRO.

In December 1966 Bob was again seconded to the USARP and spent the 1967 winter at Plateau

337 **The 1945 D.F.M. awarded to Flight Sergeant (Engineer) E. Williams, No. 160 Squadron, Royal Air Force**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1422090. F/Sgt. E. Williams. R.A.F.), suspension slack, *polished and with contact wear, very fine* £700-900

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 30 October 1945, the original recommendation states:

'Throughout his tour of 280 hours involving 21 operational sorties F/S. Williams has carried out his duties in an exemplary manner. In addition to these duties he successfully discharged the duties of camera operator. During one sortie against a strongly defended target F/S. Williams, by placing himself in a position of great personal danger was able to obtain a large number of hand held photographs which proved of great value.'

Eric Williams served with No. 160 Squadron, equipped with Liberator heavy bombers flying from R.A.F. Ceylon. They undertook photo reconnaissance and minelaying missions throughout late 1944-45, often alongside American squadrons. The unit later served dropping supplies to allied troops operating behind German lines; sold together with copied research.

338 **A fine post-war A.F.M. group of six awarded to Squadron Leader B. S. Bull, Royal Air Force, late Air Transport Auxiliary, who flew operationally in Canberras of No. 101 Squadron in Malaya and the Near East and was twice awarded the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air**



Air Force Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (1583781 Plt. II B. S. Bull. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, E.II.R., 2 clasps, Malaya, Near East (Plt. Off. B. S. Bull. R.A.F.), mounted as worn with an M.I.D. oak leaf on a navy blue riband for his Queen's Commendations for Valuable Service in the Air, *good very fine* (7 £1,500-2,000



A.F.M. *London Gazette* 2 January 1950. The original recommendation states:

'Pilot II Bull has been employed as a Flying Instructor at the Central Flying School since April 1948. During part of this time he was undergoing a Pilot Attack Instructor course. This non-commissioned officer has at all times shown an exceptional keenness and enthusiasm for flying and he has always made the maximum effort in his flying instructional duties at the school. He is a member of the Central Flying School Tiger Moth pupil / instructor team which has given many flying demonstrations at various public displays. In appearance, bearing, personality and drive Pilot II Bull sets a fine example and is a credit to the Royal Aire Force.'

Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air *London Gazette* 14 June 1969.

Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air *London Gazette* 13 December 1976.

Bruce Sydney Bull was born in Evington, Leicester on 28 March 1924, where he was educated at Wyggeston School.

As verified by his R.A.F. Service Record, he subsequently served as a pilot and Operations Room Assistant in the Air Transport Auxiliary, prior to transferring to the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in August 1942. Awarded his R.A.F. 'Wings' in Canada in January 1944, he witnessed active service in the North-West Europe operations, some accompanying newspaper reports stating as a Spitfire pilot.

Transferring to the regular R.A.F. after the war, Bull was appointed a Pilot II in July 1946 and was awarded the A.F.M. for his services at the Central Flying School at Little Rissington in 1948-50. Advanced to Pilot I in November 1949 and Master Pilot in July 1954, he was finally commissioned as a Pilot Officer.

And he commenced his long association with Canberras in the same year, when he joined No. 101 Squadron at R.A.F. Binbrook, so long in fact that he later became known as 'Mr. Canberra' in R.A.F. circles. Moreover, he quickly saw action in the Malaya 'Firedog' operations in February-June 1955, when the squadron mounted a total of 98 sorties from R.A.F. Butterworth, Penang.

Further active service ensued in Operation 'Musketeer' off Suez in October-November 1956, when the squadron - operating from Hal Far in Malta and Nicosia, Cyprus - mounted a series of strikes against Kabrit, Kasferret and Huckstep Camp. In a sortie to the latter target on the 4 November 1956, Bull - who had recently been promoted to Flying Officer - reported he 'met some light flak' and that 'There was a gigantic explosion in the target area and, in its light, I could see the contrails of a Valiant far above us.' (*Canberras Over the Canal*, refers).

Next posted to another Canberra unit, No. 12 Squadron in 1957-58, he was advanced to Flight Lieutenant in June 1960. Further appointments having ensued, Bull transferred to No. 58 Squadron at R.A.F. Wyton in May 1967 and thence, in August 1969, to R.A.F. Luqa in Malta, where he remained employed as a pilot in the Near East Air Force until joining No. 7 Squadron at St. Mawgan, Cornwall in September 1972.

Bull - who had been selected as 'Specialist Aircrew' in April 1970 - was advanced to Squadron Leader in July 1973 and was placed on the Retired List at his own request in February 1977. He died in Truro, Cornwall in October 2003, where his funeral caused a degree of excitement among the locals: it seems a low-level flypast by an R.A.F. Hercules C130 led some locals to suspect the aircraft was about to crash.

Sold with the recipient's original Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air certificates (2), as a Flight Lieutenant, dated 14 June 1969, and as a Squadron Leader, dated 31 December 1976; an R.A.F. Bassingbourn programme for an air show on 20 September 1958; newspaper cuttings reporting on the above funeral incident, and a copy of his R.A.F. Service Record.

MEDALS OF THE HULL, RODDY & HARDEN FAMILY - INCLUDING THE VICTORIA CROSS GROUP AWARDED TO COLONEL P. RODDY, INDIAN ARMY

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

339 **The Seringapatam Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hull, Bombay Native Infantry, who fought at the Battle of Seedaseer and Siege of Seringapatam and spent decades of his life in the service of the East India Company**

Seringapatam 1799 (Ensign Wm. Hull 1st. Battn. 2nd. Bombay Native Regt.), contemporarily engraved naming in neat capitals, silver, 48mm, set within a silver frame and loop suspension and mounted upon a fine and attractive silver straight-bar suspension, the silk riband fitted with a silver three-pronged buckle engraved 'Seringapatam 4th. May 1799.' and further fitted with a silver bar and pin for wear, sometime fitted with lunettes *now absent*, otherwise *good very fine and an extremely attractive example* £1,500-2,000



William Hull was commissioned Ensign on 22 September 1798 and, after seeing action at the Battle of Seedaseer (6 March 1799) and in the Siege and Storming of the infamous fortress of Seringapatam (5 April - 4 May), was promoted Lieutenant on 28 December the same year. Advanced to Captain in 1805, Hull was promoted to Major on 1 November 1817 and Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1821.

Sold together with a finely-executed portrait of the recipient, *circa* 1824, depicted in Full Dress uniform of the 4th Bombay Native Infantry, wearing scarlet coattee with buff facings, the lapels fully buttoned back, gold bullion grenades upon the collar, and gold epaulettes on each shoulder, with the Seringapatam Medal worn upon the left breast. He appears to have suffered a wound during his military service, as this portrait clearly shows a scar upon his right cheek and the right eye being a different colour to the left.

The reverse of the frame bears an old inscription, in ink: '*Lieut. Colonel Wm. Hull, 1st Battn. 4th Bombay Native Infantry. 1824. Painted by S. J. Stump.*' Samuel John Stump (c. 1779 - 1863) was a prominent miniature-painter and annual exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1802-1845, particularly specialising in the theatrical world.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

340 **The India General Service Medal awarded to Corporal J. M. Roddy, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, killed in action during his regiment's Last Stand at Saran Sar in November 1897 which saw 2nd Lieutenant MacIntire and a dozen comrades 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 (3932 Corpl. J. M. Roddy. 1st Bn. North'n Regt.), *nearly extremely fine* £1,500-2,000

James Morris Roddy was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Roddy V.C. and went into the ranks of the Northamptonshire Regiment as he could not pass the examinations for a commission (*Singapore Free Press And Mercantile Advertiser* January 1898 refers).

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.'

Young Roddy is commemorated upon the same memorial as his father at Mount A'Labbe Cemetery, Tower Road, St Helier, Jersey.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

341 Three: **Lieutenant-Colonel G. Harden, Royal Sussex Regiment, who commanded 'B' Company at the Battle of Abu Klea**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (Capt. G. Harden. 1st Bn. Rl. Suss: Regt.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (Major G. Harden 2d Bn R. Suss. R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted cavalry-style as worn, *very fine* (3) £1,500-2,000

George Harden was born on 2 February 1851 and was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment of Foot on 30 December 1871, being promoted Lieutenant the same day. Advanced Captain in February 1881, Harden served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt as part of General Garnet Wolseley's expedition to crush the Urabi Revolt and conquer Egypt in the name of the Khedive. His Medal was presented to him by Queen Victoria on 21 November 1882.

Promoted Major on 6 August 1884, the 1st Battalion later formed part of the Nile Expedition, an unsuccessful attempt to save General Charles Gordon and his garrison at Khartoum during the Mahdist War. Twenty men of the regiment, led by Lieutenant L. Trafford constituted the advanced party which marched towards Khartoum. The Battalion then took part in the Battle of Abu Klea in January 1885 when Muhammad Ahmad was defeated. Harden transferred to the 2nd Battalion and the Battalion moved to India in 1885 and took part in the Hazara Expedition of 1888 serving under Lieutenant Colonel M. S. J. Sunderland and Lieutenant Colonel E. Wardroper. His contemporary Major F. H. Thorndike died from exposure at Rawalpindi in November 1888. Harden was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 16 March 1896, retired in May 1896 and died on 14 September 1918. He is buried in St Peter's Churchyard, Frimley, Surrey.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

342 Three: **2nd Lieutenant A. J. V. Harden, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915**

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. A. J. V. Harden. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. J. V. Harden.), mounted for wear, *good very fine* (3) £200-300

Arthur James Victor Harden was the son of Lieutenant Colonel George Harden and Mabel Elliott Harden. He was born at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire on 15 May 1897 and was educated at Wellington College and from there went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Harden was gazetted Second Lieutenant on 13 January 1915 and entered the war in France on 25 May 1915. He was killed in action on 25 September 1915, the first day of the Battle of Loos and is buried in the Dud Corner Cemetery, Loos. His medals were applied for by Lieutenant-Commander G. E. Harden, Royal Navy in September 1921.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

343 Eight: **Major F. G. Harden, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment**

1914-15 Star (Capt. F. G. Harden. L'Pool. R.); British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. F. G. Harden.), additionally engraved (2/King's Regt), the oak leaves attached to a slide clasp, the reverse engraved 'Marris 18-5-20'; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Capt. F. G. Harden. 2/King's Regt.); 1939-45 Star (Major F. G. Harden B.E.F.), engraved on reverse; Defence Medal 1939-45 (Major F G Harden 11 Berks H.G.), engraved on rim; War Medal 1939-45 (Major. F. G. Harden 11 Kings R.), engraved on rim; France, Republic, Commemorative Medal for Syria-Cilicia, 1 clasp, Levant, *very fine and an unusual combination* (8) £500-700

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 May 1920.

Frederick George Harden was born on 6 May 1988 and joined The King's (Liverpool) Regiment on 8 February 1908 as Second Lieutenant and was made Lieutenant on 22 May 1909. Promoted to Captain on 21 October 1914 he entered the war in India on 8 April 1915, he served against the Mohmands and Swatis near Hafiz Kor in April 1915 and in the vicinity of Hafiz Kor and Shabkadar from August 1915 - October 1915. Harden served as Adjutant between 4 July 1916 - 29 November 1917, and served at Marris between 18 February 1918 - 8 April 1918 and was awarded his mention for serving on the Staff in India between 1 March 1918 - 19 May 1918. Harden was promoted Major on 8 May 1924. He appears on the 1939 Register as a retired Army Officer on the Emergency Reserve living at Easthampstead, Berkshire. Harden died on 21 December 1967.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

344 Five: attributed to **Captain G. R. Harden, Royal Artillery, who died during the Italian campaign on 6 November 1944**

1939-45 Star (Lt. G. R. Harden 73 A/T. R.A.); Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army (Lt. G. R. Harden 95 A/T. R.A.); Italy Star (Capt. G. R. Harden 3 Fd R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45 (Capt. G. R. Harden R.A.), privately engraved naming as stated, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £40-60

George Robert Harden was born in Warwickshire in 1920. He became a Second Lieutenant with the Royal Artillery on 3 July 1939. Harden is noted as being a wounded in the Italian campaign in September 1944 (exact date was not originally recorded). He is however noted as being dangerously ill on 29 October 1944 and died on 6 November 1944, he is buried in the Rome War Cemetery.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

345 **A Tigris Gunboats 1916 D.S.O. attributed to Commander G. E. Harden, Royal Navy**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *top riband bar adapted for mounting, good very fine* £600-800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 October 1916:

'Lieutenant Harden was temporarily in command of the river gunboat *Comet* during the attack on Ctesiphon and the subsequent withdrawal to Kut-el-Amara, and behaved with great coolness during the whole period. On the 1st December, 1915, when H.M.S. *Firefly* had grounded and been abandoned, he took a boat over from the armed launch *Sumana* under very heavy fire, and brought off the *Firefly's* crew.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 April & 13 July 1916.

George Elliott Harden was the son of the Lieutenant-Colonel G. Harden (late Sussex Regiment) and Mrs Harden (nee Angelo) and was born at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex on 1 August 1889. He was educated at Hillbrow and Rugby Schools and then went to *Britannia* as a Naval Cadet in May 1904. Promoted Midshipman in September 1905 and Sub-Lieutenant in November 1908, Harden passed for Lieutenant with six 'firsts' in 1909 and was confirmed as Lieutenant in 1910. He took part in earlier operations in the Shatt-el-Ara River as navigator on *Espiegle* and was present at the actions at Abadan and Zain and also assisted in the capture of Kurna on the 4-9th December 1914. In 1915 he was fighting on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and took part in an attack on a Turkish position above Kurna on 31 March 1915. Subsequent to the attack, he chased the Turkish gunboat *Marmaris* up the Tigris and succeeded in sinking it on the night of 1-2 June 1915. He assisted in the capture of Amara with a small force under General Townshend, in the river gunboat *Comet*, and his conduct on this occasion earned him a Mention in Despatches. Promoted Commander on 30 November 1917, Harden was appointed to the Royal Naval Staff College in 1919 and died on 13 March 1943. He is commemorated upon the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

346 **The Great War C.B. group of nine to Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Roddy, Indian Army Supply & Transport Corps, late 42nd Bengal Infantry (6th Gurkha Rifles), who was 'mentioned' for his services in Tibet and German East Africa**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's (C.B.), breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Lushai 1889-92, China-Lushai 1889-90 (Lieutt H. H. Roddy 42nd Bl. Infy.); India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut. H. H. Roddy. Comst. Transpt. Deptt.); Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (Capt H. H. Roddy S. & T. Corps); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. H. H. Roddy, S. & T. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. H. Roddy.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lt. Col. H.H. Roddy. S. & T. Corps); Delhi Durbar 1903, silver issue, with riband buckle, *good very fine and a good combination* (9) £2,000-3,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 26 June 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 December 1904 (Tibet) & 30 June 1916 (German East Africa).

Henry Hugh Roddy was born on 11 October 1866 and was first commissioned into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 5 February 1887. He transferred to the Indian Army as a Lieutenant on 13 May 1888 with the 42nd Bengal Infantry (6th Gurkha Rifles) and served with that unit in the two campaigns is the Chin Lushai Hills, his services were acknowledged by the Government (*G.G.O. 977* of 1892).

Roddy was appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps in October 1893 and made Captain in February 1898. He saw service in the Tibet campaign and was 'mentioned' for his services. Promoted Major in February 1905 and Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1913, with the outbreak of the Great War Roddy served in German East Africa from 1 November 1914. By War's end he added the C.B. to his laurels and another 'mention', having been made Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport with the 1st (Peshawar) Division on 4 January 1918. He retired to Leamington Spa, Warwickshire and died on 14 July 1932.


CHIN-LUSHAI 1889-90
LUSHAI 1889-92
TIRAH 1897-98
PUNJAB FRONTIER
1897-98
AFGHANISTAN NWF
1919

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

347 *'Colonel Patrick Roddy, V.C., who died in Jersey on the 21st ult., deserves more than a passing notice. In the days of the Mutiny, unless I mistake not, he was a young Staff Sergeant in the Bengal Artillery, and so distinguished himself as to be specially recommended by Sir Hope Grant, and promoted Ensign and Lieutenant, and awarded the Victoria Cross. The latter he well-earned in an action on 27th September, 1858, when he charged a powerful and determined rebel - a subadar of the 8th Native Infantry - whom the cavalry were afraid to approach. Roddy, however, rode boldly at him, and when within six yards fell, his horse having been shot. While disengaging himself from the horse, the rebel tried to cut him down, but Roddy seized him until he could get at his sword, when he ran him through the body. After serving in the Abyssinia and Afghan campaigns, Roddy retired from the Bengal Army as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was sixty-eight when he died'*

A brief but descriptive synopsis of the brave Colonel Roddy's life and career, and V.C.-winning exploit, as reported in *The Globe* on 11 December 1895.

The outstanding Indian Mutiny V.C. group of four awarded to Hon. Colonel P. Roddy, Indian Army, a gallant Irishman who journeyed to England to escape the dreadful consequences of the potato famine and who signed up for the Bengal Artillery in Liverpool in late 1848

A Sergeant by the time the outbreak of the Mutiny, he distinguished himself in the operations to relieve Lucknow - at the Baillie Guard Gate and the Alumbagh - and was wounded by a bursting gun. But it was for his subsequent gallantry at Kurthirga on 27 September 1858 – after being rewarded with an Ensigncy in the Oudh Military Police Cavalry - that he was awarded the V.C.

On that occasion, when returning with the Kuppurthulla Contingent – when his fellow cavalrymen backed off from engaging an armed rebel who was described as 'a powerful man and a most determined character' – Roddy stuck in his spurs and charged him. His horse being shot dead when just six yards from his assailant, the rebel moved to cut him up, but in the furious struggle that ensued, Roddy managed to recover his own sword and run his opponent through

Taking a brace of 'mentions' for the Mutiny, he added a third to his accolades for the Abyssinia operations in 1868, and a fourth for the Second Afghan War in 1879, in which latter conflict he was attached to the 20th Punjab Infantry under the redoubtable General Sir Sam Browne V.C.; Roddy gave all but four decades of service to Queen & Country and it is reputed that he was offered a Bar to his Victoria Cross for gallantry, but instead took a promotion; he also managed to attend the annual Lucknow Dinner the month before he died



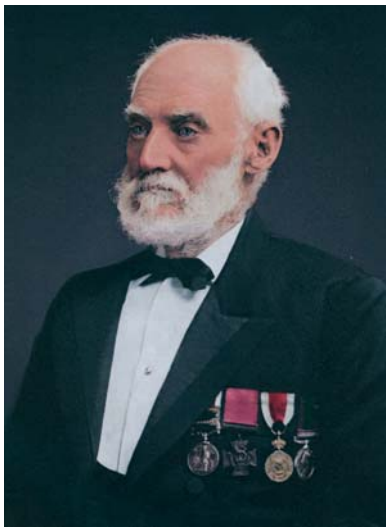


Victoria Cross, the reverse of the suspension bar engraved 'Lieut. Patrick Roddy Bengal Army', the reverse of the Cross engraved '27 Sepr. 1858'; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Ensn. P. Roddy, 3rd Bn. Bengal Art.); Abyssinia 1867-68 (Captn. P. Roddy. V.C. Bengal Army); Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (Maj. P. Roddy. V.C. 20th N.I.), *a few contact marks, good very fine* (4) £120,000-150,000

V.C. *London Gazette* 12 April 1859:

'Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commanding Oudh Force, bears testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Roddy, on several occasions.

One instance is particularly mentioned. On the return from Kuthirga of the Kuppurthulla Contingent, on the 27th of September, 1858, this officer, when engaged with the enemy, charged a Rebel (armed with a percussion musket), whom the Cavalry were afraid to approach, as each time they attempted to do so, the Rebel knelt and covered his assailant; this, however, did not deter Lieutenant Roddy, who went boldly in, and when within six yards, the Rebel fired, killing Lieutenant Roddy's horse, and before he could get disengaged from the horse, the Rebel attempted to cut him down. Lieutenant Roddy seized the Rebel until he could get at his sword, when he ran the man through the body. The Rebel turned out to be a subadar of the late 8th Native Infantry - a powerful man, and a most determined character.'



Patrick Roddy was born on 17 March 1827 in Elphin, Co. Roscommon, Ireland on 17 March 1827 and, in consequence of the hardships of the Irish potato famine, made his way to Liverpool, where he enlisted in the Royal Artillery in early 1848. Almost immediately, however, he signed up for the Bengal Artillery, in which he enjoyed better pay and prospects of promotion. Embarked for India in H.M.S. *Collingwood* in October 1848, he was drafted as a gunner to the 1st Company, 3rd Battalion.

He subsequently enjoyed rapid advancement and was serving as a Sergeant in the 2nd Company, 3rd Battalion come the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. Having been holed up at Lucknow with Sir James Outram's relief force, he was tasked with the defence of the Baillie Guard Gate and the Alumbagh, duties which he continued to fulfil until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell's relief force in March 1858, when he was wounded by a bursting gun.

Roddy's conduct was such that he was appointed an Ensign on the Unattached List in February 1858, prior to joining the Oudh Military Police Cavalry in May of the same year. Attached to the column commanded by Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, he and his comrades spent the summer months pursuing the rebels in Oudh Province. Here, then, the chapter of active service that led to his V.C. exploits at Kuthirga, east of Cawnpore, on 27 September 1858. His 'powerful' and 'most determined' opponent turned out to be a Subadar from the 8th Native Infantry.

Invested with his V.C. in a special parade conducted by Colonel Schopp, the station commander at Ferozepore, on 5 September 1861, he was also twice mentioned in despatches. He had meanwhile been advanced to Lieutenant and appointed a Divisional Adjutant of the Military Police at Oudh.

Promoted to Captain in January 1867, in which year he served on the Nepalese Frontier, Roddy was next embarked for Abyssinia, where he gained another 'Mention' in the following year, in addition to being given the Brevet of Major.

His subsequent appointments back in India included those of Staff Station Officer 2nd Class at Amritsar and he was confirmed in the rank of Major in March 1875, whilst serving at Roorkee.

Yet his active service career was not yet over, for some 20 years following his V.C. exploits, he lent further valuable service in the Second Afghan War in 1878-79, in which period he was attached to the 20th Punjab Native Infantry under General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C. As part the 1st Division of the Peshawar Field Force, the regiment undertook difficult flanking operations over the precipitous heights of the Ali Musjid, thereby forcing the Afghans to abandon their mountain-top fort. Roddy was again mentioned in despatches.

Also given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1882, he served out his days in India as a Station Staff Officer at Rorkeee and Morar and was placed on the Retired List as an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1887, just shy of his fortieth year in the service of Queen and country.

Roddy retired to his wife's home in Jersey, but managed to attend the Lucknow Dinner at the Hotel Metropole on 25 September 1895. He died less than a month later, on 21 November 1895, and is buried in Mount L'Abbe Cemetery, St Helier (his grave was restored in April 2023). Their marriage produced six sons and three daughters, of whom the former included James Morris Roddy, who was killed on the North-West Frontier in India on 9 November 1897 (see Lot 340 for his Medal), and Major Edwin Louis Roddy, who died in 1919 from the effects being gassed in France.

SINGLE BRITISH ORDERS & DECORATIONS, LONG SERVICE MEDALS, MISCELLANEOUS & MILITARIA

348 **A replica gold Victoria Cross & Bar**



Victoria Cross, with Second Award Bar, 18 carat gold, the reverse struck 'Replica Victoria Cross Supplied by Hancocks & Co (Jewellers) Ltd For Display Purposes', maker's name *Hancocks & Co., London*, '750' gold mark and hallmarks for 2005 to rim, gold retaining pin and catch, in fitted a *Hancocks & Co, London* case, *all but extremely fine* £5,000-7,000

The total weight of the medal, including riband and clasp, is 54.57g.

This is probably the only Victoria Cross replica struck in gold. Hancocks made these examples, with the reverse as stated, to be supplied to Regiments, Military Museums & Public Libraries for display purposes, it being understood that perhaps 100-200 were ever produced in copper/bronzed metal; sold together with original letters and correspondence from *Hancocks* authorising and confirming the striking of this Lot as the only one ever completed in gold.

349 The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, K.P., Knight's breast Star, by *West & Son, Dublin*, 84mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's name and hallmarks for Dublin 1882 to reverse, gold retaining pin, *blue enamel loss under motto, otherwise good very fine* £4,000-6,000

Purchased March 2007.

350 **The reduced-size G.C.B. & G.C.H. Stars worn by General Sir James Willoughby Gordon, 1st Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.H., Quartermaster-General to the Forces for some four decades and a veteran of the Siege of Toulon 1793 and wide-ranging campaigns**



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Cross Star, 60mm, silver, gold and enamel, gold retaining pin, the reverse engraved 'Hamlet Goldsmith & Jeweller to Their Majesties & Royal Family, Princes St. Leicester Sq. London', in its fitted case of issue; The Royal Guelphic Order, G.C.H. (Military) Knight Grand Cross breast Star, 60mm, silver, gold and enamel, gold retaining pin, the reverse engraved 'Hamlet Jeweller to His Majesty, His Royal Highness Duke of Clarence & Royal Family, Princes St. Leicester Sq., London', in fitted case, *good very fine and a most handsome pair* (2) £5,000-7,000

Purchased Liverpool Medals, May 2003, when the attribution was offered.

Gordon was made G.C.H. in 1825 & G.C.B. in September 1831.

351 **The K.C.H. Star attributed to Sir William Hooker, the famous botanist and first Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew**

The Royal Guelphic Order, K.C.H. (Civil), a good Knight Commander's (K.C.H.) breast Star by *Rundell, Bridge & Rundell. Jewellers to His Majesty & The Royal Family*, 82mm, silver, gold centre and enamel, gold retaining pin, the reverse attractively engraved with maker's details and also faintly engraved 'Sir W H', *fine construction, good very fine* £2,000-3,000

William Jackson Hooker was born on 6 July 1785 and was appointed K.C.H. in 1836.

352 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G., Knight Commander's set of Insignia, by *R. S. Garrard & Co., London*, comprising neck Badge, gold and enamel; breast Star, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamel, the reverse gilt and attractively engraved 'R. & S. Garrard & Co Goldsmiths & Jewellers to the Crown 25 Haymarket London, *a little enamel chipping, good very fine and a handsome set*, with full length neck riband and in case of issue (2) £2,400-2,800

Purchased April 2008.

x353 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael & St. George, Companion's (C.M.G.) neck Badge, converted from an earlier breast Badge, *fine mottos and centre details, enamel chipping and cracking, very fine*

£200-300

354 The Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander's breast Star (K.C.V.O.) in gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'K884', *very fine* £400-600

355 The Royal Victorian Order, L.V.O., Ladies' shoulder Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'L35', silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, with fittings as worn

£200-300



356 The Order of Merit, Civil Division, E.II.R., gold and enamel, by *Collingwood of Conduit St., Ltd, 46 Conduit St, a few of the pearls a little yellowed, good very fine*, in its shaped fitted case of issue and with investiture and wearing ribands

£8,000-12,000

Purchased June 2006, when suggested manufactured in the late 1970's by an ex-Collingwood goldsmith.

357 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Knight Grand Cross (G.B.E.), 2nd Type, set of insignia comprising sash Badge, 97mm including crown suspension x 71mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with full sash ribband; breast Star, 104mm, silver-gilt and enamel, in case of issue, *very fine* (2)

£1,500-2,000

x358 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*

£240-280

359 Baronet's Badge, United Kingdom issue, silver-gilt and enamel (**Outram 1858**) engraved, hallmarks for 1929, in fitted case of issue, *some very light enamel damage, otherwise very fine* £1,000-1,500

[O.B.E.] *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Francis Davidson Outram was born at Culter, Aberdeenshire on 4 August 1867 and was the son of the late Sir James Outram, 3rd Baronet. He was educated at Haileybury College and afterwards at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill from September 1886 - July 1889, being made an Associate of that College and passing out in Engineering, taking the prize for Projects and Designs. He was employed on the Manchester Ship Canal from August 1889 - November 1889. He was then gazetted to the Royal Engineers serving at Chatham until 1891. Outram was employed as Assistant to the Inspector of Iron Structures War Office in September and October 1891 and worked at the Workshops and Drawing offices at Sir W. Armstrong Mitchell & Co. under Sir A. Noble K.C.B. until December 1892. Outram was Superintending Officer on the construction of Pewley Hill Fort, Guildford, Surrey between January 1893 - May 1894. From June 1894 he was the Inspecting Officer of Machinery at Aldershot and was in charge of the Machine Shops. He was made an Associate Member of Civil Engineers in April 1898. During the Great War he served as Staff Captain at the War Office between 1914-17 and was Deputy Assistant Director of Fortification and Works between 1917 -1919, he was made Brevet Major in 1918. Outram succeeded to the Baronetcy on 12 March 1925. He died at Aboyne, Aberdeenshire on 30 June 1945 and is buried in Aboyne New Cemetery.

Please see lot 402 for the miniature awards to Sir James Outram, 1st Baronet.

360 Knight's Bachelor's Badge, First type breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarked London 1926, additionally engraved on the reverse (**H.A.R. from A.N.S.C. November 1926**), *very fine* £350-450

[K.B.] *London Gazette* 7 October 1919.

[D.S.O.] *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

[M.I.D.] *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.



Hugh Arthur Rose was born at Newington Edinburgh on 8 September 1875. He was educated at Harrow School and later Trinity College Cambridge. He served with the Royal Scots during the Great War, entering the war in France on 31 January 1916. He was awarded a Distinguished Service Order and was Mentioned in Despatches during the Great War. After the war he held the positions as Food Commissioner for Scotland between 1919-20, Director of Land Settlement 1920-22,

Commissioner for the Special Area and Chairman of the Board of Control for Scotland and Commissioner for Educational Endowments (Scotland). Rose was a Deputy Lieutenant for the City and County of Edinburgh, a Justice of the Peace and a Member of the Royal Company of Archers, the Sovereign's Bodyguard in Scotland. Rose was Knighted in 1919 and created the 1st Baron Rose of Leith in 1935. He was Chairman of Craig and Rose, the family run paint business which had the contract to supply paint for the Forth Rail bridge. He died on 14 August 1937 with his death being certified by Dr. A. N. S. Carmichael. Carmichael was a longstanding friend and the Rose family doctor.

The Knight Bachelor's Badge was authorised by King George V on 21 April 1926 in response to a request from the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor (ISKB) who wished to have a distinctive badge denoting their rank. The badge, although produced by the Royal Mint, was made available to Knights at their own expense.

Sold together with assorted photocopied research.

361 Knight Bachelor's Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1954, *very fine* £300-500

362 Badge of the Certificate of Honour, for Kenya, G.VI.R., large oval bronze neck Badge, 65m x 50mm, *good very fine* £200-300



363 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension, dated '1848' below bust (**Joseph Haynes. Col: Ser: R.M. Portsmouth Div. 21 Yrs.**), engraved naming, *good very fine* £1,400-1,800

Approximately 100 dated '1848' Medals were awarded.

Joseph Haynes was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire in 1810 and was a shoemaker by trade upon his joining the Royal Marines in October 1828. His Medal was issued in February 1850; sold together with copied research.

364 **The L.S. & G.C. Medal awarded to Private T. Fox, Royal Marines Light Infantry, who was wounded in action during the Cameroons campaign during the Great War**

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Thomas Fox, Pte. No. 3371 Plymo. R.M.L.I.), *very fine* £60-80

Thomas Fox was born in Devon in May 1867 and joined the Royal Marines in May 1885. Re-engaged in December 1896, he took his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1904 was wounded in action during the Cameroons Expedition of 1914-15. He is further entitled to a 1914-15 Star Trio.

365 Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (**Private John Carlow. 75th Regt.**), officially engraved naming, fitted with a replacement bar suspension, *good very fine* £400-500

x366 Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., New Zealand (**D46739 Sgt T A Knott RNZA**), mounted court-style, *good very fine* £60-80

367 King's African Rifles L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**2405 Pte. Sokeri Surur. 4.K.A.R.**), *very fine* £100-140

Sokeri Surur served in the Great War and with his Medal Index Card appearing in the name of Sakhair Surur. He was further awarded a 1914-15 Star Trio.

368 Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**3410 Gnr: T. Stewart. D. of E. O.E. R.G.A. Mil.**), *light contact wear, very fine* £300-500

27 Medals to the Edinburgh Artillery Militia.

Thomas Stewart was born in Edinburgh where he enlisted for Militia service on 23 June 1901, his trade listed as labourer. Having taken his Medal in February 1905, he was discharged on the termination of his period of engagement on 20 June 1912.

After the outbreak of the First World War, Stewart joined the 3rd Scotland, Company Non-Combatant Corps on 8 November 1916 under new regimental number 3247 and was later demobilized on 31 March 1920; sold together with copied research.

369 Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**508 Tptr: T. Lawton. Cheshire I.Y.**), *contact marks, very fine* £300-500

370 Volunteer Officer's Decoration, V.R. miniature Badge, 23mm x 19mm, reverse engraved '**Hon: Col: C. E. Crighton South I. Ry: Vol: Rifles**' and maker's cartouche to reverse, in *R. Orre & Sons, Madras* case of issue, *very fine* £100-140

C. E. Crighton served as an Honorary Colonel with the South Indian Railway Volunteers from March 1896. He remained out in Madras, serving as an Aides de Camp until he retired in February 1903.

x371 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. (**Lt. Col. L. C. Sando, D.S.O. Unattd. List 4th Div.**), *good very fine*, in case of issue £200-300

[D.S.O.] *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

Leslie Cyril Sando was a native of Adelaide, South Australia and was an auctioneer by trade. During the Great War he served with the Australian Army Service Corps and commanded elements of the 4th Light Horse & Divisional Train. He is buried in the West Terrace Cemetery, Adelaide.

372 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (**Capt. Frederick J. Wells. S. Rhod. T.F.**), officially engraved naming, *very fine* £80-120

Approximately 142 awards to the Southern Rhodesian Forces.

Awarded as per *Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette* of 4 March 1932.

x373 Pair: **Mr H. J. Scanlan, Hudson's Bay Company**

Hudson's Bay Company Long Service (H. J. Scanlan 1929) silver hallmarked for Birmingham 1929, 38 mm, with two additional five-year service bars; Hudson's Bay Company Long Service (H. J. Scanlan 1944), gold, marked as 14 carat, 31.2 grams with riband, in its case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £800-1,200

x374 Jubilee 1897, bronze issue, *very fine* £100-150

375 Coronation 1902, silver issue, *contact marks, otherwise very fine*, in its *Elkington & Co.* case of issue £80-120

376 Hong Kong Coronation 1902, by *Edmonds & Co., Baker Street, London*, in its fitted card box of issue and original makers tissue insert, *rare to be complete, good very fine* £100-140

377 Delhi Durbar Medal 1903, with top riband bar, in a *Cooke & Kelvey, Calcutta* case of issue, *good very fine* £200-300

x378 Jubilee 1977, *good very fine* £100-140

379 Army of India 1799-1826, long-hyphen reverse, 4 clasps, Allighur, Battle of Dehli, Asseerghur, Laswarree, specimen, *good very fine* £600-800

380 Meeanee Hyderabad 1843, gold, with frosted finish, a trial/sample/specimen, unmounted, *extremely fine* £1,200-1,500

Surface XRF tests at 64% - Weight 30.5g.

x381 **A rare Canadian Indian Chiefs Assembly Medal 1901**

1901 Calgary Assembly of Indian Chiefs Medal, bronze issue, by P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto, 65mm, the obverse with conjoined bust portraits stating 'Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York', the reverse with Royal Coat of Arms, this stating 'Calgary Sep 28th 1901 - Presented to Head Chiefs in Commemoration of Assembly of Indian Tribes', together with its hallmarked silver integral top riband bar, this depicting an Indian Warrior, *very fine and rare* £600-800

The Canadian Department of Citizenship and Immigration stated:

'A grand Assembly of Indian Tribes was held at Calgary on the 28th of September 1901 in honor of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. In commemoration of this visit a silver medal was given to each Chief and a bronze one to each Minor Chief in both Manitoba and the Northwest Territory. There were 115 silver Medals and 295 bronze Medals struck for this occasion. Medals were also distributed in Saskatchewan and Alberta.'

The event is said to have drawn some 2,000 First Nations representatives of the Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee and Cree expressing loyalty to the Crown. Distribution of the medals took place later, sometime after July 1902. A fine image of Weasel Calf of the Siksika Nation wearing an example of the Medal is reproduced to show the fact these Medals were clearly prized and treasured by the Chiefs.

382 **The Royal Warrant Holders' Association Medals worn by Herbert Johnson, Esq., Hatters of Bond Street, noted for the fedoras worn by Harrison Ford as the title character in the Indiana Jones films**

Royal Warrant Holders Association Medal, V.R. silver (Herbert Johnson); E.VII.R., silver (Herbert Johnson); G.V.R., silver (Herbert Johnson), each one fitted with brooch bar for wear, *very fine or better* (3) £300-500

Herbert Johnson originally began his firm in London in 1889 with Edward Glazier, originally trading at 45 New Bond Street, London. The company produced hats not only for the British Royal family but also made headwear for Kaiser Wilhelm, the Czar of Russia and King George of Greece. Johnson himself retired in 1928, but the company continued and has additionally made hats for Indiana Jones, John Steed, Inspector Clouseau and the Peaky Blinders; the company still makes hats and trades with Swaine in locations in London and Montreux.

x383 City of Dundee Volunteer Regiment Prize Medal engraved '**2/1st Battn Black Watch City of Dundee Volunteer Regiment Won By James T. Anderson for Skill At Arms**' hallmarked for Birmingham 1918, in a fitted wooden frame, *nearly extremely fine* £100-140

384 **A superb Queen Victoria presentation brooch/award in gold and diamonds**



Presentation brooch/award, with V.R.I. cypher at centre, crowned, the rays of the brooch and cypher all most attractively enhanced with small diamonds, gold, enamel and enhanced with diamonds, by *Charles Packer & Co., 76 & 78 Regent St., London*, *good very fine*, in fitted leather case of issue £1,400-1,800

Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1877 with her cypher *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix* (Victoria, Queen and Empress) changing at that point. Perhaps this brooch was part of the various gifts taken to be presented to Indian Princes & their Courts.

Sold by Order of the Family

385 **The 1831 Pattern General Officers sword carried by Major-General C. Adams C.B.**

Of standard form, the curved blade, single-edged for much of its length, etched with foliate designs and, on its nearside, with the General Officer's rank badge of a crossed sword and baton beneath a crown and with the retailer's name and address by *McCallan & Gould, St James's St., London*, etched blade, bone handle, with *rather worn* sword knot, with its brass scabbard with fittings, *wear commensurate with consistent use, very fine* £300-500

For Major-General Adams's Orders, Decorations and Medals and biographical details, please see Lot 244, and for the Russian bugle found on the field at Inkermann, please see Lot 386.

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Sold by Order of the Family

386 **A Russian bugle found on the field at Inkermann by Major-General C. Adams C.B., 49th Foot**



Russian bugle, with double-headed eagle design, lacking mouth-piece, *knocked and a few dents through use; nonetheless a good honest relic* £200-300

For Major-General Adams's Orders, Decorations and Medals and biographical details, please see Lot 244, and for his General Officer's pattern sword, please see Lot 385.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

387 **The despatch box of Sir H. Babington Smith G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., C.S.I., who served as one of Britain's most senior Civil Servants, representing Britain on the global stage in India, South Africa and Constantinople.**

After a vital civil war-service during the Great War, he went on to become the director of the Bank of England in 1920

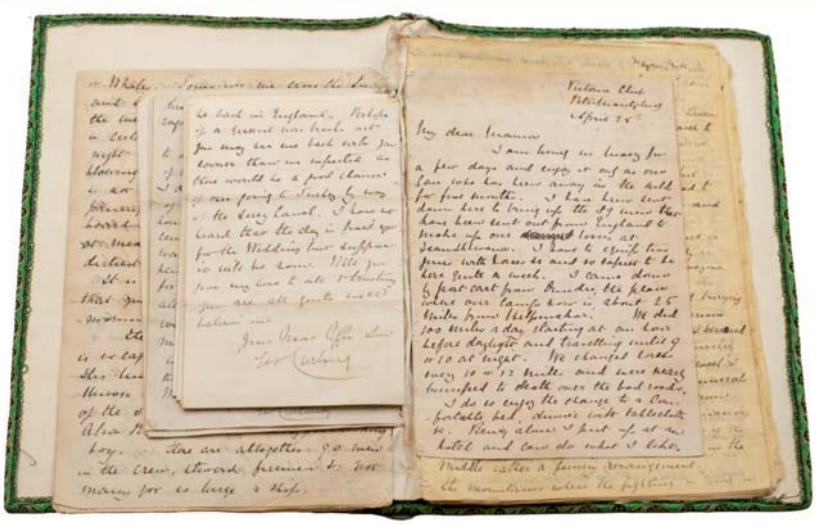
Black leather despatch box with the Royal cypher of King George V under the handle, with all lettering in gilt, used by "*Sir H. Babington Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I.*", security lock to the front of the box, with accompanying key, manufactured by *John Peck & Sons, Blackfriars*, *some wear to the leather, otherwise good condition* £400-600

For his G.B.E., C.H. and K.C.B. and full biographical write up, please see Lot 250 and his miniature C.S.I. breast badge please see Lot 408.

For the full size medals to his son, please see Lot 251, and his miniatures Lot 399.

388 **The important letters and archive of Lieutenant H. T. Curling, 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, a central figure for the Battle of Isandlwana - these founded the basis for the seminal publication of *The Curling Letters* by Greaves & Best**





An outstanding collection of bound letters, penned by Curling from 1869-80, approx. 97 letters, covering his career in that period, most notably in extreme detail during the Zulu War, including some 29 letters covering the Battle and its aftermath and his experiences, hand-written in ink, *very fine and a historic collection*, offered together with his Field Glasses, these presumably used during those famous days and carried on the field (Lot) £4,000-6,000

For his campaign Medal, please see Lot 58.

389 **The Flying Log Books of Pilot Officer B. R. M. Freeman, Royal Air Force, a committed fascist who, having been shot down over France in May 1940, changed allegiance and joined the Waffen-SS, working alongside 'Lord Haw-Haw' on *Germany Calling* he latterly became an Officer in the SS-Standarte Kurt Eggars Propaganda Unit**

Royal Air Force Flying Log Books (2), the first Book 425 Type, in the name of 'Flying Officer B. R. Freeman' and covering the period 21 September 1926-28 June 1928, the other Form 414 Type, in the name of 'B. R. Freeman' and inscribed 'Log Book A (Civil Flying)' on the cover, covering the period 4 January 1930-26 March 1931, *very fine and of historical importance* (2) £800-1,200



The fascinating story of **Benson Fletcher Railton Metcalf Freeman** was covered by the Sandhurst Trust on 29 March 2019:

'The son of a Royal Navy Engineer Commander, Benson Fletcher Railton Metcalf Freeman was born in Newbury on 6th October 1903. Moving with his parents, he was educated at St Helen's College, Southsea, Portsmouth Grammar School and Newton College, Devon. Entering Sandhurst on 1st September 1922 and training in No.4 Company, he was commissioned into the King's Own Royal Regiment in August 1924. However, Infantry soldiering was not for him and, in 1927, he transferred to the Royal Air Force, training as a fighter pilot. Retiring in 1931 he farmed an estate in Gloucestershire and become involved in far-right politics, joining Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists in 1937.

On the outbreak of war, Freeman was recalled to the RAF and posted as a flying instructor to 24 Squadron, the ViP transport unit based at Croydon Airport. Ordered to fly to Merville in France, most of the aircraft were destroyed in German raids. As the enemy approached, Freeman took off with several other personal in a DC3 Dakota but this was forced down by ground fire and they were captured by the enemy.

Initially imprisoned in Stalag 11a, his Fascist views soon became known and his position became untenable after newly-arrived air crew reported that they had been briefed by MI9 that there was a British informer in the camp. Taken to Berlin, he met Rudolf Hess who recruited him to 'help in the promotion of peace and the frustration of Bolshevik plans.' Following the meeting, Freeman was sent to the German Radio Corporation as part of the infamous 'Germany Calling' programme. Headed by William Joyce, known as 'Lord Haw Haw', Freeman shared an office with fellow traitor and Sandhurst alumnus Norman Baillie-Stewart. Living under the name 'P Royston' he received a weekly salary of 200 Reichmarks.

In October 1944 Freeman found his ideological niche by joining the Waffen SS. Unlike most other British turn-coats who joined the SS British Free Corps (a unit comprising misfits, criminals and deserters) Freeman joined the SS-Standarte Kurt Eggars. On joining, he had to make a declaration that:

'He was an Englishman of Aryan descent and have never, neither now nor previously, been a member of a free mason's lodge nor any other secret society.'

The Kurt Eggars Company was a specialist propaganda unit which publicised the actions of Waffen SS units, deploying reporters to the various front-line theatres. Rising to the rank of Untersturmführer - or Lieutenant - he was responsible for vetting propaganda material. As the Third Reich collapsed in April 1945, Freeman flew a Fieseler Storch aircraft to Lenggries in South West Germany, where he surrendered to US forces on 9th May 1945.

Brought back to Britain, he was court martialled at RAF Uxbridge in a specially convened court to try members of the air force who had assisted the enemy while Prisoners of War. Freeman was cashiered from the RAF and received ten years in prison, a relatively lenient sentence considering the death penalty handed to William Joyce and Julian Amery, the founder of the British Free Corps. After sentencing, Freeman told his lawyer: 'This just shows how rotten this democratic country is. The Germans would have had the honesty to shoot me!"'

A plethora of files exist at the National Archives on the exploits of Freeman, whilst little more is known about him after he served his Prison Term, almost vanishing into thin air. Captain Canterbury in the recent publication *The Berlin Spies* is based on him.

390 **A fine archive related to Flying Officer C. McLaren Reid, Royal Air Force & Colonial Service, a long-served Far East hand, he was captured in Java in March 1942 and held at the notorious Prisoner of War Camp at Boei Glodok, Batavia; he was the crafted hand who carved the famous Boei Glodok Table; the archive includes a multitude of original letters, cuttings and interesting information regarding this seminal object**



His silver cigarette case, hallmarks for Birmingham 1917, which tells the story of his remarkable career, obverse with family crest and reverse with each posting from his entry to the Royal Naval College, Osborne in January 1916, through his service with the Royal Air Force, Colonial Service, his capture and imprisonment during the Second World War and eventual retirement in February 1953 as Assistant Comptroller, Malayan Customs & Excise; together with his Royal Air Force Ex-Prisoner of War Association Car Standard and the most complete archive aforementioned, this to include various letters from Mountbatten of Burma, who personally signed the silver plaque which adorns the table, various appointments for his time in Penang, retirement letters from the Colonial Secretary, post-War letters related to his claiming the table and eventually it going on public display, from the Imperial War Museum, UK Delegation to the United Nations, Scottish United Services Museum, besides a tranche of letters, cuttings and other related original material, *very fine and worthy of further publication* (Lot) £300-500

McLaren Reid penned *The Tale of the Table*;

'Java 1942

The RAF orderly room in Boei Glodok, the civil gaol in Batavia for long term prisoners, in half of which some 1,200 RAF personnel were crowded, was a cell-like room in the administration block some twelve feet by six. The furniture consisted of one small table, a chair and a couple of empty boxes, and the table did duty for the C.O., myself, and the clerk, as necessity demanded. After cajoling, threatening and imploring the officer in charge of the workshops for a month or more an



extra table was made for myself. The table was made from an old sleeping board used by the civil prisoners in peace time but found to be so hopelessly bug-ridden as to be unusable by our men. The top was a single piece of teak, approximately thirty-four inches by twenty inches.

As Adjutant and interpreter, my time was more than fully occupied for the first three months, but after that, things got easier, and I occasionally found myself with nothing to do, there being very few books available. The then Japanese Commandant, a regular officer, had encouraged arts and crafts, and a successful exhibition had been held, many of the exhibits being made by expert hands. One day it crossed my mind to do something of the sort myself, and the idea of carving the names of the Officers and Warrant Officers on my table occurred to me. I found that I had more space than was needed, so included a view of the solitary confinement cells. I finished up by placing a symbolic chain round the outside, the links being copies from the chains used on the civilian prisoners.

I managed to borrow an extremely blunt and jagged-edged gouge for a short while to remove the wood to give depth to the picture, but, apart from that, had only one blade of a 'Dewars' advertisement penknife a bone handled nail file and a sharpened nail or two to work with. It took nearly four months to complete and looked a pretty amateurish job when it was finished, but it kept me occupied and I was quite pleased with, not to say proud of it. In October, the night before our first draft left, I got everyone available to autograph the back of it but one man would never be there to sign. He had been captured one night early in April with two Sergeant pilots while making a gallant and very nearly successful attempt to steal an aircraft from the local aerodrome, after they had escaped from the gaol and made their way through the town. We never saw them again.

I put a coating of brown boot polish on the carving, made a three-ply cover for it, and was looking for a place to hide it when, quite unexpectedly, in January1943 the RAF were moved to a camp at Tanjong Priok, the port for Batavia. Before leaving I handed it over to a Dutch friend, Lieutenant G Vischer, RNNR to hide for me. We stayed at Tanjong Priok only three months, and were then moved to 'Cycle Camp', Batavia an old Dutch army barracks. Here I met Lt Vischer again. His crowd had been moved suddenly from Boei Glodok the day after we left, so he had handed the table over to an Ambonese officer, who had been able to hide it before he himself left and the gaol was closed.

The gaol was re-opened for some months as a rope-spinning factory, and several hundred British personnel went there form 'Cycle Camp'. The Adjutant found the table and looked after it, but, when the time came to leave, was too busy to hide it so once again it was left lying about.

Although they closed the gaol again, the Japanese decided to keep on the vegetable gardens in the grounds around the gaol, and for quite a while a party went there daily from 'Cycle Camp'. The Dutch officer in charge of the party told me that he had been inside the gaol and had seen the table stowed away in a furniture store. And that was the last I heard of it up to the time I left Java at the end of September 1945.

London 1946

One day in June my friend Dudley Grundy telephoned to my flat and said he had great news for me. He had just heard from 'Wiggie', Squadron Leader C C Wigram, that the table had been found. Wiggie had just arrived from India, where he had been recuperating after our release, and on the way home in *Cape Town Castle* had met a Wing Commander if the Regiment. It transpired that the latter



had been in Java, particularly Batavia, and, while describing what had been going on there after the arrival of the British, mentioned that one of his raiding parties had found a bit of wood with a lot of names on it, and had taken charge of it. Wiggie recognised the description as that of my table-top, and told the Wing Commander that he knew the owner and would pass on the information. As a result, I got in touch with the Wing Commander, who told me that the carving was in safe hands, but could not say where. At his suggestion I went to the Historical records Section of the Air Ministry. It was not there, but a lot of stuff was expected from Singapore, and I was assured that if it arrived I would be informed at once. I then wrote to the Officer in charge of the Historical Records Section in Singapore asking him to keep it, if he had it, as I was sailing for Malaya very shortly. I received no answer to this letter.

WhenI reached Malaya, I started to search again. After a number of letters had been written and answered I traced the table-top to the RAF Provost and Security Service in Singapore, in whose custody it was, pending onward transmission to the War Museum. I then wrote to the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief S.E.A. asking for the necessary authority for its release, and, on 8 December 1946, saw it again after nearly four years. It was knocked about. Several of the letters were chipped and vandals had seen fit to knock a few rusty nails into it, but the boot polish finish was still there. The autographs on the back had nearly all faded away, and did so completely when I oiled the wood.

I finished off the carving by inserting the date of our release, and by splitting the bottom centre link of the chain, which, with justifiable optimism I had made one inch larger than the others, in preparation for the day when our bonds would be broken. (I did not explain this to the Japanese who saw the table!)

Now there was one thing left to do. There was space inside the broken link for an autograph, and there was one person only whose name I wanted there. I had intended sending the carving itself to England, but it was bulky, and would be inconvenient; in addition to which it would take months to get there and back. Instead of this I took the spoon and fork which I had used throughout my prisoner-of-war time, which constituted the last of the 'Family silver', the remainder having been looted from my house in Malaya, to a local silversmith, who made a flat plate out of them. This I posted home by air mail, and, in a few weeks, it was returned, autographed, together with a short but gracious letter. A coat of varnish to keep the silver from oxidizing and into is place it went.

Of those whose names are on the carving the majority are alive. I send them this card as a memento of hard times shared, and with my best wishes for the future.

To the relatives of those who are gone, I offer it as my humble tribute to the memory of the dead.'

391 *'Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force! You are about to embarked on a Great Crusade, toward which we have striven for these many months...'*

An original Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force Notice given to Troops by Dwight D. Eisenhower prior to the invasion of North West Europe on D-Day, 6 June 1944, 158mm x 230mm, original printed message, *evidence of folding but overall in good condition* £200-240

This message was retained by the First Lieutenant of H.M. Steam Gun Boat *Grey Fox*, who was responsible for distributing messages to the ship's crew; thence by direct descent. On D-Day, *Grey Fox* was allocated to the Western Task Force under Admiral A. G. Kirk, U.S.N., and escorted landing craft bound for Omaha Beach.

BRITISH MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

392 **The mounted C.V.O. and C.B.E. group of eleven miniature dress medals worn by Captain C. M. R. Schwerdt, Royal Navy**

Royal Victorian Order, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Second Type, Military Division, C.B.E., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Norway, King Haakon VII Freedom or Liberty Cross, court mounted as worn, *very fine* (11) £300-500

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 230.

x393 **The mounted D.S.O., D.S.C. group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Commander P. A. R. Withers, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Battle of Narvik, who notably commanded the destroyer *Avon Vale* during the Malta Convoys, who latterly shared in the Arctic Convoys whilst in command of the *Larne***

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R.; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £80-120

For a biographical note and his full-size awards, please see Lot 238.

x394 **The mounted D.S.O., D.S.C. group of eight dress miniature awards worn by Paymaster Captain K. E. Badcock, Royal Navy**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (8) £140-180

For his full-sized awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 236.

Sold by Order of the Family

395 **The exceptional G.C.B., K.C.M.G., and G.C.S.I. group of 19 miniature dress medals attributed to Field Marshal Sir C. W. Jacob, founder of the 106th Hazara Pioneers and later G.O.C. of Kitchener's 21st Division**

Jacob finished his war as G.O.C. of II Corps before a brief post-war stint as Chief of the General Staff in India; he was later to be appointed head of Northern Command there

In retirement, he was appointed Constable of the Tower of London and Colonel of the 106th Hazara Pioneers, the Worcestershire Regiment and the Seaforth Highlanders

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, gold and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, gold and enamel; The Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem, silver and enamel; The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, silver-gilt and enamel, with central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War

and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24; Delhi Durbar 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Russia, Imperial, Order of St Vladimir, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband; Belgium, Kingdom, Military Division, Order of Leopold, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband; Croix de Guerre, with two palm leaves upon riband; France, Croix de Guerre; United States of America, Republic, Distinguished Service Medal, bronze and enamel, all mounted in frame, *all very fine* (19) £400-600

[K.C.M.G.] *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

[G.C.S.I.] *London Gazette* 3 June 1930.

[G.C.B.] *London Gazette* 3 July 1926.

[K. St J.] *London Gazette* 19 June 1926.

[Russian Order of St Vladimir, 4th Class] *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

[Belgian Order of the Crown, Grand Officer] *London Gazette* 11 March 1918.

[French Legion of Honour] *London Gazette* 15 December 1919.

[French Croix de Guerre] *London Gazette* 7 January 1919.

[American Distinguished Service Medal] *London Gazette* 12 July 1919.

Claude William Jacob (also sometimes spelt Claud) was a prominent British Indian Army officer during the first half of the 20th century. He was born on 21 November 1863 at Mahidpur, Bombay to Major-General William Jacob and Eliza Jacob. He was educated back in England at Sherborne School, where upon leaving he passed into Sandhurst and subsequently commissioned into the Worcestershire Regiment in September 1882. Only two years later, while stationed at Quetta, he transferred to the Indian Army and in July 1886, he served with the 30th Regiment (Jacob's) Bombay Native Infantry, otherwise known as the 3rd Baluch Regiment. Brigadier-General John Jacob, founder of Jacobabad, inventor of the Jacob's Rifle and the man who helped redesign a number of the Indian Army's regiments, was the young Jacob's Great Uncle. And so the call to serve with the regiment must have been strong, and it was with them that he saw his first action at the Zhob Valley in 1890.

After this action, in 1891, Jacob then transferred to the 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry where he remained for the next ten years. He worked his way up to Major by July 1901, when he was selected to command the Zhob Levy Corps, whose role it was to keep the peace on the North West Frontier along the Waziristan and South Afghanistan border. Later that year, he participated in the blockade of the Mahsud Waziri tribe. In October 1904, Jacob was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and later instructed by Lord Kitchener, who at the time was Commander-in-Chief in India, to raise a battalion of Hazara Pioneers. And thus, Jacob commanded the 106th Hazara Pioneers for a number of years and with them was promoted Brevet Colonel in 1908 and full Colonel in 1911. His final pre-war appointment was as general staff officer grade 1 of the Meerut Division in September 1912.

Upon the outbreak of the Great War, Jacob and his division were deployed to the Western Front immediately, as part of the Indian Corps. He saw action very soon after at the battle of La Basée in October where they relieved exhausted British units during the first stages of the race to the sea. A few months later in January 1915, Jacob was promoted Brigadier-General and given command of the Dehra Dun Brigade and proudly led the brigade at the battle of Neuve Chapelle and the battle of Aubers Ridge two months later. He was promoted once more in September 1915 to temporary Major General and was made the General Officer Commander (G.O.C.) of the Meerut Division and led that division at the Battle of Loos.

At this time the Indian Corps were preparing to leave the Western Front, but Jacob stayed and was given the appointment of G.O.C. of the 21st Division, a new division made up of Kitchener's 'New Armies'. He took over the role in November 1915 and led the Division through some of the most important offenses of the war, including through the battle of the Somme. In January 1916, he received the rank of Major-General but later, in March, he was wounded in action, catching a stray bullet. He took a month out of leadership to recuperate, before returning on 1 April, not long before he was promoted lieutenant general in May 1916.

Towards the end of the year in September 1916, Jacob was appointed G.O.C. of II Corps in the Fifth Army and during the battle of the Somme, his corps was core to the attack at the battle of Thiepval Ridge, and later the battle of Ancre. He served the rest of his war with them and was promoted Lieutenant General in June 1917 for his service in the battle of Passchendaele.

Jacob continued to serve in the British Army after the war and saw action at the occupation of the Rhineland. Then, in January 1920, he became Chief of the General Staff in India and was promoted full general. He had the honour of being appointed aide-de-camp to King George V in May 1920 and after this brief flying visit to England, returned to India where he was given the Northern Command. For a few months in 1925, Jacob was temporarily acting as Commander-in-Chief of India, after which he returned to England by the end of the year.

Still keen to exploit his experience serving in the British Indian Army, Jacob was appointed Military Secretary to the India Office in April 1926 and promoted Field Marshal in the November. He remained in this role until his retirement from the military in May 1930.

In his retirement, Jacob was appointed a constable of the Tower of London. He was also appointed colonel of the 2nd Battalion, Baluch Regiment as well as Colonel of the 106th Hazara Pioneers, the unit he formed as a much younger man over 20 years prior. His final appointment was as Colonel of the Worcestershire Regiment, the regiment where his military career began. He was made Honorary Colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders in March 1940 until eight years later, when he died at the age of 84 years.

For medals to Jacob's son, Sir Lieutenant-General Ian Jacob, please see Lot 396.
For medals to his grandson, Lieutenant William Le Grande Jacob, please see Lot 189.
For medals to his first cousin twice removed, Sir Major-General George Le Grand Jacob, please see Lot 127.
For medals to his second cousin once removed, Captain Augustus Jacob, please see Lot 119.
For his son's father-in-law, Major General Francis Traherne, please see Lot 403.

Sold by Order of the Family

396 **The impressive mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by to Lieutenant-General Sir E. I. C. Jacob, G.B.E., C.B., War Cabinet, late Royal Engineers, who served as a close assistant to Winston Churchill during the Second World War, and later became Director-General of the BBC**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, G.B.E., Knight Grand Cross, 2nd Type, breast Badge; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's Badge; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; United States of America, Legion of Merit, Legionnaire's Badge, mounted as worn, *minor chipping to enamel, otherwise very fine* (7) £180-220

Edward Ian Claud Jacob was born in Quetta, British India on 27 September 1899 to parents Field Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, at the time a Captain in the Bombay Infantry, and Clara Pauline Wyatt. Growing up in a military family, he inevitably commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1918. He did receive some schooling at Wellington College, Berkshire and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

He saw minor service during the 1920s where he took part in the Waziristan campaign. There was little fighting, with the majority of service being focused on road building and preventing rebellion in the North-Western Frontier. After this service, he took a Mechanical Sciences tripos at King's College, Cambridge, graduating with a second-class degree in 1925. In 1924, he married Cecile Treherne, the daughter of Major-General Francis Treherne, having two sons, William and John.

In the 1930s, he served as a commander of a company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. This lasted until the outbreak of the Second World War, when Jacob served as the Military Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet. This was initially against his wishes as in 1940 he repeatedly requested to be returned to his regiment to see action, which was refused every time. He worked very closely with Winston Churchill during this time as he briefed the Prime Minister on emerging situations and crises. He supported Churchill around the world on all 13 of his foreign trips, including the Casablanca Conference with Franklin Roosevelt in January 1943.

Churchill endorsed Jacob's promotion from Colonel to Lieutenant-General over the course of the war. In the 1944 Birthday Honours, he was appointed a Companion in the Military Division of the Order of the Bath. All of these promotions came without Jacob ever commanding troops, and as such, at the end of the war, he saw no prospect of a further military career. His experience in communications afforded him a position at the BBC with the World Service based at Bush House, now the Australian Embassy.

Jacob became the Director of the World Service in 1947, which he maintained until 1951. Churchill had returned to office and in addition to being Prime Minister, he took on the role of Secretary of State for Defence. Jacob was seconded from the BBC and worked with Churchill as the Chief Staff Officer. They only managed one foreign trip together; to the U.S., where Churchill discovered that the excitement of defence during the Second World War was not emulated in peace time, and he relinquished the office soon after. Jacob did not get on well with Churchill's successor, Field Marshal the Earl Alexander, and in June 1952, Jacob took the opportunity to become Director-General of the BBC.

In his time as Director-General, 1952-1959, he saw the rise in television viewership as it began to replace the radio. He put an emphasis on the news, harkening back to his service under Churchill. The most important events under him included; the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, the introduction of ITV, modernisation of broadcasting, and the creation of a third television channel. Upon his retirement on 31 December 1959, he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire in the New Year's Honours.

His life after the BBC focused on his work as a trustee of the Imperial War Museum from 1966 to 1973, a stint as County Councillor in Suffolk from 1960-70 and 1974-77. He was also appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk from 1964 to 1968. He died 24 April 1993, aged 93.

For medals to his Son, Lieutenant William Le Grand Jacob, please see Lot 189.
For medals to his Father, Field Marshal Claud Jacob, please see Lot 395.
For medals to his Father-in-Law, please see Lot 403.
For medals to his 1st Cousin, 3x removed, Sir George Le Grand Jacob, please see Lot 127.
For medals to his 2nd Cousin, 2x removed, Captain Augustus Jacob, please see Lot 119.

397 **The Great War C.I.E. and Great War D.S.O. group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant Colonel E. W. C. Noel, Indian Army, winner of the MacGregor Memorial medal**

The Most Eminent Order of the British Empire, C.I.E., in gold and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R. in silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £200-300

For his full size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 247.

398 **The mounted C.I.E. group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Stewart, Indian Medical Service, a gallant Scot who served on Gallipoli with the 2/10th (Princess Mary's Own) Gurkha Rifles and left an unpublished account of the operations of late June 1915**

Stewart went on to have a highly distinguished medical career in India, where he was joint-founder of the Indian National Science Academy, before returning home to take up the post as Superintendent of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary from 1935-48

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Badge, silver-gilt; The Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem, Badge, silver; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; ; Delhi Durbar 1911; Jubilee 1935, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £140-180

PROVENANCE:
Spink, April 2024.

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1934.

For the medals attributed to his son, please see Lot 175.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

399 **The C.B.E., T.D. group of ten miniature dress medals attributed to Brigadier M. J. Babington Smith, Leicestershire Yeomanry & Home Guard, a prominent British Civil Servant who became the Director of the Bank of England for two decades**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Territorial Decoration, G.VI.R., with Second and Third Award Bar, with top Territorial integral bar; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, silver-gilt and enamel; War Cross, with palm leaves upon riband, mounted as worn, in a cardboard case, *very fine* (10) £200-300

For Babington Smith's full size medals and biographical write up please see Lot 251.

For Babington Smith's father's insignia please see Lots 250 and 408. For his despatch box please see Lot 387.

400 **The superb miniature V.C. and Bar group of seven worn by Captain C. H. Upham, New Zealand Military Forces**



Victoria Cross, with Second Award Bar; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; New Zealand Service Medal; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £3,000-5,000

Ex-A. F. Flatow Collection.

The V.C. & Bar has only been awarded thrice, this unique for the Second World War.

V.C. *London Gazette* 14 October 1941:

'During the operations in Crete this officer performed a series of remarkable exploits, showing outstanding leadership, tactical skill and utter indifference to danger.

He commanded a forward platoon in the attack on Maleme on 22nd May and fought his way forward for over 3,000 yards unsupported by any other arms and against a defence strongly organised in depth. During this operation his platoon destroyed numerous enemy posts but on three occasions sections were temporarily held up.

In the first case, under a heavy fire from a machine gun nest he advanced to close quarters with pistol and grenades, so demoralizing the occupants that his section was able to "mop up" with ease.

Another of his sections was then held up by two machine guns in a house. He went in and placed a grenade through a window, destroying the crew of one machine gun and several others, the other machine gun being silenced by the fire of his sections.

In the third case he crawled to within 15 yards of an M.G. post and killed the gunners with a grenade. When his Company withdrew from Maleme he helped to carry a wounded man out under fire, and together with another officer rallied more men together to carry other wounded men out.



He was then sent to bring in a company which had become isolated. With a Corporal he went through enemy territory over 600 yards, killing two Germans on the way, found the company, and brought it back to the Battalion's new position. But for this action it would have been completely cut off.

During the following two days his platoon occupied an exposed position on forward slopes and was continuously under fire. Second Lieutenant Upham was blown over by one mortar shell, and painfully wounded by a piece of shrapnel behind the left shoulder, by another. He disregarded this wound and remained on duty. He also received a bullet in the foot which he later removed in Egypt.

At Galatas on 25th May his platoon was heavily engaged and came under severe mortar and machine-gun fire. While his platoon stopped under cover of a ridge Second-Lieutenant Upham went forward, observed the enemy and brought the platoon forward when the Germans advanced. They killed over 40 with fire and grenades and forced the remainder to fall back.

When his platoon was ordered to retire he sent it back under the platoon Sergeant and he went back to warn other troops that they were being cut off. When he came out himself he was fired on by two Germans. He fell and shammed dead, then crawled into a position and having the use of only one arm rested his rifle in the fork of a tree and as the Germans came forward he killed them both. The second to fall actually hit the muzzle of the rifle as he fell.

On 30th May at Sphakia his platoon was ordered to deal with a party of the enemy which had advanced down a ravine to near Force Headquarters. Though in an exhausted condition he climbed the steep hill to the west of the ravine, placed his men in positions on the slope overlooking the ravine and himself went to the top with a Bren Gun and two riflemen. By clever tactics he induced the enemy party to expose itself and then at a range of 500 yards shot 22 and caused the remainder to disperse in panic.

During the whole of the operations he suffered from dysentery and was able to eat very little, in addition to being wounded and bruised.

He showed superb coolness, great skill and dash and complete disregard of danger. His conduct and leadership inspired his whole platoon to fight magnificently throughout, and in fact was an inspiration to the Battalion.'

Second Award Bar to V.C. *London Gazette* 26 September 1945:

'Captain C. H. Upham, V.C., was commanding a Company of New Zealand troops in the Western Desert during the operations which culminated in the attack on El Ruweisat Ridge on the night of 14th–15th July, 1942.

In spite of being twice wounded, once when crossing open ground swept by enemy fire to inspect his forward sections guarding our mine-fields and again when he completely destroyed an entire truck load of German soldiers with hand grenades, Captain Upham insisted on remaining with his men to take part in the final assault.

During the opening stages of the attack on the ridge Captain Upham's Company formed part of the reserve battalion, but, when communications with the forward troops broke down and he was instructed to send up an officer to report on the progress of the attack, he went out himself armed with a Spandau gun and, after several sharp encounters with enemy machine gun posts, succeeded in bringing back the required information.

Just before dawn the reserve battalion was ordered forward, but, when it had almost reached its objective, very heavy fire was encountered from a strongly defended enemy locality, consisting of four machine gun posts and a number of tanks.

Captain Upham, without hesitation, at once led his Company in a determined attack on the two nearest strongpoints on the left flank of the sector. His voice could be heard above the din of battle cheering on his men and, in spite of the fierce resistance of the enemy and the heavy casualties on both sides, the objective was captured.

Captain Upham, during the engagement, himself destroyed a German tank and several guns and vehicles with grenades and although he was shot through the elbow by a machine gun bullet and had his arm broken, he went on again to a forward position and brought back some of his men who had become isolated. He continued to dominate the situation until his men had beaten off a violent enemy counter-attack and consolidated the vital position which they had won under his inspiring leadership.

Exhausted by pain from his wound and weak from loss of blood Captain Upham was then removed to the Regimental Aid Post but immediately his wound had been dressed he returned to his men, remaining with them all day long under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire, until he was again severely wounded and being now unable to move fell into the hands of the enemy when, his gallant Company having been reduced to only six survivors, his position was finally overrun by superior enemy forces, in spite of the outstanding gallantry and magnificent leadership shown by Captain Upham.

The Victoria Cross was conferred on Captain Upham for conspicuous bravery during the operations in Crete in May, 1941, and the award was announced in the London Gazette dated 14th October, 1941.'

Sold together with V.C. & G.C. Association Reunion Dinner 1970 Invitation, signed by Upham, two signed photographs and his riband bar.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

401 **The mounted M.C. dress miniature group of six worn by Major A. H. Penn, Grenadier Guards**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with gold star; Italy, Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, the first five mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £100-140

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 270.

402 **The miniature dress medals attributed to Sir James Outram, 1st Baronet Outram**

Ghuznee 1839, 22mm diam., silver with gilt metal straight bar suspension to fit a full size riband, of good quality manufacture; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia, together with a Scinde Medal 1843, 13mm diam., with Meeanee 1843 reverse, attached to a yellow metal and enamel riband, this attached to a stick pin for wear and a similar style Ghuznee medal 1839, 10mm diam., together with two further yellow metal and one white metal miniature suspensions and an unrelated Knights Templar badge, *very fine* (Lot) £400-600

James Outram was the son of Benjamin Outram and Margaret Anderson and was born on 29 January 1803. He was educated at Udny school and then at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was given an Indian Cadetship in 1819 and in July 1820 he became acting adjutant to the first battalion of the 12th regiment on its embodiment at Poona.

In 1835 he was sent to Gujerat to make a report on the Mahi Kantha district and for some time remained there as a political agent. He was appointed to be extra aide-de-camp on the staff of Sir John Keane and went to Afghanistan on the outbreak of the First Afghan War. He conducted various raids against Afghan tribes and performed an extraordinary exploit in capturing a banner of the enemy before Ghazni. He was promoted Major in 1839 and appointed political agent in Lower

Sindh, later being moved to Upper Sindh. During his time in Sindh, he strongly opposed the policy of his superior Sir Charles Napier which led to the annexation of Sindh into British India. However when war broke out, he strategically defended the residency at Hyderabad against 8,000 Baluchis irregulars, causing Napier to describe him as the 'Bayard of India'. On his return from a short visit to England he was, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel appointed to command in the Mahratta country, and in 1847 he was transferred from Satara to Baroda.

In 1854 he was appointed resident at Lucknow, in which capacity two years later he carried out the annexation of Oudh and became the first chief commissioner of that province. Appointed in 1857, with the rank of lieutenant-general, to command an expedition against Persia during the Anglo-Persian War, he defeated the Persian forces in February 1857 after an attempted ambush by their commander Khanlar Mirza at Khushab. Outram conducted the campaign with such rapid decision that peace was concluded by the Treaty of Paris in March 1857, his services being rewarded by the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (G.C.B.).

From Persia he was summoned in June to India, with the brief explanation "We want all our best men here". It was said of him at this time that a fox is a fool and a lion a coward by the side of Sir J. Outram. Immediately on his arrival in Calcutta he was appointed to command the two divisions of the Bengal army occupying the country from Calcutta to Cawnpore; and to the military control was also joined the commissionership of Oudh. Already hostilities had assumed such proportions as to compel Henry Havelock to fall back on Cawnpore, which he held only with difficulty, although a speedy advance was necessary to save the garrison at Lucknow. On arriving at Cawnpore with reinforcements, Outram, in admiration of the brilliant deeds of General Havelock, conceded to him the glory of relieving Lucknow, and, waiving his rank, tendered his services to him as a volunteer. During the advance he commanded a troop of volunteer cavalry, and performed exploits of great brilliancy at Mangalwar, and in the attack at the Alambagh; and in the final conflict he led the way, charging through a very tempest of fire. The volunteer cavalry unanimously voted him the Victoria Cross, but he refused the choice on the grounds that he was ineligible as the general under whom they served. Resuming supreme command, he then held the town until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, after which he conducted the evacuation of the residency so as completely to deceive the enemy. In the second capture of Lucknow, on the commander-in-chief's return, Outram was entrusted with the attack on the side of the Gomti, and afterwards, having recrossed the river, he advanced through the Chattar Manzil to take the residency, thus, in the words of Colin Campbell, putting the finishing stroke on the enemy. After the capture of Lucknow he was gazetted Lieutenant-General. While in Lucknow he employed a code whereby letters were transliterated using the Greek alphabet, which was a common practice in the military at the time.

He received thanks from both Houses of Parliament in February 1858 and later that year a Baronetcy. Outram returned to England in 1860 on account of poor health and received a public testimonial and erections of statues in London and Calcutta. He died at Pau, in the South of France on 11 March 1863 and was buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey on 25 March 1863.

Sold by Order of the Family

403 **The impressive miniature dress medal group of eight worn by to Major-General F. H. Treherne, Royal Army Medical Corps, who acted as Director of Medicine during the Great War on three different fronts**

Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated, 3 clasps, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith; India General Service Medal 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908; 1914 Star, clasp; British War Medal and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1902; Khedive's Star, dated 1884, mounted as worn, *very fine* (8) £180-220

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916, the original citation quoted in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, 17 November 1916 states:

'I am much indebted to Surgeon-General F. H. Treherne for the valuable assistance he has consistently rendered since his arrival in the country.'

Francis Harper Treherne was born at Hammersmith on 15 April 1858 to parents Henry Treherne, an Audit Officer at the Exchequer, and Harriet Harper. The family lived at 8 Latymer House in St Paul's, and Treherne attended Godolphin School in Salisbury. He later went into a medical education, receiving the prestigious Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1884.

On 4 February 1882, he joined the Egyptian Expeditionary Force as a Surgeon, later in 1885 being moved to support the 1st Battalion, Royal Highland Regiment in Sudan. Following this service, he returned to the Medical Office at Aldershot and undertook the Diploma in Public Health at Cambridge in 1887.

In 1892, Treherne was promoted to Surgeon Captain and posted with the Bengal Army in India. In this position, he was the surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal George White. He was soon promoted to Surgeon Major and in 1900, was posted to South Africa for the Boer War where he was 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901). He then served in India again with the Highlanders again, this time at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Like many officers of the period, a good way to ensure promotion was through marriage to a more senior officer's daughter. Treherne was no different, and in 1900 married Nona Turner, daughter of General Sir Frank Turner.

He was serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps and in 1912 was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy of India. He was subsequently promoted to Colonel and made the Director of Medicine in India.

At the outbreak of the Great War, Treherne remained in India, continuing his role as Director of Medicine, before being appointed Surgeon General. He was transferred to France as the Director of Medicine and served here until 1916. During this time, he was Mentioned in Despatches, for his exemplary work. In 1915, he was appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his wartime services, later being upgraded in 1917 to Knight Commander.

In 1917, he received a promotion to Major and was deployed to Mesopotamia to become the Director of Medicine in the Middle East earing a second 'mention' there (*London Gazette* 15 August 1917. He was present for the capture of Baghdad. For the last year of the war, he was appointed as Inspector of Medical Services at the War Office, and he retired prior to the end of the war on 15 April 1918. He was given the rank of Major-General upon his retirement.

Following the war, he lived in Red House in Suffolk, which became the Jacob Family home for his son-in-law, Sir Ian Jacob. He died on 30 January 1955, aged 96 years.

For medals to his Son-in-Law, Sir Ian Claud Jacob, please see Lot 396.
For medals to his Grandson, Lieutenant William Le Grand Jacob, please see Lot 189.
For medals to his Son-in-Law's Father, Field Marshal Claud Jacob, please see Lot 395.

404 **The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals worn by Colonel J. R. James, 3rd Battalion, 10th Baluchis, Indian Army**

British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (9) £60-80

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 165.

405 **The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. D. Drummond, Seaforth Highlanders, who commanded the 19th (Kenya) Battalion, King's African Rifles during the Second World War and latterly became a Senior Barrister**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn and housed in *A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd* case, *good very fine* (8) £50-70

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 169.

Sold by Order of the Family

406 **The mounted miniature dress medal group of sixteen worn by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., a gallant Great War Squadron Commander who McCudden V.C. rated highly; he went on to lead the Advanced Air Striking Force in France in 1940**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.), silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Poland, Order of Polonia Restituta, gilt and enamel; France, Legion of Honour, silver-gilt and enamel; Belgium, Order of the Crown, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; France, Croix de Guerre; Belgium, Croix de Guerre, with palm, mounted as worn and contained in a glazed display frame, *generally very fine or better* (17) £400-600

To be sold with his full-size Belgian Order of the Crown, Knight's breast badge, silver, gilt and enamel, with palm on riband, in glazed display frame, and an original telegram from Buckingham Palace to Lady Barratt at the Old Vicarage, Hambledon, Hampshire:

'I am so sorry to learn of your husband's death and send you my sincere sympathy in your loss. Elizabeth R.'

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.



Arthur Sheridan Barratt was born in Peshawar, India on 25 February 1891 and was educated at Clifton School and the R.M.A. Woolwich. His career as a gunner was short-lived, however, for he transferred to the fledgling Royal Flying Corps and took his Aviator's Certificate (No. 756) on 26 March 1914.

Western Front - The McCudden V.C. connection - Pioneer's M.C.

Posted to No. 3 Squadron in June 1914, he first saw action in France that September and he remained similarly employed until December 1915, latterly as an Acting Captain and Flight Commander. It's a well-catalogued period in the squadron's history, not least for the detail contained in McCudden V.C.'s *Flying Fury*. Well-known to Barratt, on occasion he flew as his Observer, prior to his return to the U.K. for pilot training.

In fact, McCudden admired Barratt's pioneering work, *Flying Fury* noting that in November 1914 a Parasol Blériot was delivered to the main R.F.C. depot to have a wireless set fitted, all part of ongoing improvements for artillery spotting. However, when the aircraft was returned to the squadron, no such wireless had been fitted. Nonetheless, wrote McCudden:

'It was fitted with a signalling lamp for the use of Captain A. S. Barratt of 'B' Flight. Mr. Barratt did about forty hours flying on this machine, directing artillery fire, and how he managed to fly the machine and Morse to the battery by means of his lamp single-handed, still remains a mystery to me ...'

Barratt certainly appears to have been a leading light in improving such artillery co-operation, so much so that he was in popular demand from the gunners. He undertook a particularly successful 'shoot' on 23 July 1915, soon after being appointed a Flight Commander. The target in question

was an enemy long-range gun which had been shelling Bethune for some time but the position of which had been reported by a local Frenchman - the gun was in fact concealed in a factory between Bethune and nearby Haisnes, where it was kept under a moveable roof which was closed when firing ceased. Accordingly, on the morning of 23 July 1915, despite poor weather and gale force winds, Barratt took off to direct fire of 19th Siege Battery on the factory, his resultant work leading to three direct hits, the last of which went clean through the roof, and ignited the ammunition store.

As noted by McCudden, after he commenced work as an Observer in September 1915, he undertook occasional sorties with Barratt. The latter, according to *Flying Fury*, was 'at this time doing extraordinarily fine work, for he was flying regularly for five or six hours daily, registering our heavy batteries on hostile targets, preparatory to the expenditure of carefully hoarded summer's supply of shells.'

McCudden goes on to describe one of their outings:

'On December 1st [1915] I went up with Captain Barratt on a very rough day - I remember it was frightfully bumpy - to range some 9.2-inch howitzers on some houses on the north-eastern outskirts of La Bassée. We got our height and reached the trenches over Cuinchy at 4,000 feet. The wind at this height was quite fifty miles per hour from the west, and the pilot had to keep the machine pointing west most of the time to make any headway at all.

Captain Barratt was very experienced in directing artillery fire, and he soon got on O.K. on the desired target. As each shell burst in the red-tiled houses, a cloud of brow-red dust rose a few hundred feet into the air and was then blown off east by the wind just like smoke from a factory chimney. After we had been up for nearly two hours the atmosphere became very cloudy and, being no longer able to see our target, we came home and landed successfully in a very gusty and bumpy wind.'

Returning to the home establishment at the year's end, Barratt was awarded the M.C. and served in various reserve squadrons until appointed to the command of No. 6 Squadron as a Temporary Major in September 1916. And he commanded No. 6 in France until January 1917, where it operated in B.E. 2s and R.E. 8s.

In the latter month he was granted temporary command of No. 2 Wing, and he remained likewise employed until June 1917, when, back home once more, he was advanced to Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. A string of senior appointments ensued, including command of 2nd and 3rd (Corps) Wings and of 2nd Brigade, and he ended the war as a Staff Officer at H.Q. R.A.F. in the Field.

In addition to his subsequent award of the C.M.G., he was four times mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 1 January 1916, 15 May 1918, 20 May 1918 and 11 July 1919, refer), and was awarded the Belgian Order of the Crown and Croix de Guerre.

Between the Wars

Following the Armistice, Barratt became Assistant Commandant at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell and then - in 1923 - Staff Officer for Administration at Headquarters No. 3 Group. And he was subsequently appointed Commandant at the School of Army Co-operation in 1926 and Air Staff Officer to the G.O.C. Shanghai in 1927, prior to returning home to Air Staff H.Q. No. 22 Group.

Then, following his promotion to Group Captain, he was appointed Chief Instructor at the R.A.F. Staff College, Andover in January 1929 and - as an Air Commodore - to A.O.C. No. 1 (Indian) Group in November 1932. He afterwards served as Director of Staff Duties at the Air Ministry in 1935 but returned to the R.A.F. Staff College as a recently advanced Air Vice Marshal in 1936.

Awarded the C.B. for the latter services (*London Gazette* 11 May 1939, refers), he was promoted to Air Marshal in July 1939.

France 1939-40 - Advanced Air Striking Force - K.C.B.

Barratt was next destined to take up senior command in India but with the renewal of hostilities increasingly likely, he was instead appointed A.O.C. of No. 1 Mission, France, in August 1939, in which role he acted as Principal R.A.F. Liaison Officer to the French Air Force.

And that role became all the more exacting with the declaration of war in the following month, so much so that Barratt had to tell his daughter he could not get home to attend her wedding. In his place, he arranged for her godfather to undertake the honours but - to his daughter's delight - he eventually managed to fly back to the U.K. and make a surprise appearance, a flight likely undertaken in his Hurricane, in which he visited forward airfields and units in France.

Then in mid-January 1940, he took on the onerous responsibilities of A.O.C. in C. of the Advanced Air Striking Force (A.A.S.F.) in France. Conscious of the pending German attack - the devastating *Blitzkrieg* that unfolded on 10 May 1940 - Barratt was keen to take the fight back to the enemy, but French High Command would not support such aggressive tactics for fear of 'antagonising' the

Germans in what became known as the 'Phoney War'. Nor was his cause assisted by a last-minute decision to postpone the arrival of a second echelon of squadrons and aircraft to reinforce his beleaguered command.

Nonetheless, when the *Blitzkrieg* kicked-off proper, his units were quickly in action, multiple combats being played out by our aircraft, in some cases at great cost. Barratt's Fairey Battle squadrons suffered 40% losses on the 10 May alone and in just 48 hours the number of operational A.A.S.F. bombers fell from 135 to 72. When, on the 14 May, Barratt was informed that 40 of 71 aircraft he had ordered up had failed to return, he is said to have shed tears.

And such losses were compounded by the fact insufficient transport was available to keep his squadron personnel and vital aircraft parts on the move to new airfields. Barratt had long questioned the wisdom of the contention that because the A.A.S.F. was behind the Maginot Line, mobility was not an issue, but by the time the powers that be had sat up and listened, it was too late.

By the end of May 1940, the A.A.S.F. had lost 119 Battle aircrew killed and 100 aircraft. Experience, better tactics and periods of bad weather from 15 May to 5 June led to less serious loss, but in mid-June the remaining Battles returned to the U.K.; the Hurricane squadrons returned on 18 June and the A.A.S.F. was dissolved on 26 June 1940.

Appointed K.C.B. in July 1940, Barratt went on to serve as A.O.C. in C. of Army Co-operation Command 1940-43 and of Technical Training Command 1943-45 and was appointed Inspector-General of the R.A.F. in October of the latter year, in which capacity he took part in the Victory Parade in June 1946.

His K.C.B. aside, he was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 20 December 1940 and 17 October 1941, refer), in addition to being appointed to the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honour and awarded the Croix de Guerre in 1940.

Placed on the Retired List as an Air Chief Marshal in 1947, Barratt served as Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State from August 1952 up until his death in November 1966.

407 **The Second World War O.B.E. group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Air Commodore I. R. Parker, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, who flew as one of 'The Few' in the Battle of Britain**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) Badge; 1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R.; Norway, Kingdom, King Haakon VII Freedom Cross, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine* (8) £200-300

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 324.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

408 **The C.S.I. miniature breast Badge worn by Sir H. Babington Smith, who served as one of Britain's most senior Civil Servants, representing his country on the global stage in India, South Africa and Constantinople; after vital civilian war-service during the Great War, he went on to become the director of the Bank of England in 1920**

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion's (C.S.I.) miniature Badge, 38mm including star suspension x 25mm, gold, silver and enamel, with central onyx cameo, with top gold riband buckle, *very fine* £400-600

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please visit Lot 250, and for his despatch box, please see Lot 408.

For his son's full-size awards, please see Lot 251, and his miniatures, please see Lot 399.

409 **The mounted group of ten miniature dress medals attributed to Commissioner J. G. Leslie, British Somaliland Police**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge, silver; The Most Venerable Order of St John, silvered metal and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service, G.VI.R., on Meritorious Service riband; Service Medal of the Order of St John, all mounted as worn, *very fine* (10) £60-80

[M.B.E.] *London Gazette* 1 January 1914.

[C.P.M.] *London Gazette* 14 June 1945.

John Grant Leslie was born in 1901 and he lived in Kenya, Somaliland before he enlisted into the Police. He successfully rose through the ranks and upon the outbreak of the Second World War, he was serving as an Assistant Superintendent in the Kenyan Police. By the end of the war, he was a Major and Commissioner of the British Somaliland Police.

410 **An unattributed group of six miniature dress medals**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, C.B. Badge, gold and enamel, wide straight bar swivel suspension with gold catch and retaining pin; China 1842, with Crimean suspension, with silver top riband buckle; Crimea 1854-46, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol, with top silver top riband buckle; France, Kingdom, Legion of Honour, with rosette upon riband and top riband bar; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie; Italy, Sardinia, Medal of Military Valour, all mounted in a frame, *very fine* (6) £300-500

411 **An unattributed Second World War G.M., Croix de Guerre and American Medal of Freedom mounted group of five miniature dress medals - surely worn by a member of the Special Operations Executive**

George Medal, G.VI.R.; Defence Medal 1939-45; France, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1939-1940', with gold Star upon riband; Resistance Medal; United States of America, Medal of Freedom, with Palm upon riband, mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, good very fine*, in fitted case (5) £160-200

412 **An unusual and striking 16-clasp Army of India miniature dress medal by the renowned medal manufacturers and engravers *Hunt & Roskell***

Army of India 1799-1826, 16 clasps, Allighur, Batl of Delhi, Assye, Assberghur, Laswarree, Argaum, Gawilghur, Defn of Delhi, Batl of Deig, Nepaul, Kir. & Poona, Seetbe & Nagpe, Maheidpoor, Corygaum, Ava, Bhurtpoor, *please note abbreviated spellings on clasps*, clasps loose on riband, with silver top riband buckle by *Hunt and Roskell, likely a trial striking or presentation piece and of contemporary manufacture, very fine and most attractive* £500-700



413 Imperial British East Africa Company Medal, 18mm, a very rare and most attractive example, 'Uganda 1892-93' engraved to reverse, with top silver riband buckle by *Hunt & Roskell, London*, *scratch to last digit, otherwise very fine and scarce* £300-500

For further research into this scarce award, one cannot first acknowledge the enormous debt owed to Lt. Colonel A. M. Macfarlane, R.A. for publishing the result of his detailed and exhaustive researches. The article containing this wealth of information can be found in *The Miscellany of Honours, No. 2* (1980) at pages 88-101 (as amended by O.M.R.S. Journal 171/77). In dealing with the lack of recorded information that there was available, the author arrives at the conclusion that unless some further documentary evidence is discovered, it is unlikely that the origin of the medal will ever be known. With thanks to Denis Poole for the above information.

414 **An unattributed group of four Great War and Shanghai miniature dress medals**

British War and Victory Medals, this first detached from riband bar; China, Republic, Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937; Shanghai Volunteer Corps Long Service Medal, mounted as worn, in a *Hamilton & Co, London* case, *very fine* (4) £200-300

415 **An unattributed mounted group of five miniature dress medals**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Shanghai Emergency Star 1937, this last a most attractive Badge with hand-engraved obverse and reverse details, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £80-120



x416 **Afghanistan**, Kingdom, Order of the Supreme Sun (Nishan-i-Lmar-i-Ala), Grand Cross Collar Chain set of Insignia, comprising breast Star, 116mm, silver, gold centre, the reverse with two local signatures; Collar Chain, comprising eight medallions, each 52mm, silver with gold centres, one with maker's signature, with central medallion, 58mm, silver with gold centre, approx. 800mm in total, *good very fine and a rarity* (2) £4,000-6,000

Inscription to reverse of the Star reads 'Al Darja Al A'ali' (The Highest Grade/Class). With thanks to Owain Raw-Rees for this translation.



417 **Austria**, Empire, Order of the Iron Crown, Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 47mm, silver-gilt, gilt, gold centres and enamel, *good very fine* £400-600

The Property of the Barons Beck-Friis of Borringer-Closter, Sweden.

418 **Austria**, Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, 23mm x 15mm, silver-gilt, with '880' silver mark to suspension ring, *very fine* £200-300

x419 **A beautiful and decorative enamelled Order of Franz Joseph chain bracelet**

A miniature dress Austrian Order of Franz Joseph enamelled chain, in 20ct gold, with fixings for wear and 13 alternating medallions, maker's cartouche 'AR' to bar, *scarce, very fine* £600-800

420 **Bhutan**, Kingdom, Royal Family Order, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Spink & Son, 5-7 King Street, London*, comprising sash Badge, 64mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 83mm, gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *nearly extremely fine*, with length of full sash riband (2) £400-600

Perhaps a trial or specimen. The Royal Family Order - Dzongkha Druk Thuksey (Son of the Heart of the Thunder Dragon) - was established by Jigme Dorji Wangchuck in 1966. The Star and Badge both feature a left-facing image of the Druk Gyalpo (Dragon King), with the inscription 'Bhutan' in English and Tibetan. The sash Badge is in the form of eight lotus petals, each of which bears a dorjee (thunderbolt) emanating from the portrait.

421 **The Order of the Southern Cross insignia attributed to Field Marshal The Rt. Hon. H. Maitland Wilson, The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., British Army, who saw outstanding service during the Second World War; he finished his war as Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, but saw action for several years in the Middle East as Commander-in-Chief, Middle Eastern Command**

Brazil, Republic, National Order of the Southern Cross, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, 91mm including wreath suspension x 65mm, silver-gilt and enamel, on full length neck riband; breast Star by *La Royale, Rio*, 72mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in case of issue, this with named label affixed to the case, *two rays bent on Badge, chip to enamel on Star, otherwise very fine* (2) £240-280



Henry Maitland Wilson - or 'Jumbo' to his friends and comrades - was born in London to Captain Arthur Maitland Wilson and Harriet Wilson in September 1881. He was educated at Eton College before advancing to Royal Military College, Sandhurst where he commissioned with the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant in March 1900.

Within six months, Wilson was sent with the 2nd Battalion to South Africa to fight in the Boer War. While serving out there he was promoted Lieutenant in March 1901 at which rank he served the entirety of the war. He then transferred with his unit to Egypt where he was briefly commanded by his uncle, Lieutenant Colonel H. F. M. Wilson. Then, after a stint in India in 1907, he returned Home and was promoted Captain in April 1908. He transferred to the 3rd Battalion and served in Ireland before being promoted adjutant of the Oxford Officer Training Corps in 1911.

Wilson saw further action upon the outbreak of the Great War and was appointed Brigade Major of the 48th Infantry Brigade in October 1914. He was quickly promoted Major and then sent to the Western Front the following year in December 1915. He was a capable and commanding officer which saw him promoted to General Staff Officer (G.S.O.) 2 of the 41st Division on the Somme and the 19th Corps at Passchendaele. Thus Wilson was part of some of the bloodiest actions seen at the Great War, and his military acumen saw him appointed G.S.O. 1 of the New Zealand Division with promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in October 1917. Wilson survived the war, was mentioned three times in despatches and awarded the D.S.O..

The Great War was only the beginning of his assumption of some really rather prestigious and militarily important positions in the Army. In 1919 he was hand-picked to serve at Staff College, Camberley, a post he returned to in the beginning of the 1930s. In the meantime, he took command of the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in 1923, and later, led the 1st Battalion on the North-West Frontier in 1927. By 1934, he had been promoted Temporary Brigadier, and became Commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade. On the eve of war in 1937, he became General Officer Commanding 2nd Division at the rank of Major-General.

However, it was his actions during the Second World War as to why Wilson is so dearly remembered; he oversaw some of the most consequential and significant actions in Egypt, Greece and the Middle East. From June 1939, Wilson was appointed General Officer Commanding (G.O.C.) of the British Troops in Egypt, at the rank of Lieutenant-General. Not only did he command the British Army in Egypt, but he was also a key advisor for a number of other countries fighting in Egypt. After Benito

Mussolini declared war in June 1940, Wilson immediately sent his troops to invade Libya. While outnumbered against the Italians in terms of men and machinery, his military cunning to attack the enemies extended lines at certain points proved fruitful and on 7 December 1940, he launched Operation Compass. The strategy was an overwhelming success and the Italian forces were very quickly cut in two. The operation not only held him in esteem with Anthony Eden, now Secretary of State for War, but also Winston Churchill, who commented "General Wilson, who actually commands the Army of the Nile, was reputed to be one of our finest tacticians, and few will now deny that quality".

And yet, in February 1941, Wilson was recalled to Cairo and offered the new position of Military Governor of Cyrenaica, which led him to Greece. In April 1941, Wilson headed 'W' Force, a Commonwealth Expeditionary Force to help Greece resist Italy and any subsequent German invasion. However, the operation was not meant to be and Wilson carried out a full evacuation of British troops from Greece in April 1941; he was awarded a G.B.E. for his troubles and promoted full General the following month.

His next posting was to Palestine where he oversaw the Syria-Lebanon campaign as G.O.C. of the British Forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan before then taking command of the 9th Army in Syria and Palestine. In doing so he also received the honorary title of Aide-de-Camp General to King George VI. He remained posted out here until 1943, when he was then appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East. Under orders from London to create a diversion during the fight with Italy, in September he organised an unsuccessful attempt to invade and occupy the Greek islands of Kos, Leros and Samos. The Germans hounded the British troops from above and the losses were many.

His final post during the Second World War was as the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean in January 1944. In this post, Wilson would have had enormous strategic control over the entire Italian campaign, and he strongly advocated for an invasion of Germany via the Danube. Lastly, he was finally promoted Field Marshal in December 1944 and was sent to Washington to be Chief of the British Joint Mission, a post he served in from 1945-47. He was present at meetings concerning the development, production and testing of the atomic bomb in his role as military representative of the Combined Policy Committee. For his services, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal from President Truman in November 1945.

After the war, in January 1946, Wilson was appointed Aide-de-Camp to King George VI once more before he was then created Baron Wilson, of Libya and of Stowlangtoft in the Country of Suffolk. He then served as Constable of the Tower of London between 1955-60. He died four years later on 31 December 1964 in Chilton, Buckinghamshire. He is buried at St George's, Stowlangtoft, Suffolk and his barony passed to his only son, Patrick.

422 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of St Alexander, Military Division breast Star, with Swords, 85mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, retaining pin marked '900', *cleaned, good very fine* £300-500

423 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, ring stamped 'SILVER'; breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* (2) £300-500

x424 **China**, Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger, Badge with 1 Star, 88mm including wreath suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *centre re-affixed, replacement rivet to reverse, very fine* £600-800

425 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, First Class set of insignia, by *Lattes, Cairo*, comprising sash Badge 90mm including crown suspension x 63mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 92mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, both with maker's name to reverse, with modern sash, *small enamel damage to one limb on each piece otherwise good very fine* £700-900

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

426 **The Order of the Nile awarded to E. R. Branston, Sudan Railways**

Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, breast Badge with rosette upon riband, by *Lattes, Cairo*, date hallmark for 1928-29, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in its fitted case of issue and corresponding miniature award, *good very fine* (2) £160-200

Ernest Richard Branston was born on 13 October 1883 and was educated at Brighton Grammar School and then Brighton Technical College. He was working as an Assistant Manager at the Sudan Government Technical Workshops by 1910 and is understood to have worked on the Sudan Railways from at 1913-27. He had retired to Tunbridge Wells by 1939 but served as a Deputy A.R.P. Warden during the second World War. He died in March 1960.



427 **Egypt**, Republic, Order of the Virtues, Badge, 57mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks to reverse, further enhanced with ten 'rubies' and five 'sapphires', with bow as worn, in fitted case of issue; Medal of Distinction, silver-gilt, hallmarks to suspension and Medal, in fitted case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £400-600

428 **Egypt**, Monarchy in Exile, Order of Muhammad Ali, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Worth, Geneva*, sash Badge, 105mm including suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt and enamel and enhanced with six green stones, maker's name and silver purity to reverse; Star, 86mm, silver-gilt and enamel and enhanced with six green stones, maker's name and silver purity to reverse, *good very fine* as issued and rare, with full sash riband and in green fitted case of issue, the inner embossed with the seal of King Fuad II and maker's name (2) £3,000-5,000

429 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Order of Menelik II, Grand Commander's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, silver mark to loop; breast Star, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, *good very fine* (2) £140-180

x430 **France**, First Empire, Legion of Honour, Type III (1806-08), 58mm including crown suspension x 38mm, gold and enamel, *one or two chips, good very fine* £500-700

431 **The Legion of Honour awarded to Mr A. Lalande, the legendary French wine merchant and vineyard owner, who served as Deputy of Gironde 1881-89**

France, Republic, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, silver, gold centres and enamel, *enamel chipping, very fine* (Lot) £800-1,200

Appointed a Knight of the Legion by Emperor Napoleon III in August 1862 and elevated Officer by Marshall de MacMahon in October 1878.

(François Louis Marie) Armand Lalande was born in Bordeaux in December 1820 and grew to become a legendary member of the Bordeaux wine world and an influential politician in the Third Republic.

He founded Armand Lalande et Cie, one of the premier wine trading houses and dynasties in Bordeaux, and owned several officially classified château vineyard estates in Bordeaux. These included Château Léoville-Poyferré (2nd growth), Château Cantenac-Brown (3rd growth) bought for one million francs in 1860 and remaining in the family until 1968, Châteaux la Couronne, Châteaux Lamartine, and Châteaux Moulin Riche (second wine of Châteaux Leoville-Poyferré).

The grand Lalande died at Bordeaux in September 1894; sold together with a good archive of original documentation including the 1862 award Warrant.



432 **France**, Empire, Order of the Reunion, breast Badge, gold and enamel, 63mm including crown suspension x 38mm, gold and enamel, hallmark on cross on top of crown, with rosette upon riband, *good very fine and a rare Badge* £3,000-5,000

x433 **France**, Decoration of the Fleur de Lis, silver, 38mm including crown suspension x 15mm, *good very fine*, riband with rosette £60-80

x434 **A Great War Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre pair awarded to Capitaine Albert Mesnil, 66th Infantry Regiment, French Army**

France, Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, gilt centre, *the enamel heavily restored*; Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, with bronze palm; Commemorative War Medal 1914-1918; Victory Medal, together with a Croix de Guerre riband rosette and two metalled digits, *excluding the first, generally very fine* (4) £150-180

Sold with an original, coloured portrait photograph, wearing his Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre; together with his named Infantry Instruction School association membership card, signed by him on the reverse.

435 **The group of seven attributed to Marechal des Logis C. Blumenthal, 53rd Regiment of Infantry, French Army**

France, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; Croix de Guerre, dated 1914-1915, with palm and silver star; Verdun Medal 1916; Wound Medal, *light enamel damage*; Victory Medal 1914-1918; Commemorative War Medal 1914-1918; Military Medal, G.V.R., unnamed as issued to foreign recipients, mounted as worn, *very fine unless otherwise stated* (7) £200-300

436 **France**, Republic, Legion of Honour, 25mm including wreath suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel, enhanced with 16 rose-cut diamonds, *very fine* £180-220

Surface-level tests as 18 carat gold when tested using XRF machine.



437 **Belgium**, Kingdom, Bronze Medal for Jewish Children of the Holocaust 1945, by *Josine Souweine, Belgium*, engraved 'Mr et Mme Theys Avec Reconnaissance' to reverse, in a broken case of issue, *very fine* £240-280

The Medal was awarded to individuals who hid Jewish children in their homes in German occupied Belgium during the Second World War. The legend on the obverse is a French translation of Proverbs, 14:21: 'Heureux Celui Qui A Pitie des Afflices, 1942-44' which translates into English as 'Blessed is he who has pity on the afflicted'.



438 **Germany**, Bavaria, Order of St Hubert, a superb Grand Cross Collar Badge, 115mm including crown suspension x 82mm, gold and enamel, the centre enhanced with a plethora of fine rose-cut diamonds of varying size and colour, *good very fine and a great rarity* £8,000-12,000

Total weight 113.7g.

Spink XRF testing provides the following gold purity:
Crown - 87%
Centre - 74%
Rays of Badge - 70%

439 **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, Knight's breast Badge, 43mm x 39mm, silver and enamel, with original riband, *good very fine* £200-300

440 **Germany**, Prussia, Iron Cross 1870, 1st Class, 43mm x 43mm, impressed 'LL' to reverse, *toned, very fine* £280-320

x441 **Germany**, Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, War Commemorative Medal 1814-15, for private soldiers, bronze with gilt centres, legend and ornamentation, *one or two edge bruises, slight wear to gilt, otherwise very fine* £200-300

x442 **Greece**, Kingdom, Hellenic Red Cross Silver Medal, by Eleftherios Kelaides, 5th Class (**Burton Berry 1948**), *good very fine* £80-120

Burton Yosh Berry was born on 31 August 1901 at Fowler, Indiana, his father The Hon. Judge Burton Bowers Berry and mother Jessie Yost. Young Berry passed of out Indiana University and found a career in the United States Consular Service. Consul to Athens in 1938, Istanbul in 1943 and Bucharest in 1944, he was Director of the State Department's Office of African, South Asian & Near East Affairs from 1947. During the Second World War he had worked closely with the American School of Classical Studies to assist in the evacuation of students and also reported on the famine conditions sweeping the local population. He was also closely linked into the Truman Doctrine in assisting the local nations against the communist containment of the region.

A keen collector of Middle Eastern, Greek and Byzantine textiles, coins, gems and antiques, much of his collection went to the Art Institute of Chicago, the American Numismatic Society and the Indiana Art Museum.

Latterly US Ambassador to Iraq in 1952-54 and lived in the Middle East until the Lebanese Civil War of 1975. Settling in Zurich, he died in August 1985; sold together with copied research.

443 **Iceland**, Order of the Falcon, breast Star, 69mm, silver and enamel, hallmarks and maker's initials to reverse, *very fine* £160-200



444 **India**, Mughal Empire, Order of the Fish (Mahi Maratib), set of Insignia, comprising sash/neck Badge, 78mm including fish suspension x 45mm; breast Star, with pin-back reverse, *very fine and rare* (2) £400-600

The Mahi Maratib was the highest honour bestowed by the emperor during the Mughal Empire and was introduced by Shah Jahan. It had reputedly been present in the Sasanian Empire and was latterly adopted by the Nawabs of Awadh (Lucknow).

445 **International,** Royal Order of Saint Hubert, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge 96mm x 54mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; Star, 82mm x 55mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *some light part discolouration to the enamel otherwise very fine* £200-300

446 **Lebanon**, National Order of the Cedar of Lebanon, Grand Officer's breast Star, 68mm x 68mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *reverse centre absent, otherwise very fine* £100-150

447 **Liberia,** Order of the African Redemption, 3rd Class neck Badge, 88mm x 58mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in *A. Chobillon, Paris* case of issue with lapel rosette, *light enamel damage, otherwise very fine* £80-120

448 **Libya**, United Kingdom & Kingdom of Libya (1951-69), Order of Independence, 2nd Class set of Insignia, by *Maison Tewfik Bichai 40, Souman Pacha, Caire*, comprising neck Badge, 63mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, hallmark to reverse centre; breast Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks to reverse and to pin, *minor enamel chip to upper-right ray on Star, otherwise good very fine*, in fitted case of issue, *this damaged around hinge*, with full neck riband (2) £800-1,000

449 **Libya**, Republic, Order of the Good African Citizen, Collar Chain, comprising 16 medallions made up of the map of Libya, with large central star, 93mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hanging from a wreath suspension, fastening clip on chain, *very fine* £600-800

On 27 February 2004 the members of the African Union (AU) gathered for a summit in Sirte, Libya. The AU, which replaced the Organization of African Unity (OAU), aims to foster greater political, economic and social integration in Africa. The Assembly comprises leaders of the 53 member states, while the AU's Executive Council is composed of its foreign ministers. In addition to security affairs, the Assembly is also considered issues concerning agriculture and water supplies. At this summit Gaddafi presented some of the leaders present with the Order. No laws seen.

450 **The exceedingly scarce Libyan Order of the Revolution 40th Anniversary Collar Chain, one of only 80 ever made in the U.K.**

Libya, Republic, Order of the Revolution 40th Anniversary Collar Chain by *Cleave & Co., London*, comprising five medallions made up of two stars with the Eagle of Saladin, two stars with a map of Libya, and a large central star, this last 85mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, '40' and an outlined map of Libya engraved to the reverse of the central star, chain length 450mm, with catch pins engraved 'silver' to reverse, *some enamel damage, scratchings and tarnishing, otherwise very fine and truly a rare survivor* £800-1,000

In September 2009, Libya celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Al Fateh Revolution marking the military coup that brought Gaddafi to power. In August, at very short notice, *Cleave & Co, London* were approached to manufacture an award to mark such occasion and by the end of the month they designed and manufactured 80 of these silver and silver-gilt collar chains. To date no law or regulations are seen in correspondence to the award, likely due to time constraints. This collar chain is one of the highest Libyan orders, awarded to state heads alone.

451 **Libya**, Republic, Order of Bravery, breast Badge, 85mm including suspension x 68mm, gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *very fine* £160-180

The inscription on the central motto reads: 'Order of Braveryî.

Decree of 1 August 1972 – 'It is awarded to whoever moved on the night of September 1st and to whoever subsequently performed an act to protect it, putting himself at risk.î

Law No. 6 of 1990 (28 May), Law No. 3 of 1996 (13 Feb.) & Law No. 3 of 2004 (13 Feb.) – 'The Order of Courage shall be awarded to whoever followed the orders of the Commander of the Revolution on the night of the Great 1 September 1969 or undertook after that an outstanding act to protect the revolution and its thought and achievements and to defend it, presenting himself as a sacrifice.î

452 **Libya**, Republic, Order of the Republic, set of Insignia, comprising breast Badge, 70mm including suspension x 63mm, gilt and enamel; breast Star, 63mm, gilt and enamel, sold in a case, *very fine* (2) £160-180

Constitutional Declaration No. 1, 11 December 1969 – 'All active-duty members of the armed forces are awarded the Order of the Republic & those who participated on the night of September 1st are awarded the Order of Bravery.î

Decree of 1 August 1972 – 'It is granted once to those who protected the republic after its declaration and managed security and control matters until the second year of the revolutionî.

453 **Libya**, Republic, Order of Good Deeds, breast Star, 1st Type, 69mm, white metal, gilt and enamel, *very fine*

Libya, Republic, Order of Good Deeds, breast Star, 2nd Type, 68mm, white metal, gilt and enamel, in its case of issue, *very fine* £160-180

The inscription on the central motto reads: 'To him who increases the good work the result elevates himî.

Decree of 1 August 1972 – 'It is awarded to military and civilian personnel who perform productive work characterized by excellence for the benefit of the state or the armed forces.î

Law No. 6 of 1990 (28 May), Law No. 3 of 1996 (13 Feb.) & Law No. 3 of 2004 (13 Feb.) – 'The Order of Good Deeds shall be awarded to whoever performs a good deed for the people of the Great Jamahiriya, the Arab people, or to mankind. This Order may be awarded to local, regional, and international bodies and organizations that provide valuable services in the fields of culture, public health, environmental protection, and the non-proliferation of lethal arms and weapons of destruction.î

454 **Libya**, Republic, Military Star, 2nd Type breast Badge, 46mm, gilt and enamel, with winged enamel suspension bar, on silk riband, in case of issue, *very fine* £120-140

The inscription on the central motto reads: 'The Military Star'.

Decree of 1 August 1972 – 'It is granted to those who have performed a military service that warrants them being distinguished from their peers.î

455 **Libya**, Republic, Order of the Jihad, 1st Type breast Badge, 80mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmark '800' to suspension with maker's cartouche, with riband bar, in case of issue, *very fine* £160-180

The inscription on the central motto reads: 'And Allah prefers the Mujhadeen and bestows upon them great reward over those who remain behind'Surah An-Nisa (The Women), Quran, Chapter 4 Verse 95.

Law No. 21 of 1973 (24 March) – 'The Order of Jihad is awarded to everyone who played a prominent role in liberating the homeland from non-Italian colonialism, whether by participating in the battles fought by the people against the Italian invasion of the country and performing well in them, or by preparing and recruiting the people to fight these battles and rise up against the hordes of that invasion and its forces. If the person who deserved the medal was martyred or died, it is awarded in his name.î

456 **Libya**, Republic, Order of the Great Fatah (Victor), set of insignia comprising sash Badge, 67mm, silver-gilt and enamel, on full silk sash riband with golden tassels; breast Star, 93mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* (2) £300-400

The inscription on the central motto reads: 'The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Allah is Great. Order of the Great Victorî.

Law No. 6 of 1990 (28 May), Law No. 3 of 1996 (13 Feb.) & Law No. 3 of 2004 (13 Feb.) – 'The Order of the Great 1 September Revolution shall be awarded to Heads of State and the like, and to others who are deemed to deserve and merit receiving this order.î

457 **Libya**, Republic, Order of the Manmade River, breast Star, 92mm, silver-gilt and enamel, in case of issue, *very fine* £120-140

The inscription on the central motto reads: 'The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya The Great Manmade River 1991 - 1401î.

Law No. 6 of 1990 (28 May), Law No. 3 of 1996 (13 Feb.) & Law No. 3 of 2004 (13 Feb.) – 'The Great Man Made River Medal is awarded to those who have played a distinguished role in increasing agricultural production, improving soil, protecting plants, combating desertification and agricultural pests, or who have made outstanding efforts in increasing water resources in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.î

x458 **Lithuania**, Republic, Order of the Cross of Vytis, Knight's Cross, 48mm including suspension x 25mm, silver, silvered and enamel, with original investiture pin and in a fitted case, *good very fine* £4,000-6,000

Founded on 30 July 1919, the award is conferred in five Classes for heroic defence towards the freedom and independence of the nation. November 23 is a holiday in honour of the Order of the Cross of Vytis.

459 **Nepal**, Kingdom, Order of Gorkha Dakshina Bahu, Commander's neck Badge, 56mm x 56mm, gilt metal and enamel, *very fine* £80-120

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

460 **The Order of the House of Orange worn by Major Sir A. Penn, Grenadier Guards**

Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of the House of Orange, Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in *Begeer* case of issue, *good very fine* £500-700

For his British awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 270.

461 **Paraguay**, Republic, National Order of Merit, First Class set of insignia, comprising sash Badge 96mm x 60mm in gilt metal and enamel; Star 94mm x 94mm in white metal, with full sash riband, *very fine* (2) £150-200

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

462 **The Order of the Crown worn by Major Sir A. Penn, Grenadier Guards**

Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, and breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in *Josef Resch, Bucharest* case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £300-500

Sold together with the named document of issue dated to 1938 and limited permission to wear granted on 12 December 1938.

For his British awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 270.

463 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St Anne, Civil Division, 1st Class sash Badge, 49mm, gold (56 zolotnik) and enamel, maker's name to reverse and hallmarks to loop, *chip to enamel to reverse centre, otherwise good very fine* £1,400-1,800



464 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, Civil Division, 2nd Class neck Badge, 55mm, gold and black enamel, '56' zolotnik mark to suspension loop, on a short length of riband, *some minor scratches to obverse, very fine and scarce* £800-1,200

x465 **Russia**, Imperial, Badge of Officials in Plague Service 1897, 38mm, bronze, with green rosette for Muslims, *very fine* £100-140

Ex-S. G. 'Yash' Yasinitsky Collection, the Founder of the Orders & Medals Society of America.

466 **The exceptional Russian Order of Glory 1st Class awarded to Sergeant Scout P. I. Shatov, 37th Reconnaissance Company, 21st Rifle Division**

Russia, Soviet Union, Order of Glory, 1st Class, gold, reverse officially numbered '1209', *very fine* £5,000-7,000

Weight - 31g. Spink XRF confirms 95% purity.

Just 2,656 awards of the 1st Class made from the institution of the Order on 8 November 1943-December 1991.

Russian Order of Glory 1st Class approved 2 July 1944:

'On multiple occasions he completed the military tasks of the commander in conducting investigative reconnaissances and capturing prisoners Comrade Shatov was awarded the Medal for Valor and the Order of Glory 3rd Class and 2nd Class.

Participating in a reconnaissance on 5 June 1944 Comrade Shatov broke into the garrison of the enemy and he destroyed a warehouse with ammunition and captured two soldiers but was wounded. After dressing his wound he went to attack the firing point of the enemy and the resolute attack of his section to secure the fulfilment of the tasks assigned prior to the unit. Comrade Sharon is worthy of the high award of Order of Glory 1st Class.'

[Russian Order of Glory 2nd Class] approved 11 June 1944:

'Participated in reconnaissance of the Kandalakshsckii Direction on 19 May 1944. In association with a platoon he went to the flank the military positions of the enemy attacking them, providing a fine example he led his command, first bursting into the enemy dispositions, killing 14 German soldiers and officers and capturing a non-commissioned officer.'

[Russian Order of Glory 3rd Class] approved 24 April 1944:

'Operating in association with a reconnaissance group at Kandalakshsckii on 6 April 1944 Comrade Shatov participated with his section in the rear of the enemy, but was blocked by a group of enemy firing on his section. Showing resolution and leadership in fulfilling the decision and tasks of the commander of the platoon participated in the battle in which he displayed stubborn bravery and with his submachinegun Comrade Shatov killed 11 German soldiers. During this he captured prisoners and booty.

During his time in the rear he once again with two other soldiers of his section went into combat independently. Comrade Shatov took part in an unequal battle and his section killed 19 German soldiers and the section returned without loss.'



Petr Ivanovich Shatov was born in 1922 in Kurov Oblast, Arbazshkii Region and served the Soviet Army from November 1941-January 1946. He was showered with decorations for his gallantry, including a Medal of Valour and Order of the Red Star; sold together with full research and translations.

x467 **Saudi Arabia**, Kingdom, Order of King Abdulaziz, breast Star, 75mm, silver and enamel, silver mark to retaining pin, *green enamel loss, very fine* £180-220

x468 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, breast Badge, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *enamel chipping, very fine* £180-220

469 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Order of St Sava, 5th Class breast Badge, 66mm including crown suspension x 41mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* £140-180

x470 **South Africa**, Republic, Order of Good Hope, 1st Type, Second Class set of Insignia, by *South African Mint*, comprising neck Badge 73mm x 47mm; breast Star 76mm x 76mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse of breast Star marked 'STG S.A.M.', with lapel badge, housed in fitted case, *enamel damage to the white doves, otherwise very fine* (2) £400-600

The Order of Good Hope is South Africa's highest civilian award. The First Type was awarded between 1973-2002, awarded to civilians for promoting international relations with the increasingly isolated apartheid state.

471 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Grand Commander's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* (2) £160-200

x472 **Spain**, Kingdom, King Ferdinand VII Naval Merit Award, silver, 46mm including crown suspension x 30mm, *very fine* £160-200



473 **Spain**, Kingdom, Battle of Vitoria 1813 Cross, 58mm including crown suspension x 35mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *crown replaced, some enamel chipping, very fine* £100-140

Approved by Fernando VII on 21 June 1815, the second anniversary of the Battle of Vitoria, as a reward for those present in the action. The obverse bears the inscription 'IRU-RAC-BAT' (*Three Into One* in Basque), in honour of the three provinces who served. An example is held in the Alava Armoury Museum.

x474 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Bravery Cross/Battle of Leipzig Cross, 45mm, silver, Swedish hallmarks for 1816, *very fine* £300-500

475 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Oskar II 25th Anniversary Medal, silver-gilt; 1906 Wedding Anniversary Medal, silver; Gustaf 70th Birthday Medal, silver-gilt; Oscar & Sofia Golden Wedding Anniversary Medal, silver-gilt; Merit Medal, gilt, *good very fine, first rather scarce* (5) £400-600

The Property of the Barons Beck-Friis of Borringer-Closter, Sweden.

476 **An unattributed European chain of eight miniature dress medals - probably worn by a high-ranking Swedish Medical Officer**

Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the North Star, Badge, gold and enamel; Swedish Red Cross Medal of Merit; Lingiad Stockholm Medal 1939, makers initials 'BW' to reverse and stamped '80'; Patriotic Badge; Poland, Republic, Order of Poland Restored; Spain, Kingdom, Order of Charles III, gold; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, *reverse centre lacking*; Austria, Empire, Red Cross Merit Order, with Oak Wreath, mounted on double braided chain with fittings for wear, *very fine*, together with various riband devices (8) £300-500

The Property of the Barons Beck-Friis of Borringer-Closter, Sweden.

477 **Taiwan**, Republic of China, Order of Blue Sky and White Sun, Medal of the Order, reverse officially numbered '5', *nearly extremely fine* £2,000-3,000

The Order of Blue Sky and White Sun was founded in May 1929 and has been awarded on just 211 occasions to-date for '...outstanding contributions to National Security under foreign invasion.'; it was last awarded in January 2020. Its name and the design come from the Blue Sky with a White Sun symbol of the Republic of China and the Kuomintang. The Medal of the Order represents the 'day-to-day' wearing Insignia of the Order.

x478 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmaniah 77mm including suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *very fine* £200-300



x479 **United States of America**, Navy Congressional Medal of Honor, Type 2, 1882-1904, 60mm x 53mm, bronze, unnamed, ornate bronze suspension bearing a large star, with later riband with ornate hanger with pinback *very fine* £500-700

x480 Seven: **Lieutenant-Commander R. G. Sipe, United States Navy**

United States of America, Navy Good Conduct Medal (Richard Granville Sipe 1941); American Defense Medal, 1 clasp, Fleet; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal, mounted together as worn, together with National Defense Medal and Philippine Liberation Medal, *contact wear, very fine overall* (7)` £80-120

Richard Granville Sipe was born on 7 June 1919 in Conover, Ohio to Charles Oliver Snipe and his wife Edith Catherine, the eldest of five children. Sipe went on to attend Miami University in Oxford, Ohio and joined the U.S. Navy upon the outbreak of World War II. Sipe was married to his first wife, Hazel Ray Taylor, in Washington D.C. on 7 June 1942 with their address listed as Alexandria, Virginia.

At some stage during the war Sipe was stationed in the Philippines, while his wife and son returned to Ohio. After just under three years of marriage Sipe filed for divorce which was granted in April 1945. He was married for the second and final time to Anne Bernon Field on 29 March 1948, with whom he went on to have five daughters. The couple lived together in San Diego, California. Sipe continued serving in the U.S. Navy in the coming years, eventually moving to Danville, Illinois with his family in 1958 and then returning to Indiana in 1988.

Sipe still appears registered in the Navy in 1972 at the age of 53, but later appears on the retired military registry in 1990. Following his retirement, Sipe and his family lived in Pomona, California and Stanford, Indiana before finally settling in Solsberry in 1994. There Sipe died at Bittersweet Farm, where he and his wife ran an antiques shop, on 17 July 2010 at the age of 91. He was buried in the California Central Coast Veterans Cemetery in Monterey County, California, with his wife Anne joining him upon her death in 2023.

Sold together with copied research, as well as three riband bars, an assortment of 7 naval buttons by *Hilborn Hamburger Inc., N.Y.*, an eagle brooch, a dove brooch, a brooch marked '1944' celebrating the Anglo-American alliance, and a medallion engraved 'FLT' mounted on black riband.

x481 Eight: **Corporal J. D. Gillmore, United States Navy, who survived the attack on Pearl Harbor**

United States of America, Navy Good Conduct Medal, 3 clasps, Second Award, Third Award, Fourth Award (James D. Gillmore 1943), cased; American Defense Medal, 1 clasp, Base, cased; Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal; American Campaign Medal, cased; World War II Victory Medal; National Defense Medal; Korean Service Medal, cased, with Pearl Harbor Survivor's Commemorative Medal, bronze, in case of issue, *overall very fine* (8) £70-90

James Daniel Gillmore was born in Skagit, Washington on 23 January 1915 to John Daniel Gillmore and his wife Harriette Theodosia Wade. Gillmore attended Mount Vernon High School in the early 1930s and in 1935 was listed in the U.S. Federal Census at living at sea as a Corporal in the United States Marine Corps. Gillmore enlisted with the U.S. Navy on 6 November 1940 and as a Pearl Harbor survivor must have been stationed in Oahu, Hawaii when the attack occurred there on 7 December 1941.

Gillmore was discharged from the Navy on 2 October 1961 and records from 1972 reveal him living in San Diego, California. At some stage he was married to Miss Louise Guerrant, with whom he spent his final years in Maryland. He died at Potomac, Maryland on 11 February 1989 and was buried at the Parklawn Memorial Park and Menorah Gardens in Rockville. His wife joined him upon her death in 1997; sold together with copied research and a merit decoration 'Presented by Grand Council Order of Demolay'.

x482 **The Bronze Star group of five attributed to Lieutenant P. Bedard, United States Army, who served as a journalist in Vietnam**

United States of America, Bronze Star; Army Commendation Medal; Good Conduct Medal; National Defense Medal; Vietnam Service Medal, each individually mounted on pin for wear, *very fine overall* (5) £70-90

Peter C. Bedard served in Vietnam as a United States Army journalist. His obituary, taken from https://www.tributearchive.com/obituaries/2145780/peter-c.-bedard, is reproduced below:

Peter C. Bedard, age 59, of Vassar Avenue, a public relations/marketing account executive, died Friday, December 10, 2004, at Rhode Island Hospital after a short illness. He was the husband of Lynda J. (Levitt) Bedard. Born in Needham, MA, he was the son of the Rev. Dr. Camille C. and Juanita (Carpenter) Bedard, of Greenville. He was a founding partner of the former Chaffee-Bedard advertising and public relations firm in Providence. He previously had served as vice president/group manager for Creamer Dickson Basford/New England.

Prior to his career in public relations and advertising, he had served as a United States Army journalist in Vietnam, as a news editor in Washington, DC with ABC Radio News and as a public information officer with the Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs and with the Rhode Island Army National Guard. While in college, and continuing during his professional career, he was a Rhode Island radio sports broadcaster. He was a 1967 graduate of Brown University. He was an accredited member of the Public Relations Society of America (PRSA), a past president of PRSA's Southeastern New England Chapter and chairman of PRSA's Northeast District. He was also a member of PRSA's Counselors Academy. He won several Bell Ringer, MacEachern and Keith L. Ware awards for excellence in public relations and journalism, as well as Hatch and Supershow awards for his copywriting skills.

He was a member of the First Baptist Church in America, Providence and was a former board member at the Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket. For many years he served as a coach with the Fox Point/East Side Little League. He was an avid bridge player and an avid sports fan who faithfully followed all of New England's professional teams. Besides his wife and parents, he is survived by two sons, Matthew H. Bedard of Honolulu, HI and Ian G. Bedard of Providence and two brothers, Curtis A. Bedard of Claremont, NH and Marc O. Bedard of Greene, RI.

A memorial service conducted by the Rev. James Miller and Rabbi Leslie Gutterman will be held Tuesday, December 14, 2004 at 2:00 pm in First Baptist Church in America, North Main Street, Providence. Burial will be private. Kindly omit flowers, memorial gifts to the Red Sox Foundation, 4 Yawkey Way, Boston, MA. 02215 will be appreciated. Funeral Home: Carpenter-Jenks Funeral Home 659 East Greenwich Avenue West Warwick, RI US 02893.î

Sold together with copied obituary, copied Army Identification Card, riband bar, uniform name tag, cloth patch and three pins.

x483 **The Purple Heart, Bronze Star group of three awarded to J. H. Maxwell, United States Army, 4th Armored Division**

United States of America, Purple Heart (Jack H. Maxwell) with oak leaf cluster to riband; Bronze Star (Jack H Maxwell), with oak leaf cluster to riband (2), each in case of issue with corresponding riband bar and lapel badge, one riband bar missing oak leaves, *good very fine throughout* (3) £70-90

Jack H. Maxwell's obituary is reproduced below:

'Jack H. Maxwell, 72, of Lancaster, formerly of New Cumberland, died Thursday in Lebanon Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

He retired from the former Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Hampden Twp.; was a Army veteran of World War II and recipient of two Bronze Stars and a Purple Heart; and a member of VFW Post 7415, New Cumberland, the Disabled American Veterans and the Fourth Armored Division Association.

Surviving are his former wife, Katherine L. Maxwell of Camp Hill; four sons, Gary L. Maxwell of Lancaster, Jack E. Maxwell of New Cumberland, Wayne Maxwell of Banner, Ky., and Richard E. Glace of Newport; three sisters, Patricia Parthemore and Jean Maxwell, both of Linglestown, and Phyllis Etter of Middletown; seven grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Services will be held at 2 p.m. Monday in Neill Funeral Home, Paxtang. Burial will be in Woodlawn Memorial Gardens, Lower Paxton Twp.î

Sold together with sixteen editions of the Fourth Armored Division Association magazine 'Rolling Together', dating from 1974 to 1983 and newspaper clipping of obituary.

x484 **The Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star group of four attributed to Master Sergeant H. Tzipowitz, United States Army Air Force, who flew on B-17 'Satan's Lady' - one of the few Flying Fortresses who logged 100 Ops**

United States of America, Distinguished Flying Cross, in its case of issue and with lapel badge and riband bar; Bronze Star, in its case of issue with lapel badge and riband bar; American Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal, and Good Conduct riband bar, *very fine overall* (4) £70-90

Harry Tzipowitz was born in Pennsylvania on 26 April 1920 to John Tzipowitz and his wife Ellen. There he attended High School and worked as a semiskilled mechanic and repairman prior to the entrance of the United States into the Second World War. The 21-year-old Tzipowitz attested for service in Philadelphia on 26 December 1941 for the War's duration. He joined the 306th Bombardment Group (Heavy), 369th Squadron. He was crew chief and worked on a B-17 Flying Fortress known as 'Satan's Lady'.

Tzipowitz served for the duration of the war and was released from duty on 12 September 1945. At some stage he was married to Miss Jean Denton, and the couple spent the rest of their lives in Philadelphia. Tzipowitz died there at the age of 81 on 7 May 2001; sold together with copied research, Tzipowitz's 306th Bombardment Group hat, complete with patches and pins, as well as two of Tzipowitz's Bomb Group name tags, a photograph of Tzipowitz in front of a plane and a photograph of the naming details of 'Satan's Lady'.

485 **A fine Vietnam United States D.F.C., Air Medal group of eight awarded to Major J. R. Exon, United States Air Force, who piloted Cessna 0-2A 'Skymaster' aircraft on highly dangerous target marking missions, in addition to co-ordinating air strikes and reporting target damage**

United States of America: Distinguished Flying Cross; Air Medal, with 2 'silver' clusters; Meritorious Service Medal; Air Force Military Merit Medal; Air Force Combat Readiness Medal; National Defense Medal; Vietnam Service Medal; South Korea, Vietnam Campaign Star, clasp, 1960-, together with embroidered uniform unit flashes (6), including those for '20 TASS' and '27 TASS', *good very fine* (14) £180-220

D.F.C.: 'For extraordinary achievement in aerial flight on 31 August 1971.'

Air Medal: 'For meritorious achievement in aerial flight in the period 17 August 1970 to 13 June 1971'.



Jack Richard Exon was born in San Angelo, Texas on 3 April 1946, the son of Brigadier-General Arthur E. Exon, a much-decorated U.S.A.F. officer who had returned from captivity in Germany in the previous year.

Young Jack was educated at the General H. H. Arnold High School and Wiesbaden High School in Germany, where his father served as Chief of Ballistic Missiles, followed by attendance at Middletown Area High School in Pennsylvania, where he was keen on sports and a 'genius in physics'.

On graduation he followed in his father's footsteps, joining the U.S.A.F. and qualifying as a pilot. And he served as a Forward Air Controller in 20th Tactical Air Support Squadron (T.A.S.S.) in Vietnam in 1970-71, piloting Cessna 0-2a 'Skymaster' aircraft out of Da Nang and assorted forward observation bases. With a maximum speed of just 199 m.p.h. and a service ceiling of just 19,300 feet, the Skymaster was susceptible to enemy MiG fighters, so Exon's multiple excursions in the August 1970 to June 1971 were of a highly perilous nature.

Exon was further entitled to 2 clusters on his Meritorious Service Medal and four 'stars' on his Vietnam Medal, the latter suggesting he extended his tour. Be that as it may, he was placed on the Retired List as a Major and died in Los Angeles, California in March 1997.

Sold with his original D.F.C. and Air Medal (First Thru' Tenth Oak Leaf Cluster) certificates of award, the former dated 21July 1971 and the latter 29 August 1971; together with his U.S.A.F. Certificate of Training for 'Special Ops. Training Course, 0-2A Pilot, 144104', this dated 11 June 1970.

For the Medals of his father, please see Lot 331.

x486 **The Air Medal group of five attributed to Staff Sergeant J. P. Graham, United States Army Air Force**

United States of America, Air Medal (John P. Graham), in its case of issue with lapel badge and riband bar; American Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; Good Conduct Medal; European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, with three bronze stars to riband, *very fine overall* (5)

£60-80

John P. Graham was assigned to the 301st Bombardment Group (Heavy), 419th Squadron, with whom he served in the Second World War. Per the 301st Bombardment Group website (accessible at https://www.301bg.com/):

'The 301st Bombardment Group of World War II, flew 464 missions in B-17 Flying Fortress aircraft. They were assigned to the 8th and then the 12th and 15th Air Forces having headquarters stationed in England, North Africa and Italy.

The B-17 was considered a 'heavy' group. This was the designation given to four-engine bombers. Their primary mission was strategic in nature. That is to say their main targets were industry specifically those that had a value to the war-industry. Oil refineries, iron works, munition and aircraft factories along with railroads and marshalling yards the rails on which raw materials and finished products were delivered. Shipping and docks were also high priority targets for the 301st BG.

Comprised of four squadrons (32nd, 352nd, 353rd and 419th) the 301st suffered lack of planes, parts, men and supplies through their time in England and North Africa. It was difficult to have missions with a full complement of aircraft until victory in North Africa was achieved in May of 1943.

Their B-17s during 1942 and early 1943 were the 'F' model. The G model a/c did not arrive to combat theaters until late fall of 1943.

The 301st BG was based in Italy with the 5th Bomb Wing, 15th Air Force when the war in Europe ended in May 1945.

487 **Venezuela**, Republic, Order of the Liberator, 1st Class set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 66mm including suspension x 44mm, gilt and enamel, on full sash riband; breast Star, 92mm x 84mm, white based metal, gilt and enamel, sold together with two boutonnieres and its case of issue, *very fine* (2)

£160-200

488 **Venezuela**, Republic, Order of Francisco de Miranda, 2nd Class set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, 58mm x 41mm, gilt and enamel, on full length neck riband; breast Star, 84mm, gilt and enamel, sold together with miniature, riband bar and boutonniere, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£160-200



489 **Zanzibar**, Sultanate, Order of the Brilliant Star, breast Star, by *Ch. Billard, Paris*, Tughra of Sultan Hamad bin Thuwaini (1893-96), 87mm, silver, gold centre and enamel, French silver mark to retaining pin, *of superb quality, nearly extremely fine*, in fitted leather case of issue £800-1,200

490 **Zanzibar**, Sultanate, Order of the Brilliant Star, neck Badge, Tughra & portrait of Sultan Hamad bin Thuwaini (1893-96), 94mm including wreath suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt, gold centres and enamel, French silver mark to loop, *of superb quality, miniscule flaking to reverse centre, good very fine*, with full neck riband £600-800

THE END OF THE SALE

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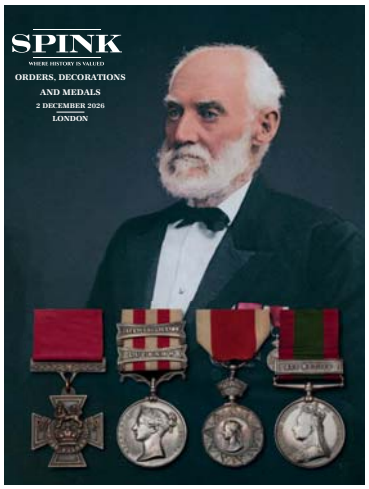

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(i) have a materially adverse effect on your enjoyment and the value of the NFT; and

(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:

Current bid	**Bid increment**
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 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 2026/27

STAMPS

29 Oct - 12 Nov	The Philatelic Collectors' Series - e-Auction	London	26116
4 November	The Dr. Jon Higgins Collection of Labuan Queen's Heads and The Paul Barsdell Collection of Sarawak	RPSL	26020
10 November	Stamps and Covers of Great Britain	London	26019
17 November	Mexico including the Enrique Trigueros collection of Proofs, Essays and Specimens	London	26021
9 December	The 'Lionheart' Collection of British Empire Part XXVII	London	26023
10 December	The 'Mulberry' Collection of Great Britain King Edward VII Issues	London	26024
15 December	Classic India – the 1854 Issues	London	26026
16 December	Tibet - The 'Bramley' Collection Part II	London	26025
19 January	Australian Colonies and Commonwealth	London	26028
21 January	Stamps and Covers of Africa	London	26027
13-27 January	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Auction	London	26117

COINS

15-30 October	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 47: Ancient and Celtic Coins - e-Auction	London	26122
December	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 48: British and World Coins and Medals - e-Auction	London	26124
28 January	British and World Coins and Medals	London	26006

BANKNOTES

17 Nov - 1 Dec	World & British Banknotes - e-Auction	London	26400
20 January	The Jeffrey Wong Collection of World Banknotes - Part II	London	26888
8-22 January	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	26500
26 January	World Banknotes	London	26127

MEDALS

2 December	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	26003
15-29 January	Orders, Decorations and Medals - e-Auction	London	26114

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

23 September	Historical Documents, Autographs and Ephemera	London	26066

LIFESTYLE COLLECTABLES

25 November	Where Passion Meets History - Spink x Budds	London	26063
26 November	Jewellery & Objets de Vertu	London	26052
November	Original Vintage Film Posters Featuring a Collection of a European Gentleman - e-Auction	London	26167

The above sale dates are subject to change

Spink offers the following services:

– VALUATIONS FOR INSURANCE AND PROBATE FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS –

– SALES ON A COMMISSION BASIS EITHER OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS –


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