AN AUCTION OF
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

The Richmond Suite
The Washington Hotel
5 Curzon Street
London W1

Wednesday 27th and Thursday 28th June 2012, at
10:00am precisely

Weekdays, Monday 18th June to Friday 22nd June
16 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London W1
strictly by appointment only

Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th June
16 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London W1
Public viewing, 10 am to 5 pm

Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th June
16 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London W1
Public viewing, 8 am to end of each Sale

Catalogue price £20

In sending commissions or making enquiries please contact:
Nimrod Dix, David Erskine-Hill, Pierce Noonan or Brian Simpkin
The Washington Hotel is located at 5 Curzon Street, in the heart of London’s Mayfair, two minutes walk from DNW’s offices.

The auction takes place in the hotel’s Richmond Suite on the lower ground floor, access to which is via a short flight of stairs leading from the hotel restaurant.

The hotel is a 3-minute walk from the nearest Underground station, Green Park (Piccadilly, Jubilee and Victoria Lines, with links directly to Euston, King’s Cross, Victoria [for Gatwick Airport] and Waterloo stations). It is a 40-minute direct journey from Heathrow Airport.

Numerous buses stop at Green Park station. There is unrestricted meter parking in Curzon Street and nearby streets.
Robert W. Gould, M.B.E.
1926-2011

Bob Gould on top of Admiralty Arch on the occasion of the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, 29 July 1981, when he was responsible for 18 counter-sniper positions.

Following service in the Royal West African Frontier Force from 1946 to 1948, Bob Gould joined the Metropolitan Police. He was the first chief instructor of the Met’s Firearms Wing, and maintained that during his career he attended more courses than any other policeman. These included a sniper instructor’s course at the School of Infantry, a month in the Federal Bureau of Investigations Academy in the USA and a body-guarding course with 22 SAS. He retired in 1981.

A natural born collector since the mid-1960s, Bob assembled and dispersed collections of bayonets, model soldiers, military postal history, firearms and, in medals, awards to the Royal Navy, the King’s German Legion and both World War I and World War II gallantry.


A long-time member of the Orders and Medals Research Society, he listed his interests as military and police history, British medals and dog-walking.
The Collection of Napoleonic War Medals formed by the late R.W. Gould, M.B.E.

1. **Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (L. Hebeier, Maltese Pioneers)** contact marks and wear, therefore good fine and scarce
   
   £1000-1200

   Although only three officers and three men of the Regiment of Maltese Pioneers are recorded by Mullen, a full medal roll exists (WO 100/12) which gives the names of 39 other ranks who received the medal for Egypt, in addition to the three officers. Lorenzo Hebeier is found as Abejer.

2. **Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (P. Taglione, Maltese Pioneers)** minor nicks and marks, otherwise good very fine and scarce
   
   £1200-1400

   Although only three officers and three men of the Regiment of Maltese Pioneers are recorded by Mullen, a full medal roll exists (WO 100/12) which gives the names of 39 other ranks who received the medal for Egypt, in addition to the three officers. Paulo Taglione is confirmed on the roll.

3. **Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (J. Swanswick, Queen's German Regt.)** minor marks, otherwise extremely fine and unique to this regiment
   
   £2500-3000

   Ex Eaton (later Cheylesmore) Collection 1880, sold 1930, and Usher Collection 1975.

   In November 1798, when Charles Stuart captured Minorca the Spanish garrison included a ‘Swiss’ regiment, over 1,000 strong. These men, who were not Swiss at all but mainly Germans and Tyrolese, with a dusting of Hungarians, had been part of an Austrian army defeated in Italy and taken prisoners by the French in 1796. They were taken into British pay and service as the Minorca Regiment, which was included in the contingent which Abercromby took to Egypt in 1801.

   On 21 March 1801, at the battle of Aboukir, Private Antione Lutz of the Minorca Regiment captured the standard of the enemy 21st Demi-Brigade, known as the ‘Invincibles’. At the end of the campaign, during which the regiment had suffered over 200 casualties including its lieutenant-colonel who had been killed, in recognition of its fighting qualities the regiment’s titles was changed to the Queen’s German Infantry. In 1802 the corps was taken to England and in January 1805 it was brought into the Line as the British 97th Foot.

   Just one officer and five men of the original Queen’s Germans claimed M.G.S. medals in 1848, but only Swanswick had the single clasp for Egypt, having seen no subsequent service in the Peninsula. His medal was consequently the only one to be named to the Queen’s German Regiment.
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Queen's German Regiment Medal of Merit 1801, pewter, by Hancock, Kempson and Kindon, obverse, Sphinx with staff bearing British and French flags, ‘Egypt’ engraved above, ‘XXI March MDCCCI’ in exergue; reverse, ‘Queen's German Regiment’ within a laurel wreath, ‘French Defeated’ engraved on the rim either side of the contemporary loop suspension, 47.8 mm (Balmer R579), very fine and very rare £500-600

Ex Usher Collection 1975.

This medal was founded to commemorate the recapture of the standard of Napoleon's 'Invincibles' by Private Antoine Lutz of the Queen's German Regiment, at the battle of Aboukir in Egypt in 1801, after it had been lost by Sergeant Sinclair of the 42nd Foot. Lutz himself was permitted to wear a representation of the standard within a wreath of laurel on his right sleeve.

William Cobbett, in a report on the capture of the standard, quotes from the order establishing this award, ‘... as soon as the regiment is in an established quarter, he will institute a valuable badge, in a certain proportion per company, to be worn by such men as shall have been proved, upon sufficient testimony, to have distinguished themselves, by acts of valour, or by personal instances of meritorious service ...’

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Sahagun & Benevente (J. Ferriday, Corporal, 7th Light Dragoons) severe edge bruising and scratching over initial part of naming, therefore good fine £600-800

John Ferriday was born in the Parish of Warnbridge, Shropshire, and enlisted for the 7th Hussars on 18 September 1804, aged nineteen. He was discharged at Romford Barracks on 8 August 1814, in consequence of ‘ulcerated legs from the effect of the frost while in Spain in the year 1808 and being of a scrofulous habit of body’. Sold with copied discharge papers.

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadaloupe (L. Greise, 2nd Bn. 60th Foot) small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine and rare £2000-2500

Only 2 officers and 8 other ranks of the 2nd 60th Foot received the M.G.S. Medal.

Ludwig Greise (sometimes Gross or Grosse) was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, in about 1780 and was 27 years old when he was enlisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwig Mosheim for seven years service in the 60th Regiment of Foot, on 28 November 1807. He had served a total of 9 years and 20 days with the colours at the time of his discharge on 17 December 1816, including over 6 years in the West Indies. Greise returned home to Germany, eventually settling in Minden, and, from February 1817, started to receive a pension as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. Sold with detailed research including copy discharge papers.

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadaloupe (M. Mahon, Majr. Royal York Rangers) together with original Horse Guards forwarding letter addressed to ‘Major General Mathew Mahon, formerly of Roy. Yk. Rang.’, dark toned, extremely fine and scarce £2000-2500

Matthew Mahon was appointed Ensign in the 16th Foot on 31 December 1789, aged 18 years. He became a Lieutenant in May 1891, a Captain in September 1795, and a Major in November 1805, when he exchanged to the half-pay. He returned to full-pay as a Major in the Royal York Rangers in August 1808, and served with that regiment in the West Indies, including the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810. Advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1812, he was placed on half-pay once more on his corps being disbanded in 1818. He became a Major-General in June 1838, and died at Brighton on 18 March 1851.

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<td>8</td>
<td>MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadaloupe (E. Miles, Serjt. Royal West India Rangers)</td>
<td>edge bruising, otherwise very fine and rare</td>
<td>£1200-1500</td>
<td>Only one officer and nine men from this regiment received the medal.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadaloupe (Joseph Moss, Royal West India Rangers)</td>
<td>edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and rare</td>
<td>£1200-1500</td>
<td>Only one officer and nine men from this regiment received the medal. Moss is shown on Mullens' roll as Sergeant Edward Moss.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Fuentes D'Onor (F. Frayle, Chassrs. Britanniques)</td>
<td>suspension and clasp reconstituted, otherwise very fine and very rare</td>
<td>£800-1000</td>
<td>Fructor Frayle was born in Castile, Spain, enlisted on 29 April 1806 and served until transferred to the Foreign Invalid Battalion in 1811. He was discharged on 7 April 1812, in consequence of being lame and having to use crutches due to a wound to the left foot, received at Fuentes d'Onor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (H. C. M. Cox, Lieut. &amp; Adjt. 5th Battn. Bengal Volrs.)</td>
<td>good very fine and scarce</td>
<td>£2000-2500</td>
<td>Henry Chambers Murray Cox was born in Calcutta in 1789 and entered the Bengal Army in 1805. He served with the 5th Volunteer Battalion at the capture of Java and Fort Cornelis in 1811, and with the 1/29th Bengal Infantry at the siege and capture of Hathras in 1817, and operations in Oudh in 1822. He was appointed to raise and command the Bundelkhand Provisional Battalion in 1825 and eventually became Colonel of the 58th Bengal Native Infantry. He was promoted to General in December 1871 and died at Burnham, Somerset, on 22 July 1876, aged 87.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadaloupe (J. Gannon, Corporal, Royal York Rangers)</td>
<td>edge bruise, otherwise very fine</td>
<td>£1200-1500</td>
<td>Joseph Gannon was born in the Parish of St Pauls, Dublin, circa 1789, and enlisted into the Royal York Rangers on 3 April 1808. He re-enlisted as a Corporal in the same regiment at Grenada, West Indies, on 3 April 1814, and was finally discharged on 28 September 1819, on reduction of the regiment. He was admitted to Chelsea Hospital as an in-pensioner on 30 December 1845, and was certified insane in 1848. Sold with copied discharge and pension documents.</td>
</tr>
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13

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadaloupe**

(Anton Bestonbroer, Corpl. York Lt. Infy. Vol.) edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and very rare

£1400-1800

One of only two medals recorded on the roll to this regiment which was formed in September 1803 as the Barbados Volunteer Emigrants and changed to the York Light Infantry Volunteers in January 1804.

Anton Bestonbroer was born at Mittelburg, Isle of Zeeland, Holland, in about 1784. He enlisted in the Batavian Army, date unknown, for service in the Dutch colonies. When Demerara and Essequibo, in Dutch Guiana, surrendered to the British on 20 September 1803 about 1,000 Dutch regular troops, including Bestenbroer, volunteered into British service and were sworn into the newly formed regiment of Barbados Volunteer Emigrants five days later. In April 1804 the regiment formed part of the force which captured Surinam and, after spending the following four years on garrison duty in Barbados and Dominica, took part in the capture of Martinique in 1809, and of Guadaloupe in 1810. The regiment remained in the West Indies until 1817 when the remaining personnel disembarked at Harwich on 20 March and the unit was disbanded.

Bestenbroer was medically examined at the Foreign Depot, Harwich Barracks, on 23 March 1817, and granted a medical discharge in consequence of being subject to sore legs, weak-sighted in the left eye from an ophthalmia sustained at the Expedition of Surinam in the Month April 1804. He subsequently became a Chelsea out-pensioner in receipt of one shilling per diem. He died at Langenhagen, Hanover, where he lived with his wife and two children, on 16 January 1849, aged 66, from pneumonia. His medal was presented to his widow on 14 August that same year. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

14

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Fuentes D’Onor, Salamanca**

(Fredk. Kellermann, Serjt. Brunswick Oels Lt. Infantry) edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine

£1500-2000

The Brunswick Oels Light Infantry was formed from the remnants of a volunteer army which, led by the hard-fighting Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick and nephew of George III, cut its way through French dominated Westphalia to Brake on the Frisian coast and thence by ship to England. Reformed as rifle and hussar regiments whose black uniforms earned them the nickname ‘Black Brunswickers’, the units were taken into British service and landed at Lisbon on 8 October 1810. However, as the war continued, the black-clad ranks were filled by deserters of all nationalities and their early promise faded. Professor Oman in Wellington’s Army writes, ‘They were a motley crew much given to desertion.... One great Court-Martial in 1811 sat on ten Brunswick Oels deserters in a body, and ordered four to be shot and the rest to be flogged.’ But he also adds, ‘the regiment was full of good shots and bold adventurers.’

15

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Egypt, Martinique, Guadaloupe**

(D. Lencke, York Light Infy.) edge bruising and suspension claw tightened, nearly very fine and very rare

£1400-1800

Name is not shown on the medal roll but there is a Daniel Lanke in the musters. He must have been serving in a different unit at Egypt.
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Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Vimiera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse (John Johnston, Capt. 2nd Foot) minor edge bruising, very fine £3500-4000

Ex Hurley Collection 1950.

John Johnston was appointed Ensign in the 2nd Foot in December 1800, and promoted Lieutenant in March 1804. On 17 December 1805, he was captured at sea with three companies of his regiment when the transport vessel Lady Shaw Stewart, en route to England from Gibraltar, became separated from her convoy. She was captured in Cadiz Bay by elements of what remained of the French fleet after Trafalgar. Later, the Queen’s, joined by a two company detachment of the 54th Foot, taken by the French two days before, were all put aboard the French 44-gun frigate Volontaire. This frigate left the fleet intending to land the prisoners at Teneriffe, but, observing two sail thought to be British cruisers, felt it prudent to make for the Cape of Good Hope to meet the vanguard of her division in friendlier waters. Arriving at Table Bay, the French captain, unaware that the area was now under British control, and feeling comfortable with the deceptive colours on the ships at anchor and on the forts, boldly sailed into captivity, to the great surprise and delight of Commodore Popham, commanding the British Squadron there. The Commodore’s delight, however, could never have exceeded that of the 217 officers and men of the 2nd Queen’s and 54th regiments who were allowed to complete their voyage home. The Volontaire, a superb frigate of 1804 tons, was swiftly added to the Royal Navy under its own name.

Lieutenant Johnston served with the 2nd Foot in the Peninsula from August 1808 to January 1809, including the action at Vimiera. In February 1809, together with three officers and 96 men of the 2nd Foot, he joined the newly formed 2nd Battalion Detachments, taking part in the Douro campaign shortly afterwards, and remained with this unit until June of that year, when he returned home. With his regiment back up to strength, Johnston returned to the Peninsula in April 1811 and was promoted to Captain the following August, having fought at the battle of Salamanca, in which the 2nd Foot lost three officers killed. He subsequently served at Burgos and the retreat from there in November 1812. In December, the depleted state of the regiment caused it to be amalgamated with the remnants of the 2/53rd Foot to become the 2nd Provisional Battalion, and in this unit Captain Johnston was present at Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Bordeaux and Toulouse. Advanced to Major in January 1825, he retired in April 1829.

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (Friederich Ernst, Corpl. 2nd Lt. Bn. K.G.L.) carriages reconstituted, nearly very fine £1000-1200

Friederich Ernst was born at Adelysen in the Kingdom of Hanover in 1788. He enlisted on 23 January 1806 and was discharged on 24 February 1816, aged 28, after 9 years 32 days as a private and one year as a corporal, and entitled to two years service for Waterloo. He was severely wounded in the left leg at Valladolid, Spain. This information was extracted from his Pension document, signed and sealed at Steyerberg, 24 February 1816, by Lieutenant-Colonel George Baring (TNA 122/2 - document too frail to be copied).
The Collection of Napoleonic War Medals formed by the late R.W. Gould, M.B.E.

**The Peninsula War medal awarded to Major-General Henry von Brandenstein, commander-in-chief of the Brunswick Army, late Brunswick Oels Light Infantry, who fought in Germany, the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and was four times wounded during his career**

**Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Fuentes D’Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nive (Henry Von Brandenstein, Capt. Brunsk. Lt. Inly.) extremely fine £3000-3500**

Henry von Brandenstein was born at Prenslau on 26 July 1787, and was appointed Corporal in the Infantry Regiment von Kleist No. 12 on 1 March 1800. He was promoted to Ensign in February 1804, and to 2nd Lieutenant in March 1806. On 6 November 1806 he was wounded at Lubeck and taken prisoner on the following day, on the capitulation of Ratkau. In April 1809 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Brunswick Corps and Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, and the following September joined the English Brunswick Regiment. He became Captain and Commander of the 9th Company in February 1811. On 13 October 1812 he was wounded at Monasterio, in the Peninsula. In the following year he took command of the 2nd Company, was present at the siege of San Sebastian in August, and was wounded at Bidassoa on 7th October. He was promoted to Major in the Brunswick service in December 1814 and in January 1815 was given command of the 2nd Light Battalion. This regiment he commanded at the battle of Waterloo, where he was once again wounded, on the 18th June. Brandenstein was placed on Half Pay in February 1816. He was given command of the 1st Line Battalion in October 1819, of the Light Battalion in November 1820, and of the Garde-Grenadier Battalion in February 1824. He became Brunswick Town Major in May 1827, Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1828, and in October 1830 was placed in command of the Brunswick Infantry Regiments. He became Colonel in October 1836; Major-General, retired, in September 1841; and was appointed City Commander of Brunswick on 14 August 1846. Henry von Brandenstein died at Dresden on 25 September 1851.

**The Peninsula War medal awarded to General Sir Thomas Napier, K.C. B., 52nd Foot and Chasseurs Britannique, he lost his left arm at Nive and was later Colonel of the 71st Highland Light Infantry**

**Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Corunna, Fuentes D’Onor, Vittoria, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive (T. E. Napier, C.B. A.D.C. & Chasrs. Brit.) clasps mounted on wide-spaced carriage in order listed, fitted with silver ribbon buckle, very good and rare £5000-6000**

Thomas Erskine Napier was born near Falkirk on 10 May 1790, and raised in Edinburgh. He was the second son by his second wife of Captain Charles Napier, of Merchiston, Stirlingshire, brother to Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and first cousin to the famous ‘Peninsular’ Napiers. He was appointed Ensign in the 52nd Foot on 3 July 1805, aged 15, and promoted to Lieutenant in May 1806. He served with the 52nd at the siege of Copenhagen and the battle of Kioge in 1807. As Aide de Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, a relative of his mother, he took part in the expedition to Sweden in 1808 and afterwards in the Peninsula, including the retreat to Corunna in 1809. Having been promoted Captain in the Chasseurs Britannique in October 1808, he was now joined his new regiment, a corps of foreigners in British pay, and served with them in Sicily and Spain, including Fuentes d’Onor, the defence of Cadiz, second siege of Badajoz, and the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria. It is interesting to note that ‘Colonel Custis and Captain Napier are the only British in the regiment’. When Sir John Hope returned to Spain in 1813, Napier resumed his post as Aide de Camp.

In his final engagement at Nive, during the various contests near the Mayor’s house, Napier was slightly wounded on 10 December 1813, and severely wounded the following day, whereby he lost his left arm. William Napier wrote to his wife shortly afterwards, ‘Poor Tom Napier has lost his arm, his left, above the elbow, but is doing as well as possible and is to get the brevet’, and again a few days later, ‘Send me, or buy at least, and keep till further orders, a knife and fork like George’s. I want to buy one for Tom Napier; it is a silver fork with a cutting edge on the side for one-armed people.’ He subsequently received a pension of £300 per annum for the loss of his arm, Napier was duly promoted Major by brevet on 26 December 1813, whilst still recovering from his wounds. The Chasseurs Britannique were disbanded in 1814 and Napier was placed on half pay. He received further promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1817, to Colonel in January 1837, and was made a Companion of the Bath in July 1838. Advanced to Major-General in November 1846, he was for some years Assistant Adjutant-General at Belfast, and then general officer commanding troops in Scotland and Governor of Edinburgh Castle until his promotion to Lieutenant General in June 1854. He was appointed Colonel of the 16th Foot in 1854 and transferred to the 71st Foot in May 1857, and was advanced to Knight Commander of the Bath in May 1860. He received his final promotion to full General in September 1861 and died at Polten House, Lasswade, near Edinburgh, on 5 July 1863, aged 73.
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**Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Fuentes D’Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (W. Bach, Brunswick Oels L.I.) first clasp on its own carriage having been restored to correct entitlement, nearly very fine**

£1000-1200

First recorded for sale at Debenhams in July 1904, when it was catalogued as having 9 clasps, with Corunna and Talavera in addition to those listed above. The regiment did not arrive in the Peninsula until October 1810 and their first action was at Fuentes d’Onor.

21

**Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Busaco, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Orthes (C. Wesharg, Asst. Sgn. 60th Foot & Sgn. Brunck. C. Lt. Inly.) good very fine and rare**

£3000-3500

Charles Louis George Wesharg joined the Foreign General Hospital Staff as Hospital Mate in October 1804, aged 24 years. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 5th Battalion, 60th Foot (Rifles) from February 1805. The 60th, although a British regiment, was raised exclusively from foreign volunteers and conscripts, mostly German, for service in North America. The 5th or “jaeger” Battalion never fought as a unit but provided companies of skirmishers and riflemen which were attached to various divisions in the Peninsula. It was the first green-coated rifle battalion in the Army and it served with great distinction in the Peninsula from June 1808 until the conclusion of the war.

Wesharg earned his first seven clasps with the 5/60th Rifles before joining the Duke of Brunswick’s Light Infantry, as Surgeon, in August 1813, and served with them at Orthes in 1814. In addition to the actions commemorated on his medal, Wesharg also took part in the Douro campaign of 1809, the action at El Boden in September 1811, and the crossing of the Bidassoa in October 1813. He retired on half-pay at the end of 1814 and returned to Brunswick. He was living at Mannheim in 1829, at Karlsruhe in 1838, and died on 31 March 1850. Sold with comprehensive research.

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**Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (William Hochstein, Serjt. 2nd Line Bn. K.G.L.) good very fine**

£1600-1800

Maximum number of clasps to the 2nd Line Battalion. Hochstein was also present at Waterloo, where he served ‘On Command with the Hannoverian Army’, and would have received the Hannoverian Waterloo medal. The regiment was disbanded in December 1815 and reformed as part of the Hannoverian Army, becoming the 1st Grenadier Garde Battalion.

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23 Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (P. Alpers, 5th Line Bn. K.G.L.) edge knocks and small bruise, otherwise good very fine £1400-1800

24 Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (Johann C. Deicke, Serjt. 5th Line Bn. K.G.L.) very fine £1800-2200

Ex Murray Collection 1926 and Baldwin 1950. He was not present at Waterloo.

25 Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (Chas. Campbell, Major of Brigade, 3rd Divn.) edge bruise, otherwise good very fine £5000-6000

Charles Campbell was originally appointed Ensign in the 80th Foot on 27 September 1803. He transferred as Lieutenant, by purchase, to the 94th Foot (Scotch Brigade) in March 1804, becoming Captain in July 1808; brevet Major, April 1814, and Major 94th Foot, February 1815. He accompanied the 94th Foot to the Peninsula in 1810, and was with it at Cadiz, and afterwards in the pursuit of Massena’s army from Portugal; actions at Redhina, Casal Nova, Foz d’Arronce and Sabugal; battle of Fuentes d’Onor, second siege of Badajoz, action at El Boden, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at the subsequent storming of Badajoz, where he commanded the Grenadier company, and the following day was appointed by Lieutenant-General Picton to act as Brigade Major in the 3rd Division, which situation he held until the end of the war. He was present as Brigade Major at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides participating in the action at Nive and affair at Vic Bigorre. In the same appointment he accompanied, in 1814, Major-General Kempt’s brigade from France to North America, where he remained until ordered home on his appointment to a Majority in the 94th Foot. Placed on half-pay in December 1818, Campbell was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in the army in July 1830, and died on 17 April 1852.
The Collection of Napoleonic War Medals formed by the late R.W. Gould, M.B.E.

26  **Waterloo** 1815 (William Scheit, 8th Line Batt. K.G.L.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light contact marks*, very fine

£1200-1500

Ex Gray Collection 1908.

27  **Brunswick Waterloo** 1815 (Carl Haase, Sergt., Leib Blt.) old replacement clip and ring suspension, *occasional edge bruising and some surface corrosion*, otherwise nearly very fine

£400-500

28  **Brunswick Waterloo** 1815 (Andr. Hellwig, Av. Garde) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *no ribbon*, very fine and a rare casualty

£1200-1500

Andreas Hellwig, a Jäger in the Avantgarde Battalion, was killed in action at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815. He was 22 years old. Sold with full confirmation and research.

29  **Brunswick Waterloo** 1815 (Siegm. Wellmann, Leib. Blt.) fitted with original steel clip and small ring suspension, *nearly very fine*

£500-600

Soldat Siegismund Wellmann came from Schöningen and was wounded at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815. Sold with full confirmation including copies of the medal roll and casualty list.

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30 **BRUNSWICK WATERLOO 1815 (Heinr. Knust. 1. Lin. Bat.)** fitted with original steel clip and small ring suspension, *very fine* £400-500

31 **BRUNSWICK WATERLOO 1815 (Chrn. Laue. 3. Iaeg. Bat.)** fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *no ribbon*, *nearly extremely fine and a rare casualty* £1200-1500

Christain Laue, a Jäger in the 3rd Jaeger Battalion, was wounded at Waterloo on 18 June 1815, and died of his wounds on 27 June 1815. He was 20 years old. Sold with full confirmation and research.

32 **The Waterloo medal awarded to Captain Wilhelm von Praun, 3rd Light Battalion, Brunswick Infantry, who was killed in action at Waterloo whilst in command of his unit**

**BRUNSWICK WATERLOO 1815 (Wilh. v. Praun. Capt. 3. Iaeg. Bt)*** fitted with original steel clip and small ring suspension and original ribbon, *good very fine and rare* £3000-3500

Wilhelm von Praun was born in Walkenried in 1785. He entered the service on 6 January 1803 as a Fahnrich (officer cadet) in the Prince Friedrich Infantry Regiment. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 2 May 1806 and became a prisoner of war on 26 October 1806, during the dissolution of his corps. In 1808 he became a Senior Lieutenant in the Westphalian Jäger Garde and was promoted to Captain in 1812 but again became a prisoner of war of the Russians. In 1814 he reverted to Lieutenant in the Brunswick 1st Leicht (Light) Battalion and on 11 August 1814 he was promoted to Captain in the 4th Reserve Battalion. In the campaign of 1815 he was appointed company commander of the 3rd Leicht (Light or Jaeger) Battalion and was killed at the Battle of Waterloo while commanding this unit. Sold with research

33 **The unique N.G.S. and M.G.S. pair awarded to Private James Bull, 57th Foot, late Royal Navy**

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gut of Gibraltar 12 July 1801 (James Bull); MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Busaco, Vittoria, Pyrenees (James Bull, 57th Foot) toned, good very fine (2)** £6000-8000

Ex Whitaker Collection, Glendining, July 1956.

James Bull was born in Wiltshire (town indistinct on papers) and served in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Spencer* at the Gut of Gibraltar in July 1801. He enlisted into the 2nd Battalion of the 57th Foot on 1 February 1803 and was discharged on 13 November 1815, in consequence of ‘loss of sight contracted in Spain in 1812 and in America in 1814’. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extracts.
The Collection of Napoleonic War Medals formed by the late R.W. Gould, M.B.E.

The Peninsula pair awarded to Lieutenant M. C. Edwards, Brunswick Oels Light Infantry, the only English officer to serve with the ‘Black Brunswickers’

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Orthes, Toulouse (M. C. Edwards, Ensn. Brunsk. Oeles Lt. Infantry); BRUNSWICK MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN, Carl II, silver, fitted with scroll suspension, this nearly very fine, the first good very fine (2)** £3000-3500

Ex Baldwin 1948 and Hayward 1974.

Michael Charles Edwards was born at Worting House, Longparish, Hampshire, on 30 September 1787, and was the only Englishman to serve with the Brunswickers. Appointed Ensign by the Duke of Brunswick on 28 October 1813, he was later promoted to Lieutenant in December 1813. He served in the South of France in 1814, and was wounded at the battle of Quatre Bras, 16 June 1815. He lived in Brunswick from 1823, apparently unmarried, until his death from apoplexy on 25 June 1857.

The medal of honour for the Peninsula campaigns was instituted by Duke Carl of Brunswick on 30 October 1824, in silver for officers and bronze for other ranks. The medals were struck in Paris and distributed only to those with war service who were still in the service of Brunswick or who were in receipt of reserve pay. The silver medal is very rare. A total of only 39 M.G.S. medals to this regiment, including 16 to officers.

The Brunswick Light Infantry or Brunswick-Oels-Jagers (The Black Brunswickers), was formed from the remnants of a volunteer army which, led by the hard-fighting Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick and nephew of George III, cut its way through French dominated Westphalia to Brake on the Frisian coast and thence by ship to England. Reformed as rifle and hussar regiments, whose black uniforms reproduced that of the former Duke’s standing army, the units were taken into the British service and landed at Lisbon on 8 October 1810. However, as the war continued and the black-clad ranks were filled by deserters of all nationalities, their early promise faded. Professor Oman in “Wellington’s Army”, London 1913, writes, ‘They were a motley crew, much given to desertion...One great Court-Martial in 1811 sat on ten Brunswick Oeles deserters in a body, and ordered four to be shot and the rest to be flogged.’ But he also adds, ‘...the regiment was full of good shots and bold adventurers.’

William Beckham was born in the Parish of St Michael at Plea, Norfolk, circa 1794, and was a silk weaver prior to enlisting into the 3rd Foot Guards on 3 May 1812, a volunteer from the East Norfolk Militia, aged 18 years. He was discharged as a Colour-Sergeant in London on 24 May 1842, aged 48 years. His discharge papers state that he served ‘at Vittoria and other actions in the Peninsula, 2 years, viz 1812 to 1814,’ and ‘in Portugal one year & a quarter, viz 1827 & 1828.’ On the second occasion Beckham was part of the force sent under Sir William Clinton to Lisbon to protect British interests in Portugal and forestall any hint of foreign interference from Spain or Portugal. William Beckham died as a Chelsea out-pensioner at Norwich on 21 March 1867, aged 73 years. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.
Pair: Quarter-Master Sergeant James Robertson, 71st Foot

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna (James Robertson, 71st Foot); 71st Regimental Medal, silver, hallmarks for London 1808, obverse, engraved central crown and ‘71 / 10 Years Service / Light Infantry’ below, and ‘For Courage, Loyalty and Good Conduct’ around, reverse, engraved central thistle, shamrock and rose, with ‘Tria Juncta In Uno’ above, with hinged-buckle bar suspension, this further engraved ‘James Robertson’ and ‘71st Highlanders’, 38mm., old length of silk tartan riband [Balmer R446a], edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (2) £2500-3000

Ex Mackenzie Collection, 1934.

James Robertson was born in the Parish of Kinoul, Perthshire, and served nearly two years in the Lochabar Fencibles before enlisting into the 71st Highland Light Infantry, at Armagh, on 14 July 1800, aged 20. He served as a Private for 3 years, as a Corporal for 3 years, and as a Sergeant for 5 years, before being appointed Quarter Master Sergeant in July 1811. He was discharged at Chelmsford on 2 February 1819, in consequence of ‘a reduction of establishment’. His conduct was then described as being ‘highly correct and proper. He has served as Quarter Master Sergeant upwards of seven years with the approbation of his superiors and has received a Regimental Medal for his good conduct’. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll entry.

Pair: Private John Squires, 13th Light Dragoons

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Albuhera, Vittoria, Toulouse (J. Squires, 13th L. Dgns.); Waterloo 1815 (John Squires, 13th Reg. Light Dragoons) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, edge bruise to the last and both with light contact marks, otherwise very fine (2) £3000-3500

John Squires was born in the Parish of Frith, Worcestershire, and enlisted at Worcester into the 13th Light Dragoons on 14 January 1804, aged 19 years. He ‘served with the regiment in the Peninsula and at the battle of Waterloo’, and was discharged at York on 24 September 1817, in consequence of a reduction in the regiment and suffering from varicose veins. John Squires died in April 1861 and was buried at St Mary’s Church, Tenbury, on the 16th of that month. Sold with comprehensive research.

The Peninsula and Waterloo pair awarded to Private Jurgen Journeick, 1st Light Battalion, King’s German Legion, who was wounded at Waterloo

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (J. Journeick, 1st Lt. Bn. K.G.L.); Waterloo 1815 (Jurgen Journeick, 1st Light Batt. K.G.L.) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, minor edge bruising to the first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £2500-3000

Private Jurgen Journeick was wounded at Waterloo. Sold with confirmation.
The Collection of Napoleonic War Medals formed by the late R.W. Gould, M.B.E.

Henry Schultze was born at Lachow, Hannover, and enlisted into the King's German Legion in 1805 at the age of 18 years. He served in the 2nd Line Battalion for 10 years 19 days until his discharge on 14 January 1816, in consequence of 'contraction of the left hand caused by a Musket Ball wound received at the battle of Waterloo on the 18th June 1815'.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

A fine Peninsular and Waterloo group of three to Heinrich Schulze, 2nd Line Battalion King's German Legion, who was wounded at Waterloo

Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (Heinrich Schultze, 2nd Line Bn. K.G.L.); Waterloo 1815 (Henry Schultze, 2nd Line Batt. K.G. L.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension; K.G.L. Volunteer Medal 1841, unnamed as issued, the three medals laid down on original transmission letter for the M.G.S., dated Hannover 27th August 1849, this in turn laid down on card, good very fine and better (3) £5000-6000

www.dnw.co.uk
The Collection of Napoleonic War Medals formed by the late R.W. Gould, M.B.E.

40

**Pair: Colonel Thomas Hall, Grenadier Guards, late 14th Foot**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (Thos. Hall, Lieut. 14th Foot); Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (Capt. T. Hall, 14th Foot, A.D.C.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, both medals fitted with silver ribbon brooch and contained in old fitted case by Spink, Piccadilly, extremely fine (2) £3000-3500

Thomas Hall joined the 14th Foot as Ensign on 26 September 1806, and was promoted to Lieutenant the following year. He took part in the capture of the Isle of France in 1810 and in the operations that led to the capture of Java in 1811, including the engagements of Batavia and Weltevreiden, the storming of the entrenched lines at Fort Cornelis, storming the heights of Serandole and the capture of Fort Samarang. During 1815 he served for a brief period as D.A.A.G. to Sir Hudson Lowe’s Army in the South of France.

Hall was next present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpoor in 1825-26 as Aide de Camp to Brigadier-General Edwards who fell leading the storming column. For his services on this occasion, Hall was thanked in general orders and promoted to the Brevet of Major. After various further promotions, he was made Colonel in the Grenadier Guards in 1857 prior to his retirement from the army. Appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Argyllshire in 1859, Colonel Hall died in the early part of 1870.

Sold with further research and a period copy of a contemporary photograph of Hall in later life wearing his medals as Deputy-Lieutenant for Argyll circa 1860.

41

**A scarce American War of 1812 and Burmese War campaign pair to Sergeant William Craig, 89th Foot, wounded in the arm at Lundy’s Lane in 1814**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chrystler’s Farm (W. Craigh, Serjt. 89th Foot); Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (Serjt. W. Craig, 89th Foot) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, minor edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £8000-10000

This pair offered by Spink in 1896 and again in 1976.

Only 20 such pairs issued with this combination of clasps, all to the 89th Foot, of which five pairs have been recorded on the market.

William Craig was born at Westmeath and attested for H.M’s 89th Regiment of Foot at nineteen years of age on 20 May 1812. A Weaver by trade, Craig was promoted to Corporal almost immediately on 6 June 1812. In November 1813, he was present in Lower Canada with the 800-strong British Corps of Observation which repulsed 3,000 Americans under Major-General Boyd at Chrystler’s Farm. Continuing in Canada, he was present on 25 July 1814 at the Battle of Lundy’s Lane, near Niagra Falls, where he received a gunshot wound to the arm. He was promoted Sergeant on 25 January 1816 and retained that rank until his discharge in March 1818. Craig re-enlisted in the H.M’s 89th as a Private on 25 October 1820, and in June of the following year landed in India. He was advanced to the rank of Corporal in September 1821 and regained his third stripe in December 1824.

Having served in the First Burma War, he was discharged in November 1834 due to ‘disease and disability’ which, according to the surgeon’s report, was ‘contracted in the Service, without being attributable to neglect, design, vice, or intemperance’. His discharge papers confirm that he served ‘Ten years and fifty two days in the East Indies, two years and ten months in North America, the remainder at Home - Was present in the Action at Chrystler’s Farm on 11th Novr. 1813, and at Lundy’s Lane, near the Falls of Niagara, on 25th July 1814, at which latter place he received a Gunshot wound in the arm.’

Sold with copied discharge papers.
William Gabriel Davy was born in 1780, eldest son of Major Davy, of the Hon. East India Company’s Service, who was Persian Secretary to the Right Hon. Warren Hastings. Davy was educated at Eton, and in 1797 received a commission in the 61st Regiment. In January 1802 he became Captain in the 5th Battalion 60th Rifles, and in February 1807, Major, passing over the heads of thirteen Captains who were presumably too poor to purchase the step of promotion. Upon Lieutenant-Colonel Baron de Rothenburg being appointed to the staff in May 1808, Davy assumed command of the Battalion. The 5th Battalion of the 60th Rifles embarked at Cork for the Peninsular on 12 July 1808, and landed at Mondego Bay on 1 August, being the very the first unit ashore.

The 5th/60th were in the thick of the action near Rolica, as described by Colonel Leach of the 95th: ‘The 60th and ourselves attacked the enemy’s right, and threw in so destructive a fire on their column, such as we could get within shot of, as to make them retreat in great disorder. You cannot conceive, nor can anyone who was not present on that day, the situation of ourselves and the 60th. We had to ascend first one mountain so covered with brushwood that our legs were ready to sink under us; the enemy on the top of it were lying down in the heath keeping up a hot and constant fire in our face, and the men falling all around us. Before we could gain the summit the French had retired to the next hill where they again lay concealed and kept up a running galling fire on us as we ascended. Having beaten them off the second hill and taken possession of it, the enemy retreated to a wood, there being a valley between us and it, and commenced a most tremendous fire, having received a reinforcement. The action now became very severe (and) ... lasted till ... the evening.’

A superb C.B., K.C.H. and Army Gold Medal group awarded to General Sir William Davy, 5th Battalion 60th Foot

**THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion’s breast badge in gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, maker’s mark ‘IE’ for John Edwards, complete with wide swivel-ring gold straight suspension and gold ribbon buckle; THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.C.H. (Military) Knight Commander’s set of insignia, comprising neck badge with swords in gold and enamels, and breast star with swords in silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamels; FIELD OFFICER’S GOLD MEDAL 1808-14, for Roleia, Vimiera & Talavera, 1 clasp, Talavera (Major Willm. Gabriel Davy, 5th Batn. 60th) complete with gold ribbon buckle, good very fine and better (4)**

£25000-30000

William Gabriel Davy was born in 1780, eldest son of Major Davy, of the Hon. East India Company’s Service, who was Persian Secretary to the Right Hon. Warren Hastings. Davy was educated at Eton, and in 1797 received a commission in the 61st Regiment. In January 1802 he became Captain in the 5th Battalion 60th Rifles, and in February 1807, Major, passing over the heads of thirteen Captains who were presumably too poor to purchase the step of promotion. Upon Lieutenant-Colonel Baron de Rothenburg being appointed to the staff in May 1808, Davy assumed command of the Battalion. The 5th Battalion of the 60th Rifles embarked at Cork for the Peninsular on 12 July 1808, and landed at Mondego Bay on 1 August, being the very the first unit ashore.

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In his despatch Wellesley remarked: ‘I must observe that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were from unavoidable circumstances only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the Riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill’s Brigade; being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy: their conduct therefore deserves the highest commendation.’

Whilst halted at Vimiera, awaiting the arrival of his newly appointed superior, Sir Harry Burrard, Wellesley ordered the 5th/60th to supply at least one company to each Brigade to act as advance guard and skirmishers. This reorganization meant that there were no battalion actions fought by the 5th/60th, but men of the battalion were present at almost every fight. In the subsequent victory at Vimiera the Rifles lost 14 men killed, and two officers and 22 men wounded. But their skill in marksmanship and light infantry tactics had indeed vindicated their raison d’être. A French officer, taken prisoner, quoted by George Simmons in A Rifle Man, says: ‘I was sent out to skirmish against some of them in green - grasshoppers I call them, you call them Riflemen. They were behind every bush and stone and soon made sad havoc among my men; killing all the officers of my company, and wounding myself without being able to do them any injury.’
For his part Davy received high praise from the likes of Lord Castlereagh, the Secretary of State, and others, as evidenced by a letter from Baron de Rothenburg, who naturally wrote in terms of delight: ‘My dear Davy, ‘... You may easily conceive how highly I have been gratified by reading in the papers of your distinguished conduct in the field. The Duke of York spoke to me in high terms of the Battalion, and I must sincerely congratulate you on the honour and glory you have acquired. I always told you that you might depend upon the bravery of my disciples...’

The closing months of 1808 were, however, marred by an incident that caused a dark shadow to fall over the reputation hard gained by the Battalion in Portugal. Subsequent to the Convention of Cintra, whereby the French army was evacuated from Portugal back to France, Major Davy applied to the Commander-in-Chief for permission to enlist in his battalion deserters from the French army, and shortly afterwards some hundred of them were sent to the 5th Battalion of the 60th. Five companies of the Battalion which had been detached for duty under Major Woodgate with General Hope’s Division in the neighbourhood of Elvas, were now detached for duty with Lord Bentinck’s Brigade. It was not unnatural that as soon as the men recruited from Junot’s army got an opportunity they deserted to their old friends, and so Davy was deeply mortified when he announced in a Regimental Order on 13 October 1808, ‘It is with deep concern that the Major discharges a most painful part of his duty - that of announcing to the Battalion that in consequence of the misbehaviour of the five Companies detached, they have been sent back to Lisbon. Under these distressing circumstances the Major calls upon every individual of the Regiment to use his utmost efforts to vindicate and maintain the well-merited reputation that the Battalion has acquired in the field: and doubts not that with the cordial co-operation of the whole they will be able to do away that disgrace which must otherwise for ever reflect upon the character of the Battalion. This order to be read in German.’

Major Davy was ordered to concentrate the whole Battalion in Portugal and himself undertook the task of restoring the efficiency of the Battalion; ‘I shall not lose a moment to effect these objects, but I think one month or at least three weeks will be required’, he advised Brigadier-General Sontag, before the Battalion should again be sent on active service. Every care was taken by Major Davy for the maintenance of an efficient system of discipline and interior economy. Daily parades in camp for purposes of inspection were ordered whether the Battalion was on the march or halted. Supplies of clothing were, however, evidently inefficient, so much so that Davy found himself obliged to authorise the men to cut away the skirts of their jackets and patch up the upper part.

In May 1809 the issue of the following General Order gave evidence that the confidence of Sir Arthur Wellesley in his Riflemen was in no way diminished by the cloud which had momentarily shadowed the battalion: ‘The Commander of the Forces recommends the Companies of the 5th Battalion of the 60th Regiment to the particular care and attention of the General Officers commanding the Brigades of Infantry to which they are attached. They will find them to be most useful, active and brave troops in the field, and that they will add essentially to the strength of the Brigades. Major Davy will continue to superintend the economy and discipline of the whole Battalion, and for this purpose will remain with that part of the Army which will be most convenient to him with that object.’

At the ensuing battle of Talavera, fought over two days and a night, Davy’s riflemen performed with great distinction, six of their officers being wounded, and Davy was mentioned by name in Wellesley’s subsequent despatch. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1809 and transferred to the 7th Garrison Battalion, but Davy never again went on active service. He was created a Companion of the Bath in June 1815, and received the honour of a knighthood from King William IV in 1836, as a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order. Promoted to Major-General in July 1830 and to Lieutenant-General in November 1841, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles in November 1842. He received his final promotion to full General in June 1854, and died at Tracy Park, Gloucestershire, on 25 January 1856.
A rare C.B., capture of Java and Mahratta War group of three awarded to General John Eden, 22nd Light Dragoons, later Colonel of the 34th Foot

John Eden was born at Greenwich on 25 March 1789, and was nominated for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on 29 May 1805, aged 16. He, however, withdrew and accepted an appointment as a Bengal Infantry cadet and was subsequently gazetted Ensign in the 15th Native Infantry. He transferred to the 22nd Light Dragoons as an Ensign on 14 February 1807 and was promoted to Lieutenant the following August. He served as Brigade Major to the King’s Troops, Madras Establishment, from October 1807 to April 1808, and was appointed to the command of a wing of the Madras Cavalry during the mutiny in that army in 1808. He was appointed Aide de Camp to Lord Minto, Governor-General of India, in 1809, and was Brigade Major to a brigade of cavalry in the Field Force of the Mahratta Country, under Sir B. Close in 1809-10. He accompanied the 22nd Light Dragoons, as Adjutant, on the expedition to Java in 1811, and was present in the actions of the 10th and 26th of August which led to the capture of that island. He afterwards served as Brigade Major to Major-General Eden in 1812.

Eden served as Aide de Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop during the Mahratta War of 1817-18, including the battle of Maheidpoor on 22 December 1817, during which battle he was commended for his ‘courage under fire’ in conveying orders from Hislop to his subordinate commanders. In December 1818 he was promoted to Captain in the 53rd Foot, his old regiment being disbanded in the following year. During 1820 he served as Acting Deputy Quarter-Master General to the King’s Troops in India. In June 1825 he was promoted to Major in the 15th Foot, which also served in India. He became Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay in December 1830 and returned home to England. In 1832 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in Canada, where he served until July 1843. He was created a Companion of the Bath in March 1839, in recognition of his services in Canada, and in November 1846 was promoted to Colonel and appointed Assistant Adjutant General for North Britain. He became Deputy Adjutant General of Ireland in 1853 and, upon his promotion to Major-General in 1854, was appointed Commanding General of the Cork District.

In January 1860 he was nominated Colonel of the 34th Foot, which appointment he held until his death. He received promotion to Lieutenant-General in March 1861 and to General in August 1868. Latterly residing in Bath, General Eden died there on 6 October 1874 at the age of 85.
A good Guelphic Medal group of three to Private Eckhard Bohne, 2nd Light Battalion, King’s German Legion, wounded at Copenhagen and again at Vittoria

**Guelphic Medal for Bravery 1815** (Echard Bohne, vorm Schutz im 2n Leicht Bat. K.D.L.); **Military General Service 1793-1814**, 4 clasps, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, St Sebastian (Eckhard Bohne, 2nd Lt. Bn. K.G.L.); **Hanoverian Medal for Volunteers of the K.G.L. 1814**, *the first with contact marks, very fine, otherwise good very fine* (3) **£5000-6000**

Eckhard Bohne was awarded the Guelphic Medal in the 1821 List:

‘On the 25th October 1812, near Venta del Pozo, a rearguard fight took place; only the two dragoon regiments with English cavalry and the two light battalions of infantry were engaged. Bohne was one of those, who with Sergeant Lehmann, turned on the enemy cavalry and held them back. This ever courageous soldier received a not insignificant shot wound through the left arm at Vittoria, but only towards evening was it possible to get him to leave the battlefield due to loss of blood. As a result he was confined in hospital for several months. Previously at Copenhagen he had fought bravely as a Volunteer at the taking of the suburbs and had been wounded.’ (Ref Von Wissel p59)

He is shown in the June 1815 Muster Roll as ‘on command at Ostend’ and thus missed Waterloo. He was later promoted Corporal and was still alive in 1856.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

Honourable East India Company Medal for Egypt 1801, silver, with post mount suspension, a slightly later striking showing a die crack to obverse, nearly very fine
£600-800

Highland Society Medal for Egypt 1801, bronze, the edge with usual engraved Gaelic inscription to the 42nd Regiment, edge bruise, otherwise good very fine
£150-200

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Schiermonnikoog 12 Aug 1799 (David Wilson) edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a rare clasp
£2000-3000

Provenance: Recently removed from a family estate in Canada who have been in possession of this medal since the 1930s.

Only 10 clasps issued for this action which took place between 11 and 13 August, 1799, resulting in the re-capture of the gun-brig Crash, the attack on the Dutch schooner Vengeance, and the silencing of the gun battery on the island of Schiermonnikoog, off the Dutch coast, near Groningen.

David Wilson is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. Espiegle, the only recipient from this vessel. Four other men with this name are shown on the medal rolls for various clasps including Trafalgar.

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gut of Gibraltar 12 July 1801, naming mostly erased but discernible remaining letters suggest it could be attributed to ‘Thomas Nation’, nearly extremely fine
£700-800

144 clasps issued for this action.

Thomas Nation served as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. Pompee. He was discharged at Plymouth on 13 February 1802.
49. **Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (R. Wise, Actg. Master)**
    
    *Nearly extremely fine*  
    
    £1200-1500

    Robert Wise is confirmed on the roll as Acting Master of the 18-gun brig *Procris.*

50. **Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (John Jennings)**
    
    *Edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine*  
    
    £800-1000

    John Jennings was born in Northumberland. He enlisted into the Royal Marines at Canterbury on 21 July 1809, aged 18 years for a bounty of 16 guineas. As a Private in the Royal Marines he served aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* at the battle of Algiers, 27 August 1816.

    With copied enlistment papers and research concerning the battle. Two men with this name in the published N.G.S. roll.

51. **Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (William Love)**
    
    *Minor marks, otherwise good very fine*  
    
    £800-1000

    William Love is confirmed on the roll as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable.*

52. **Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Lewis Hern)**
    
    *Some edge bruising and contact marks, very fine*  
    
    £600-800

    Lewis Hern was born in the Parish of Bampton, Witney, Oxfordshire. A Carpenter by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Marines at Oxford of 5 November 1836, aged 20 years, 6 months, for a bounty of £3. He served on H.M.S. *Edinburgh,* August-July 1841 and was present in the actions on and off the coast of Syria during 1840. With copied service papers.

53. **Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Wm. Sledge)**
    
    *Clasp a little buckled, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine*  
    
    £600-800

    William Sledge (borne as Slade) is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Asia.*
54. **Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (John Doyle) light marks,** otherwise good very fine  
£600-800

John Doyle is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. Asia. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for Egypt.

55. **Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (W. R. Hall, Clerk) good very fine**  
£700-900

William R. Hall served as an Additional Clerk aboard H.M.S. Rodney in the actions on and off the coast of Syria during 1840.

56. **St. Jean d’Acre 1840, bronze, unnamed, pierced for straight bar suspension,** nearly very fine  
£70-90

57. **Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (Joseph Bedder, 76th Foot) nearly extremely fine**  
£700-800

58. **Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Busaco, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (William Abbott, 9th Foot) edge bruising, about very fine**  
£800-1000

Ex Glendining’s 1958, 1963 and 1969. The published roll lists an additional clasp ‘Nive’ but this is not recorded in any of the above sales.

59. **Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz (Donald McIntosh, 94th Foot) suspension refitted, medal reverse with pin fitting, edge bruising, contact marks, fine**  
£600-800

In published rolls listed as ‘Donnell McIntosh’ - clasps confirmed. On Pension List, June 1813.
George French was born c.1768 in the town of Dursley, Gloucestershire. He was a ‘card maker’ by trade, making hand cards used for teasing wool, but as a result of the wool trade being cut off by the war with France and the introduction of mechanical carding machines, French probably found himself out of employment and enlisted into the 52nd Foot on 17 October 1799. His service with the 1st and 2nd Battalions prior to 1807 was mostly in the U.K. but, during September-December of that year, he served with the 2nd Battalion 52nd Foot in the Copenhagen campaign.

At 40 years of age when he landed in Portugal in 1808, George French was probably considered to be too old for service with the Light Brigade and this may be the reason he was chosen to be military servant to Major Henry Ridewood. French was probably the only non-commissioned man of the 52nd to receive a clasp for the opening battle of the Peninsula War at Rolica, the regiment not being engaged there. Serving with the 52nd at Vimiera, Talavera and Busaco, he followed Ridewood into the 45th Foot upon that officer being promoted to the command of the regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1811.

At the battle of Vittoria the 45th attacked the French centre after storming across the Mendoza Bridge - ‘The 45th we found posted behind a thin thorn hedge, with its commanding officer poor Colonel Ridewood, whom I had known before, lying on its right, gasping in the agonies of death. A great many men of this regiment had fallen here’ (Surtees, Twenty Five Years in the Rifle Brigade).

French stayed with the 45th after the death of Colonel Ridewood and fought with the regiment through to the battle of Toulouse, thereby seeing action in the first and the last actions of the Peninsula war, and many of those in between.

In the Spring of 1811 he became servant to Major Henry Ridewood of the 52nd Foot, and following Ridewood's promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in the 45th Foot, French accompanied him, continuing as his military servant. French continued to serve with the 45th Foot until his discharge on 7 March 1815. He entered Chelsea Out Pensioners on 28 November 1815. Residing in Chichester, he died there on 13 November 1850. Sold with copied service papers and other research. How exactly he was employed during this latter period is a bit of a mystery. According to the monthly Muster Rolls he was a frequent visitor to Lisbon when not ‘on duty’ and in 1813 he is described as being ‘on command in France’. Furthermore it is noted that he is to be ‘paid by agents’ rather than by the regimental paymaster as would be the norm.

George French was discharged at Belfast on 7 March 1815, in consequence of old age and bad health. He entered the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, as an out-pensioner on 28 November 1815, and lived near Chichester until his death on 13 November 1850, aged 81 years.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.
The Field Officer’s Gold Medal awarded to Lieutenant Thomas Power, 47th Foot, who, though wounded, took command of his regiment at the storming of St Sebastian, one of a small hand-full of officers of his rank thus honoured.

**Field Officer’s Gold Medal 1808-14, for St. Sebastian (Captn. Thos. Power, 47th Regt.) complete with gold ribbon buckle, in its original silk-lined red leather case of issue, nearly extremely fine and very rare**

£15000-20000
Thomas Power was appointed Ensign in the 47th Foot on 19 June 1806, aged 25, and became Lieutenant, by purchase, on 25 March 1808. He proceeded to the Peninsula in October 1810, being present at the siege of Cadiz, battles of Barossa and Tarifa, siege of St Sebastian, crossing of the Bidassoa and battle of Nivelle. Promoted Captain for gallantry at St Sebastian, 8th Battalion 60th Foot, 6 November 1813; half-pay, on reduction of the battalion, 2 December 1819. He married at Douglas, Isle of Man, on 26 November 1828, and is believed to have died there in 1845.

Lieutenant Power was severely wounded in the head at St Sebastian on 31 August 1813 and succeeded to the command of the battalion after Captain Livesay was wounded, he having taken command upon the death of Major Kelly. General Graham in his despatch on the conclusion of the siege wrote that “Lieutenant-General Sir J. Leith commends highly Captain Livesay, who succeeded to the command of the 47th Foot on Major Kelly being killed, and kept it till wounded, when the command devolved on Lieutenant Power, who ably performed the duty.”

‘He was lying wounded before the Fortress of St Sebastian where a Non-commissioned Officer stumbled against him, he said “Oh! Lieutenant Power all the Officers are cut down and there is no one to save the Colours.” Power said “take off my sash and tie up my head” and he led them on to Victory. Eleven Officers and four hundred and fifty five men were killed that day. For this deed he was presented with the Gold Medal, £100 for wounds, and most coveted of all a “Company” in the King’s Royal Rifles “the gallant 60th” (Extracts from typescript note of Major Power’s services sold with Lot).

The Gold Medal is accompanied by an old photographic print of a painting of the action and the following note: ‘Episode in the career of Major Thomas Power, who when Lieutenant won the gold medal and his promotion from the 47th Regt. to his “Company” in the 60th, “The King’s Royal Rifles”, also £100 for a wound in his head. This picture represents his leading the “Forlorn Hope” at San Sebastian, where although wounded, he led on his men to victory at the famous siege of San Sebastian in the Peninsula War. His brother (twin) won the Waterloo silver Medal.’

See following Lot for the Waterloo medal awarded to his twin brother, David, a Captain in the 44th Foot.

David Power was appointed Ensign in the 44th Foot on 5 April 1801, becoming Lieutenant, 18 September 1802, and Captain, 3 December 1807. He proceeded to Holland in November 1813 when, together with the 37th and 69th regiments, the 44th formed part of the first brigade under Major-General Skerrett. Captain Power was severely wounded in the assault on the strong fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom on 8 March 1814, and was one of twelve officers of the 44th to be taken prisoner on that occasion. Released a few weeks later, he served with the regiment whilst stationed at Ostend until June 1815 when the 44th joined Picton’s division in the renewed campaign against Napoleon.

Captain Power was again severely wounded at Quatre Bras on 16 June, when the 44th were caught in line and attacked by French lancers. This attack was decisively repulsed. “Never, perhaps,” wrote Captain Siborne, “did British infantry display its characteristic coolness and steadiness more eminently than on this trying occasion. To have stood in a thin two-deep line, awaiting, and prepared to receive, the onset of hostile cavalry, would have been looked upon at least as a most hazardous experiment; but, with its rear so suddenly menaced, and its flanks unsupported, to have instantly faced only one rank about - to have stood as if rooted to the ground - to have repulsed its assailants with so steady and well-directed a fire that numbers of them were destroyed - this was a feat of arms which the oldest or best-disciplined corps in the world might have in vain hoped to accomplish; yet most successfully and completely was this achieved by the gallant second battalion of the 44th British Regiment, under its brave commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamerton.”

Power exchanged to the half-pay of the 9th Foot on 16 October 1817, and died in 1821.

See previous Lot for the Gold Medal awarded to his twin brother, Thomas, a Captain in the 47th Foot.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

63

**Waterloo 1815 (Thomas Howland, 13th Reg. Light Dragoons)** with steel clip and contemporary replacement steel straight bar suspension, *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine*  
£1800-2200

Thomas Howland was born in the Parish of Eastling, near Faversham, Kent, and enlisted for the 13th Light Dragoons on 2 August 1803. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, where the 13th Light Dragoons formed part of the 7th Brigade commanded by Colonel Sir F. Arentschildt, and was discharged on 18 March 1819. Allowed half-time during his ‘absence’, 19 March to 24 November, he re-enlisted into the 1st Royal Regiment of Veterans at Chatham on 25 November 1819, and was finally discharged on 24 June 1821, in consequence of the disbandment of the regiment and being worn out, aged about 41 years.

Thomas Howland became an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital and lived to claim the M.G.S. for the battles of Albuhera, Vittoria and Toulouse (sold by Seaby in October 1943). He was one of the last surviving other ranks from the 13th Light Dragoons when he died in March 1871, aged 86, being buried in Norton St Mary Church, Kent.

Sold with copied discharge and pension papers together with the original lid to the card box of issue for his M.G.S., inscribed with his name and regiment, and three tunic buttons, these in excavated condition.

64

**Waterloo 1815 (James Brown, Royal Artill. Drivers)** with steel clip and replacement silver straight bar suspension, *some edge bruising and contact marks, very fine*  
£800-1000

2nd Corporal James Brown, Royal Artillery Drivers served in Captain Henry Lane’s “F” Troop during the Waterloo Campaign.

65

**Waterloo 1815 (Thomas Tattersall, Royal Artillery Drivers)** replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine*  
£750-850

Driver Thomas Tattersall served in Captain Henry Lane’s “F” Troop Royal Artillery Drivers in the Waterloo Campaign.

66

**Waterloo 1815 (Thomas Dowsett, 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards)** fitted with contemporary silver clip and bar suspension, *this set with a flaming grenade device, light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine*  
£1600-1800

Thomas Dowsett was born at Stapleford, Essex, and was a volunteer from the West Essex Militia when he enlisted for the 1st Foot Guards, at Athlone, on 9 December 1813, aged 29. He served at Waterloo with the 2nd Battalion in Lieutenant-Colonel West’s company, under Major & Lieutenant-Colonel F. D’Oyly, and was discharged on 26 October 1818, upon reduction of the regiment.

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SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

**67**

**WATERLOO 1815 (Lieut. J. Nicholson, 3rd Batt. 14th Reg. Foot)** fitted with steel clip and silver bar suspension and silver ribbon buckle, nearly extremely fine  £3500-4000

John Nicholson was christened at Wraby, Lincolnshire, on 21 October 1791. He joined the Hertfordshire Militia as an Ensign on 4 December 1812, and was appointed Ensign, from the Hertfordshire Militia, in the 14th Foot on 25 December 1813, having provided 30 volunteers to the 14th Foot from his Militia. Promoted to Lieutenant in April 1815, he fought with the 14th at the battle of Waterloo and also at the taking of Cambrai, and was placed on half-pay in March 1816. He was commissioned Ensign (late Lieutenant half-pay 14th Foot) in the East York Regiment of Militia on 2 June 1855, was subsequently appointed acting Quartermaster and was still serving in this position until at least 1864.

**68**

**WATERLOO 1815 (David Cameron, 1st Bat. 92nd Highlanders)** fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine  £3000-3500

David Cameron, a Labourer from Banff, enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, 92nd Highlanders, on 11 June 1807. He was posted to the 1st Battalion, along with several others, in June 1809, to bring it back up to strength after the Corunna campaign. The Muster lists show him to be the only Cameron with the Christian name of David, and list him as being wounded at Vittoria where he served in Campbell’s No. 2 Company. He was left at Vittoria, recovering from his wounds, until February 1814 and rejoined the 92nd in France the following month. At Waterloo he served in Captain Peter Wilkie’s No. 10 Company and was again wounded, being ‘at Brussels - wounded’ in the musters of June to September 1815. He left hospital and rejoined his regiment towards the end of October. Early in 1819 he sailed for Jamaica in the transport Nautilus, and died there on 14 September 1819, when the regiment was decimated by yellow fever.

**69**

**WATERLOO 1815 (Cornet John Fenn, Royal Waggon Train)** fitted with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise better then very fine  £2500-3000

John Fenn was born circa 1790. He volunteered for the 4th Battalion Royal Scots from the Lanark Militia on 15 December 1808 and was promoted directly to Sergeant shortly afterwards. Fenn was sent on ‘command’ to the Military College at Sandhurst in May 1813 as a Staff Sergeant and in January 1814 was recommended for a commission in the following terms:

“In consequence of a communication from Major-General Hamilton relative to the appointment of Staff Sergeant Fenn of the Royal Military College to a Cornetcy in the Royal Waggon Train, I have the honour to acquaint you that Sergeant Fenn’s conduct since he has been at the College, has been such that it will give me satisfaction to see his former merits in the Service rewarded’.

Fenn was duly commissioned a Cornet in the Royal Waggon Train on 4 May 1815, and served with this regiment at the battle of Waterloo, the most junior of the twelve officers present. He retired as a Lieutenant on Half-Pay on 25 December 1818 and died in about 1842. Sold with copied roll extracts and other research.

**70**

**WATERLOO 1815**, naming erased, fitted with replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, some contact marks, nearly very fine  £300-400

Sold on behalf of the Marie Curie Trust.

**71**

**ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Kirkee and Poona (J. A. Hay, Eur. Regt.)** short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, dark toned, a few minor nicks, otherwise good very fine and scarce  £2500-3000

Ex Payne Collection 1911 and Loxley Collection 1949.

Confirmed on roll, one of only 88 clasps for Kirkee and Poona to European recipients.

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SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

72 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Corygaum (Sillidar. Ardasur Cursetjee. Poona. Aux. H.) short hyphen reverse, naming impressed in thin serif capitals, two edge bruises, otherwise very fine and rare £2500-3000

From the collection of awards formed by C. J. Parrett Esq, Christies, July 1987.

The action at Corygaum took place on 1 January 1818, when the small village was held by approximately 850 H.E.I. Company troops against an encircling force of some 28,000 Mahrattas. The defenders included 300 sabres of Poona Auxiliary Horse of whom 96 became casualties. The Marquis of Hastings stated in a General Order that the battle of Corygaum was ‘One of the most heroic and brilliant achievements ever recorded in the annals of the Army.’

73 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (R. McDaniel, 41st Foot) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, extremely fine £800-1000

74 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (W. Whitton, 41st Foot) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, edge bruise and minor marks, otherwise good very fine £800-1000

75 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (Gunner J. Miller, Arty.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, very fine £800-1000

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SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Army of India 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree (S. Brown, 27th Lt. Drags.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, extremely fine and rare</td>
<td>£8000-10000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ex Lawson Whalley 1877 and Whitaker 1896.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A total of 15 medals issued with these three clasps: 7 to the 27th Light Dragoons, 5 to the 76th Foot, and 3 to HEIC recipients. The 27th Light Dragoons received 20 medals, including 4 to officers. Only 40 Battle of Delhi clasps and 66 Allighur clasps were issued to European recipients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Ghuznee 1839, (No. 1178 Richard Middleton, 16th Lancers), inscribed in reverse field, fitted with a replacement straight bar suspension, edge bruising, contact marks, good fine</td>
<td>£600-700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, replacement straight bar suspension, edge bearing a catalogue number in ink, 'C -18722', suspension repaired, edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine</td>
<td>£200-250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (T. Williams, 40th Regt.) steel clip (slack) and straight bar suspension, impressed naming, good very fine</td>
<td>£600-700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>China 1842 (Andrew Marr, 26th Regiment Foot) original straight bar suspension, some naming faint, good very fine</td>
<td>£400-450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>China 1842 (John Hawkins, H.M.S. Endymion) original straight bar suspension, edge bruise to reverse, otherwise good very fine</td>
<td>£450-550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>China 1842 (Thomas Robertson, H.M.S. Larne) lacking suspension, edge drilled in two places, edge bruise, good very fine</td>
<td>£280-320</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sold on behalf of the Marie Curie Trust. 107 medals awarded to the ship.</td>
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<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Meeranee 1843 (Baloo Kotkar, Gun Lass.) impressed naming, replacement claw with straight bar suspension, minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine</td>
<td>£400-450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Meeranee Hyderabad 1843 (Thos. Kemp, 22nd Regt.) naming engraved in correct regimental style, replacement steel clip and straight bar suspension, contact marks, some edge bruising, about very fine</td>
<td>£600-700</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Maharajpoor Star 1843 (Private William Carnell, H.M. 40th Regt.) replacement brass hook and silver straight bar suspension, edge bruising, very fine</td>
<td>£400-450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Punnia Star 1843 (Major G. L. Christie, H.M. 3rd Regt.) fitted with a contemporary silver ring suspension, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£1200-1500</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ex Bob Brett Collection Sept 99 £900; ex Brian Ritchie Collection, D.N.W. 23 September 2005.

Gustavus Logie Christie was appointed Ensign, by purchase, in the 3rd Foot on 20 June 1822; Lieutenant, 25 March 1826; Captain, by purchase, 17 January 1828; Brevet-Major, 23 November 1841; Major, 14 October 1842.
From August 1821, detachments of the 3rd Foot were detailed to accompany batches of convicts to New South Wales where penal settlements had only recently been established, the first party leaving in October of that year. Thereafter, at intervals varying according to the number of convicts collected and the shipping available, parties of the Buffs set off from Deptford on their voyage to Australia. Ensign Christie arrived in Sydney with the last of these parties in August 1823, accompanied by Captain S. J. Cotton and 43 men, who brought with them the Colours of the Regiment. Christie served in Australia until 1827 when he returned to England, on account of sickness, until 1831 when he rejoined the regiment in India. He was granted a years leave during 1842-43, returning to India in time to participate in the Gwalior Campaign.

As second-in-command of the Buffs, Major Christie was present at the action near Punnia on 29 December 1843. The Buffs, together with some Sappers & Miners, were in advance of the column under Major-General Grey, which was to effect a junction with the column under General Sir Hugh Gough. The village of Punnia was to be the meeting point of the two columns, and having made a detour to avoid a defensible pass, Grey’s column began to reach this area in the late afternoon of the 29th. As the Buffs and the native Sappers & Miners set about making camp, cannon shot began to whizz in from some unpiqueted hills on their right. At the same time some native cavalry arrived in camp crying out that the rear guard was being attacked by the Maharrats.

Without waiting for any orders, Lieut-Colonel Clunie, commanding the Buffs, mustered his men by bugle call and led them towards the flash of the guns, followed by a company of the native Sappers & Miners. He drove the berobed Maharrats back on to a ridge, where they could be seen in enormous numbers, and attacked without hesitation, although not without support from his artillery. A wild deluge of fire fell on the advancing redcoats and their more sombrely clad companions. They came on with jaws set, and at the first thrust of bayonet the Maharrata host disintegrated, some running away but some fighting like tigers. At least eleven cannon were captured by the Buffs and turned against the foe under the direction of a sapper officer. But the ridge still teemed with fire-spouting forms on either side, and the Buffs were cheered, after they had been battling for an hour, to see the 50th Regiment and two Indian battalions come up on their right. The Maharrats were properly put to flight now and chivvied by bayonet, lance, and shell until the fall of darkness. Seventeen Buffs lay dead, a captain and three colour-sergeants among them, and fifty-four were wounded. Clunie won high and generous tribute from the neglectful Grey ‘for the gallant and judicious manner in which he took his regiment into action,’ and was subsequently rewarded with a C.B. Major Christie, for his part, was rewarded with a Brevet Lieutenant Colonelyc, but retired shortly afterwards by the sale of his commission sometime during 1845.

Ref: Historical Records of the Buffs (Knight).
Jasper Norwood was born in the Parish of Uppingham, in the County of Rutland, and enlisted for the 53rd Regiment on 14 August 1837, at the age of fourteen. After one year as a Private, he served as a Drummer until promoted to Corporal in September 1843 and to Sergeant in July 1844. He was discharged from the regiment at Lahore on 15 September 1848, suffering from ophthalmia, with a recommendation that he be sent to England for change of climate and further treatment. He was finally discharged from the army on 10 July 1849. Sold with copied discharge papers.

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Serjt. Jasper Norwood 53rd Regt.) edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine £400-450

Jasper Norwood was born in the Parish of Uppingham, in the County of Rutland, and enlisted for the 53rd Regiment on 14 August 1837, at the age of fourteen. After one year as a Private, he served as a Drummer until promoted to Corporal in September 1843 and to Sergeant in July 1844. He was discharged from the regiment at Lahore on 15 September 1848, suffering from ophthalmia, with a recommendation that he be sent to England for change of climate and further treatment. He was finally discharged from the army on 10 July 1849. Sold with copied discharge papers.

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (James Goodenough, 80th Regt.) edge bruising, contact marks, good fine £500-600

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1861 (S. Beech, Gunr., R. M.A. H.M.S. Niger) officially impressed naming, edge bruise and with light scratching in obverse field, very fine £450-550

66 men of H.M.S. Niger entitled to the medal with this date.

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (Pt. J. Cameron, Mauku Rfl. Vrs.), officially engraved naming, edge nicks, very fine and extremely rare £400-500

John Cameron, who was born in Castle Calgary, Loch Maddy, Mull, in October 1817, a scion of the Camerons of Fassifern, subsequently settled in Melbourne, Australia, and is verified as having served in the Mauku Rifle Volunteers during the course of the Waikato War, not least in the actions at Lusk’s Clearing on 8 September 1863 and at Titi Hill on 23 October 1863. On the latter occasion, the local Militia forces suffered heavily ‘in a desperate close-quarter battle’ in which some 150 Maori warriors made repeated charges. A reconnaissance party which returned to the battlefield on the following morning discovered the slain militiamen stripped and laid out in a row - “they had all been tomahawked and a white haversack on a stick had been erected to mark their location” (Australians in the Waikato War 1863-1864, by Leonard L. Barton, refers).

Remaining in New Zealand after the close of hostilities, Cameron died at Matangai, Wanganui, in November 1892.

Punjab 1848-49, disk only (Lieut. B. E. Ward, 60th Rifles) officially engraved later replacement, lacking suspension and clasps, good very fine £300-350

Bernard Edward Ward was born in Berwick, Sussex on 9 January 1827. He was educated at Winchester College. Entered the 60th Rifles as an Ensign on 1 August 1844 and became a Lieutenant by purchase in May 1848. He served as A.D.C. to Colonel Viscount Melville during the 2nd Sikh War 1848-49 and was present at the siege of Multan and the battle of Goojerat for which he received the Punjab Medal with two clasps. He then served with the detachment of the 60th Rifles during operations in the Euzofzie country in December 1849 and acted as Staff Officer to the European part of the force sent against the Affreedies in the Kohat Pass in February 1850. He was promoted to Captain in March 1855 and was granted the brevet of Major in July the same year. He retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward died at South Hill, Bassett, Southampton on 18 November 1894. With copied research.

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (A. McKinnon, 1st Bn. 60th R. Rifles) slight edge bruising, good very fine £400-450

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Jacob Guilding, 10th Foot) edge bruising, about very fine £350-400

South Africa 1834-53 (Thos. Holyland, 1st Bn. Rifle Bde.) minor edge bruising, good very fine £350-400

Served in the 1st and 2nd Kaffir Wars.
Francis Lean joined the Royal Marines as 2nd Lieutenant on 30 December 1850, becoming Lieutenant in February 1854. He served with the Baltic expeditions in 1854 and 1855 (Medal). He served with the Royal Marine Battalion, in co-operation with the French Army, at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Bomarsund, Aland Isles, in August, 1854, and was in the Company that took possession of Fort Nottich, and brought away the Russian garrison. He commanded the detachment of Marines in a gun-boat of the flotilla, and was actively engaged with the enemy during the bombardment of Sveaborg in August, 1855. Promoted to Captain in March 1862, he served with the Battalion sent out for service in Japan in 1864-66; and was present at the bombardment of the batteries at the Straits of Simono-seki, the entrance of the inland sea of Japan, the assault, capture and destruction of the five batteries, stockade, magazines, and barracks, and during the shore operations, from the 5th to the 8th September, 1864. Lean was promoted to Major in August 1875 and retired as Lieutenant-Colonel in October 1877.

Francis Lean founded the Royal Navy List which was published quarterly from January 1878 up to the Great War, and of which he was Joint Editor and Proprietor.

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Francis Lean founded the Royal Navy List which was published quarterly from January 1878 up to the Great War, and of which he was Joint Editor and Proprietor.
111 **India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Persia, North West Frontier** (542 Gunr. J. Warren, D. By. F Bde. R.H.A.)

Contemporary engraved alteration to ‘R.H.A.’ from ‘R.A.’ and additional floral embellishment, nearly very fine

Persia clasp not confirmed.

£300-350

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112 **India General Service 1854-95, no clasp (1644 Sepoy Bhardhoze Limbu, 43rd Bengal Infy.)**

Engraved naming, lacking clasp, edge bruising, very fine

£40-60

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113 **Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Patk. Heffernan, 97th Regt.)**

Contact marks, nearly very fine

Ex Squadron Leader Etkins Collection, Glendining's 17 September 1986; Morton & Eden, 25 May 2005.

Patrick Heffernan joined the 97th Regiment under age in 1853. The following year, aged 18, he was tried and sentenced to 50 lashes. He was transferred to the 97th Regiment in 1857 and to the 38th Regiment in 1866. In total he served over 21 years, with 16 years overseas.

£180-220

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114 **Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Ensign F. Ames, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.)**

Good very fine

Frederick Ames was born on 17 October 1836, the son of G. H. Ames of Cote House, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Brighton College. Appointed an Ensign in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade on 19 July 1855. Present at the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858 and the whole of the campaign in Oude up until 27 June 1859. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 12 March 1858. He exchanged to the 3rd Battalion in December 1863 and retired by sale of his commission on 2 May 1865. Latterly living at Fernhill Heath, Worcester; Ames died on 3 June 1918. With copied service paper and a copied group photograph which includes the recipient.

£500-600

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115 **Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Capt. H. F. Hill, 3rd Bn. Rifle Bde.)**

Very fine

Horace Frederick Hill was the second son of Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B. He was appointed Ensign in the Rifle Brigade on 20 June 1845, becoming Lieutenant by purchase in March 1849, and promoted to Captain in March 1855. He served with the 3rd Battalion during the Indian Mutiny and was present at the capture of Lucknow. Captain Hill retired by the sale of his commission in 1861, and died whilst Adjutant of the 8th Newcastle Rifle Volunteers on 16 October 1865, aged 38.

£400-500

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116 **Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (J. Grant, 1st Batn. 5th Furs.)**

Name re-engraved, regimental details correctly impressed, nearly very fine

The medal roll shows a John Grant of this regiment as being entitled to clasps for Relief of Lucknow and Lucknow.

£140-160

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117 **China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Thomas McCormick, 1st Dragn. Gds.)**

Officially impressed naming, edge bruising, good line

£180-220

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118 **Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Sub. Lieut. F. R. Dicken, Royal Navy)**

Officially impressed naming, initials corrected, otherwise extremely fine


Frederick R. Dicken was born 13 September 1845. Joined the service aboard H.M.S. Britannia as a Naval Cadet on 13 December 1859 (aged 14 years). His first seagoing appointment was to H.M.S. Aboukir, where he received promotion to Midshipman in December 1861, followed by being placed aboard H.M.S. Pylades, joining in December 1862, where he became a Sub Lieutenant on 29 June 1865 prior to leaving her on 7 November 1866. Promoted to Lieutenant on 5 September 1867. Subsequently served aboard H.M. Ships Agincourt (1869-71) and Iron Duke as Flag Lieutenant to Rear Admiral Sir Charles F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., joining on 31 August 1871, receiving promotion to Commander on 6 May 1875 in the Admiral’s “haul down vacancy”. After serving two years aboard H.M.S. Duke of Wellington (1877-79) he was appointed to command H.M.S. Pelican to serve in Pacific waters (1880-82). Placed on Half Pay in 1882 prior to being retired as Captain R.N. in August 1887. He died from senility (cardiac syncope) on 21 June 1923. With copied research.

£500-600

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119 **Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (A.B. Seaman G. Mudford, Royal Navy)**

Officially impressed naming, edge bruise to reverse, nearly extremely fine

George Mudford was born in London on 23 October 1841.

He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 1st Class on H.M.S. Figgard on 7 February 1860. In 1860 the Figgard was stationed at Woolwich and was the guardship and administration ship for that area. He then served aboard H.M.S. Aboukir, February 1860-15 October 1862. In 1860 the Aboukir was in the Channel Squadron; by August 1862 she was commissioned as a receiving ship at Port Royal in Kingston, Jamaica. Mudford entered the rolls of H.M.S. Pylades on 16 October 1862. The ship was on service on the North American and West Indies Stations. While on board Pylades, Mudford served in Canada at the time of the Fenian Raids of 1866. Mudford left the Royal Navy in 1870 following his service aboard the Rodney.

The original Fenian Raid medal roll indicates that George Mudford also served aboard the gunboat Royal during the raids. At Montreal the Royal was fitted out and despatched through the St. Lawrence Canals and River. She was armed with an Armstrong 12-pounder and a brass howitzer forward, and an Armstrong 12-pounder aft. Her batteries around the bow and stern were cased with iron for the protection of the men working the guns, and her wheel-house protected with sand-bags, for protection against rifle-fire. The gunboat was crewed by sailors from the Pylades - including Mudford. Thyn's Roll indicates that only three sailors who served aboard the Royal claimed the Canada General Service Medal. The entry for Mudford also notes, ‘Protection Cornwall Jail 1866’. His medal was sent to '68 Stewarts Road, Battersea, London'.

With copied roll extracts.

£500-600

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120 **Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (329 Cpl. H. Pegler, Lan: R.)**

Officially engraved naming, nearly extremely fine

£280-300

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<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Pte. W. Watkin, Albion I. Co.) officially impressed naming, good very fine</td>
<td>25 medals to unit.</td>
<td>£220-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Sgt. M. Pion, 4th Chasseours) officially impressed naming, minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>134 medals to the unit.</td>
<td>£240-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Gr. J. Kennedy, Montreal G.A.) officially impressed naming, good very fine</td>
<td>208 medals issued to unit.</td>
<td>£200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Pte. J. T. Stockford, S. John V. Bn.) officially impressed naming, edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine</td>
<td>247 medals to unit.</td>
<td>£200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Pte. J. Hopson, 14th P.W.O.R.) officially impressed naming, very fine</td>
<td>118 clasps to unit.</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (954 Pte. E. Moore, 69/S. Lin. R.) naming engraved in sloping capitals, edge bruise, good very fine</td>
<td>954 Private E. Moore, 69th Regiment is confirmed as being in action at Trout River, 27 May 1870. With copied roll extracts.</td>
<td>£350-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (Pte. C. Dubois, 18th Bn.) officially impressed naming, minor edge bruising, good very fine</td>
<td>287 medals to unit.</td>
<td>£200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (Pte. J. McGregor, 43rd Bn.) officially impressed naming, good very fine</td>
<td>208 medals issued to unit.</td>
<td>£200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>ABYSSINIA 1867 (W. Showler, Private R.M. H.M.S. Octavia) suspension refitted, good very fine</td>
<td>William Showler was born in the Parish of Wainfleet, Boston, Lincolnshire. A Farm Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Marines at Hull on 15 July 1863, aged 18 years, 6 months. Served on H.M.S. Octavia, June 1865-March 1869. He requested his discharge in July 1875. With copied service papers.</td>
<td>£240-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>ABYSSINIA 1867 (197 A. Rooney, 26th Regt.) suspension refitted, some edge bruising, very fine</td>
<td>With copied roll extract.</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>ABYSSINIA 1867 (172 Gunr. T. Archer, 5 By 25th Bgde. R.A.) suspension refixed, good very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (J. Wilkinson, Lg. Seamm., H.M.S. Active 73-74) very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£350-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (J. H. Llewhellin, Car. Mate H.M.S. Druid 73-74) good very fine</td>
<td>James Harries Llewhellin was born in Walwyn's Castle, Pembrokehire on 31 January 1842. A Shipwright by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy on 19 September 1871. He served on H.M.S. Druid, May 1872-May 1874; initially as a Shipwright; he was ranked as a Caulker's Mate in September 1873 and Carpenter's Mate in March 1874. He re-engaged for a further 10 years service in September 1881. With copied service notes and a copied photograph of H.M.S. Druid.</td>
<td>£350-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (1857 Corpl. W. Sherlaw, 42nd Highds. 1873-4) good very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£350-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (14012 Sapper C. Scott, R.E.) edge bruising, good very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£320-360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Maker</td>
<td>Description continued</td>
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<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kabul (1280 Pte. E. Stebbings, 2/9th Foot)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (1789 Pte. J. Coe, 2/60th Foot)</td>
<td></td>
<td>edge bruise and some contact marks, very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Pte. H. Cousins, D.E.O.V.R.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>slight edge bruising, very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (H. O. Boger, Nav. Cadet, R.N., H.M.S. “Achilles”)</td>
<td></td>
<td>minor edge bruising, some pitting, about very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>1 clasp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>1 clasp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. B. Kent, Lg. Sean., H.M.S. “Minotaur”)</td>
<td></td>
<td>slight contact marks, about very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (H. Sayer, Ch. Offr. C.G., H.M.S. “Penelope”)</td>
<td></td>
<td>good very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>1 clasp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb (1534 Pte. T. McQueen, 1/Cam’n. Highrs.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>not entitled to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>1 clasp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (751 Pte. W. White, 1/Essex R.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>jeweller’s marks in reverse exergue, pitting, nearly very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (6356 Pte. J. Graham, 2/Scots Gds.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>slight edge bruising, minor contact marks, very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (1606 Pte. J. Pittard, 5th Co. C. &amp; T.C.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>minor contact marks, very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>1 clasp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (2265 Pte. T. Hanlon, 2/K.O. Scoo. Bord.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>number, rank and name renamed, slight contact marks, very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85 (2579 Pte. A. Gaffney, 1/Rl. Highrs.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>some contact marks, very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbakan (2015 Pte. W. Gibson, 1/S. Staff. R.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Khedive’s Star, 1884, unnamed, first with contact marks and some edge bruising, very fine and better (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>2 clasps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (16640 Bugr. W. Dochrill, 24th ... R.E.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>correction to naming, with silver brooch bar on incorrect ribbon, edge bruising, pitting, good fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>North West Canada 1885, no clasp (Pte. W. Smith, 7th Fusiliers)</td>
<td></td>
<td>impressed naming, minor edge bruising, good very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>North West Canada 1885, no clasp (Gnr. J. Kelly, M.G.A.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>engraved naming, nearly extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (O. Haskins, A.B., H.M.S. Brisk)</td>
<td></td>
<td>some contact marks, very fine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex Douglas-Morris Collection, February 1997

Oliver Haskins was born in Porthbury, Somerset, on 6 April 1866. He entered the service as a Boy 2nd Class aboard Impregnable on 9 September 1881, and was subsequently drafted to Ganges (1881-83) where he was advanced to Boy 1st Class in October 1882. He joined Agincourt (September 1883 to September 1884) where he was made an Ordinary Seaman in April 1884, and then served aboard H.M. Ships Mallard (1884-86) where he was advanced to Able Seaman during April 1886, and Brisk (20 March 1888 to 26 November 1891). During service in the latter vessel he took part in the Expedition against Chief Fumo Bakari in October 1890. He elected to join the Coast Guard as a Boatsman on 2 November 1893, and was advanced to Commissioned Boatsman on 29 November 1899 and to Chief Boatsman on 19 April 1907.
He received his L.S. & G.C. medal as a Commissioned Boatman on 17 March 1907. His Rate designation was altered to Petty Officer (Coast Guard) on 1 April 1910, and raised to Chief Petty Officer (Coast Guard) on 21 February 1911. He was promoted to Chief Officer (Coast Guard) on 5 March 1913, and served in this rank throughout World War I. He was retired on reaching the age limit (55 years) with the rank of Lieutenant R.N. on 6 April 1921.

He was awarded a bronze Medal and Diploma by the French Government in recognition of his services in assisting in the rescue of the French Schooner Espeigle stranded at Tolpsdow, Penswith, Cornwall on 14 October 1913. Sold with copied service papers and copied photographs of H.M.S. Brisk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Medal/Order/Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>East and West Africa 1887-1900</td>
<td>1 clasp, 1891-2 (146897 H. Lake, Ord. Sea. H.M.S. Widgeon)</td>
<td>Good very fine</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>East and West Africa 1887-1900</td>
<td>1 clasp, Brass River 1895 (G. Adams, Qd. Sign., H.M.S. Thrush)</td>
<td>Good very fine</td>
<td>£250-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>East and West Africa 1887-1900</td>
<td>1 clasp, Benin 1897 (H. C. Goodson, Ord. H.M.S. Forte)</td>
<td>Nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>East and West Africa 1887-1900</td>
<td>1 clasp, Benin 1897 (A. McDonald, A.B., H.M.S. Theseus)</td>
<td>Good very fine</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97</td>
<td>Reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Tpr. H. L. K. Hughes, B.S.A. Police)</td>
<td>Some edge bruising, very fine</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (Private F. G. Aire, S.L.I.)</td>
<td>Fitted with matching silver suspension and brooch bars inscribed, ‘Plague of Hong Kong’, brooch bar lacking pin, minor edge bruising, good very fine</td>
<td>£1200-1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>India General Service 1895-1902</td>
<td>1 clasp, Defence of Chitral 1895 (692 Sepoy Kharku 4th Kashmir Rifles)</td>
<td>Official correction, otherwise very fine</td>
<td>£1200-1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>India General Service 1895-1902</td>
<td>1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (1599 Pte. E. Hickmott, 1st Bn. Bedford Regt.)</td>
<td>Nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>India General Service 1895-1902 (2)</td>
<td>1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, bronze issue (Grass Cutter Ram Ditta, 13th Bl. Lcrs.)</td>
<td>Erasure to unit, claw tightened; another, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2, silver issue (3624 Sepoy Sahib Singh, 29th Pjb. Infy.)</td>
<td>Claw tightened, fine and better (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>India General Service 1895-1902</td>
<td>1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (1162 Sowar Jit Ram, 5th Bl. Cav.)</td>
<td>Nearly very fine</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.dnw.co.uk
The Samana and Tirah campaign medal to Private David Worth, Northamptonshire Regiment, killed in action at Saran Sar in November 1897, when 2nd Lieutenant MacIntyre and a dozen Northamptons made a desperate but unsuccessful last stand against overwhelming odds.

Private David Worth was killed in action at Saran Sar on 9 November 1897. The medal to Drummer Harry Little, killed on the same occasion, was sold in these rooms on 30 March 2011 (£4600).

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.’

165  INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (3626 Pte. M. Hogan, 2nd Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.) toned, good very fine £120-160

166  INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4433 Pte. H. Marsden, 1st Bn. Gord. Highrs.) 1st & 2nd clasps connected by wire, edge bruise, very fine £200-250

167  INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3841 Pte. D. Worth. 1st Bn. North’n Regt.) some light edge bruising, otherwise extremely fine £2000-2500

168  ASHANTI STAR 1896, unnamed as issued, good very fine £140-180

169  QUEEN’S SUDAN 1896-98 (649 Pte. J. Burchill, 2/R. Bde.) good very fine £200-240

170  KHEDIVE’S SUDAN 1896-1908, 5 clasps, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Firket, Sudan 1899, edge impressed with Arabic numerals, clasps attached with unofficial rivets in order listed, minor edge bruising, otherwise about very fine £180-200

171  EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898 (1116 Pte. Zahirullah, 27/Bom. Inf.) engraved naming, good very fine £240-280

172  QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (6574 Pte. W. Conduit, Wilts. Regt.) minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine £50-70

Served in the 3rd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

173  QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Lieut. J. Ward, Matatiele N.C.) nearly extremely fine, rare to unit £160-200

Just 17 medals to the unit.
**SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS**

174 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp**

(Lieut. P. A. Myburgh, Paarl Dis. M.T.) nearly extremely fine

£140-180

Lieutenant Myburgh served, 12 December 1901-31 May 1902. A claimant for the 'South Africa 1901' clasp. 278 medals to unit. With copied roll extracts.

175 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony**

(6694 Pte. C. Rowbottom, Rl. Lanc. Regt.) slight edge bruise, good very fine

£60-80

176 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony**

(4758 Pte. W. Heywood, Lanc. Fus.) nearly extremely fine

£60-80

177 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony**

(4477 Pte. J. Browning, 2nd Rl. Higlhdrs) dark toned, extremely fine

£500-600

Killed in action at Magersfontein on 11 December 1899. He is shown on the casualty roll as a Lance-Corporal.

178 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony**

(469 Corpl. W. P. Thorpe, 1st City Vols.) extremely fine

£60-80

179 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith**

(156625 ... A. C. Brook, H.M.S. Powerful) impressed naming, with an erasure between service number and name, part of service number and initials re-impressed, claw re-pinned, about very fine

£200-250

Albert Charles Brook was born in Queen Camel, Somerset on 27 July 1874. A Butcher's Boy by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on St. Vincent in August 1890, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in September 1891. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman on Active in July 1892 and Able Seaman on Canada in March 1894. As an Able Seaman he served on H.M.S. Powerful, June 1897-June 1900. During 1901-1914 he served with the Coast Guard - based at East Cowes, Hayling Island and Millbrook, being appointed a Petty Officer 1st Class in May 1914. During the war he was posted to Naiad in August 1914. Victory I in March 1915 and Dahlia in June 1915. Serving on board the Dahlia Petty Officer Brook was killed in action by a mine explosion on 4 September 1915. He was the husband of Louisa Elizabeth Collins, formerly Brook, of 1 New Park Cottage, Brockenhurst, Hampshire. With copied service papers and other research. Clasp confirmed.

180 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith**

(5159 Pte. J. Willan, Manchester Regt.) good very fine

£180-220

Listed as '5159 W. Willan' on 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment medal roll; additionally listed as 'Invalided'. With copied roll extract.

181 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith**

(Pte. J. A. Brookes, Ladysmith Town Gd.) edge bruising, very fine

£140-180

John Arthur Brookes was a Farmer at Spiersdale, Dundee, Natal. Listed as a member of the Klip River Rifle Association.

182 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal**

(G. E. Shepherd, A.B., H.M.S. Philomel) large impressed naming, some contact marks, very fine

£240-280

George Edwin Shepherd was born in Devonport on 26 October 1879. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class from school on 12 March 1895 and was advanced to Boy 1st Class in October 1895. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman when on Hermione in October 1897. He served on Philomel, December 1898-March 1902, being advanced to Able Seaman in September 1899, Leading Seaman in July 1901 and Petty Officer 2nd Class in January 1902. Shepherd was promoted to Petty Officer 1st Class in April 1902 when on Vivid and Acting Chief Petty Officer in August 1913 when on Vivid I. With copied service paper. In the roll by Fevyer & Wilson, Shepherd's medal with the clasp 'Natal' is listed under 'Returned medals'.

183 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony**

(4116 Pte. J. Collicott, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Doris) slight edge bruising, good very fine

£60-80

184 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony**

(Single Campaign Medals (4116 Pte. J. Collicott, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Doris) second clasp loose, large impressed naming, very fine

£150-200

Ernest Howard Tayson was born in Great Malvern, Worcestershire on 20 September 1880. A Butcher's Boy by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on Impregnable on 6 May 1896, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in February 1897. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in September 1898 when on Victory III and to Able Seaman in June 1899 when on Alexandra. He served as such on Naiad, March 1901-August 1904. In August 1904 he attained the rank of Leading Seaman when on Excellent. As a Leading Seaman on Hermes he died of an abscess of the brain on 3 April 1906. With copied service paper. Clasps confirmed.

185 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River**

(4116 Pte. J. Collicott, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Doris) impressed naming, very fine

£350-400

James Collicott was born in Chelsea on 8 November 1869. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Marines at London on 8 July 1887. He served on H.M.S. Doris, November 1897-May 1901. Serving with the Royal Naval Brigade in South Africa, 20 October 1899-4 September 1900, he was present at the battles of Belmont, Modder River and Enslin - being wounded in the latter action on 25 November 1899. Collicott was discharged from the Royal Marines in April 1905 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was mobilised for service in the Great War but was invalided on 24 May 1916. With copied service paper and other research.
QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (Lieut: S. H. Hutton, Rl: Innis: Fus) extremely fine £400-500

Stamford Henry Hutton died of enteric at Ladysmith on 15 April 1900. He was the younger son of the late Albert Hutton, Esq., of Rockwood, Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan, and a nephew of Lord and Lady Singen, of Wetherby Gardens, London S. W. He was born in January 1880 and educated at Haileybury, passing thence into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in December 1899 and embarked immediately to join his battalion. He was present at the operations on the Tugela, and in the fighting on February 23rd -24th was one of four officers of the 1st Inniskillings who came out untouched, all the others being either killed or wounded. Lieutenant Hutton then entered Ladysmith with the relieving force. He is buried in the town cemetery there, beside Captain Gibton of the same regiment. A marble headstone has been erected in his memory by his comrades of all ranks, and a handsome railing encloses both graves. The Last Post refers.

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (37457 Tpr. A. Dickson, Scottish Horse) few scratches to obverse, very fine £60-80

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6226 Pte. D. Daley, Manch. Regt.) jeweller’s mark to obverse left field, otherwise good very fine £60-80

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (20692 Serjt. J. N. Wetmore, 106th Coy. Imp. Yeo.) nearly extremely fine £80-100

Served in the 106th Company (Staffordshire) Imperial Yeomanry.

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (20692 Serjt. J. N. Wetmore, 106th Coy. Imp. Yeo.) nearly extremely fine £80-100

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (33985 Pte. J. T. Wright, 84th Coy. Imp. Yeo.) minor edge bruise, very fine £80-100

Served in the 84th Company (2nd Rough Riders) Imperial Yeomanry.

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (8983 Pte. F. Tucker, 2nd Royal Fus.) good very fine £70-90

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4207 Pte. D. Docherty, 1st Highland Lt. Infy.) edge bruise, very fine £80-100

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast (2178 Pte. H. Gaister, Manch. Regt.) some edge bruising, good very fine £80-100

With confirmation of first two clasps - listed as ‘Invalided to England’.

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (587 Sapr. J. Low, R.E.) renamed, contact marks, nearly very fine £30-50

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (21887 Tpr. H. Bromley, 28th Coy. Imp. Yeo.) good very fine £100-140

Served in the 28th (Bedfordshire) Company Imperial Yeomanry.

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Belfast (20350 Pte. J. S. G. Cross, 51st Coy. Imp. Yeo.) good very fine £200-250

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Belfast (Lieut. & Q. Mr. W. Cosgrave, A.S.C.) contact marks, nearly very fine £200-250

William Cosgrave was born on 12 April 1854. Appointed a 1st Class Staff Sergeant in the Commissariat and Transport Corps on 4 June 1884 when stationed in Egypt. After over 15 years service in the ranks he was promoted to Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant on 21 December 1895. Served in the Boer War and was mentioned in despatches. Promoted to Honorary Captain on 21 December 1905. With copied research.

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing’s Nek, South Africa 1901 (26160 Gnr. J. Medhurst, 69 B., R.F.A.) claw tightened, very fine £70-90

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (20350 Pte. J. S. G. Cross, 51st Coy. Imp. Yeo.) good very fine £100-140

Served in the 51st Company (Paget’s Horse) Imperial Yeomanry.

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (26160 S. Haigh, 9th Coy. Imp. Yeo.) unofficial connection between 3rd & 4th clasps, suspension and clasps detached from medal, otherwise good very fine £50-70

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

201  QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (67036 Dvr. H. Houghton, R.F.A.) good very fine £220-260

Believed to be only 20 Rhodesia clasps to R.F.A. - operated with Canadian Artillery.

202  QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4276 Pte. F. Fellows, 6th Dragoons) clasps mounted in that order, unofficial connections to the ‘Cape Colony’ clasp, good very fine £80-100

Frank Fellows was born in Birmingham. A Chair Maker by occupation and a member of the 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment (Militia), he attested for short service with the 6th Dragoons at Birmingham on 28 December 1899, aged 19 years, 5 months. With them he served in South Africa, 15 December 1900-29 October 1902. Listed as being twice in trouble with the military authorities - once for insolence to an officer; another time for drunkenness. He was discharged as being no longer required on 10 November 1904. With postcard photograph of the recipient, together with copied service papers and roll extracts - the latter confirm the award of all the clasps except ‘Cape Colony’.

203  QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (4015 Pte. W. Lamb, 12 R. Lancers) ‘Diamond Hill’ clasp is a tailor’s copy, unofficial connections between most clasps, in case; with a HALF HUNTER POCKET WATCH, with silver casing, hallmarks for Chester 1896, internal workings by Enoch Siltberg, York, casing inscribed, ‘To W. L. Lamb by the People of Bilton, May 1901, in remembrance of South Africa’, condition of internal workings unknown; medal with edge bruise, very fine (2) £220-280

With copied roll extracts which confirm that Private W. Lamb, 12th Lancers was entitled to the Queen’s medal with clasps for ‘Relief of Kimberley’, ‘Paardeberg’, ‘Johannesburg’ and ‘South Africa 1901’.

204  KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3056 Pte. R. Crowe, 11th Hussars) very fine £60-80

Entitled to the Queen’s medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal.

205  KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (109 C. L. Hajee, 14th Hussars) some contact marks, very fine £60-80

Awarded the Queen’s medal with clasp for Natal.

206  KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (56882 Dvr. H. Sprigue, R.H.A.) correction to unit; KHEDIVE’S STAR 1882, unnamed, good very fine (2) £80-100

Sprigue was discharged on 13 January 1903. With copied roll extract.

207  QUEEN’S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (4450 Pte. W. Weldon, North’d. Fus.) edge bruise to reverse, otherwise good very fine £240-280

208  YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (10437 Pte. J. W. R. Crawshaw) nearly extremely fine £160-200

www.dnw.co.uk
**209** Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Africa 1899-1902 (H. A. J. Kershaw) nearly extremely fine

H. A. J. Kershaw served as Third Officer on the Harlech Castle - a ship of the Union Castle S.S. Line. Listed as ‘H. A. G. Kershaw’ in a published roll.

**210** China 1900, no clasp (W. Bain, Sto., H.M.S. Dido) nearly extremely fine

William Bain was born in Wick, Caithness on 19 July 1874. An Engine Driver by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class at Pembroke on 8 February 1898. He served on Dido, October 1898-February 1900 and April 1900-January 1902, being advanced to Stoker in February 1899. He was invalided from Pembroke on 4 July 1902.

With copied service paper and roll extract.

**211** China 1900, no clasp (24586 Dvr. A. Rich, R.E.) contact marks, nearly very fine

A note with the medal states ‘R.E. Balloon Section’.

**212** China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (J. Barrett, P.O. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Terrible) good very fine

John Barrett was born in Lancaster on 19 May 1872. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on Impregnable on 32 February 1888, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in February 1889. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman on Invincible in May 1890 and Able Seaman on Blanche in May 1891. Barrett served aboard H.M.S. Terrible, 24 March 1898-October 1900 and attained the rank of Petty Officer 2nd Class on 5 June 1900. He served in Wildes’s 12 pounder gun unit in South Africa and in China he served with a 12 pounder gun unit detachment. He was wounded at Tientsin on 9 July 1900. He died on board the transport ship S.S. Malta whilst on passage from Hong Kong to England - from acute alcoholism followed by exhaustion and heart failure.

In addition to the above medal, Barrett was entitled to the Queen’s South Africa Medal with clasp for Relief of Ladysmith.

With copied service paper and a China roll for H.M.S. Terrible.

**213** Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi, high relief bust (2718 Pte. Awonagu Moshi, G.C.C.) fine

**214** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (T. J. K. Tanner, A.B., H.M.S. Harrier) good very fine

153 ‘Somaliland 1902-04’ clasps to H.M.S. Harrier.

Thomas John Keynton Tanner was born in Bidock, Cornwall on 24 March 1881. A Market Gardener by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 17 August 1897 and was advanced to Boy 1st Class in May 1898. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman on Nile in March 1899 and Able Seaman on Renown in August 1901. He served on Harrier, November 1901-April 1904. He served as an Able Seaman on the battleship Tiger throughout the Great War - seeing action at the battles of Dogger Bank and Jutland.


With copied service paper.

**215** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Shimber Berris 1914-15 (26 L. Naik Lal Khan, Ind. Cond. K.A.R.) slight contact marks, very fine

**216** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (Srvt. Asmani Saidi, 6-K.A. Rif.) edge bruising, good very fine

**217** Natal 1906, no clasp (Mpunyu, Amafunze Tribe) contact marks, fine, scarce

Just 20 ‘no clasp’ medals awarded to this tribal unit.

**218** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (62834 Pte. J. Swan, The Buffs) edge bruise to reverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine

**219** India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2098 Sep. Mir Akbar Shah, F.C.) unofficial connections between clasps, good very fine

**220** India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Malabar 1921-22, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (7869367 Pte. F. P. Luck, Tank Corps) official correction to initials, contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce

Initially served as a Driver in the Royal Field Artillery - later a Private in the Tank Corps. With copied m.i.c. confirming entitlement to British War and Victory Medals and the first two clasps to the I.G.S. Medal. Address on the m.i.c. is given as ‘9th Armoured Car Company, R.T.C., Bareilly, India.’


Pair: Private H. West, Army Service Corps

British War and Victory Medals (M-338107 Pte., A.S.C.) very fine and better (7)

Private Michael Marren, No. 3 Company, 7th Divisional Transport A.S.C. entered the France and Flanders Theatre of war on 19 September 1914. Entitled to 1914 Star. Re-enlisted on 5 June 1916 and by the end of the war was a Temporary Sergeant.

Private John Riordan, Royal Irish Regiment entered a theatre of war on 19 September 1914. Postwar lived in Dunganvan, Co. Waterford.


A ‘Charles Marshall’, a First Engineer of the S.S. Setter of Glasgow, was killed on 13 September 1918, aged 44 years - his ship being sunk by a German submarine. He was the husband of Martha Marshall, of 542 Dumbarton Road, Patrick, Glasgow.

Private Frank Jerome, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I. entered the France/Flanders Theatre of war on 29 November 1914. Awarded the 1914-15 Star and British War Medal.

Some with copied m.i.c.

www.dnw.co.uk
222 1914 STAR, with clasp (2064 Pte. J. Pamphilion, 4/R. Fus.) contact marks, edge bruising; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2) (15152 Pte. A. E. Cole, R. Fus.; L-10664 A. Sjt. E. W. Green, R. Fus.) fine and better (3) £80-100

John Pamphilion landed in France to join the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers on 26 October 1914 and qualified for the 1914 Star and clasp. The 4th Battalion fought continually in the 1915 Ypres Battles and in the period from January to June 1915 suffered 369 casualties. John Pamphilion was discharged from the Army on the 2nd July 1915. With copied m.i.c.

Albert Cole landed in France to join the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers on 27 August 1914 so qualifying for the 1914 Star and clasp. On 25 October two companies attacked towards Neuve Chapelle and Captain Sir Francis Waller was mortally wounded; on the night of the 26th a further attack was launched but was again forced back with heavy casualties. By the 28th the War Diary records the strength of the Battalion as only 8 officers and 350 other ranks. Amongst the dead was Acting Sergeant Ernest Walter Green. His body was not recovered and his name is recorded on the Le Touret Memorial.

With copied research.

223 1914 STAR (1336 Pte. W. F. PARRISS, H.A.C.) good very fine £100-140

One of the H.A.C. ‘muddy privates’ commissioned in the field in early 1915 due to the shortage of officers in Regular Battalions, at the request of Brigadier-General Ballard, commanding the 7th Brigade, following heavy casualties. According to the regimental history, ‘23 muddy privates went into the trenches as Platoon Commanders, NCOs could not be spared. They were paid as privates in the H.A.C. until the end of March when they were finally gazetted, but by that time some of them were dead and others badly wounded.’

Walter Frederick Parriss entered the France/Flanders theatre of war as a Private on 18 September 1914. As a 2nd Lieutenant he was killed in action in France and Flanders on 15 March 1915 whilst serving with the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. Sold with copied extract from The Bond of Sacrifice, which states the following ‘He was killed on the 15th March 1915, shot dead while gallantly holding an advanced trench. His Commanding Officer wrote of him “He was so willing and ready to do anything, so brave and keen, that we shall miss him very much. Although he had been so short a time with us, he was very popular, a gallant boy with all the courage of his race.”’

He was the son of John William and Selina Parriss of 4 Palmeira Square, Hove, Brighton.

With copied research.


Vincent Doyle was born in London, England in 1880. A Designer by occupation, he attested for the 20th Battalion at Toronto on 12 November 1914; he had previously served with the Mississauga Horse. He arrived in England aboard the S.S. Megantic in May 1915 and embarked for France on 14 September 1915. He was wounded on 11 October 1915 - suffering a gun shot wound to the left thigh. Transferred to the 35th Battalion in April 1916, the 39th Battalion in May 1916 and then to the 20th Battalion in July 1916. Returning to Canada, he was discharged on 23 September 1916. With copied service papers.

George Campbell Paterson was born in Scotland on 7 March 1885. A Clothing Clerk by occupation, he attested for the 20th Battalion in Toronto on 8 April 1915, having previously served 3 years with the 6th Battalion Royal Scots. He arrived in England aboard the S.S. Megantic in May 1915. After going AWOL in July 1915, he embarked for France on 10 January 1916. Promoted to Corporal in September 1916 and attached to the Canadian Corps School in December 1916. Promoted to Sergeant on 4 March 1917 and wounded on 12 March 1917 - suffering a gun shot wound to the left leg. On 23 November 1918 he was promoted to Temporary Lieutenant and returned to Canada in March 1919. During the war he served in Britain and France with the 20th Battalion, 4th Brigade Machine Gun Corps, 4th Reserve Battalion and Canadian Machine Gun Corps.

With copied service papers.


Charles Gray entered France as a Private on 16 November 1915 and so qualified for the 1914-5 Star; he was subsequently promoted Corporal. James Dillon subsequently transferred to the Labour Corps with the number 60671. John Welch qualified for his 1914-15 Star when he entered France on 24 Feb 1915. Edwin Crooks entered France on 1 September 1915 and so qualified for the 1914-15 Star; also awarded the Silver War Badge.

Most with copied m.i.c.


Charles Green was born in London, England in 1880. He joined the Royal West Kent Regiment at Maidstone. In October 1911 he transferred to the 8th (The Kings Royal Irish) Regt. of (Light) Dragoons (Hussars) but transferred back to the 2nd Bn R. W.K. in April 1914 in Multan, India. On 30 January 1915 the Battalion left Bombay and arrived in Basra as part of the 12th Indian Brigade on 6 February 1915. Two companies of the Battalion were captured in the Siege of Kut, the remainder fought through the Mesopotamian Campaign and then returned to India where Pte Green qualified for the I.G.S. with clasp Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919. He retired from the Army on 19 December 1919. With copied m.i.c.

Charles Ford landed in France on 25 May 1915. He was later transferred to the Labour Corps. He was discharged from the Army on 25 April 1919. Reuban White landed in France on 27 May 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Cheshire Regiment.

Burleigh Eales landed in France on 22 September 1915 with the 8th (Service) Bn D.C.L.I. and so qualified for the 1914-15 Star. The Battalion sailed from Marseilles to Salonika on 13 November 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Labour Corps.
Commanding Officer was killed and the Regiment earned its Second Battle Honour after Omdurman. Private Neech was promoted for valour in galloping forward and rescuing the Adjutant whose horse had been shot from under him and was in great danger. The outcome of the charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, Private (Shoeing Smith) Charles Hull was awarded the Victoria Cross for his outcome of the charge of the 21st Lancers at Shabkadar. The Commanding Officer of the Lancers decided to launch a full regimental charge but unexpectedly a canal had to be crossed which led to a degree of confusion and, as each Lancer spurred his horse out of the canal, he was engaged at close quarters. The squadrons were outnumbered by five to one. In an incident very similar to the afternoon and evening at least nine separate attacks were beaten off by the 29th on this front.” Included among those killed was Sergeant James Keyes aged 23. His body was not recovered and his name is recorded on the Cambrai Memorial, Louverval. His next of Kin was his Mother, Mrs Sarah Elizabeth White, of Spring Gardens Finchampstead, Berkshire. For his gallantry Sgt. Keyes was awarded the French Medaille Militaire.

With copied m.i.c., casualty and other details.

E. W. Brooks (listed as George William Brooks in ‘Soldiers Died’ and the C.W.G.C. website) was born in Plymouth and enlisted at Northampton. Serving with the Northampton Regiment he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 25 November 1915. Serving with the 7th Battalion, he was killed in action on 18 August 1916. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. With copied mic and casualty details.

Private Henry J. Tame, Queen’s Own Oxford Hussars entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 24 May 1915. He later served as Private 298528 in the Corps of Hussars and was discharged on 9 February 1919.

With copied m.i.c.

Private George L. Evans, 5th Battalion London Regiment entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 14 March 1915. Discharged on 12 August 1916 and awarded the Silver War Badge. With copied m.i.c.

Private John W. Bell, 1/13th Battalion London Regiment was discharged on 26 May 1916 due to wounds - shrapnel in the neck. He was awarded the Silver War Badge. With copied m.i.c.

George White was born in Catford, Kent, lived in Thornton Heath and enlisted at Kingston-on-Thames. As a Private in the 2nd Dragoon Guards he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 9 September 1914. As a Corporal in the same unit he died of wounds on 31 March 1918, aged 30 years. He was buried in the St. Pierre Cemetery, Amiens. He was the son of Edmund and Frances White of Catford, London and husband of Ellen White of 41 Dunch Road, Melksham, Wiltshire. Entitled to the 1914 Star with clasp.

With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

Private Henry J. Tame, Queen’s Own Oxford Hussars entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 24 May 1915. He later served as Private 285528 in the Corps of Hussars and was discharged on 9 February 1919.

With copied m.i.c.

Private 285528 in the Corps of Hussars and was discharged on 9 February 1919.

With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

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With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.
With copied roll extract and M.M. m.i.c. 

242 Victory Medal 1914-19 (3-5657 Pte. F. Upton, Som. L.I.) some corrosion to obverse, very fine £50-70

Fred Upton was born in and lived in Bristol and enlisted at Taunton. Serving with the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 11 September 1914. He was killed in action 1 July 1916 - on the first day of the battle of the Somme. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. He was the son of Frederick and Alice Upton of Granville Place, Alfred Hill, Kingsdown, Bristol. With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

www.dnw.co.uk
Private Frank Barton (real name Weller), Royal Warwickshire Regiment, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 23 November 1914 - qualified for the 1914 Star. With copied m.i.c.

Private William Ewer, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 27 August 1914 - qualified for the 1914 Star. On 10 May 1915 he suffered an injury to the knee and was invalided to England. He was discharged from the Army on 13 November 1915. With copied m.i.c. and service details.

George Roberts was born in East Hendred, Wantage and was educated at the Duke of Yorks Military School. In 1904 he joined the Royal Berkshire Regiment in Reading and saw service in India. He left the Army after seven years with the Colours and in 1911 he married Laura and lived in Niblets Hill, St George, Bristol working as a Market Gardener. He was recalled in 1914 and landed in France on 6 November 1914 so qualifying for the 1914 Star. On 9 February 1915 while the Battalion was in the trenches at Festubert near Vanteey he was “Hit by a bullet which traversed his right thigh and scrotum then tore away a big area of tissue and passed through his left elbow.” He was treated in 13 General Hospital, Boulogne and then in Tidworth Hospital. He remained in the Army and was promoted Lance-Corporal and finally discharged in September 1918 and allowed to wear one wound stripe and awarded the Silver War Badge With copied m.i.c. which states, ‘Dead’.


Most with some copied service details. Barton entered France on 19 May 1915 - entitled to 1914-15 Star, as did Myers who entered on 29 September 1915. Weller entered entitled to an I.G.S. with clasps for Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 Weller entered France on 10 November 1914 - entitled to 1914 Star; also awarded the Silver War Badge.


Most with some copied service details. Gritall entered France on 19 May 1915 - entitled to 1914-15 Star, as did Myers who entered on 29 September 1915. Weller entered entitled to an I.G.S. with clasps for Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 Weller entered France on 10 November 1914 - entitled to 1914 Star; also awarded the Silver War Badge.


Ernest Howe and Frances O’Brien landed with the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment on 23 August 1914 - they both qualified for the 1914 Star with clasps. O’Brien subsequently transferred to the Royal Engineers. John Pickett was born in East Boldre, Lymington, Hampshire and enlisted on 4 September 1914, aged 15 years. He joined the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment in France on 12 November 1914 and so qualified for the 1914 Star. On 2 September 1916 he transferred to the Berkshire Regiment and went to France but after seven weeks returned to the UK and was discharged on 8 October 1917 suffering from “Varicose Veins”. He was awarded the Silver War Badge. With copied m.i.c.

Charles Golding landed with the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment on the River Clyde arriving off Cape Helles at dawn on 25 April 1915 - qualifying for the 1914-15 Star. The Battalion landed on V Beach and suffered heavy casualties, many men hit while wading ashore in shoulder deep water and many of the wounded being drowned. His copied m.i.c. shows Private Charles Golding 14483 as being K.I.A.


Bert Bailey landed with the 10th Battalion Royal Hampshire Regiment on 6 August 1915 at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli. From August to September the Battalion fought continually suffering severe casualties. On 9 August they lost six officers killed and 55 other ranks killed, 276 wounded and 97 missing, and on 21 August in an attack on Hill 60 they lost a further 43 killed with 110 wounded. When they finally withdrew to the beach in preparation for return to Mudros the strength was only 200 with two officers. With copied m.i.c.

George Prince landed in Gallipoli on 10 August 1915. He later transferred to the Labour Corps. With copied m.i.c.

Matthew Bennyworth was born in Battersea, London and joined the 3rd Battalion Hampshire Regiment on 6 November 1915, aged 34 years. He contracted malaria and was discharged in September 1918 and was awarded a pension and the Silver War Badge. With copied m.i.c.

Percy Long only received this Victory Medal with the Hampshire Regiment, but transferred to the R.A.O.C with the number 040877 and then qualified for the G.S.M. with clasp for Iraq. With copied m.i.c.

Francis Thompson enlisted on 10 November 1915 and was discharged with a Silver War Badge on 4 October 1918. With copied S.W. B. record.


Francis Croydon landed in France on 3 December 1914 to join the 1st Battalion Devon Regiment and so qualified for the 1914-15 Star. He was awarded the Silver War Badge and discharged on 18 August 1915. Sidney Overthrow landed in the Egyptian Theatre on 16 October 1915 and so qualified for the 1914-15 Star. He was promoted Lance-Corporal and transferred to the M.G.C. Denham, Hunt and Gould all later transferred to the Labour Corps.


All with copied m.i.c.


252 **Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19** (345338 Sjt. J. Watt, R.A.) very fine **£80-100**

253 **Territorial Force War Medal 1914-18** (699 Pte. I. H. Humphreys, Herts. R.) fine; 1914-15 Star (904 Pte. E. Humphreys, Bedf. Yeo.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2 Lieut. G. A. Collingwood) last two good very fine (3) **£120-160**

254 **Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp**, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (SS.3718 W. H. McKinnon, Ord. Sea. H.M.S. Fox) good very fine **£100-140**

William Harold McKinnon was born in Lanarkshire on 7 September 1893. A Van Man by occupation, he joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on *Vivid I* on 12 September 1911. He served on *Fox*, November 1913-October 1915. Promoted to Able Seaman in February 1916. Later served on the battleship *Australia*, September-December 1917. He was demobilised in June 1919 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. With copied service paper and two copied photographs of H.M.S. Fox.

255 **Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp**, Near East (I. B. Fisher) nearly extremely fine **£70-90**

256 **Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp**, Near East (Lieut. S. R. Furness, R.N.) nearly extremely fine **£150-200**

Lieutenant S. R. Furness R.N. was an Observer in the Fleet Air Arm. Ray Sturtivant’s book *Fleet Air Arm Aircraft Since 1946* recalls the following incidents that he was involved in:


257 **Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp**, Canal Zone (PO/X6232 E Maxfield, Cpl RM) impressed naming, in named card box of issue; together with an Atomic Tests Medal 1952-1958 (E. G. Maxfield) extremely fine (2) **£300-350**

258 **General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp**, Iraq (Lieut. C. W.Pidcock) very fine **£120-160**

Clavdia William Pidcock was born on 17 January 1891. He was educated at the University of Liverpool, 1911-13. After graduating he was a Draughtsman with Vickers Aviation, 1913-14 and the Draughtsman/Designer of Seaplanes with Grahame White, Hendon, 1914. He entered the Great War as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. Later with the R.N.A.S. and R.A.F. and was for a time an Inspector of Seaplane Construction. Transferred to the Unemployed List in March 1919. With copied R.A.F. service papers and m.i.c.
259 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6285501 Pte. E. Griffiths, The Buffs); 1939-45 STAR (2); AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army, M.I.D. oak leaf; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL; WAR MEDAL 1939-45 (2) these unnamed, very fine (8)** £60-80

260 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (T/45399 Dvr. E. Vernon, R.A.S.C.); MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (2) (John S. Hammond; Norman E. Reeves) nearly extremely fine (3)** £60-80

261 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (14828762 Pte. G. Slatter, S.W.B.) minor contact marks, good very fine, scarce to unit** £90-120

262 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14963604 Pte. H. Poyser, A.A.C.) very fine** Army Air Corps. £100-140

263 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14097703 Cpl. A. F. Cameron, Int. Corps) extremely fine £150-200**

Acting Sergeant A.F. Cameron known as “Jock” was a National Serviceman who served in Palestine 1947-48. He was a member of 272 Field Security Section which was tasked to monitor the activities of Moslem Brotherhood, the Irgun Zwai Leumi (IZL) headed by Menachim Benin who would one day become Prime Minister of Israel, and the Stern Gang headed by Yitzhak Shamir.

Cameron worked closely with Sergeants Paice and Martin members of 252 Security Section. On 4 May 1947, members of the Irgun Menachim Benin who would one day become Prime Minister of Israel, and the Stern Gang headed by Yitzhak Shamir.

Cameron worked closely with Sergeants Paice and Martin members of 252 Security Section. On 4 May 1947, members of the Irgun Group dressed as British soldiers carried out an attack on the Acre Prison enabling the escape of over 200 prisoners. Three of the attackers were caught and sentenced to death. On the night of the 11 July Sergeants Paice and Martin were kidnapped and when the three attackers were hung, Paice and Martin were hung in retaliation.

With forwarding slip addressed to ‘A. F. Cameron, 5 Kierfield Cottages, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire. Also with ‘named’ portion of card box of issue.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS


282  General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne. K. M. Scott P413968 RM) nearly extremely fine £60-80

Sold with three card mounted photographs - two of R.M. helicopters in Wintery conditions.

283  General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24376105 Pte J R Anderson, BW) good very fine £50-70

284  General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24122139 Pte J Ibbotson, UDR) nearly extremely fine £50-70

With named (damaged) card box of issue.

285  General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne M A Eaton P034647Y RM) extremely fine £50-70

286  General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24836770 Rgr P Carlon R Irish) nearly extremely fine £60-80

287  General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (250?5664 Pte J M Norris Para) mounted court style as worn, edge bruise, good very fine £120-160

288  General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24548905 LCpl J Franklin AAC) in named card box of issue, extremely fine £80-100

289  Family pair:

South Atlantic 1982 (Jnr Tech A Short (P8196203) RAF)

Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal, E.II.R. (22968800 S. Sgt. K. Short, REME.) this last with edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £480-520

The two are believed to be brothers.

290  Operational Service Medal 2000, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25223320 Fus D Charlton, RRF) mounted as worn, good very fine £280-320

291  Operational Service Medal 2000, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Rfn S A Raby Rifles 30054230) in plastic case, extremely fine £280-320

292  Iraq 2003, no clasp (SAC G Littlewood (30002773) RAF) mounted as worn, extremely fine £150-200

SAC G. Littlewood served with II Company RAF Regiment - the only parachute trained squadron of the R.A.F. Regiment. The Parachute Regiment’s ‘P’ Company was the original unit to train R.A.F. parachutists, and to increase the number of men passing ‘P’ Company, a Pre-Para Selection Course was introduced by the RAF Regiment. The course was found to be so demanding that its successful completion replaced the need to send men to ‘P’ Company. Upon successful completion of the selection, the men attend No. 1 PTS at RAF Abingdon.

Littlewood’s tour of Iraq was when the Squadron were the Field Squadron at Basrah. A number of RAF Regiment troops, drawn from II Field Squadron were assigned to the Special Forces Support Group, to give specialist support to SAS and SBS special operations.

Sold with named certificates (2) for the R.A.F. Regiment Recruit Phase Gunner Training, 4 August 2006, and for the Pre-Para Selection Course, September-October 2007. Together with a photograph of the recipient being awarded the latter certificate.

www.dnw.co.uk
THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's neck badge, gold and enamels, Georgian duty mark but date letter obscured, maker's mark 'IE' for John Edwards, loss of most red berries to wreath, otherwise good very fine  £1200-1500

Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, G.C.B., joined the Navy as a Midshipman in April 1771 and saw action in America at the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. He was Captain of H.M.S. Russell at the battle of Camperdown, was awarded the Naval small gold medal for this action and had the honour of a knighthood bestowed upon him by the King shortly afterwards. He was invested as a Knight Commander of the Bath, K.C.B., on the occasion of the Coronation of King George IV, May 1820, and raised to G.C.B. in May 1831. Admiral Trollope, for many years wracked by gout and paranoia took his own life on 2 November 1839.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's breast star, 76mm diameter, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, the reverse inscribed 'Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, Jewellers to His Majesty and The Royal Family', additionally engraved 'Admiral Sir Henry Trollope' and fitted with gold pin for wearing, good very fine  £1200-1500

Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, G.C.B., joined the Navy as a Midshipman in April 1771 and saw action in America at the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. He was Captain of H.M.S. Russell at the battle of Camperdown, was awarded the Naval small gold medal for this action and had the honour of a knighthood bestowed upon him by the King shortly afterwards. He was invested as a Knight Commander of the Bath, K.C.B., on the occasion of the Coronation of King George IV, May 1820, and raised to G.C.B. in May 1831. Admiral Trollope, for many years wracked by gout and paranoia took his own life on 2 November 1839.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with swivel-ring bar suspension but lacking ribbon buckle, chipping to both centres, otherwise very fine  £400-450

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine  £300-350

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Civil) Knight Commander's set of insignia, neck badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1902; breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold pin, with neck cravat, in damaged Garrard, London case of issue, good very fine  £600-700
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion’s neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine</td>
<td>£250-300</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, neck badge, gold and enamel, with neck cravat, in damaged Garrard, London case of issue, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£550-650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

301

**The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O.,** Knight Commander’s set of insignia, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold pin, both pieces officially numbered ‘K767’, with neck cravat and evening collar, in Collingwood, London case of issue numbered, ‘K767’, extremely fine (2) £800-1000

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Civil) Knight Commander’s 1st type set of insignia, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in damaged Garrard, London case of issue, good very fine (2)</td>
<td>£500-600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander’s 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in faded Garrard, London case of issue, minor enamel damage, very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander’s 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with evening collar, in Garrard, London case of issue, extremely fine</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander’s 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck cravat, evening collar and card insert in Toye, Kenning &amp; Spencer, London case of issue, extremely fine</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (2), O.B.E. (Civil) Officer’s 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1934, with card insert, in Garrard, London case of issue; another, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer’s 2nd type lady’s shoulder badge, silver-gilt, mounted ‘bow and tails’, in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer’s 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1934, in Garrard, London case of issue, extremely fine</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (3), M.B.E. (Civil) Member’s 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1916, in Garrard, London case of issue; another, M.B.E. (Civil) Member’s 1st type lady’s shoulder badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919, in Garrard, London case of issue; together with a miniature dress medal, good very fine (3)</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (2), M.B.E. (Civil) Member’s 2nd type breast badge, silver, in Royal Mint case of issue; another, M.B.E. (Civil) Member’s 2nd type lady’s shoulder badge, silver, mounted ‘bow and tails’, in Royal Mint case of issue, good very fine and better (2)</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member’s 2nd type breast badge, silver, in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>Knight Bachelor’s Badge, 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1926, in damaged case of issue, extremely fine</td>
<td>£240-280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

312 Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1975, in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine £250-300

313 Knight Bachelor's Badge, 3rd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1986, in Royal Mint case of issue, enamel damage, nearly very fine £100-150

314 The Imperial Service Order, E.VII.R., silver, gold and enamel, unnamed, in Elkington, London I.S.M. case, extremely fine £200-250


315 The Imperial Service Order, G.V.R., silver, gold and enamels, unnamed, hallmarks for Birmingham 1932, in Elkington, London case of issue, good very fine £160-200

316 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace set of insignia, neck badge, 53 x 53mm., silver and enamel; breast star, 52 x 52mm., silver and enamel, with gold pin, good very fine (2) £150-200

317 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander’s (Sister’s) shoulder badge, 42 x 42mm., silver and enamel, enamel damage, in Phillips Bros., London fitted case of issue; League of Mercy Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on bow ribbon; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, lady’s brooch badge, 37.5 x 35mm., silver-gilt and enamel, pin-backed, in Gilbey Jubilee case of issue, nearly very fine and better (3) £70-90

318 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (3), Officer’s (Brother’s) breast badge, silver; together with a miniature dress medal; another, Serving Sister’s Badge, silver and enamel, on bow ribbon, in case of issue, nearly extremely fine (3) £50-70

319 Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, complete with brooch bar - this inscribed on reverse, ‘Major Vernon Holden’, some enamel damage, very fine £600-700

D.S.O. London Gazette 16 September 1918. ‘Holden, Vernon, M.C., Temporary Major, Royal West Kent Regiment.’ For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy advance. When his battalion was surrounded he withdrew his company with marked skill through the enveloping enemy, and collected men near him and formed a new line of defence. Throughout his fine leadership and coolness under most difficult circumstances were of a high order.’

M.C. London Gazette 26 September 1917; citation 6 January 1918. ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He organised the consolidation of his Battalion front under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, continually going to and fro to advanced Battalion Headquarters, through heavy fire, to report personally upon the situation. All the other officers were casualties, and his courage and splendid personal example, under trying circumstances, were of the utmost value.’

Vernon Holden was born on 10 February 1893. During the Great War he served with the Royal West Kent Regiment, attached West Surrey Regiment. Awarded the D.S.O. and M.C.; he died of wounds on 2 October 1918.

320 Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, unnamed, on bow ribbon, in Garrard, London case of issue, extremely fine £280-320

Attributed to Principal Matron C. Hose, Q.A.I.M.N.S.
<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td><strong>Military Cross, G.V.R.</strong>, cross only, unnamed, with a copy suspension, in original case, good very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td><strong>Order of British India, 1st Class, 2nd type neck badge, gold and enamel</strong>, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£800-900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td><strong>Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., bronze</strong>, with ‘E.VII.R.’ bar, May 1910 (E. Ball, Feb. 1901) in case of issue, contact marks, nearly very fine, rare</td>
<td>R.V.M. Bronze awarded in February 1901: Edward Ball, Leading Seaman, H.M.S. Excellent, Member of the Naval Guard of Honour at the funeral of H.M. Queen Victoria. Bar to Bronze Medal awarded 6 June 1910: Edward Ball, 1st Class Petty Officer, H.M.S. Excellent, Member of the Gun Carriage Party at the funeral of H.M. King Edward VII. A total of only 6 bronze bars were awarded to the Royal Victorian Medal, all E.VII.R. dated June 1910 given by King George V. Two of these went to the Navy, the other four to members of the Grenadier Guards. All six recipients had received their original awards for services at Queen Victoria’s funeral.</td>
<td>£600-800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td><strong>Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Civil)</strong>, unnamed, in John Pinches, London case of issue, extremely fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td><strong>King’s Medal for Courage in the Cause of Freedom</strong>, unnamed, in Royal Mint</td>
<td>case of issue, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td><strong>A King’s Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom</strong> attributed to Marian Robinson</td>
<td><strong>King’s Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom</strong>, unnamed as issued, on Lady’s bow, together with old typed explanatory notes regarding the award, on the back of which is an ink inscription, ‘Medal to be given to Marian Robinson’, extremely fine</td>
<td>£200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s Commendation for Brave Conduct</strong>, two silver laurel leaf sprays, with pin fittings, in Central Chancery, St. James’s Palace</td>
<td>case of issue, extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air</strong>, two silver pin-backed badges, in Central Chancery, St. James’s Palace</td>
<td>case of issue, extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£150-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LONG SERVICE MEDALS

332 **Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (S4-173721 Cpl. A. Sjt. R. Longstone, R.A.S.C.), nearly extremely fine**

Richard Longstone, a native of Preston, was awarded his M.S.M. in respect of services in France with the 3rd Cavalry Division (London Gazette 3 June 1919 refers); also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals (his MIC refers).

**£100-120**

333 **Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue (C.S. Mjr. G. H. Davis, R.A.) nearly extremely fine**

Awarded by A.O. 83 of 1932.

**£100-140**


**£200-250**

335 **Accumulated Campaign Service Medal, E.II.R. (24227150 LCpl R Cummings UDR) extremely fine**

**£300-350**

336 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Jesse Alland, A.B. Rigger, H.M.Y. Osborne) impressed naming, edge bruising, very fine**

**£160-200**

337 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (J. Butler, Commd. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard) nearly extremely fine**

**£80-100**

338 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (193076 G. F. Wareham, A.B. (Rigger) H.M. Yacht Victoria & Albert) good very fine**

**£80-120**

339 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.31860 W. Keen, A.B., H.M.S. Concord) edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine**

William Keen was born in Clapham, London on 25 September 1898. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on Powerful on 30 June 1914, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in January 1915. He served at Defiance, January-March 1915 and then for the remainder of the war on the battleship Warspite, April 1915-December 1918.

At the battle of Jutland, 31 May-1 June 1916, the battleship, formed part of the 5th Battle Squadron - attached Beattie's Battlecruiser Squadrons and was heavily involved in the battle. During the course of the action, her steering became jammed and she made two involuntary circles, making her a tempting target for all the enemy heavy guns that could be brought to bear upon her. She suffered some 13 heavy calibre hits. Eventually regaining some control over the steering, the damaged ship was sent home.

With copied service paper and details re the action at Jutland.

**£50-70**

340 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (L11585 L. R. Barden, L. Std., H.M.S. Valiant) very fine**

H.M.S. Valiant was a Queen Elizabeth Class battleship seeing action in both the First and Second World Wars.

**£40-60**

341 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (J.109151 G. A. Burgess, A.B., H.M.S. Arethusa) extremely fine**

Leading Seaman George Alfred Burgess, Royal Navy, was killed in action on 12 March 1943, aged 34 years, when serving on the destroyer H.M.S. Lightning. The destroyer was torpedoed and sunk by an Italian motor torpedo boat off the North African coast. Two officers and 44 ratings were killed. With copied research.

**£100-140**

342 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.901326 E. G. B. Duguid, Ch. Shpt. Art., H.M.S. Victory) mounted as worn, good very fine**

H.M.S. Maidstone - a submarine depot ship.

**£40-60**


**£40-60**
**LONG SERVICE MEDALS**


Medal to ‘Gladding’ attributed to 2432 Private Walter Gladding, Leicestershire Regiment who was killed in action, France/Flanders, 13 October 1915.


All with Naval Air Ground Crew ranks: Leading Air Mechanic; Petty Officer Artificer (Aircraft Handler) and Chief Air Fitter.


With copied service paper to ‘9013 William Dale’ - note different service number.

**347** Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Hammond Upton) in case of issue; Special Constabulary Long Service (2) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (William J. Grinstead); another, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Frederick A. Griffin)

Three: Bombardier C. F. Wagstaff, Royal Artillery Defence and War Medals, unnamed; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2043030 Bmbr., R.A.) mounted as worn, very fine and better (6) £80-100

**348** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (Corpl. Ml. Fagan, 73rd Regt.) engraved naming, fitted with a replacement suspension, some marks around the claw and elsewhere, very fine £80-100

**349** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (No. 1352 Pt. W. Simpson, 42nd Regiment 1858) period engraved naming, good very fine £80-100

**350** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2143 John Hamilton, 72nd Foot) nearly very fine £50-70

**351** Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (91956 Bmbr. J. W. Lewis, R.F.A.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R. 1st issue (Arthur Robert Duckett) surname re-impressed; Special Constabulary Long Service (5) G.V.R. 1st issue (David C. Brown; Charles F. Faulkner; Alexander Findlay; George Masterson; Arthur Reeve) ‘Faulkner’ with one clasp ‘Long Service 1934’; Women’s Voluntary Service Medal, unnamed, in Royal Mint case of issue; St. John Service Medal, silvered bronze (C360 D. Clarke, S.J.A.B. 1953) very fine and better (9) £90-120

**352** Natal L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., unnamed specimen, with correct ribbon, extremely fine £150-200

Ex Kuriheka Collection, D.N.W. 29 June 2006.

Medal was purchased from Militia H.Q., Natal Militia, November 1911 for 4/-.


**354** Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1640 1/Ct. Pte. M. McGrath, Cape Mtd. Riifm.) with correct ribbon, toned, good very fine, scarce £600-800

Ex A.N.S. Collection, Morton & Eden, 24-5 May 2006.
LONG SERVICE MEDALS


356  VOLUNTEER OFFICERS’ DECORATION, V.R. cypher, reverse inscribed, ‘Colonel Johnston, 1895’, hallmarks for London 1894, complete with brooch bar, in Garrard, London case of issue, nearly extremely fine £60-80


358  VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R. (129 Gunr. W. Lintott, 2nd Kent V.A.), very fine £60-80

359  Four: Company Quartermaster Serjeant F. W. Drew, Royal Garrison Artillery


360  Voluntary Force Long Service, E.V.II.R. (130 Pte. J. K. Elliott, H.A.C. of London) officially impressed naming, on water damaged ‘H.A.C.’ ribbon; together with a miniature dress medal with a ribbon in a similar condition, nearly extremely fine (2) £200-250

  With the water damaged remains of a case lid inscribed, ‘Presented by H.M. Edward VII at Buckingham Palace June 28th 1907 to John K. Elliott, Honble. Artillery Coy.’


363  Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1918, complete with brooch bar, in Royal Mint case of issue, nearly extremely fine £60-80

364  Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.V.II.R. (556 L. Sjt. E. Olle, 4/Norfolk Regt.) badly corroded due to fire damage, fine £40-60


  Pair: Constable G. Barrett, Metropolitan Police

  Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., N. Div.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., N. Div.) good very fine and better (7) £120-150


367  Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1427705 Sjt. L. V. Carbery, R.A.), good very fine £30-50

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LONG SERVICE MEDALS

368  **Efficiency Medal (2), E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R.** (22253006 Sgt. L. Cook, RAMC; 22432580 Sgt. H. Sykes, RAOC) second with edge bruise, very fine and better (2)  £50-70

Medal for Sykes notified in List No. 82 in A.O. 41 of 31 May 1969.

369  **Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal, E.II.R. (22521648 Sgt. E. A. R. Brackley, RE)** extremely fine  £90-120

In named card box of issue on the lid of which is attached a previous owners label.

370  **Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (132 Cpl. A. W. Reid, W. Kent I.Y.), good very fine**  £350-400

Reid was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in November 1905, one of 28 such awards to the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry. Not among the small contingent of men selected for active service in the Boer War with the 36th (West Kent) Company, Imperial Yeomanry, he would, however, have witnessed the changes made to such units as a result of the conflict, including the adoption of the Lee-Enfield Rifle versus the carbine, and khaki for service dress.

During a training exercise at Cobham Park in 1903, Major-General Baden-Powell 'gave an instructive lecture to the N.C.Os', while in July 1905, the year in which Reid received his Medal, a contingent of the West Kent Yeomanry acted as escort to King Edward VII during his visit to Chatham; see *Some Historical Records of the West Kent (Q.O.) Yeomanry 1794-1909*, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Edmeades, M.V.O., for further details.

371  **Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service, G.V.R. (Private C. McDonald, 7th Hussars) impressed naming, some edge bruising,** good very fine  £60-80

Medal awarded by GO 199 in 1913.


373  **Ulster Defence Regiment Medal, E.II.R., edge stamped, ‘Specimen’, extremely fine**  £100-150

374  **Northern Ireland Home Service Medal, E.II.R., edge stamped, ‘Specimen’, extremely fine**  £100-150


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William Boyd was born in Selly Oak, Birmingham on 8 March 1889. A Motor Mechanic by occupation, he was a member of the Birmingham Electrical Engineers at the time of the Great War. He enrolled in the R.N.V.R. for service on H.M.S. Vernon, 29 January 1916-30 January 1917 and then served in the Royal Navy, 31 January 1917-3 March 1919.


**Pair: Constable T. L. Hewitt, Birmingham City Police and West Midlands Police**

Jubilee 1977, unnamed, in Royal Mint card box of issue; Police Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Const. Thomas L. Hewitt) in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine (2)

£120-160

**Pair: Special Constable James Skea, Glasgow Police**

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (James Skea); Corporation of Glasgow Special Constabulary Services Rendered Medal 1914-19 (James Skea) complete with ‘3 Years’ brooch bar, in Edward & Sons, Glasgow case of issue, extremely fine (2)

£50-70

**Pair: Special Constable W. H. Scott**

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (William H. Scott)

£100-140

**Five: Sub-Commander T. Humphreys, Birmingham Special Constabulary**

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Sub. Cmdr. Thomas Humphreys); Birmingham Special Constabulary L.S. Medal 1916 (T. Humphries) bronze, with brooch bar; Birmingham Special Constabulary Water Works Guard Medal 1917-18, unnamed, bronze, with brooch bar; ‘Birmingham City Police Special Constable 1916’ cap badge, bronze, stamped, ‘2’; Birmingham Special Constabulary Reserve Lapel Badge, enamelled, pin-backed, note variation in name

£80-100

**Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Clasps (171 Sgt. Mjr. E. N. Smart)**

£120-160
Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (6243 Native Sgt. Maneme, B.S.A.P.) edge bruising, contact marks and somewhat polished, about very fine £50-70

Manene enlisted in the British South Africa Police in January 1919, served at Gwelo and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia at a parade held in October 1937. He retired as a Sergeant 1st Class in January 1939; sold with copied photograph and Mapolisa article.

Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (No.7372 Native Sgt. Chereketo, B.S.A. Police) in case of issue, minor edge bruising to reverse, nearly extremely fine £60-80


Three: Native 1st Class Sergeant Munemo, British South Africa Police

War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, with Second and Third Award clasps (8753 Native 1/Cl. Sgt. Munemo, B.S.A. Police); St. John Service Medal, silvered-bronze (8127 Pte. Munemo, Rhodesia S.J. A.B.) mounted as worn, very fine (3) £90-120

Cyprus Military Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (3381 Trooper Moustapha Hussain) good very fine and very rare £700-800

A total of only 61 of these medals were awarded, the list of all recipients being announced in The Cyprus Gazette of 18 October 1929. The medal was in use for just a few years until 1934 when it was replaced by the Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal. Sold with research including a copy of the relevant gazette and of an article on the medal by Alan Harfield.

Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (Fireman Thomas W. Lally) with named card box of issue, extremely fine £25-35

Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (Div. Offr. Alan S. Young); Civil Defence Long Service Medal (2) unnamed - one in case of issue; Voluntary Medical Service Medal (Miss Phyllis Marten Evans); Imperial Service Medal (3) G.V.R., 3rd issue (George Alfred Northcott); another, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Muriel Florence Alice Rogers); another, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sydney Grimshaw) - these three in cases of issue, good very fine and better (7) £70-90

Fire Brigade Long Service Medal (2), E.II.R. (Ldg. Fireman William S. Grayston; Fireman Cyril East) first with contact marks, nearly very fine and better (2) £80-100

Prison Service Medal, E.II.R. (SO G Brown LEE027) mounted as worn, in Royal Mint plastic case of issue, extremely fine, scarce £200-250

The medal was instituted on 29 April 2009 - a scarce medal.

A fine group of six medals awarded to Gavin Campbell, 1st Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G., P.C., J.P., D.L., Brigadier-General of the Royal Company of Archers

JUBILEE 1887, clasp, 1897, silver, unnamed; CORONATION 1902, silver; VISIT TO SCOTLAND MEDAL 1903 (Marquess of Breadalbane President St. A.A.A.) lacks brooch bar; CORONATION 1911, silver, unnamed; VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.V.II.R. (Col. The Hon. G. Marq. of Breadalbane, K.G., A.D.C., 5/V.B. R. Hdrs.) impressed naming; ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) (The Marquis of Breadalbane, 6th December 1888), with silver buckle on ribbon, mounted court style for wear, nearly very fine and better (6) £2000-2500

Gavin Campbell was born on 9 April 1851 and was educated at St. Andrews. He succeeded his father in 1871 as 7th Earl of Breadalbane, Earl of Holland; Viscount of Tay and Paintland; Lord Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie and Weik; and Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was created Baron Breadalbane in 1873; and Earl of Ormelie and 1st Marquis of Breadalbane in 1885. In 1893 he was created a Knight of the Garter and was also a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John and a Knight of the Swedish Order of the Seraphim. For his bravery he was also awarded the Silver Medal of the Royal Humane Society:

‘On the 6th December, 1888, a party of gentlemen were shooting in the grounds of Taymouth Castle, the Marquis of Breadalbane being one of the number. Two men named Jamieson and McLean were acting as beaters, and for that purpose went across in a small boat to an island in the River Tay below the bridge at Newhall. The river was in a flooded state, and the current running rapidly. A rope was attached to the boat, but somehow it became entangled, and was the means of swamping the boat, precipitating both men into the water. Jamieson, although an expert swimmer, had considerable difficulty, owing to the strength of the current, in gaining the shore. McLean, who was unable to swim, was carried down stream about 100 yards, and finally rescued by the Marquis of Breadalbane. It appears that immediately after the boat capsized, the Marquis stripped off his cartridge-belt and rushed into the river to McLean’s assistance, as did Mr Robson, the Head Keeper; they were however unsuccessful, and both had a narrow escape. The Marquis on gaining the bank ran quickly down the river side, when he again plunged in, and after a severe struggle succeeded in catching hold of McLean, with whom he swam ashore. The river at the time was in spate (as it is called in Scotland), that is, high flood, and immediately below the scene of the rescue was a deep whirlpool, surrounded by rocks. The rescue was rendered more difficult by the eddies and boulders. It may be said that the Marquis risked his life on each occasion on entering the river under the circumstances’ (Ref. R.H.S. Case 24231, from Acts of Gallantry, Vol. 2, compiled by W. H. Fevyer).

Of his many appointments, he was Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen; Privy Councillor, 1880; Treasurer of the Queen’s Household, 1880-85; Lord Steward, 1892-95; Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1893-95; A.D.C. to the King; Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, 1907; Brigadier-General of the Royal Company of Archers - the Royal Body Guard for Scotland; Colonel of the Highland Cyclists Battalion; Colonel of the 5th Volunteer Battalion Royal Highlanders - for which he was awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal by A.O. 224 of September 1910; Chairman of the St. Andrew’s Ambulance Association; Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire, 1914; and Member of the Fisheries Board.

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He married in 1872, Lady Alma Imogen Carlotta Leonore Graham, the youngest daughter of the 4th Duke of Montrose. His country seat was at Taymouth Castle, Aberfeldy, Perthshire. The Marquis died on 19 October 1922 and his nephew, Iain Edward Herbert Campbell, succeeded to the Earldom and Scottish titles.

With a quantity of copied research, a plate from Vanity Fair depicting the Marquis, two copied photographs of the recipient and a photograph of the recipient’s full range of insignia - showing the Orders of the Garter, St. John and Seraphim etc. Also with a commission document appointing John Campbell as a Lieutenant in the Argyll Regiment of Militia, signed by the 5th Earl of Breadalbane, in 1846.
### CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition Notes</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed, in scuffed Wyon, London case of issue, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>Jubilee 1897, silver (Frederick Rutland, Osborne, Organist) in Wyon, London case of issue, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Jubilee 1897, silver (Capt. D. J. M. Fasson, R.F.A.) edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>Jubilee 1897, Mayor's and Provost's issue, silver, in case of issue, extremely fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Jubilee 1897, Mayor's and Provost's issue, silver, 'Old head' side inscribed, 'J. B. Karn, Mayor', very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£200-240</td>
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<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>Pair: W. J. Fuller, Gas Engineer, Buckingham Palace</td>
<td>Jubilee 1897, bronze (W. J. Fuller, Gas Engnr., Buckingham Palace); Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed, mounted as worn, contained in fitted green leather case by Hyams, London, (scuffed) lid inscribed in gilt, 'W. J. Fuller Gas Engineer Buckingham Palace', extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408</td>
<td>Pair: Police Constable T. Riddles, City of London Police</td>
<td>Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, City of London Police (P.C. 780); Coronation 1902, City of London Police (P.C.); Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C.) good very fine (3)</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>Pair: Police Constable J. Nye, Metropolitan Police</td>
<td>Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., A. Div.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., A. Div.)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Pair: Police Constable W. Scammell, Metropolitan Police</td>
<td>Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., B. Div.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., B. Div.)</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>Pair: Police Constable S. Ludlow, Metropolitan Police</td>
<td>Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., L. Div.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., F. Div.) good very fine (2)</td>
<td>£40-60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ex Strong Collection, D.N.W. 18 May 2011.**

Stephen Ludlow joined the Metropolitan Police on 30 September 1872. As a P.C. in ‘L’ (Lambeth) Division, he left the force on 18 October 1897. He rejoined in 1902, serving as a P.C. in ‘F’ (Paddington) Division. With copied notes.

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Three: Constable W. Godden, Metropolitan Police

JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., S. Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., S. Div.); CORONATION 1911 (P.C.) very fine (3) £70-90

Ex Strong Collection, D.N.W. 18 May 2011.

William Godden was born in Hawkhurst, Sussex. Living at 35 Mount Street, Battle, Sussex and a Baker by occupation, he was appointed a Police Constable with the Metropolitan Police on 12 August 1895. He resigned on 16 August 1920 having served throughout with S (Hampsted) Division. With copied service papers.

Three: Police Sergeant R. Edwards, Metropolitan Police

JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., S. Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., S. Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S.)

Three: Inspector W. Gatward, Metropolitan Police

JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., J. Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., K. Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (Insp.) second group with some edge bruising, very fine and better (6) £140-180

Three: Police Constable C. Etchells, Metropolitan Police

JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., V. Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., V. Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C.) mounted as worn

Three: Police Sergeant T. McGarry, Metropolitan Police

JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., B. Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.S., N. Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S.) mounted as worn, good very fine (6) £140-180

A note with the lot states that Walter Povey was born in Woolwich in 1871. Served in the Metropolitan Police, 10 April 1893-8 September 1919. At the time of the Jubilee 1897 and Coronation 1902 he served ‘H’ (Whitechapel) Division, Metropolitan Police.

Pair: Arthur E. Curtis, Metropolitan Fire Brigade


NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION L.S. MEDAL (2) silver, reverse inscribed, ‘R. Fenn’, with ‘Twenty Years’ brooch bar; another, bronze (6912) with ‘Ten Years’ brooch bar, good very fine (4) £90-120

Pair: Fireman E. F. A. Wulff, London County Council Metropolitan Fire Brigade

JUBILEE 1897, L.C.C.M.F.B. (Edward F. A. Wulff); CORONATION 1902, L.C.C.M.F.B. (Edward F. A. Wulff) first with slight edge bruise, very fine (2) £50-70

Visit to Ireland 1900 (P.C. J. Dunne, D.M.P.) lacks brooch bar; Visit to Ireland 1903 (C. B. Doherty, R.I.C.) lacks brooch bar, very fine (2) £140-180

Ex Strong Collection, D.N.W. 18 May 2011.

Coronation 1902, bronze, in damaged case; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953 - these three in card boxes of issue; together with miscellaneous medals (5) and a number of clasps, very fine and better (lot) £60-80

Coronation 1902, Mayors’ and Provosts’ issue, silver, unnamed, with silver brooch bar, in Elkington, London case of issue, extremely fine £100-140

Visit to Scotland 1903 (Lieut. A. McLean) complete with ‘thistle’ brooch bar, good very fine £70-90

Coronation 1911, silver (Presented by King George V to Captain F. H. Lodge) in case; Italy, Kingdom, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed, in case of issue, extremely fine (2) £80-100

Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Imperial Service Medal (2) G.VI.R., 1st issue (James George Rowell); another, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Alfred Johns) all with dark toning, good very fine (5) £60-80
CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS

424  CORONATION 1911, City of London Police (2) (Insp. J. Murphy; P.C. E. G. Jenns); CORONATION 1911, County & Borough Police (P.S. W. Day, Glo'shire Police) good very fine and better (3) £120-160

425  CORONATION 1911 (3), London Fire Brigade (Fireman P. S. Pettyfer); another, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Nursing Sister L. M. Berger; Cpl. H. T. Rodd) last with some scratch marks to obverse; CORONATION 1953 (2) -one in card box of issue, very fine and better (5) £100-150

426  CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (7) (P.C. C. Burnett; P.C. H. Chisholm; P.C. W. Eaton; P.C. J. Ginn; P.C. F. Green; P.C. A. Robinson; P.C. C. Whitewood) good very fine (7) £100-140

Charles Robert Whitewood was born in the Parish of Withyham, Uckfield, Sussex on 5 January 1885. He joined the Metropolitan Police in January 1906. With copied service papers.

427  CORONATION 1911, Royal Parks (J. Powell) contact marks, very fine, scarce £300-400

428  Three: District Chief Superintendent Major F. A. Brooks, M.D., St. John Ambulance Brigade


429  JUBILEE 1935, in card box of issue; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953 (2) - one with bow ribbon in card box of issue; JUBILEE 1977, in card box of issue; JUBILEE 2002, in card box of issue - all unnamed; MEDAL, obverse bearing Queen Victoria’s ‘Young Head’, reverse inscribed, ‘E.G.S.F.C.C. 1884-5’, with part of pin-fitting (no pin), this with edge bruising, fine; others good very fine and better (7) £160-200

430  JUBILEE 1977, unnamed, mounted court style as worn, extremely fine £80-100

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ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDALS

An Honorary L.V.O. group of five awarded to Mrs Vigdis Bjarnadottir, Office of the President of Iceland

The Royal Victorian Order, L.V.O., Lieutenant’s lady’s shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered, ‘L107’, mounted ‘bow and tails’, in Collingwood, London case of issue; Denmark, Order of the Dannebrog, Margaret II issue, Knight’s badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on bow ribbon, in Michelsen, Copenhagen case of issue; Luxembourg, Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolphe of Nassau, Officer’s breast badge, gilt base metal and enamel, rosette on ribbon, with lapel rosette, in Arthus Bertrand, Paris case of issue; Spain, Order of Civil Merit, Lady Commander’s shoulder badge, silver and enamel, with rosette and mounted ‘bow and tails’, with lapel rosette, in Cejalvo, Madrid case of issue; Luxembourg, Order of Merit, Commander’s neck badge, gilt base metal and enamel, with neck cravat and lapel rosette, in case of issue, extremely fine (5)

With original bestowal documents of all five orders. Honorary L.V.O. awarded 25 June 1990; Order of the Dannebrog awarded on 25 February 1981 to the recipient as a Secretary; Order of Adolphe of Nassau awarded on 9 June 1986 as ‘Head of Division, Office of the President of Iceland’; Spanish Order of Civil Merit awarded on 23 June 1989; Luxembourg Order of Merit awarded on 10 September 1990 as ‘Chief of Division, Office of the President’. Together with a copy of The Statutes of the Royal Victorian Order, with an associated compliment slip from the British Ambassador. £750-850

A scarce R.V.M. and Bar group of six awarded to Leslie Donald Hillier, State Porter, Lord Chamberlain’s Office

Royal Victorian Medal, E.I.I.R., silver, with Second Award Bar inscribed, ‘1994’, unnamed; Defence and War Medals; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977, these unnamed; Royal Household Faithful Service Medals, E.I.I.R., suspension dated, ‘1947 -1967’ (Leslie Donald Hillier) mounted court style as worn, good very fine and better (6) £700-800

An R.V.M. group of five awarded to Percy Godfrey, Farm Worker, Sandringham Estate - awarded a ‘Fifty Year’ clasp to his Royal Household Faithful Service Medal

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.II.R., silver, unnamed, in Royal Mint case of issue; JUBILEE 1935, unnamed, in card box of issue; CORONATION 1953, unnamed, in card box of issue; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., suspension dated, ‘1922-1942’ (Godfrey, Percy) with bars for ‘Thirty Years’, Forty Years’ and ‘Fifty Years’ - these loose, medal in Royal Mint case of issue; ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND LONG SERVICE MEDAL, 1 clasp, 50 Years (Percy John Godfrey 46 Years’ Service) bronze, with ornate brooch bar, in John Pinches, London case of issue; together with a silver Match Case, 58 x 44mm., hallmarks for Birmingham 1939, inscribed, ‘Sandringham Estate, Percy Godfrey on Active Service Xmas 1939’; Cricket Prize Medal, bronze, reverse inscribed, ‘S.D.C.L. 1948’, and an enamelled lapel badge, ‘R.A.S.E. Long Service’, generally extremely fine (8)

£600-700

R.V.M. awarded on 2 June 1973 to Godfrey as a Farm Worker on the Sandringham Farm.

With award certificates for the Jubilee Medal 1935; Coronation Medal 1937 (not with lot) and Coronation Medal 1953. The ‘Thirty’ and ‘Fifty Year’ clasps with associated slips from the Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace to Godfrey of Wolferton Farm, Sandringham - the latter in an envelope addressed to the recipient. Also with a paper clipping of the Court Circular announcing that Mr P. A. J. Godfrey had the honour of being decorated with the R.V.M. by H.M. The Queen.

With The Royal Victorian Order, Order of Service, St. George’s Chapel, 14 April 1983.
A Royal Household Faithful Service pair awarded to Irene A. M. Kemble, Housekeeper of the Royal Lodge, Windsor

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., suspension dated ‘1937-1957’ (Irene A. M. Kemble) on bow ribbon, in Royal Mint leather case of issue; Coronation 1953, unnamed, with bow ribbon, in card box of issue, extremely fine (2) £300-400

Miss Irene May A. Kemple - given the nickname ‘Campie’ by the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, was the housekeeper at the Royal Lodge at Windsor. She had been in Royal Service since 1937. She became the Queen Mother’s Housekeeper at the Lodge in 1946, prior to which, she served at Sandringham. She later married Alf Searies, a former Police Sergeant at Windsor.

With original named certificates of award for both medals; together with a number of photocopied newspaper clippings.

A Royal Household Token group of three awarded to A. Hubbard

Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, both privately inscribed, ‘A. Hubbard’; Royal Household Long and Faithful Service Token, G.V.R., reverse officially inscribed (name engraved), ‘1930 A. Hubbard For Long & Faithful Service’, extremely fine £240-280
A Sea Gallantry Medal and Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Medal pair awarded to Second Officer James Whyte of the S.S. Macedonia for the rescue of the crew of the S.S. Hellespont, 9 January 1879

Second Officer Whyte also received the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society’s Marine Medal for this rescue. The six other seamen of the Macedonia’s lifeboat were each awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in Bronze.

A Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., bronze (James Cheetham, “Delhi” 13 Dec. 1911) edge bruising, fine £300-350

James Cheetham was born in St. Helens, Lancashire on 16 December 1887. Formerly employed as a Glass Blower’s Labourer, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on Boscawen III in April 1905. Promoted to Boy 1st Class in July 1905 and to Signalman in December 1905. As a Signalman aboard the armoured cruiser Duke of Edinburgh in December 1911 he took part in the rescue operations when the P. & O, liner S.S. Delhi ran aground near Cape Spatel, Morocco. Amongst the passengers were the Duke and Duchess of Fife (The Princess Royal) and their two daughters which only gave further urgency to a grave situation. He was one of four men of which Admiral Cradock (of ‘Coronel’ fame) said, ‘For five days without intermission these (4) men did their duty in an untiring manner. We should have been helpless without them’. For his services he was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in bronze. Cheetham was advanced to Leading Signalman in July 1913 when on Hindustan. During the Great War he served on the battleships King Edward VII, June-August 1915 and Dominion, August 1915-December 1916. His papers then record ‘Run’. Being apprehended, he was imprisoned, March-June 1917, before being posted to Cardiff with the reduced rank of Signalman. He was again advanced to Leading Signalman aboard the Cardiff in November 1917. Cheetham was demobilised on 28 February 1919.

With copied service paper, roll extracts and other research.


Able Seaman John Martin, of H.M. Cutter Eagle, was awarded the R.H.S. Medal in Bronze for effecting a rescue off Weymouth on 9 February 1865.

Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (Isaac Brown, 19 July, 1869) with bronze buckle on ribbon, in Warrington, London case of issue, nearly extremely fine £140-180

Isaac Brown, aged 12 years, from Stoulton, Norfolk, rescued Edward Eagling, aged 9 years, who had got into difficulties whilst bathing in 10 feet of water at Stoulton. Brown dashed into the water and succeeded in saving the boy from drowning. (Ref. R.H.S. Case No. 18,399). With extract from R.H.S. case book.

Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (William H. Bennett, 23rd July 1880) lacking buckle, in case of issue, good very fine £100-140

Ref: R.H.S. Case No. 21020.

‘William H. Bennett, a Labourer of Runcorn, Cheshire, was bathing in the River Mersey when James Danwell, aged 71/2, fell in and was rapidly carried away by the ebb tide. Bennett ran to the spot, swam out, and rescued the boy.’ (from a note with the lot)
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small bronze medal (successful) (George Peebles, H.M.S. Cockatrice, 5 July 1883) with Second Award Clasp, ‘14 July 1883’, reverse stamped, ‘22097’, claw refixed, edge bruising, nearly very fine
£200-250


ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) (Lieut. Arthur Marsden, R.N., 25th March 1912) with buckle, in Elkington case of issue; together with a miniature dress medal complete with buckle, extremely fine (2) £400-450

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small bronze medal (successful) (Frank Ellwood, 6th Mch. 1916) complete with bronze buckle brooch bar, extremely fine £100-140

Frank Ellwood received two Royal Humane Society awards:

Case No. 41,987 - 17 July 1915. Attempted to rescue C. Gallagher, aged 32 years, who accidentally fell from the gangplank while going aboard the steamer at midnight at Iloilo, Philippine Islands. Ellwood jumped in but could not reach him before he sank. For his attempted rescue Ellwood was awarded a Testimonial on Vellum (not with lot).

Case No. 42,589 - 6 March 1916. A soldier fell into the harbour between a ship and the quay at Townsville, Queensland, Australia. The harbour being shark infested. Ellwood, apprentice on the S.S. Calliope, jumped in and supported him till they were got out with a rope. For this successful rescue Ellwood was awarded the R.H.S. Medal in Bronze.

With copied extracts from R.H.S. records and other research.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK, G.IV.R., silver (Mr Robt. Kirkpatrick Thompson, Voted 15 Decr. 1830) pierced, fitted with a replacement scroll suspension, some edge bruising and contact marks, about very fine £400-500

Robert Kirkpatrick Thompson was Chief Officer, H.M. Coastguard at Clogher Head, Co. Louth, Ireland.

‘20 November 1830: Across the Irish Sea, violent weather was causing trouble at Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland, where the brig Raven had grounded at night near the bar on the River Boyne. Mr Thompson and a crew of fishermen double banked the oars of a country boat and put out. They succeeded in taking off the brig’s crew, the Master and four men, who had been in the rigging for several hours.’ Ref: Lifeboat Gallantry, by Barry Cox.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK, G.IV.R., silver (Mr John Large voted the 6th June 1861) with double-dolphin suspension, contact marks and some edge bruising, about very fine £400-500

John Large was a Master Gunner in the Royal Artillery.

‘19 February 1861: Mr Large waded into the surf at great risk to himself and helped to rescue three of the crew of the Waterford brigantine Harmony, which had been wrecked in a gale at Freshwater West Bay, near Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales’. (Ref. Lifeboat Gallantry, by Barry Cox)
ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION, Sir William Hillary, bronze (Patrick Rooney, Voted 21st May 1942) with uniface ‘double-dolphin’ suspension, mounted as worn, in case of issue, extremely fine £450-550

Patrick Rooney was a crew member of the Newcastle, Co. Down, Lifeboat L.P. and St. Helen. On 21 January, 1942, a convoy of ships missed its way in the early morning, a number of vessels going ashore near Ballyquinton, Co. Down, northern Ireland, in a south-east gale with very heavy seas, rain and sleet. As the Cloughey lifeboat was already on service, the self-righting motor lifeboat L.P. and St. Helen launched at 5 a.m. with a 20 mile voyage ahead in limited visibility. Reaching the scene, Coxwain Murphy found seven ships ashore but only one, the Liverpool S.S. Browning, capable of being reached. Seventeen of her crew had been taken ashore by lifesaving apparatus and one of the remaining 39 had been shot in the hand while destroying horses. The Coxwain made several attempts to reach the vessel from the windward but without success. Then, switching to the lee side, he took the lifeboat through a dangerously narrow channel into a small lagoon of calm water. Taking off all survivors, the lifeboat was now seriously overloaded but the Coxwain took the only way out and crossed the reef of rocks at full speed, judging the time to perfection. With no chance of returning to Newcastle in the conditions prevailing, he landed the survivors at Porravogie, a small fishing village. The R.N.L.I. voted medals in gold to the Coxwain, in silver to the 2nd Coxwain and to the Mechanic, and in bronze to the four other members of the lifeboat crew. Coxswain Murphy was additionally awarded the British Empire Medal.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, 5th type, silver (P.C. Ernest Payne, 285H, 161, Brick Lane, E, 8th April 1906) with silver buckle, in John Pinches, London case of issue, small edge bruise to reverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine £220-260

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY, MARINE MEDAL, 1st type, 56mm., silver (Benjamin Holden, Fireman, for saving 13 persons at various times chiefly by gallantly plunging into the Mersey, March 1862) ring suspension, signs of brooch mounting to reverse, edge bruising, very fine £280-320

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY, MARINE MEDAL, 3rd type, silver (To Mr Albert Tranent, First Officer Ship “Barcore” for Gallant Service, 8th Dec. 1906) with silver buckle, in Oldfield, Liverpool case of issue, extremely fine £180-220

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY, MARINE MEDAL, 3rd type, silver (To William Lynch for Gallant Service at Widnes, September 7th 1907) minor edge bruise, good very fine £140-180

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY, MARINE MEDAL, 3rd type, bronze (To Joseph Whemond, for Gallant Service, 29/8/31) with bronze brooch bar, in case of issue, some edge bruising, good very fine £120-160

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY, MARINE MEDAL, 3rd type, silver (To Robert McKnight, for Gallant Service, 23/4/35) hallmarks for Birmingham 1934, with silver brooch bar, in case of issue, good very fine £160-200

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY, MARINE MEDAL, 3rd type, bronze (To Abraham Cooke, for Gallant Service 27/7/1941) with bronze brooch bar, in case of issue, minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine £120-160

With a newspaper cutting citing awards made by the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, including that for the above: ‘Abraham Cooke, Village-road, Eastham, for rescuing a boy from drowning.’
A good Great War Lloyd’s M.S.M. awarded to Master G. A. Frew, Mercantile Marine

**LLOYD’S MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES, 3rd type, bronze star, unnamed, mounted as worn on 1st type ribbon, in fitted case of issue, extremely fine**

George Alexander Frew, who was born in Killough, Co Down, in 1883, was Master of the S.S. Branksome Hall on the occasion of her being torpedoed off Bolt Head in November 1917. Jim Gawler’s Lloyd’s Medals 1836–1989 takes up the story:

‘During the night of 2 November 1917, when the S.S. Branksome Hall was off Bolt Head, she was torpedoed on the starboard quarter close to the gun’s magazine. She at once commenced to sink rapidly by the stern, and listed so much that the Master ordered the crew to the boat stations. Finding that the engine room was flooded and the machinery all out of action, and being unable to ascertain the extent of the damage to the magazine, the Master ordered the boats to leave the ship and stand by.

The whole crew, including the Master, were picked up by a steam trawler, which stood by for a short time. The Master then called for volunteers and returned on board with 19 officers and men. A very heavy sea was running and the vessel was listing heavily to port, the deck being awash.

Ropes and wires were made ready for towing, and a line passed to a patrol boat, which proved to be too light to tow the Branksome Hall. A tug then came up and took her in tow, but after a few minutes the line broke owing to the heavy sea. Several of the crew then became anxious to leave, so the Master sent them back to the steam trawler – three Officers, two Engineers, two Quartermasters and the Donkeyman remaining with him.

The tug made fast again and although the ropes parted several times during the night and the vessel drifted towards rocks, she was eventually safely towed to Salcombe Bar, where she was beached. She was taken off and towed to Devonport on 18 November.’

Eventually repaired and refloated, the Branksome Hall returned to sea under Frew’s command, but she was torpedoed and sunk on 14 July 1918, fortunately without loss of life.

Remaining actively employed between the Wars, Frew was appointed to the command of the Portuguese-registered Anjou in October 1936, and he was still serving in that capacity when he became a prisoner of the Japanese. Incarcerated in the P.O.W. camp at Shamshuipo, he died of enteritis and chronic rheumatism on 14 September 1942, aged 59 years, and was buried in Stanley Military Cemetery, Hong Kong; sold with research.
**LIFE SAVING AWARDS**

**LLOYD’S MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES, 3rd type, silver** (Second Engineer William Heslop Muckle, S.S. “British Courage” 5th-6th December 1928) mounted as worn, in fitted case of issue, extremely fine £300-350

**SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, silver** (J. Russell, S.S. “Cymric” Feb. 3 1908) with ‘double dolphin’ suspension, silver buckle on ribbon, in Wyon, London fitted case of issue, extremely fine £250-300

**HUNDRED OF SALFORD HUMANE SOCIETY SWIMMING SPECIAL PROFICIENCY MEDAL (2), by W. Batty & Sons (A. G. Broster, 1895; A. Hack, 1912) silver and enamel, last with hallmarks for Birmingham 1912, both in fitted (damaged) cases of issue, nearly extremely fine (2) £60-80

**CORPORATION OF GLASGOW BRAVERY MEDAL, 1st type, silver** (Angus Campbell) replacement straight bar suspension, lacking correct brooch bar and ribbon, minor edge bruising, good very fine £100-140
  Angus Campbell, of 130 Watt Street, Glasgow, was awarded the Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal on 27 November 1934. Angus Campbell, with John Kelly and James Rafferty, ‘assisted in the rescue of two boys and the attempted rescue of a third boy from drowning in the Forth and Clyde Canal near Firhill Road on 29th May last.’

**CORPORATION OF GLASGOW BRAVERY MEDAL, 2nd type, silver, unnamed, hallmarks for Birmingham 1953, no ribbon or brooch bar, nearly extremely fine** £60-80

**SHROPSHIRE SOCIETY IN LONDON LIFE SAVING MEDAL, silver, reverse inscribed, ‘Presented to John Bennett for gallantly rescuing Herbert Rhodes from drowning in the Severn at Shrewsbury on Jan. 7th 1923’, with ornate silver brooch bar, in John Finches, London fitted case of issue, extremely fine, rare £400-500
  Ex James Spencer Collection, 16 December 2003.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>467</td>
<td>Salvation Army Medal for Bravery, bronze, obverse inscribed, ‘Blanche M. Everett’, reverse plain, mounted for wear, nearly extremely fine, rare</td>
<td>£100-150</td>
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<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>Lancashire &amp; Cheshire Coal Owners Rescue Station Medal, 28mm., silver, inscribed on reverse, ‘Geo. Martlew’, with ornate brooch bar; South Midland Coalowners Mines Rescue Cup Medal, 32mm., silver, unnamed, hallmarks for Birmingham 1931, with a silver and gold watch fob, the two connected by a silver watch chain, minor edge bruising, good very fine (3)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
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<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>National Coal Board Mines Rescue Service Medal (2) for 10 Years Service, silver ‘O. Williams, Cannock &amp; Rugeley, West Midlands Division, December 1950’; another, for 5 Years Service, bronze ‘Scottish Division, Fife and Clackmannan, W. Young, 1950’, good very fine and better (2)</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
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<tr>
<td>470</td>
<td>Royal Life Saving Society Medals (9) West Kent Branch President’s Badge, gilt base metal and enamel, unnamed; Award of Merit, 3rd issue, silver (K. Balfour 1933) in D. George Collins, London case of issue; Proficiency Medal (6) 4th issue, bronze (W. Travis, July 1927; E. M. Howell, July 1929; K. Kinnear, July 1929) these all in cases of issue; another, 5th Class, bronze (C. A. Creecy, Oct. 1931) with bar, ‘1934’ and brooch bar ‘R.L.S.S.;’ another, 6th issue, bronze (A. W. Farmer, July 1940; G. Luoni) first in case of issue; National Life Saving Competition Medal, bronze, unnamed, with brooch bar, in distinctive D. George Collins, London case of issue, very fine and better (9)</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
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<td>471</td>
<td>R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, silver (Alfred Horace Nickolls, P.C. July 1923) with ‘For Humanity’ brooch bar, good very fine</td>
<td>£200-160</td>
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<tr>
<td>472</td>
<td>R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, bronze (S/O F. N. Jury, 1963) naming engraved over some lighter engraved details, with ‘For Humanity’ brooch bar, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>473</td>
<td>R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, bronze-gilt, unnamed specimen, with ‘For Humanity’ brooch bar, good very fine</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>474</td>
<td>R.S.P.C.A. Queen Victoria Medal, bronze (Mrs Crooks 1948) good very fine</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
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<tr>
<td>475</td>
<td>National Canine Defence League Medal, silver (Presented to Sergeant William Clitheroe for Bravery 1919) hallmarks for Birmingham 1916, with silver brooch bar, good very fine</td>
<td>£200-250</td>
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Sergt. William Clitheroe and Constable Hughes of Hyde Police Force, and Joseph Swindells of 11, River Lane, Denton, and Arthur Follitt of Jet Amber Cottage, Denton, who carried out a gallant rescue under the following circumstances:

For three days and nights the piteous whining of a dog was heard by those crossing the river bridge at Hyde, near Manchester, and the howling caused so much interest that the police investigated its source and found that a dog was precariously perched upon a buttress underneath the bridge. Nothing would entice it to take to the water and swim ashore, and it was slowly starving to death, its cries becoming fainter but more pitiable as it gradually became exhausted.

Two police officers and two civilians, deeply touched by the dog’s appeal for succour, determined to rescue it. A raft was improvised and two 30-feet ladders were lowered, all the operations having to be conducted from the narrow coping of a wall on the bridge, seventeen feet above the river.

For three hours the police and their assistants laboured at their hazardous task, and were often in imminent danger of being precipitated into the stream, which is deep at this point and fringed by treacherous mud banks.

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After great exertions and much ingenious contrivance they reached the dog, fastened a life-line around the terrified creature and brought him to safety.

The dog was a “stray” and is said to have been following some workmen over the bridge when he was thrown into the water. His owner being unknown, one of the gallant rescuers has adopted him as a companion, with the approval of the Chief Constable of Hyde, and he is now recuperating in the kindly care of his rescuer.

The presentation of medals was made by the Chief Constable for Hyde. (extract from the National Canine Defence League Annual Report 1920).

475  **LIFE SAVING AWARDS**

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476  **National Canine Defence League Medal**, bronze, reverse inscribed, *‘To “Bex” for Sagacity 1939’*, complete with bronze brooch bar, **good very fine £160-200**

With a framed damaged photograph of the alsatian “Bex”.

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477  **Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**, by A. Kirkwood & Son, *Edinburgh*, obverse: coat-of-arms; reverse inscription in raised letters (name, college and date engraved), *‘Presented to Master Thomas Clark (Fettes College) for the Best Essay on Humanity to Animals January 1873’*, 51mm., silver medallion, **good very fine £60-80**

Ex Spencer Collection, D.N.W., 16 December 2003.

Thomas Rutherford Clark was born in February 1857, the son of Lord Rutherford Clark. Attended Fettes College (Glencourse House), 1871-76 and then Balliol College, Oxford. Became an Advocate, and died in Torquay on 22 September 1912.

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478  **Pair: Sergeant Owen Wessel Varnfield, South Africa Police**

**South Africa Police Faithful Service Medal**, 1st issue (NC1608(F) 2/C Sergeant C. W. Varnfield); **Cape of Good Hope S.P.C.A. Medal**, silver, reverse inscribed, *‘For Special Services Sergt. F. (sic) Varnfield, Maitland, S.A.P., 1927’*, complete with silver brooch bar, **nearly extremely fine (2) £140-180**

Owen Wessel Varnfield was born in Grahamstown on 14 May 1881. He attested for the South African Police on 22 February 1904 at Humansdorp and was promoted to Lance-Corporal in November 1915, Corporal in June 1917 and 2nd Class Sergeant in October 1919. He was discharged at Maitland - a suburb of Cape Town in 1931. ‘O. W. Varnfield’ and ‘F. Varnfield’ are believed to be one and the same man who was awarded the Cape of Good Hope Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Medal. With copied police service sheet.
MISCELLANEOUS

479  Arctic Medal 1818-55, unnamed as issued, minor contact marks, good very fine  £500-600

480  Badge of the Certificate of Honour, for Uganda Protectorate, G.V.R., large oval bronze neck badge, very fine  £160-200

481  Badge of the Certificate of Honour, for Tanganyika Territory, G.V.I.R., large oval bronze neck badge, contact and scratch marks, nearly very fine  £80-100

482  Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.V.II.R., 1 clasp, H.M.S. “Hercules” 1912 12” B.L. (175104 A. D. Chetwood, P.O. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Hindustan 1906 6in B.L.) contact marks, very fine  £400-500

483  Order of the League of Mercy, lady’s shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1932, unnamed, in Vaughton’s, Birmingham case of issue, nearly extremely fine  £50-70

With newspaper clipping recording the award of the ‘Order of Mercy’ by the Prince of Wales to Mrs E. L. Caley of Conville House, Woolacombe for 20 years practical interest in the League.

484  Order of the League of Mercy, lady’s shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in Elkington, London case of issue, extremely fine  £50-70
ABERGAVENNY VOLUNTEERS MEDAL 1801, engraved silver medal with ornate border, 58mm., obverse with engraved ‘Prince of Wales’s plumes’, with crown above and branches of laurel to either side, ‘For best Shot in the Abergavenny Volunteers’, reverse engraved, ‘The Reward of Merit won by Sergt. John Thomas at a Competition with Ball at 200 yards 18th August 1801’, with ornate fixed ring suspension, good very fine £100-200

Due to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the provenance and manufacture of these early Volunteer awards, this lot is sold as viewed.

BODMIN VOLUNTEERS MEDAL 1800, engraved silver medal with ornate border, 56mm., obverse with crowned ‘G R’ cypher, ‘The Volunteers of England Bodmin Corps’, reverse engraved, ‘Won by Mr E. Starr of the Bodmin Volunteers At a Competition in Prize Firing, July 1800’, with ornate loop suspension, extremely fine £100-200

Due to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the provenance and manufacture of these early Volunteer awards, this lot is sold as viewed.

ROYAL MIDLOTHIAN ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS MEDAL 1806, engraved oval silver medal, 49 x 40mm., obverse: a cannon pointing left, ‘Royal Mid-Lothian Volunteer Artillery’, reverse inscribed, ‘This 1st Medal is presented by the Commg. Officer in testimony of his approbation of the regular attendance & soldier-like conduct of Bomr. Alexr. Porteous of the Right Compy. 31st Decr. 1806’, with loop suspension, good very fine £100-200

Due to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the provenance and manufacture of these early Volunteer awards, this lot is sold as viewed.
1st Surrey Volunteer Rifle Corps Medal 1806, engraved gold medal with ornate border, 51mm., 43.5g., obverse: crossed muskets with crown above, with the cypher ‘G R’ and the letters spelling ‘Loyal’, 1st Surrey Volunteer Rifle Corps; reverse inscribed, ‘The Manoeuvre Prize Won by the 1st Surrey Rifles at the Sham Fight on Wansworth Common, Oct. 1st 1806 from Colonel Hardy’, with ornate fixed ring suspension, nearly extremely fine  £500-600

Due to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the provenance and manufacture of these early Volunteer awards, this lot is sold as viewed.

Royal Westminster Volunteers Medal 1798, silver-gilt engraved medal, 47mm., obverse: engraved portcullis with crown above, Royal Westminster Volunteers’, reverse inscribed, ‘The Reward of Merit, Ball Practice Light Company, Adjudged to Mr W. Nash, Best Shot at 100 Yards, 10 Sep. 1798’, hallmarks for London 1798, with ring suspension, good very fine  £100-200


Due to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the provenance and manufacture of these early Volunteer awards, this lot is sold as viewed.

Loyal Whitechapel Volunteers Medal 1810, silver engraved medal, 69mm., obverse engraved with crossed flags of the Union and the Regiment, with fasces between them, surmounted by a crown emitting rays; superimposed on the flags are two oval shields bearing the arms of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy and Major Coope; reverse inscribed, ‘In the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of George the Third this Medal was presented by Lieut. Col. Hardy and Major Coope of the Loyal White Chapel Volunteers to Samuel Shadd the Best Shot, 4th Battalion Compy.’, obverse bearing the hallmark for London 1809, with ring suspension, minor edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine, attractive  £200-300

Ex Whitaker Collection. Similar medal to a different recipient ref. Hastings Irwin, p.414.

Due to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the provenance and manufacture of these early Volunteer awards, this lot is sold as viewed.
MISCELLANEOUS

William George Beaumont Beaumont-Edmonds, an ex-pupil of the Merchant Taylor’s School, who was called to the Bar at Gray’s Inn, in June 1909, enlisted in the 22nd Battalion, London Regiment (The Queen’s) in August 1914. Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1915, he was killed in action at High Wood on the Somme on 17 September 1916, and has no known grave. The son of Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont-Edmonds of Streatham, London, he was 33 years of age and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

The Great War Memorial Plaque to 2nd Lieutenant W. G. B. Beaumont-Edmonds, 22nd London Regiment (The Queen’s), who was killed in action on the Somme in September 1916

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (William George Beaumont Beaumont-Edmonds), in its original card sleeve and registered envelope, addressed to his mother, ‘Mrs. E. Beaumont-Edmonds, 22 Hillside, Streatham Hill’, together with Buckingham Palace slip and a newspaper cutting, virtually as issued £80-120

William George Beaumont Beaumont-Edmonds, an ex-pupil of the Merchant Taylor’s School, who was called to the Bar at Gray’s Inn, in June 1909, enlisted in the 22nd Battalion, London Regiment (The Queen’s) in August 1914. Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1915, he was killed in action at High Wood on the Somme on 17 September 1916, and has no known grave. The son of Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont-Edmonds of Streatham, London, he was 33 years of age and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

George Catterall lived in and enlisted at Wigan. Serving as a Lance Corporal in the 18th Battalion Manchester Regiment he was killed in action on 23 April 1917. He was buried in the Cuckoo Passage Cemetery, Heninel, Pas de Calais, France.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE (George Catterall) pierced at 12 o’clock and slightly bent, nearly very fine £30-50

George Catterall lived in and enlisted at Wigan. Serving as a Lance Corporal in the 18th Battalion Manchester Regiment he was killed in action on 23 April 1917. He was buried in the Cuckoo Passage Cemetery, Heninel, Pas de Calais, France.

Frank Coward was born in Edge Hill, Liverpool, lived in Hooley Lane, Manchester and enlisted at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. Serving as a Sergeant in the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 11 April 1918. He was buried in the Doullens Communal Cemetery Extension No. 1, Somme, France.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Frank Coward) good very fine £40-60

One ‘Frank Coward’ and two other ‘F. Cowards’ on C.W.G.C. website.

Frank Coward was born in Edge Hill, Liverpool, lived in Hooley Lane, Manchester and enlisted at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. Serving as a Sergeant in the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 11 April 1918. He was buried in the Doullens Communal Cemetery Extension No. 1, Somme, France.

Sidney Faulkner was born in Eynesbury, Huntingdonshire and enlisted at St. Neots. He initially served with the Bedfordshire Regiment. Serving with the 6th Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 17 February 1917. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Sidney Faulkner) in card envelope, good very fine £40-60

Sidney Faulkner was born in Eynesbury, Huntingdonshire and enlisted at St. Neots. He initially served with the Bedfordshire Regiment. Serving with the 6th Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 17 February 1917. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Herbert Stanley James) very fine £40-60

Three with these initials on C.W.G.C. list.

www.dnw.co.uk
2002058 Private Narcisse Lafrance, 22nd Battalion Canadian Infantry, died of wounds in France on 27 August 1918, aged 23 years. He was buried in the Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais. He was the son of Philomene Lafrance of St. Cunegonde, Montreal.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Narcisse Lafrance) nearly extremely fine £60-80

Three men with these initials on C.W.G.C. website.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Joseph Marmaduke Simpson) nearly very fine £40-60

Arthur Oliver Slocock was born in Carlow, Ireland on 5 January 1874. He was employed as a Chemist in Britain until 1908 when he left for Canada. He served with the Police Force in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and was attested to the 229th Battalion on 14 March 1916. He embarked for Britain in April 1917 and was taken on to the strength of the 19th Reserve Battalion. Due to ill health he returned to Canada and was discharged on 1 May 1919 having only served in Britain. He died in 1927, having suffered from rheumatic fever, influenza and pneumonia - all aggravated by his military service. Sold with a quantity of copied service records.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Arthur Oliver Slocock); C ANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.V.R. (1009114 Pte. A. O. Slocock) this last in case of issue, with silver chain, extremely fine (2) £120-160

Bertie Edward Stephens was born and lived in Highcliffe, Hampshire and enlisted at Bournemouth. As a Drummer in the 1/7th Battalion Hampshire Regiment he died in India on 4 December 1917. His name is commemorated on the Kirkee Memorial. With copied research.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Bertie Edward Stephens) good very fine £40-60

Albert Ernest Vosper was born in Saltash, Cornwall on 28 May 1891. A Gardener by occupation, living at Aldershot, Ontario, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 21 March 1916. Serving with the 3rd Battalion Canadian Infantry, he died of wounds on 28 September 1918, aged 26 years. He was buried in the Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Pas de Calais. He was the son of Frederick L. and Hannah Vosper of 2 Trelawny Villa, Saltash, Cornwall. With copied attestation paper.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Albert Ernest Vosper) good very fine £60-80

John Howard Fuller was born in Ingersoll, Ontario on 22 March 1920. He joined the R.C.N.V.R. at London, Ontario on 30 July 1941. Leading Stoker John Howard Fuller, R.C.N.V.R. was lost at sea on 15 November 1942. He was assigned to H.M.S. Quebec - the R.N. base at Inveraray. He was killed when on passage aboard the troopship, the S.S. Etrick. The ship was serving as an auxiliary transport during the Allied Landings in French North Africa. On the homeward voyage she was torpedoed and sunk by the U.155 some 150 miles off Gibraltar. Fuller was one of the 24 crew members killed in the attack. With a quantity of copied service and related papers.

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.VI.R. (P.O. D. L. Hudson J-23800) good very fine £60-80

Private Thomas James Proctor, Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, died in England on 27 March 1943. He was buried in Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey.

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.VI.R. (A.3045 Pte. T. J. Proctor) in case of issue, complete with ribbon and in card box of issue, extremely fine £60-80

Pilot Officer Donald Leslie Hudson was from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He was killed on active service on 7 January 1943, aged 29 years. He served with No. 5 Bomber Recce Squadron out of Gander, Newfoundland. His Canso aircraft (No.9737) was outward bound on an anti-submarine patrol when it crashed and burned 3 miles south of Gander Lake, Newfoundland. Hudson was the son of Joseph and Ellen Hudson of Saskatoon and husband of Vera M. Hudson of Innisfail, Alberta. With some copied research.

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.V.R. (P.O. D. L. Hudson J-23800) good very fine £60-80
507  Liverpool City Police Good Service Medal, 1 clasp, Service over 30 Years (Con. 305"E" Thomas Wilson) complete with distinctive ribbon and silver brooch bar, nearly extremely fine  £140-180

508  London Salvage Corps Long and Efficient Service Medal, silver, unnamed; Liverpool Salvage Corps, Long Service and Efficiency Medal, unnamed, extremely fine (2)  £100-140


511  Three: Fireman Robert Page, National Fire Brigades Association


512  National Fire Brigades Association L.S. Medal, 1 clasp, Twenty Years (4968 Ashwell J. Nowell) reverse inscribed, ‘Bromsgrove U.D.C. Fire Brigade’, silver; Birmingham Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, bronze (W. H. Maryan) good very fine (2)  £40-60


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MISCELLANEOUS

514

Industrial Fire Protection Association Medal, 38mm., bronze, unnamed, with ‘10 Years’ brooch bar; London County Council Fire Brigade Good Service Medal (Senior Fireman R. P. Scott) bronze; Fire Brigade Medal, obverse: a horse-drawn fire-engine with helmet above, reverse inscribed within a wreath, ‘Fireman H. R. Dews 1898’, 38mm., silver base metal, last with slight edge bruising, very fine and better (3)

£90-120

515

Birmingham Fire Brigade Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, eight-pointed star, 41mm., silver base metal and enamel, unnamed; Hastings Fire Brigade Cross for Gallantry (2) 35 x 35mm., bronze, unnamed, all with ribbon, nearly extremely fine (3)

£100-140

516


£100-140

517

Hadleigh Fire Brigade Medal, circular, obverse: an engraved shield within a wreath; reverse inscribed, ‘Presented by the H. U.D.C. to C. King for 25 Years Service (March 1924)’ 39mm., silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1923, with brooch bar inscribed, ‘Hadleigh Fire Brigade’; another, star-shaped, obverse a helmet and crossed axes, reverse inscribed, ‘C. E. King for Faithful Service 1898-1923’, 44mm., silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1922, with suspension bar inscribed, ‘Hadleigh Fire Brigade’, nearly extremely fine (2)

£120-160

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MISCELLANEOUS

518  
BOROUGH OF MARGATE SERVICES RENDERED MEDAL 1914-18, obverse: fire-engine at sea front, a zeppelin overhead, reverse inscription in raised letters, ‘Presented by the Margate Town Council in Recognition of Services Rendered during the Great War 1914-1918’ (Fireman E. Bennett) 38mm., bronze, with ribbon and ‘Borough of Margate 1914-1918’ brooch bar, extremely fine £120-160

519  
ROCHDALE COUNTY BOROUGH FIRE BRIGADE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY, unnamed, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham, with silver buckle lacking pin, good very fine £100-140

520  
SURREY FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION STAR (2) unnamed, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1919, with ‘Ten Years Service’ brooch bar; another, unnamed, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1898, with 3 slip bars, Ten Years Service, Five Years Service (x2), good very fine (2) £80-100

521  
FIRE BRIGADE MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE, obverse: fireman on ladder with axe raised; reverse inscribed, ‘Presented to Sergt. Major Stiles for Saving Life from Fire, July 19th 1899’. 39mm., bronze, with brooch bar, extremely fine £60-80

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522  Fire Brigade Medal, by Vaughton & Son, 39mm., circular silver medal, hallmarks for Birmingham 1923, obverse: two firemen either side of a central disk with a classical building above, with ‘ladder’ suspension, reverse plain, unnamed, with brooch bar; another, by Vaughton & Son, a 35 x 35mm., ‘square-like’ silver medal, hallmarks for Birmingham 1922, obverse: a horse-drawn fire-engine with axes to either side and helmet above, with ‘ladder’ suspension, reverse plain, unnamed, with brooch bar, good very fine (2)  £100-140

523  Fire Brigade Prize Medal, ovoid, 42 x 36mm., silver with enamelled centre depicting a firemen rescuing a child, inscribed, ‘Dewer Challenge Shield, Marlborough Cup’; reverse inscribed, ‘Presented by the Nelson Corporation, Nelson Brigade Winning Team, Birmingham July 1899 Fireman E. Snowden’, hallmarks for Birmingham 1899, with brooch bar inscribed, ‘Steamer Drill’; Fire Brigade Prize Medal, 41 x 35mm., engraved six-pointed silver star, hallmarks for Birmingham 1912, obverse an old fire-engine; reverse inscribed, ‘Presented to Engineer Andrews, Special Prize, One Man Drill, Broadstairs 1912’, with brooch bar; Fire Brigade Long Service Cross, 44 x 42mm., bronze, obverse inscribed, ‘Fire Brigade 20 Years Service’; reverse inscribed, ‘Volunteer W. M. Bromwich joined 1857’, with bronze buckle on ribbon, good very fine (3)  £140-180

524  Fire Brigade Medal (4), circular, 45mm., silver, obverse depicting a horse-drawn fire engine at full gallop, reverse crudely inscribed, ‘Lieut. F. J. Hipwell B?A 1912’, with ornate suspension bar; another, circular, 46mm., silver, obverse depicting an assemblage of firemen equipment, reverse with wreath, unnamed, ring suspension; another, cross surmounted by a crown, 60 x 41mm., silver base metal, obverse inscribed, ‘A.V.F.B.’, reverse plain; another, shield-shaped surmounted by a lion, 47 x 32mm., silver base metal, obverse inscribed, ‘A.V.F.B.’, reverse plain, ring suspension, good very fine (4)  £70-90


526  New Zealand United Fire Brigade Association L.S. Medal, obverse fireman holding hose standing between two shields, reverse part engraved, ‘Presented to Fireman R. Patterson by the Tapanui V. Fire Brigade for Five Years Service, date completed 12-1-1915’, with ornate suspension bar inscribed, ‘Tapanui V. Brigade’, a ‘2 Years Service’ slip bar and a silver brooch buckle, nearly extremely fine  £70-90

528 Pair: Fireman E. V. Beeston, Te Puke Fire Brigade

New Zealand United Fire Brigade Association L.S. Medal, obverse fireman holding hose standing between two shields, reverse part engraved, ‘Long Service Medal presented to Fireman E. V. Beeston by Te Puke F/B. for Five Years Service, date completed 3-4-68’, with ornate suspension bar, five ‘2 Years Service’ slip bars and silver brooch buckle; New Zealand United Fire Brigade Association Life Hon Life Member Medal, 21mm., silver, obverse as for the above, reverse inscribed, ‘E. V. Beeston Te Puke F/B 12-4-78’, with ornate ‘ladder’ suspension and ‘Hon Life Member’ brooch bar, very fine (2)

529 Greater London Council, London Ambulance Service Medal for Bravery, silver base metal, unnamed, with ribbon, extremely fine


531 St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Medal, 4th issue, reverse inscribed, ‘110047 Henry Rose’, 38 x 38mm., 18ct. gold, hallmarks for Birmingham 1906, with 1913 label bearing the number ‘110047’ again in hallmarked 18ct. gold, total weight 16.37g., extremely fine £380-420

532 St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Medal (6), 4th issue, bronze (361011 Frank F. Webb) with 28 date labels 1933-1960; (434118 John Langley) with 21 date labels 1939-1960; (331931 Florence Bland) with 12 date labels and 12 ‘Home Nursing’ labels; (172971 John W. Downes) with 16 date labels 1914-1929; (444408 Gwendoline Cassells) with St. John Ambulance Brigade Badge, pin-backed; 4th issue bronze, reduced size (250554 Alfred H. Smith) with 23 date labels (some reduced size)1924-1955; a ‘chain’ of 13 labels 1942-1953; sundry other labels, dated and ‘HN’ (22); St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Medal, Priory for Wales issue, bronze (2) (Stephen Hopkins 1924 WA.1546) with 16 date labels (two reduced size) 1925-1957; (Henry J. Jarvis WA 12800 1934) with four date labels 1935-1940; with six loose ‘Welsh’ date labels, very fine and better (lot) £20-40

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MISCELLANEOUS


534 Henry Edwin Forbes was born in 1917. He was employed as a Turner with South African Railways. With copied service papers. Pair: H. E. Forbes, South African St, John Ambulance Brigade


535 Nine: G. Clarke, St. John’s Ambulance Association

Order of St. John, Serving Brother’s breast badge, silvered metal and enamel, unnamed; St. John Ambulance Association Medal (7) silver and gilt, reverse inscribed, ‘George Clarke winner of Molloy Ambulance Challenge Cup, North Western Division, Bolton, 30th July 1900’; another; reverse inscribed, ‘N.E.L.C.C. Manchester 1901’; another, reverse inscribed, ‘N.E.L.C.C. Todmorden 1904’; another, unnamed; another, silver, unnamed; St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, silver (George Clarke, No. 21275). 1 silvered bar, 1907; Prize Medal, silver and gold, reverse inscribed, ‘Presented to D97 G. Clarke as Instructor by a class of the D. Division M.C.P. .... May 1897’; Trafford Park Fete Medal 1903, silver and enamel, unnamed; together with a 1939-45 Star and War Medal 1939-45, unnamed, good very fine (11) £70-90

536 Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, Safe Driving Competition, 5 Years Drivers Award (12) base metal and enamel, unnamed, without brooch bar (1), with brooch bars ‘1941, no bar, ‘1947’ with four date bars, ‘1948’ with four date bars, ‘1948 no bar, ‘1949’ with five date bars, ‘1952’ with four date bars, ‘1955’ with four date bars, ‘1947’ with four date bars, ‘1961’ with four date bars, ‘1962’ no bars, and ‘1966’ with three date bars and one oak leaf date bar; Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, National Safe Driving 5 Year Award (4) base metal and enamel, unnamed, with brooch bars ‘1971’, with two date bars; ‘1973’, with four date bars; ‘1974’ with one date and ‘1st Year’ bars; ‘1976’ no bars, very fine and better (16) £50-70

537 Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, National Safe Driving 10 Year Award (5) base metal and enamel star, unnamed, without brooch bars (2); with brooch bars ‘1942’, ‘1948’, ‘1951’, ‘1954’, ‘1966’, ‘1968’, ‘1971’, ‘1975’ with no bars; ‘1943’ with three oak leaf date bars; ‘1952’ with four oak leaf date bars; ‘1955’ with one oak leaf date bar; ‘1959’ with four oak leaf date bars; ‘1962 with four oak leaf date bars; ‘1965’ with two oak leaf date bars; ‘1966’ with five date bars; another, 25 Year Award, with brooch bar dated ‘1967’ (S. Moore) very fine and better (18) £50-70

538 Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, Safe Driving Award Cross 25 Year Award (3), with brooch bar ‘1954’ with four date bars (W. H. Goacher); with brooch bar ‘1955’ with four date bars (B. J. Clark); with brooch bar ‘1957’ no bar (C. T. Marks); another, 15 Year Award (1), 1 bar, Consecutive; another, 10 Year Award (1); another 5 Year Award (2) one with 4 bars; another cross without brooch bar, very fine and better (8) £30-40

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provide for the defence of that place, though independently of the main defensive enclosure.

**545** Speakers and Seafarers Medal, 35mm., silver, reverse inscribed, ‘H.M. Yacht V. & A. 1929’; RELAY PRIZE MEDAL, bronze, reverse inscribed, ‘H.M. Yacht V. & A. 1929’ - these four in cases; **TUG OF WAR PRIZE MEDAL**, silver, reverse inscribed, ‘R.N.B. Tug of War 1st’, **very fine and better except where stated (9)** £60-80

The small town of Beaconsfield lies about a mile south-east of the outskirts of Kimberley. Much to the indignation of its inhabitants, Kewich originally excluded the town from his plans for the defence but, faced by so strong and indignant a protest, he was forced to provide for the defence of that place, though independently of the main defensive enclosure.

**546** Salvation Army Long and Faithful Service Cross (Brigadier Catherine James 1902) 35 x 35mm., silver, gilt and enamel, reverse with hallmarks for Birmingham 1926, with ribbon, in case, **extremely fine** £40-60

**547** Falkland Islands Centenary Medal, 1833-1933, George V crowned bust, reverse, Falklands shield (DKX 79771 F. Brierley L. Sto. C of E) crudely impressed, 36mm., bronze, unmounted, **edge bruising, nearly very fine** £50-70

**548** Dorsetshire Regiment, Davidson Medal, obverse: regimental crest, reverse: battle honours, unnamed, 58mm., silver, 91.2g., hallmarks for Birmingham 1931, in case, **good very fine** £35-45

**549** Glamorgan Volunteer Association Shooting Medal, 48mm., silver, reverse inscribed, ‘Won by Corpl. John Lane, Bridgend 1885 with 173 Points’, **edge bruising, otherwise very fine** £40-60

£50-70

551 **R.A.F. HALTON BARRINGTON KENNETT TROPHY MEDAL, by Boucher, London (A/A Dunn. S.) silver, hallmarks for London 1932, good very fine**

£80-100

552 **R.A.F. HALTON BARRINGTON KENNETT TROPHY MEDAL, 2 clasps, Rugby Junior 1935, Rugby Senior 1937 (A/A Statham R.) silver, with silver top bar, good very fine**

£100-140

553 **ST. MARYS HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH NURSING BADGE, by Fattorini, Bradford, bronze and enamel, unnamed, in case; FRENCH RED CROSS, WAR WOUNDED BADGE, silver and enamel, in case, very fine and better (2)**

£40-60

War wound badge with paper insert attributing the badge to a Bertie Ryman Ryman-Hall, British Red Cross Society - later a Lieutenant in the R.A.S.C. With copied m.i.c.

554 **INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS MEDAL, silver, unnamed, with ‘1897’ (Jubilee) clasp on bow ribbon, nearly extremely fine**

£50-70


£60-80

556 **SECURICOR MEDAL, for Long Service, 29mm., silver, unnamed, good very fine**

£20-40

With riband bar; a length of ‘Bravery Medal’ ribbon and another ribbon.

557 **F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO. LTD. 21 YEARS FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL (1929 G. Brand 1950) silver, with gold and red enamel diamond motif immediately below the obverse and reverse suspension loop, bearing the inset letter ‘W’, complete with brooch bar, in red leather fitted case of issue, slight enamel damage, good very fine and scarce**

£40-60

558 **MAGISTRATES BADGE OF OFFICE, by Toye, Kenning & Spencer, 80 x 58mm., silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1964; COLLAR OF S’S, seven links from a collar of S’s, silver, bearing stamp marks, good very fine (2)**

£50-70

559 **ORDER OF THE CROWN OF STUART, UNIFACE NECK BADGE, 63 x 63mm., silver, silver-gilt and enamel, by Fattorini, hallmarks for Birmingham 1933, on bow ribbon, good very fine**

£80-100
MISCELLANEOUS

560  MONARCHIST LEAGUE BADGE (2) for Gentlemen, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarked, with ‘The Monarchist League’ brooch bar; another, for Ladies, shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted ‘bow and tails’ bearing the brooch bar, ‘The Monarchist League’, extremely fine (2) £80-100

561  COPY MEDAL: Army of India Medal 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Gawilghur, Argaum, Asseerghur, a cast copy, silvered base metal, showing the medal reverse only, obverse blank; DEFECTIVE MEDAL: India General Service 1908-35, G.V.R. 2nd type, with suspension and carriage but no clasp face (2816740 Pte. J. J. Walsh, Seaforth) very fine (4) £30-40

562  Items having ‘Skinner’s Horse’ connections: an impressive Presentation Tray - rectangular silver-plated tray by Mappin & Webb, 4.6kg., 616 x 466mm., with ornate handles, centre engraved with the badge of Skinner’s Horse and inscribed, ‘Presented to Major A. M. Daniels on the occasion of his marriage by the Officers of the 1st Duke of York’s Own Skinner’s Horse, 1st November 1922’; manufacturer’s name on reverse; with an original photograph of Major A. M. Daniels, O.B.E., Skinner’s Horse, in full dress uniform and wearing medals, 194 x 138mm.; together with a photograph of his wife, this mounted in a silver frame, 219 x 125mm., hallmarks for Birmingham 1920; the regimental history compiled by Major A. M. Daniels, O.B.E., Skinner’s Horse, The History of The 1st Duke of York’s Own Lancers (Skinner’s Horse) and The 3rd Skinner’s Horse ..., London, 1925, xvi, 181pp., author’s own copy with annotations and pasted inserts, rebound blue boards; a carved 19th century Pipe Rack, approx. 315 x 240 x 72mm., ornamented with the regimental badge of Skinner’s Horse and the monogram ‘A.M.D.’, some damage; Bridge Playing Card Case, 152 x 105 x 51mm., leather with hallmarked silver corners and fittings; two packs of Art Deco Playing Cards, each depicting a girl surfing, in card case; four other packs of Playing Cards, contained in two card cases; together with a group of four medals attributed to Lieutenant G. F. Daniels, Skinner’s Horse: 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, all unnamed, mounted as worn; with a mounted set of four miniature medals; together with a gold identity disk inscribed, ‘From: ‘B’ Chinese Platoon 1st August 1956’ ‘To: O.C.PVRHONASP. (G. F. Daniels) Muajohore Malaya Police Volunteer Reserve’, on short silver chain, generally very good condition (lot) £1000-1400

Part ex D.N.W. 5 July 2011; with additional items ex Mallams, 24 March 2011.

Arthur Marston Daniels was born on 4 August 1885 and was first commissioned on 18 January 1905. He entered the Indian Army on 18 January 1905. Serving in the Great War, Major Daniels was four times mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 15 May 1917; 15 August 1917; 27 August 1918, and 5 June 1919), awarded the O.B.E. and the brevet of Major.

With several hand-written ‘Notes by Brig-Gen J. R. Gaussen, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.’ and some copied research.

563  Teaspoons (4) handle in the form of a rifle, stock inscribed, ‘1914’, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1912; another, handle bearing the enamelled badge of the ‘National Army Reserve’, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1915; another, handle bearing the flags of the allied nations in enamel, ‘Peace 1914-19 Victory’, stamped ‘Potosi Silver’; another, handle bearing the enamelled badge of the Shanghai Municipality, stamped ‘Silver’, very good condition (4) £40-60

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Harry St. John Bridger Philby, who was born in British Ceylon in April 1885, was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Indian Civil Service as an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab in December 1908. Thus ensued an extraordinary career that established him as an Arabist, linguist, explorer, writer and intelligence officer, the latter under the tuition of Gertrude Bell in the early stages of the Great War, after he had been recruited by the British Administration in Baghdad.

In late 1917, he was sent to the interior of the Arabian peninsula as head of a special mission to Ibn Saud, the Wahabbi chieftain who was a bitter enemy of Sherif Hussein, the Hashemite Ruler of Hejaz. On returning from his mission, he crossed from Riyadh to Jeddah, a desert journey that would later be recognised by the award of the Royal Geographical Society’s Gold Medal. He was also created C.I.E.

Having then acted as Minister of Internal Security in Iraq, he was appointed Head of the Secret Service in Palestine, working at times with Lawrence of Arabia, though he did not share the latter’s views on the Hashemites. Indeed his role in Palestine would bring him into contact with a star-studded cast, including King George V and Winston Churchill. In 1924, however, he was forced to resign on account of unauthorised contact with Ibn Saud.

But British Intelligence retained his services over the next five years, a period in which he won acclaim as an explorer, not least when he became the first European to visit the Wabar craters. But such adventures aside, his influence in the newly created Saudi Arabia never waned, and, having converted to Islam in 1930, he was confirmed as Ibn Saud’s chief advisor in respect of any dealings with the British or Western Powers. Thus his subsequent part in negotiating oil rights, an area in which he dealt the British a poor hand, preferring as he did to promote American interests - popular opinion had it that Philby never forgave the British for ending his career in 1924 and that he proceeded to betray his country at every opportunity, even to the extent that he was in secret talks with Germany and Spain over oil matters in the lead-up to the Second World War.

In the interim, but unbeknown to British Intelligence, his son, Kim, had been recruited by Soviets at Cambridge, and very likely spied on his own father during the course of the 1930s, a danger to British Intelligence which was greatly enhanced when his father was successful in recommending him to M.I. 6 during the course of the War.

Following Ibn Saud’s death in 1953, Philby openly criticised his successor and was exiled to Lebanon, and it was while in Beirut that he was reconciled with his son. Moreover, he assisted Kim by introducing him to an extensive network of contacts in the Middle East - both were staunch opponents of “Operation Musketeer” at the time of the Suez Crisis, a plan about which they were well informed. Philby eventually returned to Riyadh in the mid-1950s, though he was again visiting his son in Beirut at the time of his death in September 1960.

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565 **‘Observers’ Gold Brooch, unmarked, 1.75g.; ‘Observers’ Cloth Badge; Lighter, brass, bearing the obverse and reverse of a French Indo-China 10 Centimes coin, crudely inscribed, ‘C. C. Forrester 8th Can. Batt. 1914-1918’, very fine and better (3)** £30-40

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566 **FIELD MARSHAL’S BATON, a rare case for a Field Marshal’s Baton, by Garrard & Co. Ltd, Goldsmiths, Jewellers, &c. to the King, approximately 62cm overall, some wear to red velvet covering at either end but generally good condition** £500-700
John Campbell Maxwell commenced his wartime career at R.A.F. Sywell in February 1942 and, having attended further training establishments in Canada in the period May-October 1942, qualified as an Air Bomber.

Posted to No. 103 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of Elsham Wolds, Lincolnshire, in June 1943, he completed six sorties in Sergeant Edie’s crew in the same month, including two trips to Cologne. Five more sorties followed in July, including his third trip to Cologne, in addition to such heavily defended targets as Essen and Hamburg, while in August he participated in six sorties, Hamburg and Mannheim among them; so, too, most notably, the secret rocket establishment at Peenemunde on the night of the 17th-18th.

Having then attended a course at R.A.F. Manby, Maxwell was appointed Squadron Bombing Leader and went on to complete another three operational sorties in Sergeant Edie’s crew in September, including a brace of trips to Hanover.

Then in November, also as Bombing Leader, he joined No. 625 Squadron at Kelstern, Lincolnshire, flying his first sortie, against Dusseldorf, on the 3rd. He was successfully recommended for the D.F.C. later in the month (London Gazette 18 January 1944 refers):

‘Flying Officer Maxwell is now filling the post of Squadron Bombing Leader. His operational record and fine offensive spirit in the air is only equalled by his skill and leadership on the ground.

Immediately prior to taking up his present post, this officer completed a short intensive tour of operations, taking part in attacks on Hamburg, Milan, Cologne, Essen, Mannheim, and many other heavily defended targets.

His courage and determination in his aircrew capacity reflect most highly upon him.

At short notice, this officer was posted to his present unit as Squadron Bombing Leader. His increased responsibilities on the ground have in no way impaired his desire to fly on operations and he performs his present duties with two main objects in view - the delivery of more bombs by all crews on to the target and his own participation in the transaction.

He has consistently shown a great devotion to duty and fully merits the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.’

Maxwell also made three trips to the “Big City” during Bomber Command’s ensuing winter offensive against Berlin, in addition to carrying out several precision attacks against French targets in the lead-up to the Normandy landings, including his penultimate sortie on 24 June 1944, when his aircraft was badly damaged by A.A. fire while attacking Les Hayons. He was duly recommended for a Bar to his D.F.C. in August 1944 (London Gazette 14 November 1944 refers):

‘This officer has now completed his first tour of operations consisting of 30 sorties and comprising 178 hours operational flying, the latter part of which has been carried out as Squadron Bombing Leader. He has participated in attacks on the most strongly defended targets, including Berlin (three times), Cologne, Essen, Hamburg, Mannheim, Hanover and Dusseldorf.

Since being awarded the D.F.C. in January 1944, Flight Lieutenant Maxwell has continued to show a fine offensive spirit. His complete disregard of enemy opposition has been shown on many occasions when he has made many runs over the target to ensure a satisfactory bombing run, even in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire or fighter opposition.

The example he has set has inspired the greatest confidence in all crews with whom he has flown but in particular with those crews with whom he has flown on their first operational sorties, a duty which he has carried out on no less than four occasions.

His example in the air is however only equalled by the example he has set whilst on the ground as Squadron Bombing Leader. His keenness and devotion to duty have resulted in an extraordinarily high standard of bombing accuracy on the targets which the crews in this squadron have been detailed to attack.

For his outstanding courage and determination in the face of the fiercest opposition and his superb leadership, keenness and devotion to duty, both in the air and on the ground, I unhesitatingly recommend Flight Lieutenant Maxwell for an award of a Bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross.’

MISCELLANEOUS

Burrell commenced his operational career as a Wireless Operator and Air Gunner in No. 500 (County of Kent) Squadron, Auxiliary Air Force, in September 1939, and was indeed based at Detling on 13 August 1940 when an enemy raid by 40 Ju. 88s resulted in the loss of 66 service and civilian personnel, in addition to the destruction of all of the airfield's hangars and three crew messes.

Notwithstanding such punishment, No. 500 remained operational and, with the advent of 1941, was posted to Bircham Newton, Norfolk, to assume responsibility for North Sea convoys from Yorkshire down to the Thames, in addition to carrying out intruder operations against enemy airfields. Having then been re-located to Stornaway in the Hebrides, with a detachment at Limvaldy in Northern Ireland, in early 1942, its Ansons during the “Channel Dash” in February 1942, in addition to carrying out further operations over Norway and Denmark.

But it was on No. 500’s move to Gibraltar, and thence Blida, towards the end of the year, that the Squadron really entered its finest hour, the whole under the leadership of Wing Commander Spotswood, afterwards Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Spotswood, K.C.B., C.B. E., D.S.O., D.F.C. Among his most distinguished pilots at this time was Flying Officer Mike Ensor, who gained a D.S.O. and two D.F.Cs with the Squadron, and with whom Burrell flew on several occasions, but it was as a member of Squadron Leader Ian Paterson’s crew that he was to witness no less than four spectacular U-Boat strikes in the winter 1942.

Thus, as per Burrell’s Flying Log Book, the Squadron O.R.B. and the recommendation for Patterson’s immediate D.S.O.:

8 November 1942: ‘Attacked large U-Boat with D.C.I. Good results seen.’

Squadron records state of this action:

‘At 1014 a U-Boat was sighted on the surface 15 miles ahead and the aircraft dived to attack crossing directly over the U-Boat as it had just started to dive. The depth charges hung up so the aircraft made a half-turn and then released the depth charges (four) three seconds after the U-Boat submerged, at an angle of 70 degrees to the U-Boat’s track and 50 yards ahead of the swirl, the centre of the stick being under the U-Boats track. Three minutes later a stream of dark bubbles appeared and these continued for ten minutes. Nothing further was seen although the aircraft returned to the scene after 30 minutes and searched along the U-Boat’s track.’

Patterson’s D.S.O. recommendation states:

‘On 8 November 1942, Squadron Leader Patterson was the Captain of a Hudson aircraft taking part in an anti-submarine sweep in the Mediterranean, when he sighted a U-Boat shadowing one of our convoys. He approached the U-Boat in such a manner that the aircraft was not seen until just prior to the attack, and dropped four depth charges in such a position, that at the very least it must have caused serious damage to the U-Boat.’

13 November 1942: ‘A/S. sweep - Mediterranean. Sighted and attacked large U-Boat which was badly damaged if not destroyed’.

Squadron records state of this action:
'This aircraft saw three U-Boats on this patrol. The first one at 0801 had dived before the aircraft could attack. At 0930 a second u-Boat was sighted and attacked on the surface. The depth charges straddled the u-Boat astern and after the attack the stern rose vertically out of the water and then slowly subsided, to be followed two minutes later by a large number of air bubbles. Nothing further was seen and the aircraft continued its patrol. At 1128 a third u-Boat was sighted, but although 'Z' immediately dived to 600 feet the u-Boat had submerged and an attack was not deemed to be feasible with the one remaining a/s. bomb.'

Patterson's D.S.O. recommendation states:

‘On 13 November 1942, Squadron Leader Patterson was again on patrol when he sighted a fully surfaced u-Boat some distance ahead. This enemy submerged before he was able to deliver the attack. He again showed his skill and persistence as the Captain of an aircraft employed on these duties and adopted baiting tactics for two hours. His persistence and devotion to duty was then rewarded when the U-Boat came to the surface. Then, with skilful use of cloud cover, he was able to manoeuvre his aircraft into such a position that he delivered a completely surprise attack. The U-Boat's stern was blown completely out of the water, slowly assumed a vertical position and gradually disappeared at right angles to the surface of the sea.

17 November 1942: ‘A/S. sweep - Mediterranean. Sighted large German u-Boat on surface. Attacked with D.Cs and machine-guns for 45 minutes killing 50% of crew. u-Boat then surrendered and we returned to Maison Blanche (Algiers) for Naval assistance. Returned to u-Boat with destroyer to escort it into Algiers. Just before destroyer arrived u-Boat was torpedoed by an Albacore (Did we run the F.A. A. down!!!), Returned to Maison Blanc.’

Here, then, what might have amounted to one of the most important incidents of the war, but for an over-zealous Albacore pilot. Seek and Strike, by Andrew Hendrie, takes up the story:

‘On the 17th, an anti-submarine sweep was laid on using five Hudsons operating from Tafaraouri, and which included 'Z' captained by Squadron Leader Patterson, the o.c. of B Flight. All five aircraft were airborne just after 0800 hours. Patterson on sighting a surfaced u-Boat, attacked with three depth charges which straddled the vessel causing it to lift out of the water at the bows. The Hudson followed with a second attack using an anti-submarine bomb and machine-gun fire, as by this time some of the u-Boat's crew had emerged from the conning tower.

Sergeant Young, the Captain of 'C', now arrived on the scene and also attacked using three depth charges and machine-gun fire.

A final attack on the U-Boat was made by Flight Lieutenant Barwood with the release of four more depth charges from Hudson L/500. Both Barwood and Young then left the scene. Patterson remained circling the U-Boat, and again machine-gunned the vessel. Shortly afterwards black smoke was seen coming from the stern of the U-Boat. Several of the crew were on the deck and waving white pieces of material in token of surrender. Squadron Leader Patterson had transmitted a radio report, but having received no reply, at 1327 hours flew to Maison Blanche and informed the Naval authorities there. They arranged to send a destroyer to the scene of the surrender. A Hurricane fighter took off with the Hudson to confirm the surrender. The U-Boat crew were by now sitting on boxes on the deck of their vessel and were obviously waiting to be rescued.

At this stage, three official versions differ in their emphasis. The squadron records report the arrival of a Martlet, Swordfish and Albacore, and refer to the attempts made by 500 Squadron aircrew to signal by 'V/S' - (probably Aldis lamp) and signal cartridges. Captain Roskill, R.N., refers to naval aircraft from HMS Formidable not seeing the surrender signals and sinking the U-Boat by torpedo. This torpedo was (vide 500 Squadron records) released by the Albacore. Some survivors from the U-Boat were rescued by a Walrus amphibian.

Coastal Command give a terse 'Hudsons Z, L, C/500' shared with the F.A.A.' in referring to the sinking of U-331 east of the straits of Gibraltar.

RAF aircrew may well have asked, 'Why could the Royal Navy not see the type signal they themselves advocated, i.e. visual signals' (even if the men sitting on the deck of the U-boat showing white flags could not be seen). The redeeming features of this incident are firstly the masterly attack by Squadron Leader Patterson, and then his regard for a defeated enemy. 'In victory - magnanimity.'

In fact No. 500 Squadron's O.R.B. reveals a rather more serious allegation being levelled at the Fleet Air Arm, namely its actions 'could only be termed as cold blooded murder'.

While the recommendation for Patterson's D.S.O. states:

'Still again, on 17 November 1942, Squadron Leader Patterson sighted another fully surfaced U-Boat twenty miles away, when he was flying at 9,000 feet. He immediately dived to attack, caught the enemy unawares, and dropped four depth charges which straddled the target. The Rear Gunner saw the stern of the U-Boat lift from the sea from this attack. The Hudson followed with a second attack using an anti-submarine bomb and machine-gun fire, as by this time some of the U-Boat's crew had emerged from the conning tower. The U-Boat then surrendered and we returned to Maison Blanc.'

17 December 1942: A/S. sweep. Sighted and attacked large Italian submarine which was co-operating wit a Cant 1007. Aircraft was shot down by W-500 (F.L. Holmes). No survivors'.

Squadron records state of this action:

'Special A/S. reconnaissance. Aircraft 'Z' [Patterson and Burrell] delivered an attack on a large Italian submarine, identified as one of the Ballila class. The submarine remained on the surface and four depth charges were released across the U-Boat's track and were observed to straddle it. After the attack, which all the crew thought a good one, the submarine continued on its course and submerged very slowly. Squadron Leader Patterson believes that the depth charges were not effective against a submarine of such solid construction.'

Patterson's D.S.O. recommendation states:

'Again, on 17 December 1942, Squadron Leader Patterson attacked an Italian U-Boat of the Ballila class. His depth charges were again dropped with great accuracy and straddled the target which must have caused some damage to a submarine even of this size.'

A few days later, Patterson and his crew were called to the assistance of the torpedoed Strathallan, a terrible sight with the ship on fire from stern to stern and the sea crowded with lifeboats and rafts.

In due course Patterson was gazetted for a well-earned D.S.O. (London Gazette 16 February 1943 refers), but for the equally gallant Burrell there was to be no reward, an extraordinary oversight in view of such an exceptional career - indeed by the time he departed the Squadron in April 1943, he has amassed nearly 500 hours of operational flying. Instead, he ended the War with the sole entitlement of the 1939-45 Star, Air Crew Europe Star, clasp Atlantic, Africa Star, and the Defence and War Medals, having in the interim been employed at Boscombe Down.
William George Gregory qualified as a Wireless Operator at R.A.F. Yatesbury in February 1940, and as an Air Gunner in April of the same year, but it was in the latter trade that he commenced his operational career that summer, when he was posted to No. 21 Squadron, a Blenheim unit operating out of Watton, Norfolk. And he remained similarly employed until ordered to West Africa in early 1941, so a period of operations that would have encompassed No. 21’s anti-shipping strikes in the Channel and North Sea.

On transferring to West Africa, he joined the Ferry Pool at Takoradi, in which capacity he served until allocated to an Aircraft Delivery Unit in February 1942, and he was similarly employed at the time of his death in the Middle East on 29 September 1943.

He was awarded the A.F.M. (London Gazette 1 January 1944 refers), the recommendation stating:

‘This airman has been employed on the West African reinforcement route since January 1941 and is one of the original operators of the pioneer crews on the route. He has flown as a Leading Convoy Wireless Operator on all routes covered by the unit and has proved himself to be keen and conscientious.’

The son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gregory of Upper Holloway, London, he was 24 years of age, and is buried in Ramleh War Cemetery; with copied portrait image.

Long commenced his military career on being commissioned into the Royal Corps of Transport, in which capacity he was advanced to Lieutenant in January 1969 and to Captain in July 1973.

In the interim, however, he had transferred to the Army Air Corps, commencing his pilot training at the School of Army Aviation in January 1972, and, having attended the R.N’s Underwater Escape Course and qualified for his Army Flying Badge, he was posted to No. 655 Squadron (A.A.C.) in Germany.

Transferring to No. 669 Squadron (A.A.C) in Canada in early 1974, and thence the Batus Aviation Flight, otherwise known as “Gopher Airways”, he returned with No. 669 to Germany towards the end of the same year, when he briefly attended the Reconnaissance Intelligence Centre at Aldergrove in Northern Ireland - General Sir John Mogg, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Deputy Supreme Commander at S.H.A.P.E., was among his passengers about this time.

In October 1975, Long returned to Aldergrove in Northern Ireland, where he remained on active service until the end of his tour in February 1976, in which period his Beaver aircraft was hit by hostile fire while on patrol on 31 January.

He next attended the Joint Services Parachute Centre, where he converted to Islander aircraft, but also flew Cessnas and an old Dragon Rapide, the whole for parachute display teams, and, by the year’s end he had amassed over 200 hours flying time for sport parachuting.

Placed on the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, Long continued to fly in a civil capacity until well into the 1980s, including an appointment flying Argoys aircraft for the cargo airline Air Bridge Carriers, but, more notably, in his capacity as a newly enrolled Flying Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Training Branch) from May 1980, he continued to use his skills as a Parachute Display Team pilot while on attachment to an R.A.F. Air Experience Flight at Netheravon, his passengers numbering the famous Red Devils, in addition to the Omani and Spanish Army Parachute teams, and, as further evidenced by his Flying Logs Books, he also took the opportunity to make his own parachute jumps.
571 **Original Album of photographs, cuttings and drawings relating to Major William F. Lascelles, Scots Guards**, 370 x 280mm., cloth and leather bound, leather spine missing, front cover a little slack, general wear to covers, some internal boards loose, contents generally good and interesting £160-200

William F. Lascelles was born in Berlin on 21 March 1868, the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, sometime British Ambassador to Berlin. He was commissioned into the Scots Guards on 15 May 1889, promoted to Lieutenant on 20 July 1892 and to Captain on 7 July 1899. He served as Regimental Adjutant to the Scots Guards, 13 December 1899-30 April 1900. On 1 April 1904 he attained the rank of Major.

Lascelles served as A.D.C. to the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, 3 November 1898-13 October 1899. He served with his regiment in the Second Boer War and was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 10 September 1901). During the course of the war, as an officer in the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, he was appointed Town Commandant of Harrismith, November 1900; a Press Censor, April 1901, Assistant Intelligence Officer, April 1901 and a Railway Staff Officer, December 1901. He returned to England in March 1902. After the war he served as A.D.C. to the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland and the IIIrd Army Corps, 18 March 1902-30 April 1904. The first page of the album is dated, ‘Canada, Nov. 3rd 1898’. The early part of the album features photographs and cuttings relating to Lascelles’ time in Canada as A.D.C. to the Governor General, the Earl of Minto; followed by cuttings and photographs relating to his wedding in November 1899 to Lady Sybil Beauchler, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

Cuttings and photographs having a connection to the Boer War then follow, including some relating to Lascelles appointment as Town Commandant of Harrismith in November 1900 and some photographs of Boer prisoners of war being transported to St. Helena, including General Ben Viljoen. Photographs of Ireland follow as Lascelles took up the position of A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught, General Commanding the Forces in Ireland and the 3rd Army Corps. Then follows photographs and cuttings relating to the enthronement of the King of Spain and the Coronation of King Edward VII; and ends with a shooting party with the Duke of Connaught, a visit to his father at the British Embassy in Berlin and other photographs.

Amongst some loose papers relating to the Boer War, is one typescript concerning the assembly of personnel for a military court set to try Jacobus Johannes de Jager, a prisoner of war of Harrismith District - Captain Lascelles being one of the Members of the Court. Another paper, a hand-written letter addressed to Lascelles, dated 18 March 1901, indicates that things went badly for de Jager:

‘Dear Lascelles, Will you please arrange for the removal of J. de Jager to the cell in the gaol after dark this evening & for a guard being placed over him there - One sentry must be always in the cell & one outside. I suggest the prisoner & escort being driven up in an ambulance or some covered vehicle if it can be arranged. The guard should be withdrawn when the Military Police & Executioner go in to pinion the man and should file outside the gaol. .... The execution will be at 7 am sharp tomorrow.’

572 **Photograph Albums (4) which cover the career of Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander William Peter Rainier, Royal Navy**, approx. 1910-30; together with the ‘Journal of C. Rainier’, a naval ancestor, being his hand-written diary entries for the months of July-August 1823, albums and journal covers worn, contents aged but in fairly good condition (5) £40-80

William Peter Rainier, the scion of a distinguished naval family, was born in October 1888 and entered the Royal Navy as an Acting Clerk in January 1906. Advanced to Assistant Paymaster in December 1909, the outbreak of hostilities found him employed at the Malta base Egmont, but additional for duty in the cruiser H.M.S. Blenheim, in which capacity he served until November 1917, thereby witnessing action in the Dardanelles and elsewhere in the Mediterranean theatre of war. He was awarded the Italian Al Valore Militare in Bronze (London Gazette 11 September 1917) which no doubt stemmed from the recommendation of Captain Coode, who found him to be a most able officer and worthy of appointment as a Secretary to a Flag Officer. And so it transpired, Rainier joining the Staff of Rear-Admiral Bernard back in the U.K. at Portland, in which post he remained employed until the end of the War, gaining advancement to Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander in October 1919.

The five albums cover the approximate period, 1910-1930, and record the British Fleet at work in all corners of the globe (China Station, West Africa Station, etc.), including some splendid views of capital ships such as the King Edward VII and Malaya, but also, in an album dedicated to his time at Portland, 1918-19, approximately 60 “Seaplane Photographs” of assorted convoys, etc., an extraordinarily thorough record of the shore establishment itself, and its “Listening School” and related vessels (approximately 125 images, including buildings, W.R.N.S. staff, sporting events, etc.), right through to scenes from the surrender of the German Fleet. Over 400 photographs. With the “Journal of C. Rainier”, a naval ancestor, being his diary entries for the months of July-August 1823, 16pp.

Rainier’s 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals and Al Valore Militare were previously sold with the albums in D.N.W. 5 April 2006, lot 970.

573 **Grant of Arms**, an Original Illuminated Grant of Arms, on vellum, to Kenneth Franklin Barratt, from the Royal College of Arms, dated 1905, with appropriate signatures, complete with seals and contained in red leather box with gilt E.VII.R. cyphers to lid, case with some signs of wear, contents in good condition; with two other unrelated seals, these in fairly good condition (lot) £100-140

www.dnw.co.uk
Captain D. J. Chenery’s war diaries are held by the Imperial War Museum. They cover the period, 31 August 1939-May 1943, Christmas 1944 and August 1945 and record his service in England, August 1939-November 1941 as a Sergeant with the 119th L.A.A. Battery R.A. and as a Subaltern with the 89th Battery 35th L.A.A. Regiment R.A. en route to Singapore, in Malaya and Singapore, January-February 1942, and as a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Java, March-October 1942 and in Japan. The diaries record the conditions of the camps - being required to sign a non-escape declaration, food shortages, work, punishments, medical conditions etc. Chenery was awarded the Efficiency Medal after the war (London Gazette 16 September 1949). With copied research.

A collection of signed First Day Covers of Naval, Military and Air Force interest, comprising:


“The Return of The Cockleshell Hero”, date stamped 11 June 1983, and carried in the canoe paddled by Corporal Bill Sparks, D.S.M., on his return to the Gironde, 3 examples, two signed by Sparks and Gerry Lockyer, who assisted Sparks in re-enacting his earlier visit to the Gironde, and the third by “Blondie” Hasler, the leader of the operation, together with related newspaper cuttings and notes.

60th Anniversary R.A.F. Cardington, dedicated to the memory of Major G. H. Scott, C.O. of the R. 101, date stamped 30 April 1977, and ‘flown in a balloon at Cardington and then dropped by parachute’, signed by W. W. Ballantyne, who worked on many notable airships, including the R. 34, with related information

70th Anniversary of the Formation of the World’s First Commercial Airline - Deutsche Luftschifffahrts Aktiengesellschaft, date stamped 23 July 1980, and signed by Adolph Fischer, who survived the loss of the Hindenburg in May 1937, with related information


Documents relating to Trumpeter Charles Edward Ward, Essex Yeomanry: Territorial Force Embodiment, Army Form E.635; Essex Yeomanry Equipment Booklet; Certificate of Discharge, Army Form B.2079; Treasury Form I.A.F. A507; Paper Notice: ‘Officers Mess 2-94th Russels Infantry’; Memorandum, Army Form C348, and a hand written statement of service

Soldier’s Pay Book to Private Herbert Victor Moore, Rifle Brigade; together with Certificate of Signalling (France) and 6th Battalion London Regiment cloth badge; Army Reserve B Booklet (2) to John Arthur Kemp; National Registration Booklet to Alice Kemp, generally good condition (lot)

M.I.D. Certificate, awarded to Lieutenant D. J. Chenery, Royal Artillery, published in the London Gazette on 12 September 1946, good condition £40-60

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collector’s Cabinet, a good quality mahogany cabinet, containing 92 shallow drawers, ideally suited to coins or medallions but could also be used for single campaign medals, each drawer is numbered on etched numbered disc to centre of door knob, each drawer lined with dark blue velvet, with twin panelled doors, the whole stood on four integral mahogany legs, overall dimensions, 1050 high x 570 wide x 400mm deep.

Viewing is recommended.
Note: the cabinet is large and very heavy and is not suitable for posting!

£300-500

579  BURKE, SIR BERNARD (Editor) The Book of Orders of Knighthood and Decorations of Honour of all Nations, Hurst & Blackett, London, 1858, 409pp., profusion of hand-coloured plates, a.e.g., original decorated cloth, some wear to extremities, some pages loose, fairly good condition £60-80


583  FOWLER, E. W. W., Nazi Regalia; LUUSDEN, ROBIN, Himmler’s Black Order, a History of the SS, 1923-45; DAVIS, BRIAN L., German Army Uniforms and Insignia 1933-1945 - these in hardback with dustcovers; ERLAM, DENYS, Ranks and Uniforms of the German Navy, Army and Air Force; Forman’s Guide to Third Reich German Awards, 1st edition - these two hardback; PA, JACK, SS Regalia; PA, JACK, Nazi Regalia; ALSBURY, CHRISTOPHER, World War 2 German Medals and Political Awards; METTELMANN, HENRY, Through Hell for Hitler; STENER, G. AND MOORE, J. L., The International Military Collectors Guide - these are hardbacks, generally good condition (10) £20-30

584  HAYWARD, BIRCH, D. & BISHOP, R., British Battles and Medals, 7th edition, 2006; DE RUVIGNY’S ROLL OF HONOUR 1914-18 (5), Parts 1-5, reprint, paperback; BRUNKER, LIEUT-COL. H. M. E., Boer War 1899, ... showing Organization and Distribution of the British Forces, with a nominal List of the Staffs of all Units ..., 1899, with damaged maps, original card covers, fairly good and better condition (7) £40-50


586  KINGLAXE, A. W., The Invasion of the Crimea, Its Origin and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan, William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London, ‘Cheaper edition’ 1901, in nine volumes, original red cloth, slight fading to spines, otherwise good condition (9) £30-50

587  MAYO, J. H., Medals and Decorations of the British Army and Navy, 2 vols, London, 1897, lxxxviii + 618pp, 55 plates, other illustrations in text, original red cloth with bevelled edges, t.e.g., good condition (2) £30-40

588  O’BRYNE, WILLIAM R, A Naval Biographical Dictionary, Murray, London, 1849, ix, 1400pp., with some cuttings from The Times, original blue cloth with gilt seahorse motif on front cover, some damage, wear and fading to covers, fairly good condition £30-40


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Victoria Cross Related books, booklets, catalogues and magazines (60) including: Anon, Ireland's V.C.'s. - A comprehensive list of Irishmen who were awarded The Victoria Cross, hardback with dustcover; Ross, G., Scotland's Forgotten Valour, paperback; Bancroft, J. W., Devotion to Duty, Tributes to a Region's VCs, hardback with dustcover; Barnett, Lieut., V.C., The Air, card covers, with newspaper clippings attached; Revell, A., Victoria Cross WW1 Airmen and Their Aircraft, paperback; D'Arcy, P., What Happened to a V.C., paperback; booklets: Victoria Cross Locator; Illustrated handbook of the Victoria Cross & George Cross; The Victoria Cross Centenary Exhibition 1956; The Victoria Crosses and George Crosses of the H.E.I.C. & Indian Army 1856-1945; The Royal Marines Victoria Crosses; The Medical Victoria Crosses; The Story of Gurkha VCs; Heroes of the Boys' Brigade; For Valour - H.M.S. Conway & H.M.S. Worcester; For Conspicuous Gallantry - ... recipients of the Victoria Cross from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; V.C.s of Bromsgrove School; Henry Ward VC; Drummer Spencer John Bent, V.C.; Private William Young V.C.; Andrew Mynihan V.C.; The Four Blackburn V.C.s; Lieutenant Colonel Harold Marcus Ervine-Andrews Victoria Cross; James Neville Marshall, VC MC & Bar; The Journal of The Victoria Cross Society (16), October 2002-March 2010, generally in good condition, an excellent addition to any 'V.C.' library (lot)  £30-60

O.M.R.S., The Journal of the Orders and Medals Research Society, a scarce complete set from No. 1 of October 1958 to Volume 49 No. 4 of December 2010, volumes from October 1958-December 1972 held in four ring bound folders, others unbound, generally good condition (lot)  £100-150

Note: a heavy lot.
A Selection of Railway Related Medals


598 Great Western Railway 15 Years First Aid Efficiency Medal, 25mm., 9ct. gold, 7.04g., hallmarks for Birmingham 1938, reverse inscribed, ‘4108 William G. Morse 1942’, with original ribbon, ref. Tozer p.62/63; together with a St. John Ambulance Association, Great Western Railway Centre lapel badge, enamelled; and a Great Western Railway button, brass, badge and button very fine; medal extremely fine (3) £100-140

599 Great Western Railway 15 Years First Aid Efficiency Medal, 25mm., 9ct. gold, 6.58g., hallmarks for Birmingham 1931, reverse inscribed, ‘1264 Harold Syrad 1932’ in John Taylor & Co., London leather case of issue, ref. Tozer p.62/63; with a St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Medal, 4th issue, bronze (198142 Harold Syrad) with 14 date labels, 1921-1934, this very fine, first extremely fine (2) £100-140


601 London Midland & Scottish Railway Ambulance Medal (2), ‘English’ Division, reverse inscribed (name and date engraved) ‘For Long Service J. Green 1930’, 26mm., 9ct. gold, with two (loose) gold bars, 20 Years 1935, 25 Years 1940, total weight, 11.68g.; another, ‘English’ Division, reverse inscribed (name and date engraved) ‘H. B. Tunnicliiffe 1939’, 26mm., 9ct. gold, with two silver-gilt bars, 20 Years 1944, 25 Years 1949, total weight, 12.65g. ref. Tozer p.65/66, extremely fine (2) £280-320

602 London Midland & Scottish Railway Ambulance Medal (2), ‘English’ Division, reverse inscribed (name and date engraved) ‘For Long Service J. Fitz-Gerald 1940’, 26mm., 9ct. gold, with three silver-gilt bars, 20 Years 1945, 25 Years 1951, 30 Years 1956 and with an additional ‘25 Years 1951’ bar (loose), total weight 16.25g.; another, ‘Scottish’ Division, reverse inscribed (name and date engraved) ‘For Long Service J. Cunningham 1929’, 26mm., 9ct. gold, 7.08g., with loose silver-gilt ‘25 Years 1934’ bar, ref Tozer p.65/66, extremely fine (2) £280-320

603 London, Midland & Scottish Railway Ambulance L.S. Medal, English Division, 26mm., silver-gilt, hallmarks for Birmingham 1948, reverse inscribed, ‘C. G. Williams 314179 1941’, with four silver-gilt bars, 20 Years 1946, 25 Years 1951, 30 Years 1956, 35 Years 1961, ref. Tozer p.65/66; together with a London, Midland & Scottish Railway button, white metal, good very fine (2) £120-160


www.dnw.co.uk
A selection of railway related medals

Private Clark Gray, R.A.M.C. entered a theatre of war on 20 August 1914; his copied m.i.c. shows his first overseas service was on Hospital Ships. He was discharged to Class ‘B’ Reserve on 23 April 1919.

A group of six medals awarded to Acting Corporal C. Gray, Royal Army Medical Corps, latterly a Railwayman with the London, Midland & Scottish and London & North Western Railways


Private Clark Gray, R.A.M.C. entered a theatre of war on 20 August 1914; his copied m.i.c. shows his first overseas service was on Hospital Ships. He was discharged to Class ‘B’ Reserve on 23 April 1919.

A group of medals and badges awarded to P. Webster, London, Midland & Scottish Railway and St. Andrew’s Ambulance Association

Voluntary Medical Service Medal (P. Webster); London, Midland & Scottish Railway Ambulance L.S. Medal, Scottish Division, 26mm., 9ct. gold, hallmarks for Birmingham 1935, reverse inscribed, ‘P. Webster 1935’, ref. Tozer p.65/66; St. Andrew’s Ambulance Association Medal, 27 x 17mm., bronze, unnamed; L.M.S. Railway Service Badge, enamelled; together with two L.M.S. Buttons, white metal, good very fine and better (6) £120-160

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A Selection of Railway Related Medals


608  **London and North Western Railway 12 Years First Aid Service Medal** ‘English’ Division, ‘A. Pargiter’, 28mm., silver and enamel, ref. Tozer p.67/68; **London and North Western Railway Centre St. John Ambulance Association Medal** (3) enamelled - one uniface, nearly very fine and better (4)  £40-60


610  **A group of four medals awarded to Arthur Townrow, Midland Railway and St. John Ambulance Association**

      **Midland Railway Ambulance Medal**, 1st type, 51mm., silver, reverse inscribed (part engraved), ‘Awarded to Arthur Townrow for First Aid Rendered at Ampthill Nov. 2nd 1902’, fitted with a ring suspension, ref. Tozer p.71/72; **St. John Ambulance Competition Medal**, 31 x 31mm., silver and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1922, reverse inscribed, ‘Hitchin Ambulance Challenge Shield 1922’; **Competition Medal**, 25mm., silver and gold, hallmarks for Birmingham 1921, reverse inscribed, ‘Hickman’s Cup 1922 Cpl. Townrow’, edge bruising; **St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Medal**, 4th issue, silver, reverse inscribed, ‘88231 Arthur Townrow’, with a chain composed of 12 silver labels dating 1912-1923, each numbered, ‘88231’; the four medals suspended from the chain, very fine and better (lot)  £120-160

611  **South Eastern and Chatham Railway St. John Ambulance Association Service Medal** (2) for 14 Years Service ‘Sidney Hawkes 1920’ 38mm., silver; another, for 7 Years Service ‘William Westbrook 1912’, 38mm., bronze, ref. Tozer p.74, good very fine (2)  £60-80

The medal was in use 1910-1922.

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A Selection of Railway Related Medals

612 Southern Railway St. John Ambulance Association Service Medal (3) for 21 Years Service ‘John C. Longman 1946’ 34mm., silver-gilt, with ‘21 Years’ brooch bar; together with two bars, 25 Years, 30 Years stamped ‘GX409’ and dated 1950 and 1955 respectively; another, for 14 Years ‘William G. Shoken 1937’, 34mm., silver, with ‘14 Years’ brooch bar and ‘20 Years’ slip bar; another, for 7 Years Service ‘Harold W. Scott 1926’, 34mm., bronze, with ‘7 Years’ brooch bar, all with ribbon, ref. Tozer p.74/75; the medal to Scott with a St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Medal (H. W. Scott, Southern Railway) good very fine and better (4) £70-90

613 Southern Railway St. John Ambulance L.S. Medal, for 7 Years, 35mm., bronze, reverse inscribed, ‘James Magra 1951’, complete with brooch bar ‘7 Years’, ref. Tozer p.74/75; together with a Southern Railway button, white metal, medal extremely fine (2) £30-50


616 St. John Service Medal, cupro-nickel (10758/ H. A/M. T. Lawson, Rugby British Railways 1955); British Railways button, white metal; National Union of Railwaymen Services Rendered Medal, 28mm., silver and enamel, reverse inscribed, ‘Presented by Broxbourne Branch to Bro. W. Goode for services rendered during 1919 Strike’, hallmarks for Birmingham 1919; Southern Railway, Railway Services Lapel Badge, enamelled, badge with details worn; medal good very fine (4) £40-60
A mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals

**Order of the Bath, military division, gold and enamel, ring suspension; Order of St. Michael & St. George, gold and enamel, ring suspension; Order of St. John, silver and enamel, some enamel damage; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps; 1914 Star with clasp; British War and Victory Medal, M.I.D. oak leaf; Spain, Order of Military Merit, silver, gold and enamel; Portugal, Military Order of Aviz, 4th Class, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Khedive’s Star 1884-6, mounted as worn, nearly very fine and better (12)**

**£160-200**

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The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Colonel H. S. Moberly, C.B., Indian Army, the gallant C. O. of the 66th Punjabis during the siege of Kut, ‘who made it his nightly practice to go to the listening point nearest the Turkish lines and from it shout at the enemy curses and insults of the most lurid kind’

**The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military, gold and enamel; China 1900, no clasp; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21; Delhi Durbar 1911, mounted as worn, the second somewhat polished, otherwise generally very fine (7)**

**£240-280**

Hugh Stephenson Moberly was born in August 1873, the fifth and youngest son of Colonel Charles Moberly, late Indian Army, and was educated at Malvern College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in January 1895, he joined the Indian Army the following year and was serving as a Double Company Commander in the 16th Madras Infantry at the time of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. Advanced to Captain in August 1902, he removed to the 66th Punjabis in September 1909 and was serving in the rank of Major on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Ordered to join General Townshend’s force in Mesopotamia, the 66th Punjabis became besieged at Kut, where Moberly, who had been advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1916, commanded the Regiment - and the respect of his men, who greatly admired his taunting of the enemy, as recounted by Russell Braddon’s *The Siege*:

‘The Colonel commanding the 66th Punjabis made it his nightly practice to go to the listening point nearest the Turkish lines and from it shout at the enemy curses and insults of the most lurid kind.’

Almost certainly taken P.O.W. at the fall of Kut, Moberly remained in the Indian Army after the War, gaining advancement to Colonel in April 1920 and the C.B. in 1926. He was placed on the Retired List in May 1928 and settled in South Africa, where he died in September 1947, sold with full research and an original page taken from the recipient’s photograph album, comprising six images, including of him on horseback.

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A mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals

**Order of St. Michael and St. George, silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953**

**A mounted group of twelve miniature medals**

**Order of the British Empire, 2nd issue, military division, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of the Bath, military division, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; U.S.A., Legion of Merit, silver-gilt and enamel, emblem on ribbon**

**A mounted group of five miniature dress medals**

**Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star, rosette on ribbon; British War and Victory Medals; Coronation 1911, on ‘Jubilee 1935’ ribbon, very fine and better (29)**

**£100-140**
MINIATURE MEDALS

A mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals
ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, M.V.O. 4th Class+, silver-gilt and enamel; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; ORDER OF ST. JOHN, silver and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953

A mounted group of eight miniature dress medals
MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; JUBILEE 1935; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with four ‘G.V.I.R.’ bars

A mounted group of five miniature dress medals
MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-18; FRANCE, LEGION OF HONOUR, 5th Class, silver, gold and enamel

A mounted group of six miniature dress medals
ROYAL RED CROSS, E.IIR. 1st Class (R.R.C.) silver-gilt and enamel; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine; 1939-45; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, good very fine (30) £120-160

A mounted group of eight miniature dress medals
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., gold and enamel, with Second Award Bar, complete with girt top and suspension bars; QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Rel. of Ladysmith, Laing’s Nek, Belfast; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, mounted as worn

A mounted group of seven miniature dress medals
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.VI.R., gold and enamel, complete with top and suspension bars; 1914 STAR, with clasp; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; DEFENCE MEDAL; DELHI DURBAR 1911; FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-1916, bronze palm on ribbon, mounted as worn, very fine (15) £100-140

A mounted group of seven miniature dress medals
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.VI.R., 1st issue; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, Air Crew Europe; BURMA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS

A mounted group of six miniature dress medals
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.VI.R., 2nd issue; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS

A mounted group of seven miniature dress medals
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS; DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, clasp, Atlantic; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue

A mounted group of four miniature dress medals
British Empire Medal, G.VI.R., military division; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS

A mounted group of four miniature dress medals
ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E., 1st type, military division; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, good very fine and better (31) £70-90

A mounted group of six miniature dress medals
MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State; CHINA 1900, no clasp; 1914 STAR, with clasp; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf

A mounted group of five miniature dress medals
MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE, 1914-1918, star on ribbon

A mounted group of four miniature dress medals
INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-8; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf

Together with mainly W.W.2 dress miniatures (13) mounted in two groups, good very fine and better (28) £50-70

A mounted group of eight miniature dress medals

A mounted group of seven miniature dress medals
MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R.; QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G. V.R., 1st issue, in THOMSON, GLASGOW case

A mounted group of six miniature dress medals
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20; TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-18; CORONATION 1902, silver; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; TERRITORIAL DECORATION, G.V.R., with top bar, in case

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E., 1st issue, civil division, mounted ‘bow and tails’, in GARRARD, LONDON case; BATTLE FOR BRITAIN MEDAL, IN CASE, VERY FINE AND BETTER (23) £90-120
A mounted group of eight miniature dress medals

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902**, 3 clasps, Samana 1897; Punjab Frontier 1897-98; **Tirah 1914**, with clasp; **BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS**, M.I.D. oak leaf; **DELHI DURBAR 1903**; **DELHI DURBAR 1911**; **ARMY L.S.& G.C., V.R.; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R.**

**A mounted group of seven miniature dress medals**

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902**, 5 (loose) clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901; **1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935**

**A mounted group of six miniature dress medals**


**A mounted group of three miniature dress medals to a Naval recipient**

1914-15 **STAR, rosette on ribbon; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, 8 clasps, Narrow Seas 1914, Belgian Coast; North Sea 1915, North Sea 1916, Jutland 31 May 1916, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918, Baltic; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19, good very fine (3)**

**A mounted group of four miniature dress medals**

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS; TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-18; MONTENEGRO, MEDAL FOR ZEAL, silver-gilt, in Spink, London leather case**

**A mounted group of five miniature dress medals**

**ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E.+, 2nd issue, civil division; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS; CORONATION 1953; U.S.A. MEDAL OF FREEDOM, silver palm on ribbon, very fine and better (20)**

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**625**  A mounted group of four miniature dress medals

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37; JUBILEE 1935, mounted as worn, together with assorted regimental badges and buttons and the recipient’s Book of Common Prayer, the inside ink inscription, ‘J. Whittaker Williams, ‘F’ Coy., R.M.C., 1st May 1917’, the first two somewhat polished, otherwise generally very fine (Lot)

£180-220

John Whittaker Williams, who was born in November 1899, was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in August 1918 and joined the Indian Army in January 1919, and quickly witnessed active service with the Burma Rifles in the Third Afghan War, so, too, in the Waziristan operations of 1919-24.

Having then been present in the operations on the North West Frontier in 1930-31, he was again employed in that theatre of war as a Major and Company Commander in the 2nd Battalion, 9th Jat Regiment in 1936-37, and was serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel and C.O. of the 4th Battalion at the outbreak of the 1939-45 War. And it was in this latter capacity that he was killed in action in Malaya on 19 January 1942. He is buried in the Kranji War cemetery, Singapore.

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628  The mounted group of four dress miniature medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Williams, Indian Army, who was killed in action in Malaya in January 1942

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37; JUBILEE 1935, mounted as worn, together with assorted regimental badges and buttons and the recipient’s Book of Common Prayer, the inside ink inscription, ‘J. Whittaker Williams, ‘F’ Coy., R.M.C., 1st May 1917’, the first two somewhat polished, otherwise generally very fine (Lot)

£180-220

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629  MINIATURE MEDAL GROUPS (15), with a variety of 20th Century medals, very fine and better (77)

£100-150

630  THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, Military Division, 22 x 22mm., gold and enamel, complete with gold straight bar suspension and gold buckle, good very fine

£80-100
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Starting Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (2), Civil Division, silver-gilt; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (2), 22 x 17mm., gold and enamel, damage to ‘St. George’ centre; another, 25 x 20mm., silver-gilt and enamel; Royal Victorian Order (2) silver-gilt and enamel, one with slight enamel damage; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (3) 1st type, C.B.E., Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; another, 1st type, O.B.E., Military Division, silver-gilt; another, 2nd type, O.B.E., Civil Division, silver-gilt, nearly very fine and better (9)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel, complete with top bar, good very fine</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633</td>
<td>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (2), M.B.E., 2nd issue, one civil, one military; Korea 1950-53; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver; Jubilee 1977; U.N.E.F. Medal; France, Legion of Honour, 5th Class, enamelled; Rhodesia, Grand Cross of Valour; together with a miniature depicting a thistle, fitted with paste stones - some missing, very fine and better (9)</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>634</td>
<td>Victoria Cross; Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.II.R.; Military Medal (3) G.V.R. (incorrect coinage head); another, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; another, E.II.R., 2nd issue; King's Police Medal (2) G.V.R., on ‘Gallantry’ ribbon, with clasp, 1st January 1921; another, G.V.R., on ‘Distinguished Service’ ribbon; Burma Police Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R.; Colonial Police Medal, for Meritorious Service, G.V.I.R.; Jubilee 1897, silver; Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver; Jubilee 1935 (2) silver; Coronation 1937 (2) silver, all with ribbon, very fine and better (17)</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Military General Service 1793-1814**, 3 engraved clasps, Badajoz, Salamanca, Peninsula, a contemporary struck piece, disk set into separate mount, 17mm. dia., silver, nearly extremely fine, scarce £300-400

**Military General Service 1793-1814**, 13 engraved clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Badajoz, Albuera, Tarifa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Peninsula, Orthes, Toulouse, Nive, a contemporary struck piece, disk set into separate mount, 18mm. dia, silver, good very fine, scarce £200-300

**Waterloo 1815**, 1 engraved clasp loose on ribbon, ‘Waterloo’, 14.5mm., silver, ring suspension, some edge bruising, good very fine £900-1200

**India General Service 1854-95**, 1 clasp, Persia; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India, these two with silver brooch bars; Abyssinia 1867; Pair: Egypt & Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85; Khedive’s Star 1882, these two mounted together, with a leather case for miniatures, very fine (5) £80-100

**Afghanistan 1878-80**, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp; Khedive’s Star 1882; East and West Africa Medal 1887-1900 (2), 1 clasp, Witu 1893; another, 1 clasp, Witu Aug. 1893; Khedive’s Sudan 1910-21, 1st issue, 1 clasp, Sudan 1912; Polar Medal 1904, E.II.R., 1 engraved clasp, Antarctica 1946; together with two modern miniatures: Waterloo 1815 and Egypt 1882, dated reverse, no clasp, good very fine and better (9) £120-160

**Transport 1899-1902**, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902; another, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps; Africa General Service 1902-56 (2), G.V.R., no clasp; another, E.I.I.R., 1 clasp, Kenya, good very fine and better (6) £70-90

**1914 Star (8)** - three with clasp; 1914-15 Star (3); British War Medal 1914-20 (10) silver; Victory Medal 1914-19 (15); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-18 (2); 1939-45 Star (6); Atlantic Star (2); Air Crew Europe Star (3); Africa Star (2); Italy Star (3); Pacific Star; Russia Star (2); France and Germany Star (2); Defence Medal (8); War Medal 1939-45 (7); Asia General Service 1902-56, G.V.R., lacking clasp and suspension rod; India General Service 1908-35 (2) 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919; Naval General Service 1915-62, G.V.R., no clasp; General Service 1918-62 (6) - four with clasps; General Service 1962, lacking clasp and suspension rod; Korea 1950-53 (2); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (3) - various metals, sizes and date of manufacture, sold as found (92) £50-70

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642  **JUBILEE 1897 (2) silver; Coronation 1902 (2) silver; Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (2) bronze; Visit to Ireland 1903, bronze, complete with top bar; Coronation 1911 (2) silver; Delhi Durbar 1911 (2) silver; Visit to Ireland 1911, silver; JUBILEE 1935 (3) silver; Coronation 1937 (3) silver; Coronation 1953, silver, all with ribbon, very fine and better (19)**  £120-160

643  **Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R.; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.R.; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, E.VII.R.; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., worst; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R.; Territorial Decoration (2) G.V.R., complete with tops bars; Volunteer Force Long Service (2) V.R. and E.VII.R.; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R.; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R.; Efficiency Medal (2), G.V.R., Militia; another, G.VI.R. 1st issue, Territorial; Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., complete with top brooch bar; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., complete with top bar; New Zealand Territorial Service Medal, G.V.R. (disk only); another disk, V.R., reverse details erased, pierced; National Fire Brigade Association L.S. Medal, complete with top brooch bar - these all in silver; Canadian Decoration, E.II.R.; Special Constabulary Medal (2), G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18; another, 2nd issue. 1 clasp, Long Service 1929, all with ribbon, very fine and better except where stated (22)**  £120-160

644  **Greece, Order of the Redeemer, silver-gilt and enamel; Italy, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, silver-gilt and enamel; Ottoman Empire, Order of the Osmania, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; Sweden, Order of the Pole Star, silver-gilt and enamel - these four each with a ‘Grand Cross’ rosette on ribbon; other miniature medals (4) good very fine and better (8)**  £90-120

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15th The King's Hussars Victorian Mameluke Levee Sword, a fine quality example, the 81 cm blade with clip back point by Hamburger Rogers and Co., King St., Covent Gardn, London. The unfullered blade etched with St. Edward's crown within a star over 'XV King's Hussars' on both sides within panels of foliate scrolling, decorated gilt brass cross piece and langets, two piece chequered and carved ivory grip, in its gilt brass and fishskin panelled scabbard. (See Robson p.97 Figs. 84/85). The blade with some rusting and pitting but retains a considerable amount of original polish, all the gilt brass areas require careful cleaning. The throat piece loose and lacking the throat screws.

Note: By family descent the sword of GNR Wetherall, commissioned Cornet 9 March 1866, Lieut. 15 February 1868. Retired from the Service 2 November 1872 receiving the value of his commission.

An 1822 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword. The 82.2 cm blade etched with crowned 'VR' cypher and simple foliate panels, regulation brass gothic pattern hilt, wire bound fish skin grip in its black leather and gilt metal mounted scabbard, apart from one small rust patch the blade retains all of its original polish, the brass handguard with slight distortion and the end of the scabbard is missing

An 1822 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword. The 82.7 cm blade by H Hart, Pall Mall, London etched with the crowned 'VR' cypher and scrolling foliate panels, standard gilt brass gothic hilt incorporating the crowned 'VR' cypher, wire bound fish skin grip in its brass scabbard, complete with a continental gold lace and bullion sword knot, two minor rust spots otherwise good overall condition

An 1831 Pattern General Officer's Mameluke Hilted Sabre. A Victorian period example, 84 cm unfullered blade with clip back point by Thurkle of Soho London etched with crowned 'VR' cypher crossed sword and baton crossed laurel and palm sprays and other scrolling foliage, brass mounted hilt with crossguard, this with foliate ecusson incorporating crossed sword and baton within laurels, two piece ivory grip in its brass scabbard complete with gold and crimson lace sword knot, the blade retains the majority of original polish, very good overall condition
649

THE KING’S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT (LANCASTER) OFFICER’S HELMET PLATE 1881 - 1901. A very fine example, the crowned star back plate with laurel and Garter overlays in the centre on a ground of crimson velvet a silver lion passant guardant, at the base of the laurels a silver scroll ‘Royal Lancaster Regt.’, three loop fasteners, one slight distortion to a star finial otherwise mint state

£300-400

650

THE QUEEN’S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT) OFFICER’S HELMET PLATE 1881 - 1901. A good quality example, the gilt crowned star back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of black velvet the White Horse of Kent over a scroll ‘Invicta’, above the horse a scroll ‘Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducant’, at the base of the laurels a silver scroll ‘The Royal West Kent Regiment’, the plate was regilded at an early date otherwise in very good overall condition

£220-280

651

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS INSIGNIA, comprising an officer’s post 1902 gilt helmet plate, an officer’s Victorian period sabretache badge, a post 1902 officer’s pouch badge, an EVIIR officer’s gilt cap badge (pin back missing), two Victorian period officer’s harness badges (no fasteners), a Victorian o/r waist belt plate and similar KC issue, an EVIIR officer’s waist belt plate, two osd GVR cap badges, most items require cleaning but good overall facial condition (11)

£100-150

652

CADETS CLOTH ARM PATCHES, eighty five examples with most county and regional units represented (some duplication, inspection imperative); a selection of Army Cadet Force award badges, mainly QEC but including a fine bullion example for “The Lord Lieutenant’s Cadet”; blazer badges and four large arm patches for Northumberland, Birmingham (Presented by the Lady Mayoress), West Midland North Sector and the Royal Green Jackets Group North East London; a small quantity of Cadet proficiency badges; 38 (slip-on) rank shoulder titles ranging from Lance Corporal to Colonel with many ACF units identified, good overall condition (lot)

£150-200

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MILITARIA

Note. These items are sold together with the original sale tickets (Lot 1471) from the late Duchess of Windsor’s residual sale 11-19 September 1997. The vendor has retained four of the small size buttons.

**KING EDWARD VIII/DUKE OF WINDSOR INTEREST**, a superb pair of Field Marshal’s gilt collar badges crossed batons within wreaths of oak and laurel and the Imperial crown lodged at the top, four large and four small Field Marshal’s tunic buttons gilt with gilt mount as per the collar badges, by Pitt & Co 31 Maddox St London; Coldstream Guards, an other ranks brass valise badge, four long lug fasteners one missing the others crushed, and an other ranks die-stamped gilding metal pagri badge, lugs replaced, each item is marked with an inventory letter/number code, **excellent condition** (12) £300-400

**GRENADIER GUARDS**, a pair of late 19th/early 20th century German made field glasses remounted by Callaghan of London in blackened brass with black moroccan covered hand sections, the front plates engraved ‘Major LRF Rowe/Grendr Guards’ complete with neck strap and contained in brown leather case, this embossed ‘L.R.F.R./Grendr Guards’ closing strap and top handle present no carrying strap, **some damage to one eye piece otherwise good condition** £20-40

**10TH (PRINCE OF WALES’S OWN ROYAL HUSSARS) CAR BADGE** by J R GAUNT, LONDON. A scarce QEC example crowned laurels enclose a disc in regimental colours red white and black, the central white section mounted with a cast silver plated regimental badge being the imperial crown over the Prince of Wales’s crest and motto with ‘XRH’ below complete with screw nuts and bolts; together with six small engraved KC hunt buttons to the 21st Lancers and six variable ‘Guinness’ pictorial buttons; an o/r cap badge KC to the 3rd County of London Yeomanry and an anodised QEC cap badge to the Kent and County of London Yeomanry Sharpshooters, **good overall condition** (21) £50-£70

**NEW ZEALAND SWEETHEART’S BROOCH WW1 PERIOD**. A fine quality example in the form of a Celtic sword the ‘blade’ of green nephrite the elaborate crosspiece handguard and bottom chape in engraved gold coloured metal, complete with keep chain and pin, the pin fastener to the brooch a possible replacement, in a period box of C G Sherwood, 12 Manners Street, Wellington, N.Z., **pin fastener loose otherwise excellent condition** £150-250
PRIVATE CHARLES MELVIN, VC, THE BLACK WATCH, SILVER HIP FLASK. A good solid silver example retailed by Asprey of London but manufactured by 'JD&S' Sheffield 1893. The front is engraved 'Pte C. Melvin. V.C. from Major T. G. Cochrane, D.S.O. The Black Watch in memory of June 8th 1918.' Sold together with photostat details of Private Melvin and his achievement. His VC now resides in the Black Watch Museum, slight denting otherwise good condition, £350-450

A LARGE ACCUMULATION OF MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY BADGES AND BUTTONS including an officer’s gilt metal sporran cantle to the Black Watch, a hall marked silver lapel badge to the London National Reserve and similar to the Royal Army Reserve, an o/r w/m glengarry badge to the Lancashire Fusilier Volunteer Battalions, a large brass button to The North British Railway, an o/sd cap to the Gloucestershire Regiment (blades missing), two enamelled market porters’ brassards and a very large assortment of crown and pip rank badges, collar badges, a few cap badges (many broken) etc., etc. Parcel sold as viewed not subject to return £100-200

NAZI PERIOD INSIGNIA comprising three black on yellow ‘Deutsche Wehrmacht’ brassards (two woven one printed), another brassard of red/white/red linen with stitched on black swastika on a white ground, two green linen brassards emblazoned with black capital L, a white linen brassard with printed details ‘Jm Dienst der Deutschen Wehrmacht’, a 1939 base metal war medal, two embroidered eagle over swastika cap badges, white on field grey; a WW11 period German soldier’s water bottle of aluminium covered in field grey cloth complete with fastener and straps. Two British escape maps for Europe and North Africa the former in poor condition. Good overall condition (13) £150-250

POST 1902 ROYAL NAVAL FLAG RANK SHOULDER BOARD INSIGNIA comprising two pairs for an Admiral, the gold lace background mounted with silver and red velvet crowns over crossed silver plated sword and batons with three star insignia below, another pair of similar format in the rank of Rear Admiral, two separate detached large silver wire and sequin rank insignia, very good condition (8) £80-120

DERBYSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, 8TH (ASHBOURNE) COMPANY AMBROTYP, a very rare example of a young officer seated and shown three quarter length, he wears a broad black leather pouch belt with the plate of the Ashbourne, or Dove Valley Rifles, a broad leather waist belt, the clasp not legible, on a table to his left hand side is his dress kepi the badge which is embroidered appears to be St. Edward’s crown over a dove (?). Contained in its original leather case, this with gilt metal frame but lacking the lid, very good condition, £80-120

Note: The 8th Ashbourne formed part of the 3rd Administrative Battalion later consolidating into the 2nd Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps and finally becoming the 2nd VB the Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters).
662 Rhodesian Military Insignia, a miscellaneous assortment including three KC blackened alloy cap badges to the Rhodesia Regiment (two lacking lion finial), a QEC metal cap badge to the same regiment, a scarce slip on Div sign being of khaki cloth applied with a blue cloth triangle in the centre of which is a small yellow cloth triangle below this a strip of red cloth with mounted metal shoulder title ‘Rhodesia’; together with sundry other metal shoulder titles including a scarce brass ‘SRRR’ example; a selection of buttons metal and anodised, a small selection of WW11 period South African basic issue buttons and badges; a framed painted badge for D Company 6th Battalion the Rhodesia Regiment dated August 1976; 4 large official pamphlets ‘Uniforms of the Rhodesian Security Forces’ Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31. Together with two WW11 Italian Air Force badges, being the ‘Gruppo Faggioni’ and relevant printed research, good overall condition (parcel) £80-120

663 Bradford Volunteer Infantry Junior Officer’s Epaulette 1803 - 1808. A fine and rare example, the gold lace strap with green and gold raised border and gold fringe bullions, the gilt finial button displays the crown over script ‘BV’. Lined with yellow silk, very good condition £200-400

Note: The button and all other elements worn by the Bradford Volunteers were described in an article written for the Bradford Antiquary in 1927.

664 62nd (The Wiltshire) Regiment Portrait Miniature c. 1805 - 20. A fine quality depiction on card (7.3 x 6 cm) of a junior officer wearing a scarlet coatee with stand-up buff collar, black stock silver epaulette and buttons, white shoulder belt and silver shoulder belt plate. The pattern of plate is that shown in Parkyn 435. Contained in an ebonised and gilt rectangular frame, very good condition £300-500

665 18th Bengal Cavalry (Tiwana Lancers) Officer’s Silver Flap Pouch and Shoulder Belt. A very fine example, the silver face hall marked Birmingham 1886 by (J) & Co, the border engraved with scrolling foliage and the centre mounted with the post 1906 gilt badge of the 18th (Prince of Wales’s Own) Tiwana Lancers. The pouch of black Moroccan, the top being lined with silver bullion lace, side ornaments swivels and carrying rings hall marked en suite by J & Co. The white leather shoulder belt is complete with hall marked silver guard chains, pricker plate and prickers buckle tip and slide hall marked en suite Birmingham 1880 by Bent & Parker, the side ornaments on the pouch have recently been removed for cleaning one of the securing points is now broken, otherwise very good overall condition (2) £800-1200
**MILITARIA**

**666** Imperial Russian Colonel’s Full Dress EPAULETTES. An exceptionally fine pair, the gold lace straps bearing three silver rank stars, the crescents of four layers of gold bullion and the fringes of multi gold wire bullions, gilt finial buttons are open backed and bear the Russian Royal Arms and have a Russian maker’s backmark. Lined throughout with red cloth and are complete with their cardboard travelling case (box lid damaged); together with an Imperial Russian Officer’s rare St. George’s orange and black and gold bullion sword knot for bravery, very good overall condition (4) £1000-1500

**667** German Nazi Period Tea Spoon and Numbered SS Warrant Disc. The white metal tea spoon by Hutschenreuter, J. Bautz, 90 Breslau, the finial engraved with ‘HW’ and later stamped with SS runes, the reverse stamped with the eagle and swastika; the oval white metal warrant disc is engraved on the obverse 3582 and with the raised lettering Geheime Staatspolizei and on the reverse the eagle and swastika; together with a Swiss Army bayonet the 30 cm double fullered blade by Elsener Schwyz, the cross piece stamped ‘217943’ complete with its black metal scabbard and brown leather frog, good overall condition (3) £50-80

**668** Presentation Scroll Case, highly ornate heavy-gauge silver case, by J. Manifrai, Karachi, 34.5 cm long, 5.5 - 8 cm dia. (approx.), inscribed ‘Presented to J. N. R. Graham Esq. V. C. by Guarantee & Petty Brokers and Staff, Karachi 1929’, with one detachable end and a hollow interior to hold a scroll, good very fine £300-500

**669** Gordon of Khartoum Relic. A most interesting item in the form of a silver mounted wooden matchbox 8.5 x 7 x 6 cm, the inside of the lid with applied plaque ‘This Wood Was Taken/From the Door of Gordon’s Palace/at Khartoum on Sept. 4th 1898/by H.S.R.’; the outside of the lid with applied silver lettering ‘A. H./from/HSR (monogram)/Nov 1st 1910’. The silver framework is by AB & Sns London 1910, very good condition £250-350

**670** Grenadier Guards Victorian Pagri Badge, 16th Lancers Victorian Cap Badge and The Cheshire Regiment Musician’s Pouch Badge. The former being a fine quality example in gilding metal with blackened lugs (KK 895), the second in bi-metal (KK 779), the third item for post 1881 usage in cast w/m and brass, one pennon on the second item reasonably repaired, otherwise good overall condition (3) £70-120

www.dnw.co.uk
BALLOON OBSERVER’S/EARLY RFC MAPHOLDER/RANGEFINDER. A very interesting example in wood and brass 25.5 x 18.8 cm. Manufactured by Aston & Mander Ltd, London, 1912 with further numbering ‘IV’ and ‘4478’ plus the broad arrow. The obverse with fitted compass and the legends ‘Line of Direction’ and ‘To Clamp Roller’ and two graduated scales. The reverse with fitted brass crescent shaped graduated indicator. Provision for belt (?) mounting, good overall condition £300-500

HISTORIC CRIMEAN BATTLEFIELD RELIC, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS 1847 PATTERN TROOPER’S HELMET. An extraordinary item most probably picked up by tourists in 1861. The brass helmet is much battered and distorted but is still complete with the whole of its helmet plate and the oak and laurel spray trims, the quadrant and plume holder base present but distorted. On the front peak above the bottom leaf trim is an applied and engraved brass plaque ‘Found On The Battlefield/Of Balaklava/1861’. The helmet still retains its original leather lining, condition as described £400-600

Note: The Regiment formed part of the famous Charge of the Heavy Brigade October 25th 1854 under the command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple White. As a result of the charge two privates were killed, three sergeants and eleven privates were wounded.

AN EARLY RAF OFFICER’S KHAKI TUNIC. A fine example in cavalry twill with four pockets and a fob pocket, supplied to a Captain J. Mitchell by ‘Harry Hall, 207 Oxford St., W.1, 149, Cheapside EC2, Naval Military Mufti & Ladies’ Tailor’, the tunic is fitted with roped edged gilt buttons showing the crown over the eagle by Jennens & Co., London, the cuffs complete with two bands of rank lace and the very rare two part gilt metal badges being the crown over the eagle. To the left breast the white on black embroidered brevet for an Observer and single medal ribbon for the KSA, to the right breast above the pocket a yellow on blue cloth diamond badge for the British Latin American Volunteers, complete with fitted waist belt this with brass buckle. Together with a later pattern tunic for a Major in the Royal Artillery. This supplied by Collett & Seymour of Truro, again of four pocket with fob pocket design and bearing Royal Artillery o.s.d. collars and buttons, a Major’s rank insignia, above the left breast pocket a trio of medal ribbons for WWI indicating early service in 1914 and MID, above this the white on black embroidered brevet for an Observer, (2) very good condition £500-700
RAF AVIATOR’S 1936 PATTERN FLYING BOOTS AND A SCARCE KHAKI CANVAS AND SILK FLYING HELMET. The black leather boots with fleece lining and leather pull-on tabs, one with ink inscription ‘6175890 P/O Walters’ the other officially stamped with the crown over A.M. being size 8 and numbered ‘59443/38’. The light weight flying helmet complete with zipped and padded earpieces all leather strapping and white silk lining, the inside of the earpieces stamped with Air Ministry numbered details, very good overall condition (3) £400-600

RAF AVIATOR’S 1939 PATTERN FLYING BOOTS. The boots with black leather shoe section and khaki canvas knee sections are fleece lined, pull-on tabs with official Air Ministry stampings size 7 and numbered 523877/41, some wear to the heels otherwise very good condition £200-300

WWI PERIOD WAAF MOB CAP, A 1902 - 1922 OTHER RANKS HELMET PLATE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND A BLACK WATCH SPORRAN. The first item of gathered slate blue cotton with turn-up rim and stitched floppy peak, the hat band bearing an early issue gilding metal RAF cap badge, the lining of khaki twill; the second item in blackened brass with red cloth backing now mounted on a wooden shield shaped plaque; the third item being an o/r dress sporran black patent leather cantle mounted with a w/m St. Andrew and Cross standing on thistle sprays, white horse hair front with three black horse hair tassels suspended from black patent leather holders, the purse stamped ‘R G Laurie made in Scotland’ and complete with white buckskin waist belt; the first item with some wear to the crown and rear brim areas, otherwise good overall condition (3) £200-300

‘THE IRISH’ PRESENTATION KNOBKERRY. 47.5 cm long the haft fitted with an unmarked white metal band engraved ‘Presented To/The Officers Of The Irish/By S.Sgt Fred Hyde’. Together with a 1907 pattern Enfield bayonet and scabbard, the upper metal section of the handgrip stamped ‘R.A.F/1.E/2497’, and another Turkish Army bayonet in relic state, good condition (3) £60-100

www.dnw.co.uk
678 **Framed 1st Battalion Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry) Decorative Silk and Embroidered Crossed Colours and Regimental Badges**, (61.5 x 63.5 cm). A fine quality depiction showing the King’s and Regimental crossed Colours with battle honours to Afghanistan 1919, the silks and multi coloured embroidery are enhanced in the case of the Regimental Colour with a gold wire fringe, similar decoration to the centre of both Colours and the Imperial crowns further decorated with seed pearls, above the Colours the Regimental badge as it was prior to 1881 and below the Colours the crown, a Sphinx/Egypt, XIII and a scroll 'The Somerset L.I.'.
The badges are mounted on a brown baize backing, this with a few points of wear, otherwise very fine condition.

679 **St. Thomas’s Anglican College Rifle Volunteers Colour Sergeant’s Arm Badge**, bearing the legend, ‘Esto Perpetua’, c.1834-77, 17 x 18cm., cloth, gilt wire and bullion, good condition, unusual.

680 **Machine Gun Corps Interest**, a very finely carved wooden large size cigar box, the lid displaying the Machine Gun Corps insignia and two attendant Chinese dragons all in high relief, further dragons appear on all four sides and on the inner lid. The box contains 14 good quality basic issue British Army cap badges and 40 reproduction cap badges, good overall condition.
RAYMOND A. BRANDON (1944-2002) was a collector from a very young age. Ray was born, raised and spent his life in Jamaica. His early collecting interest was in Commonwealth stamps and coins. Eventually his interests broadened to all things Jamaican.

After being discovered by Columbus in 1494 and being occupied by the Spaniards until 1655 when England became the new occupiers, Jamaica has a varied and rich history of military dominance by both Spain and England. The British military had a presence in Jamaica until Independence in 1962.

Ray had a keen interest in all things relating to the military; from cannons (of which he had several) hand weapons, prints relating to the military and medals. It was his habit to thoroughly research the person who was the recipient of the medals and awards he collected giving more meaning and a personality to that item. He spent hours doing research and consequently had a vast knowledge and excellent recall for details pertaining to events, people and battles related to the items he collected. He spent many days searching through the dry river bed in Spanish Town, the original capital of Jamaica under the Spanish, with great success. His collections of coins, cut and counter-marked coins, books, maps, prints, old photographs, post cards, items relating to plantation life, furniture, and silver was quite amazing. During his years of collecting and researching people and artifacts, he wrote articles for the bulletin of The Jamaica Historical Society, and other publications. He served the Jamaica Historical Society as president and was also an active volunteer with the Jamaica Constabulary and a member of the National Skeet Shooting Team. He was a member of ERIK, a group of collectors from various islands in the Caribbean which concentrated on the cut and countermarked coins of the area who met yearly to share their finds and knowledge. One of the saddest consequences of his sudden passing is that all that knowledge gained during his collecting years and so readily shared with others who had the same interests, is no longer available.
Militaria and Medals relating to Jamaica and the West Indies

681
Jamaican Militia Officer’s Shoulder Belt Plate c. 1790, an extremely rare example, the face being engraved with the ‘GR’ cypher over an alligator standing upon a torse, complete with one hook and two stud fasteners and the reverse doubly stamped ‘Saunders’, slight dents to the top edge otherwise in very fine condition
£1000-1500
Note: Richard Saunders is noted as a cutler, the Feurtado MSS lists Saunders as Firewarden, Kingston 1796. He is listed in the jury list for the Surry Assizes which form part of the Kingston vestry records, as a ‘cutler’ 1782 - 89.

682
Jamaica Militia Officer’s Silver Shoulder Belt Plate Hallmarked London 1792, an excessively rare engraved example and displaying the entire arms of Jamaica, in the centre a shield bearing a cross emblazoned with five pineapples with motto strap in surround ‘Indus Uterque Serviet Uni’; on top of the motto the alligator upon a torse, the shield has supporters in the form of two natives both crowned with feathered headdress one holding a pineapple and the other wearing the Brahmin Cord across his body. One hook and two stud fasteners plus the assay cycle and maker’s mark FT (Francis Thurckle); additionally hand engraved with the initials ‘AMC’, retaining hook slightly bent otherwise very good condition for age £1000-1500

683
1st West India Regiment Officer’s Shoulder Belt Plate c. 1820, an extremely fine rectangular example, the copper gilt backplate overlaid with three silver battle honour scrolls, ‘Martinique Guadeloupe Dominica’ in the centre in gilt a crowned pierced strap ‘West India’ and in the centre on a ground of white enamel a floreated ‘1’. Complete with all fasteners and original leather liner, near mint state £800-1200

684
Jamaican Militia Officer’s Shoulder Belt Plate c. 1830 - 1855, a very fine example, the large rectangular back plate with silver mounts comprising the crown over the full arms of Jamaica (shield, alligator and supporters) with the motto scroll at the bottom ‘Indus Uterque Serviet Uni’, all four fasteners present, some of the fixing wires lacking otherwise very good condition £500-800

www.dnw.co.uk
ROYAL DUTCH ARTILLERY OTHER RANKS CROSS BELT PLATE c. 1799 - 1802 (BRITISH WEST INDIES), a very rare oval example in heavy cast brass, in the centre a shield bearing the arms of Ordnance (worn) and around the edge ‘Royal Dutch Artillery’, one stud fastener remains, two small ‘nibbles’ on the lower rim otherwise good condition for age £300-500

Note: The Royal Dutch Artillery and Battalion (Coehorn’s). Surinam, like Demerera, fell into British hands without any fighting, the Governor surrendering directly a British force appeared off the port in August 1799. Here also the garrison was taken into British service. They were stronger than the Demerara Garrison mustering 36 officers and 536 other ranks on the 1st October 1799. From 1800 onwards the battalion was called the Royal Dutch or Coehorn’s after its commander. The Garrison included two companies of artillery which also took service with the British and are sometimes described as ‘The Royal Dutch Artillery’. Their strength was about 80 - 100 all told. They were finally struck off the British establishment as from 24th December 1802.

686

THE ROYAL IRISH BRIGADE OTHER RANKS CROSS BELT PLATE c. 1794 - 1799. An excessively rare cast brass example the face engraved with a crowned strap ‘Loyal Irish Brigade’, two stud fasteners remain, the badge probably excavated but good condition for age £300-500

Note: The Irish Brigade was formed in 1794 employing as officers many Irishmen who had served in Irish Regiments of the French Army but who had left France following the Revolution. There were originally six regiments but recruiting difficulties reduced their strength to four regiments, some serving abroad in Nova Scotia and the West Indies. See article by P.J. Haythornthwaite MHS Bulletin No. 181, August 1995.

687

IRISH BRIGADE OTHER RANKS CROSS BELT PLATE 1794 - 1799, another excessively rare example in cast brass the face engraved with the crown over GR and the legend Irish Brigade above and below, retaining all three fasteners, very good condition £300-500

Note: See MHS Bulletin No. 181 for this precise example.

688

JAMAICAN MILITIA OTHER RANKS CROSS BELT PLATE c. 1800, an extremely rare cast brass rectangular example engraved in the centre with an alligator upon a torse and above this ‘Jamaica’, retains all three fasteners, excavated but in very good condition £300-500

689

JAMAICA MILITIA OTHER RANKS CROSS BELT PLATE c. 1800, an extremely rare rectangular cast brass example engraved in the centre with an alligator upon a torse and ‘Jamaica’ above, retains all three fasteners, excavated but in very good condition, £300-500

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Militaria and Medals relating to Jamaica and the West Indies

**690**  
**Jamaican Militia Other Ranks Cross Belt Plate**, a very rare die cast brass example, engraved with ‘1803’ over the alligator upon a torse over ‘Jamaica’, all three fasteners missing, very good condition for age  
£300-500

**691**  
**Jamaican Militia Other Ranks Cross Belt Plate**, a rare heavy die cast brass example, deeply engraved with ‘Jamaica’ over the alligator upon a torse over ‘1803’, all three fasteners are present, very good condition  
£250-350

**692**  
**Jamaican Militia Other Ranks Cross Belt Plate**, a very scarce cast brass example, engraved with ‘Jamaica’ over the alligator upon a torse over ‘1803’, the hook and one stud remain, very good condition for age  
£250-350

**693**  
**3rd West India Regiment Officer’s 1861 Pattern Shako Plate**, a superb example in all gilt, the crowned eight pointed back star being overlaid with oak leaf sprays and enclosing a strap ‘West India Regiment’, in the centre on a domed ground a floreate ‘3’, two loop fasteners, near mint state  
£300-500

**694**  
**2nd West India Regiment Officer’s Waist Belt Clasp**, a very fine 1855 pattern example, in the centre the crown over ‘2’ in silver and the legend ‘West India Regiment’ highlighted in silver, the rest in all gilt, mint state  
£120-160

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Militaria and Medals relating to Jamaica and the West Indies

4TH WEST INDIA REGIMENT OFFICER’S WAIST BELT CLASP, a fine quality 1855 pattern example in all gilt except for the central mounts being a silver crown over ‘4’, on the circle ‘West India Regiment’. The female section struck ‘Firmin & Sons London’, the crown fixing loose otherwise near mint condition, £120-160

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT OFFICER’S WAIST BELT CLASP, a very fine all gilt example of special pattern, the large central disc mounted with sprays of laurel and palm enclosing the Garter Proper and in turn enclosing script ‘WIR’, oak spray finials, matching benchmarks, mint state £150-250

JAMAICAN MILITIA OTHER RANKS CARTOUCHE BADGE, a very rare example in heavy die cast brass, being an eight pointed star with central circle, this engraved with ‘Jamaica’ and ‘1803’ and in the centre the alligator upon a torse, two out of four integral brass fasteners remain, very good condition for age £200-300

JAMAICAN MILITIA BADGES, comprising a QVC die stamped gilt metal helmet plate showing the crown over ‘KJM’ over the full arms and motto of the island, an o/r gilt brass waist belt clasp the centre showing the full arms but grass or palm sprays only on the circle, a small KC gilt brass collar badge, together with an officer’s fine quality KC gilt pagri badge to the Jamaica Militia Artillery, a rare solid gilt brass KC cap badge to the Jamaica Reserve Regiment (pin back), a single brass s/t ‘JRR’ (lacking fasteners), a brass s/t ‘Jamaica Regiment’, a fine quality gilt brass KC hat badge to His Majesty’s Customs Jamaica and a matching collar or side hat badge. A sterling silver and enamelled brooch displaying the old full arms of the island set upon a shield and with scrolling green enamel swags in surround. An enamelled tin badge ‘Souvenir Jamaica Our Day 1917’, most of the gilt lacking on the first item and some enamel loss on the large brooch, otherwise good overall condition (11) £300-400

www.dnw.co.uk
**West Indian Regiment Insignia**, comprising an officer’s cap badge in gilt silver and blue enamel, an o/r bi-metal cap badge, a brass s/t ‘WIR’, together with two o/r KC cap badges to The British West Indies Regiment, a painted tin lapel badge, a sterling silver KC brooch (lacking fastener) and a fine quality 18 carat gold and enamel sweetheart’s brooch (lacking fastener), gilt lacking on the first item otherwise good overall condition (8) £80-120

**Jamaican Constabulary Four Other Ranks’ Brassards**, of large oval outline all with raised outer legend ‘Jamaica Constabulary’, the first with applied QVC, the second with die stamped arms over ‘2’, the third similar but the arms over ‘15’ (heavily worn) and the fourth lacking its centre mount, the latter plate also missing part of the outer edge otherwise good condition and as described £200-300

**Jamaican Constabulary Insignia**, a group of items comprising three KC other ranks w/m helmet plates (one lacking fasteners), two KC w/m cap badges, a senior officer’s black leather pouch and pouch belt, the pouch bearing a simple QVC and the belt with whistle and lion’s mask guard only, good overall condition (7) £100-150

**Jamaican and West Indian Buttons**, an interesting collection mainly KC and relating to the Jamaican Constabulary, the Jamaican Reserve Regiment and the British West Indies Regiment but including the following single examples: Jamaican Militia c. 1800 showing the alligator on a torse with the island motto in surround (excavated and lacking fastener), 2nd Regiment West Indies an officer’s small coatee c. 1810, 1st West India Regiment officer’s large tunic c. 1870 - 1901, officer’s silver plated tunic Trinidad Volunteers c. 1870 - 1901 and an officer’s large plated tunic to the Jamaica Constabulary c. 1856 - 70. Together with a modern plastic waist belt bearing the royal crest and motto, a similar brass waist belt clasp and three cloth badges two for the Jamaican Olympic Teams of 1968 and 1972. Together with a file of research details concerning badges and medals of Jamaica and other British Colonies, good overall condition (parcel) £100-200

**Jamaican Defence Force 1914 - 1918 Gold and Enamel Sweetheart’s Brooch**, an extremely fine example in 9 carat gold and of hollow back construction, being a fused grenade 4.5 cm in height and with a maximum width of 3.2 cm. Across the flames of the grenade a tripart scroll ‘For Empire Defence’, below the grenade a further scroll ‘Jamaica’, both these scrolls on a ground of blue enamel, on the ball of the grenade in raised white enamelled ‘1914 - 1918’, original pin back, the reverse marked for Birmingham (date letter illegible), mint condition £300-500

**Swagger Canes**, comprising two white metal topped examples being a QEC Jamaican Constabulary and a QVC 2nd West India Regiment (lacking bottom finial), a black wooden example with an unmarked silver top engraved ‘Harry McCrea’; a riding crop sword stick with a carved alligator’s head handle, a Chinese gentleman’s trousse comprising two bone chopsticks and a bone handled knife in its snakeskin covered wooden case, the latter item missing one implement and the majority of the snakeskin casing, otherwise good overall condition (5) £60-100
A K.P.M. group of six awarded to Sub-Inspector Samuel V. Higgins, Jamaica Police, late Royal Irish Rifles

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Brother’s breast badge, silver and enamel, unnamed; KING’S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Samuel V. Higgins, Sub-Inspr. of Police, Jamaica); 1914-15 STAR (11-076 Pte., R. Ir. Rif.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11-1076 Sgt., R. Ir. Rif); WAR MEDAL 1939-45, unnamed, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £360-400

K.P.M. London Gazette 1 January 1936.

A British Empire Medal awarded to Gresford Sherman, Senior Overseer, Prisons Department, Jamaica

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Civil) G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Gresford Sherman) *nearly extremely fine* £120-160


ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) *(Lieut. R. W. Davies, 3rd W.I. Regt. 3 Novr. 1852)* with silver buckle on ribbon, *very fine* £300-350

‘On the 3rd of November 1852, a private soldier, named George McDonald, belonging to the 3rd W.I. Regiment, missed his footing, in endeavouring to ford the river Rio Grande, at Port Antonio, Jamaica, and was swept into deep water by the force of the current; when Lieut. R. W. Davies of that regiment, who was riding by at the time, jumped off his horse, and gallantly plunged into the current and with great difficulty rescued him, although running a great risk at the time, on account of the danger of coming in contact with the timber floating down the river, which was unusually high at the time.’ (ref. *Acts of Gallantry*). With copied extract from R.H.S. records and *Acts of Gallantry*.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) *(C. McFarlane, 12th Oct. 1927)* with silver buckle on ribbon, *good very fine* £300-350

McFarlane, C., Chief Officer of the S.S. Chakla (R.H.S. Case no. 49,160)

‘On the 12th November, 1927, the S.S. Chakla on voyage from Bombay to Karachi, sighted a native boat flying a distress signal and in a derelict condition. A heavy gale was blowing at the time and the light failing; nearing her, figures were seen clinging to the bottom of the vessel, ropes were thrown and the crew were told to jump for their lives; in this way five reached safety. During this time the dhow was being heavily dashed against the sides of the streamer and was breaking up, it being miraculous that any of the crew were rescued without being crushed. At the last moment a man was seen crouching in the stern of the dhow. A rope was thrown, but he was too frightened and exhausted to help himself.

Then Mr McFarlane, the chief officer, climbed over the rails, down the rope ladder, and jumping on to the dhow, seized the man, swung him on to the ladder and brought him to safety. In view of the mountainous seas and the practical certainty of the officer being either swept off the ladder or crushed between the two vessels, it was a very gallant action.

The dhow was then cast adrift and almost at once turned turtle and broke up.’ (Ref. *Acts of Gallantry*, Vol. II).

Pair: Private J. Olton, West India Regiment

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (2347 Pte., 3/W.I.R.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (2347 Pte, 3rd W. India Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, about very fine* (2) £280-320

Pair: Private G. Wilson, West India Regiment

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (2510 Pte. G. Wilson, 3/W.I.R.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (2510 Pte., 3rd W. India Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)

With copied roll extracts. £280-320

Pair: Company Sergeant-Major W. A. Wilson, West India Regiment

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1891-2, 1897-98 (3396 Sgt., 2/W.I. Rgt.) suspension refitted, solder marks; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3396 C.S. Maj., W. India Regt.) *first pitted and with some edge bruising, nearly very fine; second good very fine* (2)

Clasps not confirmed. £200-250
Pair: Sergeant G. Johnson, West India Regiment

**EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900**, 4 clasps, 1887-8, 1892, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (2267 Serg’t., 1/W.I. Rgt.); **ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue**, small reverse letters (2267 Serg’t., W. India R.) first with edge bruise and some contact marks, very fine and better (2) £450-550

Roll states that he was present at St. Helena after 14 April 1901. With copied roll extracts for both medals.

Pair: Private D. Thorpe, West India Regiment

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902**, no clasp (2930 Pte., 3rd West India Regt.); **AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56**, 1 clasp, Gambia (2913 Pte., 3rd W. India Regt.) note different service numbers, contact marks, nearly very fine (2) £280-320

Owen Stirling Melhado was the son of Reginald and Irene Melhado, of Devon House, Half Way Tree, Jamaica. Commissioned in the field, 2nd Lieutenant Melhado died of wounds on 7 December 1915, aged 23 years. He was buried in the Marsa Jewish Cemetery, Malta.

Pair: Second Lieutenant O. S. Melhado, 5th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, who died of wounds in Malta on 7 December 1915

1914-15 **STAR** (2 Lieut., York. R.); **BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20** (2 Lieut.) last with edge bruise, good very fine (2) £120-160


Pair: Private W. Gager, British West Indies Regiment

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (14228 Pte., Br. W.I.R.) very fine (2) £80-100

Quite separate from the West India Regiment, and dating from 1915, the British West Indies Regiment was recruited from Volunteers from the British West Indies - over two-thirds originating from Jamaica. They served mainly in Palestine.

Pair: Private D. Hall, British West Indies Regiment, killed/died in France, 1 November 1918

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (3830 Pte., Br. W.I.R.) very fine (2) £120-160

David Alexander Hall was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hall of Langsyne, Cross Reys, Jamaica. As a Private in the British West Indies Regiment he was killed/died on 1 November 1918, aged 24 years. He was buried in the St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen.

Pair: Warrant Officer Class II H. Manley, British West Indies Regiment

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (14021 W.O. Cl. II, Br. W.I.R.) good very fine (2) £100-140

Pair: Private P. Hippolyte, British West Indies Regiment

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (1971 Pte., Br. W.I.R.) fine (2) £50-70

Pair: Private G. Seales, 1/W.I. Regiment, 2nd clasp, 1892 (3064 L/Corpl. G. Seales, 1/W.I. Rgt.) about very fine £100-140

Pair: Private G. Clarke, 2nd W. India Regiment, 1896-98 (3507 Pte. G. Clarke, 2nd W. India Regt.) impressed naming, very fine, scarce £180-220

Authorised in 1900 for several minor expeditions in the northern part of the Gold Coast. Only issued to approximately 200 men of the the 2nd West India Regiment.
| **721** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (966 Pte. J. Brown, 2nd W. India Regt.) impressed naming, faint scratch to Queen’s cheek, generally good very fine | £160-200 |
| **722** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (1407 Pte. M. Bent, 1/W.I.R.) slight edge bruise and contact marks, very fine | £120-160 |
| **723** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (2102 Pte. W. Gordon, 1/W.I.R.) minor contact marks, very fine | £120-160 |
| **724** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (1674 Pte. I. Hall, 1/W.I.R.) slight edge bruising, very fine | £120-160 |
| **725** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (1370 Pte. J. Hall, 1st W. India Regt.) impressed naming, very fine | £120-160 |
| **726** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (3060 Pte. J. Harewood, 1/W.I.R.) edge bruise, very fine | £120-160 |
| **727** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (2092 Pte. A. Patrick, 1/W.I.R.) some contact marks, very fine | £120-160 |
| **728** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (1128 Cpl. S. Rhoden, 3/W.I.R.) good very fine | £160-200 |
| **729** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1892, 1893-94 (414 Pte. A. Crosdale, 1/W.I. Rgt.) good very fine | £220-260 |
| **730** | **East and West Africa** 1887-1900, 3 clasps, 1892, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (208 Pte. J. H. Jackson, 1/W.I. Rgt.) edge bruising, very fine | £250-300 |
| **731** | **Queen’s South Africa** 1899-1902, no clasp (298 Serjt. G. Green, 3rd West India Regt.) very fine, scarce | £160-200 |
| **732** | **Queen’s South Africa** 1899-1902, no clasp (2903 Pte. E. Roberts, 3rd West India Regt.) minor contact marks, very fine, scarce | £160-200 |
| **733** | **Queen’s South Africa** 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Belfast (Lieut. C. H. Harrison, West India Rgt.) extremely fine | £220-260 |
| **734** | **King’s South Africa** 1901-02, 2 clasps (Lt. Col. E. S. C. Kennedy, W. India Regt.) officially re-engraved naming, good very fine | £80-100 |
| **735** | **Africa General Service** 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (2802 Pte. E. Brown, 3rd W. India Regt.) contact marks, nearly very fine | £140-180 |

Entitled to the Queen’s South Africa Medal without clasp. Roll states that he was present at St. Helena after 14 April 1901. With copied roll extracts for both medals.
| 736  | **Africa General Service** 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (3068 Pte. H. Cobham, 3rd W. India Regt.) lacking suspension bar and clasp, edge bruising, contact marks, **fine** |
|      | £50-70 |

Entitled to ‘Gambia’ clasp. With copied roll extract.

| 737  | **Africa General Service** 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (679 Pte. E. Lindo, 3rd W. India Regt.) **very fine** |
|      | £140-180 |

|      | £160-200 |

|      | £120-160 |

|      |  |

‘Barclay’ not known to have any West Indies connections.

| 741  | **Army L.S. & G.C., V.R.** 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Sergt. John Taylor, 2nd West India Regt.) some edge bruising and contact marks, **very fine** |
|      | £80-100 |

| 742  | **Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R.** 1st issue (4984 Sjt. A. Bailey, W.I.R.) **very fine** |
|      | £30-40 |

Additionally awarded the British War and Victory Medals as a Sergeant in the West India Regiment. With copied m.i.c.

| 743  | **Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Jamaica** (4110 W/Sgt. A. Crosby, R. A. (Carib. Sect.) rank corrected, suspension a little slack, edge bruising, **very fine** |
|      | £300-350 |

| 744  | **Efficiency Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Jamaica** (9170 Pte. Mullings, M.) official correction to last letter of surname and initial, nearly extremely fine |
|      | £300-350 |

Three: Lance-Corporal E. Gayle, Jamaican Forces

**Jamaica Independence Medal** 1962 (Jamaica Independence 6th August 1962); **War Medal** 1939-45, unnamed; **Efficiency Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Jamaica** (Wt/1344 L/Cpl. E. Gayle) official correction to rank, mounted for wear, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (3) £300-350

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>746</td>
<td>Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers’ Decoration, G.V.R., reverse inscribed, ‘Major H. M. Burke, Kingston Infantry Volunteers’, hallmarks for London 1919, complete with brooch bar, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
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<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service, E.VII.R., unnamed, good very fine</td>
<td>£40-60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>748</td>
<td>Colonial Police Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, for Meritorious Service Sgt. Major Zachariah Hamilton, Jamaica Constabulary in Royal Mint case of issue; Colonial Police L.S. &amp; G.C., G.V.I.R., with Second and Third Award Clasps (655 Sgt. Z. Hamilton,) in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£450-550</td>
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<tr>
<td>749</td>
<td>Colonial Police L.S. &amp; G.C., G.V.I.R., (237 Sgt. Mjr. S. A. Bailey,) edge bruising, good very fine</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Colonial Police L.S. &amp; G.C., G.V.R. (473 2nd Cl. Const. &amp; Acting Cpl. A. D. Clarke) nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>752</td>
<td>Colonial Police L.S. &amp; G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (860 Const. Cl.1 Zephaniah Richards, Jamaica Police)</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>Colonial Police L.S. &amp; G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (215 First Class Const. Levi Ralph Schliefer)</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>755</td>
<td>Colonial Police L.S. &amp; G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (415 Sgt. T. P. Williams) edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine</td>
<td>£40-60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>757</td>
<td>Colonial Police L.S. &amp; G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (720 Const. Cl. 1 James N. Biggs, Jamaica Police) correction and attempted erasure to Christian name, scratches to obverse field, slight edge bruising, very fine</td>
<td>£40-60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Militaria and Medals relating to Jamaica and the West Indies

762. COLONIAL SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, E.II.R. (D2 Sgt. Frank E. Hendricks, Jamaica) edge bruise, very fine £200-250

763. COLONIAL SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, E.II.R. (N7 Spec. Const. Wilfred J. Wynter, Jamaica) edge bruising, some contact marks, nearly very fine £160-200

764. MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Ivor Howell) good very fine £60-80
Private Ivor Clifton Howell, 3rd Battalion Canadian Infantry was killed in action on 21 January 1918, aged 20 years. He was buried in the La Targette British Cemetery, Neuville-St. Vaast, Pas de Calais, France. He was the son of Captain Walter C. and Emily Howell of Kingston, Jamaica.

765. JAMAICA INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1962 (2) edge impressed ‘Jamaica Independence 6th August 1962’ cupro-nickel, both in card boxes of issue, extremely fine (2) £70-90

766. JAMAICA INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1962 (2) edge impressed ‘Jamaica Independence 6th August 1962’ cupro-nickel, one in card box of issue, extremely fine (2) £70-90

767. JAMAICA, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE (Commander H. Fletcher, 1979) silver-gilt, in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine £100-140

Three: Sergeant K. E. Morgan, (Jamaica) Island Special Constabulary Force

JAMAICA, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE, with Second Award Bar (Sgt. K. E. Morgan, I.S.C.F., 16.10.71) silver; JAMAICA INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1962 (Jamaica Independence 6th August 1962); JAMAICA CONSTABULARY CENTENARY MEDAL 1967, silvered base metal, mounted for wear, about extremely fine (3) £120-160

Special Sergeant X 305 Kenneth Emanuel Morgan was awarded the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service with Bar re. Jamaica Gazette 16 October 1971. With copied extract.

768. JAMAICA, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE (Commander H. Fletcher, 1979) silver-gilt, in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine £100-140

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| **769** | JAMAICA, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE, with Second and Third Award Bars (Cons. A. J. Lewis, I.S.C.F., 16.10.71) silver, in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine £100-140 | Constable Aston Joseph Lewis, I.S.C.F., was awarded the Medal of Honour for efficient Service with 1st Bar re the Jamaica Gazette 16 October 1971. With copied extract. |
| **770** | JAMAICA, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE (S/Cons. V. B. Gowdie, I.S.C.F. 11.9.73) silver, in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine £50-70 | Special Constable Vincent B. Gowdie, I.S.C.F. was awarded the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service re the Jamaica Gazette 11 September 1973. With copied extracts. |
| **771** | JAMAICA, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE (S/Cpl. V. Rainford, I.S.C.F. 11.9.73) silver, extremely fine £40-60 | Special Corporal X119 Vernon Rainford, I.S.C.F. was awarded the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service re the Jamaica Gazette of 11 September 1973. With copied extract. |
| **772** | JAMAICA, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT (Sgt. J. C. Lattibeaudiere, J.C.F. 16.10.71) silver, extremely fine £40-60 | Sergeant James Constantine Lattibeaudiere, Jamaican Constabulary, was awarded the Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct re the Jamaica Gazette of 16 October 1971. |
| **773** | JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION MEDAL, dress miniature, silver, good very fine £20-30 | With a number of Jamaica Gazette extracts concerning the award of medals of the period October 1970-January 1984. |
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

774 Austria, Empire, Medal of Merit, Franz Joseph, gilt, with crossed swords on ribbon; Bravery Medal, Karl; Karl Troop Cross; Wound Medal, on ‘one wound’ ribbon - these four loosely mounted together; Jubilee Medal 1898, bronze; Long Service Cross, for XII years, bronze; Crowned ‘F.J.’ cypher for helmet? 160 x 120 mm., loops for attachment on reverse, base metal; gilt cross, bearing the date ‘1873’; Hungary, Red Cross Badge, enamelled, pin-backed, very fine (9) £40-60

775 Austria, Second Republic, Decoration of Honour for Merit, Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold, neck badge, gilt base metal and enamel, with neck cravat, in Wolfgang Reitterer, Vienna case of issue, extremely fine £70-90

776 Belgium, Order of the Crown (2) Knight breast badge, enamelled, both with damage to obverse centres; France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier’s breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, slight enamel damage; French medals (3); Japan, China Incident Medal 1937, with paper insert, in case of issue; Japanese Training Squadron Medal 1967, in wooden case of issue; Serbia, Obilic Bravery Medal, bronze, badly worn; U.S.S.R., Order of the Red Star, silver and enamel, reverse numbered, ‘181764’; Medal for Bravery, reverse numbered, ‘16909’, damaged; 30th Anniversary of Soviet Armed Forces 1948; Yugoslavia, People’s Republic, Bravery Medal, gilt, reverse numbered, 71346; other medals (6) nearly very fine and better except where stated (19) £60-80

777 Bulgaria, Order of Merit, 2nd Class medal, Ferdinand I, ‘bearded head’, 40 x 32mm., silver, no ribbon, good very fine £50-70

778 Canada, Association of Chiefs of Police Service Medal, English (Smith Falls Police Department to W. G. Stocker 1972) numbered ‘3717’; Association of Chiefs of Police Medal of Merit, French (R. Monceau par Ville de Montreal 1971), numbered ‘1617’; Quebec, Police Bravery Cross, enamelled, complete with brooch bar; Quebec Police Meritorious Service Medal, enamelled, complete with brooch bar; Corps of Commissionaires L.S. Medal (2) bronze, unnamed, both with slip bars; Harbord Collegiate Institute of Toronto Medal, bronze, reverse inscribed, ‘Indoor Shooting 1912 Sept. H. Pilkney’, good very fine and better (7) £80-100

779 China, Nationalist, Commemorative Medal of the War of Anti-Aggression, bronze, with emblem on ribbon; Army Assistance Merit Medal, 2nd Class, enamelled, reverse numbered, ‘A05994’, with riband bar; Navy Hai-Kung Merit Medal, enamelled, with riband bar; Air Force Merit Medal, 3rd Class, enamelled, with riband bar; Air Force Eagle Merit Medal, with riband bar; Marine Corps Medal, enamelled, reverse numbered, ‘1623’, with riband bar; Military Glory Medal, gilt, reverse numbered, ‘1096’, with riband bar; China, People’s Republic, medal, bronze and enamel, good very fine (8) £30-50

780 Cuba, Republic, Revolution Medal 4 September 1933, gilt, with ‘Libertad’ suspension bar, lacking suspension fitting, edge bruise; Red Cross Distinguished Service Medal, obverse: Henry Dunant, silver-gilt, with gilt brooch bar; Order of Carlos Balino, gilt medal, for 30 years service in the tobacco industry, with slip bar on ribbon, very fine (3) £60-80

On 4 September 1933, at Campo Columbia, non-commissioned officers unexpectedly arrested their superiors and took over command of the island’s military forces. The ‘Sergeants’ Revolt’ had been skilfully organised by Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar. Batista then appointed himself chief of the armed forces and as such exerted control over the five-member presidency during the period 1933-40. He was later elected President, serving 1940-44. In 1952 with the backing of the U.S.A. he led a coup and served as unelected President, 1952-59, until ousted by the forces of Fidel Castro.

781 Denmark, Order of the Dannebrog, Frederick IX issue Knight’s breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, minor enamel damage, good very fine £140-180

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A Danish group of three medals

DENMARK, King Christian’s Liberation Medal 1940-45 (Pro Dania Medal), silver, in Michelsen, Copenhagen card box of issue; ‘C’ Cypher Medal, silver; G.B., Defence Medal 1939-45; together with a mounted pair of miniature dress medals: Liberation Medal and Defence Medal, full-size extremely fine (5) £100-140

Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 4th Class breast badge by Lattes, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Austria, General Service Medal 1873; Medal of Merit (2), Karl, silver; another, bronze; Commemorative Cross 1912-13; Jubilee Medal 1908; Belgium, Order of Leopold II, unilingual, 5th Class breast badge, enamelled; War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, 2 bars on ribbon; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, bronze star on ribbon; Germany, Third Reich, War Merit Cross, 2nd Class, without swords; War Commemorative Medal; Winter Campaign Medal 1941-42; German Mother’s Cross, 3rd Class, bronze and enamel; U.S.A., National Defense Medal; Army of Occupation Medal 1918-23, most with ribbon, nearly very fine and better (15) £70-90

Ephemeral, Araucania, Medal of Liberty and Independence, obverse: head of Phillip facing right, reverse, a crowned shield, gilt; International, Order of St. Lazarus, Grand Magistral Council Medal, Washington 1984, bronze, both with ribbons, extremely fine (2) £40-60

Estonia, Order of the Estonian Red Cross, 4th/5th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with replacement reverse centre bearing an engraved cypher, with a brooch bar, no ribbon; France, Medal for the Society of Military Wounded 1864-66, base silver metal; Cross for the Society of Military Wounded 1870-71, bronze, uniface; Germany, Prussia, Red Cross Medal (2) 2nd Class, silver base metal and enamel; another, 3rd Class, white metal; Germany, Empire, Southwest Africa Medal 1904-06, non-combatants, silver base metal, replacement ring suspension; Great Britain, Prize Medal, silver and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1908, reverse inscribed, ‘Hamilton Cup J.T. 1909’, very fine and better (7) £140-180

Ethiopia, Korea Medal 1950-53, silver base metal, with ribbon, nearly extremely fine £60-80

Finland, Badge for Disabled Veteran’s of the 1939-45 War, silver base metal, screw-backed; Commemorative Medal for the War of Liberty 1918, silver; Commemorative Medal for the Capture of Helsinki 1918-38, silver base metal, last two with ribbon, good very fine (3) £30-50

France, ‘Red Cross’ Decoration, neck badge, base gilt metal and enamel; Medal of Honour, Ministry of the Interior, for the Fire Brigade, silver; French National Federation des Sapeurs Pompiers, Honorary Members Medal, enamelled; Fire Brigade Medals (3) re. Abbeville, Ville de Roye, and Havre; Belgium, Royal Federation des Pompiers (2), enamelled, one with brooch bar; Luxembourg, Federation des Sapeurs Pompiers Medal, enamelled; Netherlands, Utrecht Fire Brigade medal, silver; other Dutch medals (3), very fine and better (13) £100-140

Germany, Bavaria, Military Merit Cross, 3rd type, 1st Class with swords, gilt metal and enamel, good very fine £50-70

Germany, Oldenburg, Order of Peter Friedrich Ludwig, breast star by Lameyer, Hanover, 82mm., silver and enamel, reverse stamped with manufacturer’s name and ‘crescent and crown 800’ silver marks, lacking the point of one ray, enamel damage to centre, about very fine £200-250

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791 Germany, Prussia, **Order of the Red Eagle**, 4th type, 4th Class breast badge with crown, silver and enamel, stippled arms, inscribed, 'W' on edge of lower arm, suspension ring bent, nearly extremely fine

£180-220

792 Germany, Empire, **Commemorative Cross**, 39 39mm., silver-gilt, obverse: head of Kaiser Wilhelm II; reverse engraved, “Kaisertreu Königswürde 8.9.98”, on a ‘Saxe-Weimar’ ribbon, good very fine

£20-30

793 **A German group of four**

Germany, **Iron Cross 1914**, 2nd Class; Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatants; Austria, War **Commemorative Medal** 1914-18, crossed swords on ribbon; Hungary, War **Commemorative Medal** 1914-18, combatants, mounted German style for wear

**A Belgian group of four**

Croix de Guerre, 'A' cypher, two bronze palms on ribbon; Order of Leopold I, bilingual, 5th Class breast badge with swords, silver base metal and enamel, crossed swords on ribbon; Order of the Crown, 5th Class breast badge, enamelled, crossed swords on ribbon; Order of Leopold II, bilingual, 5th Class breast badge, enamelled, crossed swords on ribbon, mounted as worn, good very fine (8)

£80-100

794 **A German, Third Reich, War Merit Cross group of three awarded to Corporal Fritz Mühlbeck, 132 Artillery Regiment, wounded in Latvia, 12 October 1944**

War Merit Cross 1939, 2nd Class badge with swords; Medal for the Winter Campaign in Russia 1941-42; Crimea Shield 1941-42, with a four prong reverse, with cloth and metal back plates, all unnamed, nearly extremely fine (3)

£150-200

Corporal Fritz Mühlbeck, born in Munich on 6 January 1909, served from October 1940 until October 1944 with Artillery Regiment 132 of the 132nd Division. This was based in Germany until April 1941 when it was transferred to Yugoslavia before receiving orders in July 1941 to proceed to Russia, where it was heavily involved for the next three years. The areas and campaigns in which it operated were Kiev, the Crimea, Kertsch, the siege and assault of Sebastopol, Leingrad, Newel, Opotschka and Polozk. The Division then served in Latvia in August and September 1944 and then the rest of the war in Courland.

Mühlbeck, after serving four years with the Division, was injured east of Riga, Latvia, on 12 October 1944 - suffering shrapnel injuries to his back for which he was invalided to Germany and saw no more active service. Awarded the War Merit Cross 2nd Class with swords on 7 September 1943; the Winter Campaign Medal on 10 August 1942 and the Crimea Shield on 16 December 1942.

There is a published account (2000) of the Division's eastern campaigns by a German officer - G. Bidermann, who served for the duration in an anti-tank company - entitled, 'In Deadly Combat'.

Sold with the recipient's original Wehrstammbuch - containing service details with a civil passport photograph attached to the inside front cover; three other service papers - 1940, 1942 and 1944, issued when transferred to other units and containing details of his military career, medals awarded, campaigns served etc., together with a Statement of Descent, dated 25 April 1937; a Good Conduct Statement issued by the Bavarian municipal authorities, 25 April 1937.

795 **Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross 1939, 1st Class badge, unmarked, pin-backed; brass disk, stamped with a swastika and the letters 'W T E', pierced; Germany, Württemberg, Military Medal, Wilhelm II, silvered bronze, lacking suspension ring, edge bruise; Greece, Distinguished Conduct Medal, 1950 issue, bronze, very fine and better (4)**

£120-160

796 **Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross 1939, 2nd Class; 1939 Clasp to Iron Cross 1914, 2nd Class; German Mother’s Cross, 1st Class, gilt and enamel, in Hauschild, Pforzheim case of issue; Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, 2nd Class; Austria, Empire, Wound Medal, Karl, grey metal, very fine and better (5)**

£100-140

797 **Germany, Third Reich, Luftwaffe Parachute Trooper’s Badge, by Juncker, Berlin, gilt and silver base metals, pin-backed, pin and catch a little bent, good very fine**

£250-300
Germany, Third Reich, Crimea Shield, with four prongs, on cloth patch with metal back plate; Infantry Assault Badge, by Franz Zimmermann, white metal, pin damaged, catch missing; Bavarian badge, gilt base metal, some paint work missing; ‘Axe Brooch’, 41mm. long, silver ornamented with jasper and bloodstone, nearly very fine and better (4) £60-80

Germany, Federal Republic, Order of Merit, Grand Cross of Merit with Star and Sash set of insignia by Steinhauer & Luck, Ludenscheid, sash badge, 60 x 60mm. and breast star, 85 x 82mm., gilt base metal and enamel, together with a full sash, good very fine (2) £250-300

Germany, Federal Republic, German Fire Brigade Decoration, 1st issue, 1st Class breast badge, gilt base metal and enamel, with lapel bow, in case of issue; Decoration of Honour, gilt, with riband bar in plastic case of issue; Baden-Württemberg, Fire Brigade Decoration, silver base metal and enamel; Hesse, Fire Brigade Decoration, base gilt metal and enamel, pin-backed badge; Rheinland-Pfalz, Fire Brigade Decoration, gilt base metal and enamel; Schleswig-Holstein, Fire Brigade Decoration, silver base metal and enamel, good very fine and better (6) £120-160

Germany, Federal Republic, Order of Merit of the Fatherland, 3rd Class, bronze gilt, with riband bar in case of issue; Order of the Banner of Labour (3) 1st, 2nd & 3rd Classes, enamelled, each with a riband bar, 1st & 2nd Classes in cases of issue; Military Order of Merit for the People and Fatherland (2), gilt base metal and enamel, with riband bar, extremely fine (7) £150-200

Indian States, Bahawalpur, Victory Star 1939-45 (8); Pakistan Alliance Medal 1947 (8), all unnamed, with ribbon, good very fine and better (16) £70-90

International, Military & Hospitaler Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, breast star, 89mm., gilt base metal and enamel, good very fine £100-140

Ireland, 1916 Medal, bronze, 30.51g., unnamed, late unissued specimen, with a length of modern ribbon, no brooch bar, good very fine £200-300

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806  **Italy, Kingdom, War Merit Cross, V.E.III.** (3), _very fine and better_ (3)  £70-90
With award documents (3), named to Corporal Carlo di Luigi Iermini, Bombardieri (Bombers) Regiment, bearing the facsimile signature of General Albricci, dated 24 December 1919; to Corporal-Major Giuseppe Casavecchia, 4th Artillery Regiment, bearing the facsimile signature of General Armando Diaz, dated 1 April 1924, and to Corporal-Major Giuseppe Sacchi, 12th Infantry Regiment, bearing the facsimile signature of Benito Mussolini, dated 5 April 1934.


809  **Japan, Order of the Rising Sun**, 3rd Class neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with red cabochon centre, with neck cravat with metal fittings, _good very fine_  £140-180

810  **Japan, Volunteer Fireman Association Medal**, base gilt metal and enamel; **Red Cross Membership Medal**, silver, on bow ribbon, with lapel riband, in case; **Japanese Badge**, silver base metal and enamel, _enamel damage_ , in fitted balsa wood case of issue, _very fine and better_ (3)  £30-50

811  **Monaco, Order of St. Charles**, Commander’s neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck cravat, in case of issue, _obverse centre re-fixed, some enamel damage, about very fine_  £160-200

812  **Netherlands, Cross for Justice and Freedom**, 1 clasp, Korea 1950, mounted Dutch style; **U.S.A., Bronze Star; Purple Heart**, enamelled; **Korea Service Medal**, _extremely fine_ (4)  £80-120
New Zealand, **Queen's Service Medal**, for Community Service, E.II.R., silver (G. N. Radford) with bow ribbon, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, extremely fine  
£200-300

New Zealand, **Police L.S. & G.C.**, E.II.R. (2781 Det T J Hieatt 1981) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with two clasps, these in cases of issue, one with one riband bar star; the other with two, extremely fine (lot)  
£150-200

Russia, **Order of St. Vladimir**, 3rd Class neck badge with swords, by Eduard, St. Petersburg, 44 x 44mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer’s mark on reverse, ‘56’ gold mark on eyelet and St. Petersburg marks on sword hilts, with a length of ribbon, in case of issue - lid slightly bent, extremely fine  
£7000-9000

Russia, **Order of St. Stanislaus**, breast star by Keibel, St. Petersburg, 88mm., silver, silver-gilt and enamel, manufacturer’s name, double-headed eagle, and ‘84’ silver mark for St. Petersburg on reverse and partially so on pin, some cracks to enamel, very fine  
£800-1000

Russia, **Medal for Zeal**, Nicholas II, small gold medal, 30mm., 23g., no ribbon, scratch marks, about very fine  
£1000-1400

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<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>Russia, <em>Defence of Sevastopol Medal</em> 1855, silver, no ribbon, <em>nearly very fine</em></td>
<td>£80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>Spain, Kingdom, <em>Cuba Campaign Medal</em> 1895-98, bronze with bronze-gilt crown, complete with brooch bar; <em>Greece, Medal of Military Merit</em> 1916-17, 4th Class, bronze; <em>Malaysia, General Service Medal</em> 1971, a base silver copy, all with ribbon, <em>good very fine</em> (3)</td>
<td>£40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Thailand, <em>Order of the Crown</em>, 2nd type, 1st Class breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; <em>Order of the White Elephant</em>, 2nd type, 1st Class breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, both modern productions, <em>extremely fine</em> (2)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
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<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>A Soviet Union Order of Lenin pair</td>
<td>£1200-1600</td>
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<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>U.S.S.R., 20 Years Anniversary Medal of the Red Army 1918-38, silver and enamel, with 1st type suspension but lacking screwback plate, <em>good very fine</em></td>
<td>£80-100</td>
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<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>United Nations, <em>Korea Medal</em>, Ethiopian issue, <em>good very fine</em></td>
<td>£80-100</td>
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<tr>
<td>826</td>
<td>U.S.A., <em>Legion of Merit</em>, Chief Commander’s breast star, gilt base metal and enamel, with riband and lapel bars, in case of issue, <em>extremely fine</em></td>
<td>£70-90</td>
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<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>U.S.A., <em>Silver Star; Bronze Star</em>, with lapel bar, in case of issue; <em>Air Medal</em>, with riband and lapel bars, in case of issue; <em>Purple Heart</em>, enamelled; <em>Commendation Medal</em> (2) Army; another, <em>Air Force</em>; <em>Army Achievement Medal</em>; <em>Army National Guard Achievement Medal</em>; <em>Army Good Conduct Medal</em> (3) unnamed; another named to ‘Stephen A. Kowal’; another, unnamed, with bar on ribbon; <em>Expeditionary Service Medal</em>; other medals (2) - one enamelled with some damage; cloth badge (1) <em>very fine and better</em> (15)</td>
<td>£40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>U.S.A., <em>Navy Commendation Medal</em>; <em>Navy and Marine Corps Medal</em>; <em>Meritorious Service Medal</em> - these three with lapel and riband bars in cases of issue; <em>Legion of Merit</em>, Chevalier’s badge, enamelled; <em>Army of Cuban Occupation Medal</em> 1898-1902, edge stamped with a variety of numbers; <em>Dewey Medal</em>, modern copy; <em>Navy Good Conduct Medal</em>; <em>Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal</em> (2); <em>Army Achievement Medal</em>; W.W.2 and later service medals (8); U.N. Medal (1) on ‘Special Service’ ribbon; N.A.T.O. medals (3) - two in cases of issue - two with clasp ‘Former Yugoslavia’; <em>Saudi Arabia, Liberation of Kuwait Medal</em>, with riband bar in case of issue, <em>very fine and better</em> (23)</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>829</td>
<td>U.S.A., <em>Indian Campaign Medal</em> 1865-91, unnumbered, on 2nd type ribbon, with crimp (modern) brooch; <em>Army of Porto-Rico Occupation Medal</em> 1898, unnumbered, thick flan, on slot brooch; <em>Army Philippine Campaign Medal</em> 1899-1902, edge impressed, ‘M.NO. 1051’, on full-wrap brooch; <em>Mexican Border Service Medal</em> (2), one with edge impressed, ‘2746’, on full-wrap brooch; another, unnumbered, thick flan, on slot brooch, all with ribbon, <em>good very fine and better</em> (5)</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Condition</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td><strong>U.S.A.</strong>, State of Missouri Service Medal 1917-18; State of New Jersey Victory Medal 1917-18, complete with brooch bar; Canton, Ohio Victory Medal 1917-19, with brooch bar; County of Norfolk, Virginia Loyal Service Medal 1917-19, complete with brooch bar; Allentown and Lehigh County Victory Medal 1917-18, very fine and better (5)</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td><strong>U.S.A.</strong>, Veterans of Foreign Wars Cross (3) two enamelled (one damaged), one bronze, all different; Veterans of the Spanish War Cross 1898-1902, bronze; Veterans of WW2 Korea and Vietnam Medals (2) one enamelled; plus lapel badge; American Legion medals (8) all different; other medals (12) including Womans Relief Corps (2) and shooting and prize medals; Group (7): U.S. Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal; United States Navy Expert Pistol Shot Medal; William Randolph Hearst Trophy Medal, enamelled, reverse inscribed, 'Won by John W. Paden, U. of California', in card box; U.S. Marine Corps Shooting Badge, with bars for 'Ex Pistol' and 'Ex Auto-Rifle'; Expert Rifleman Badge, with bar, '1955-57-58'; Pistol Expert Badge; U.C.L.A. Medal; with eight other pieces of insignia, generally very fine and better (42)</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>832</td>
<td>Unofficial, Order 'Education Civique', breast star, 80 x 80mm., silver and gilt base metal and enamel; neck badge, 83 x 58mm., uniface, gilt base metal and enamel, with neck cravat; Order 'Dévouement Social', neck badge, 80 x 55mm., gilt base metal and enamel, with (Romanian Order of the Star) neck cravat, second with enamel damage, very fine and better (3)</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Unofficial, Order 'Encouragement Public' (3), breast star, 95 x 95mm., and neck badge, 89 x 62mm., base gilt metal and enamel, with neck cravat; breast badge, base silver metal and enamel, with ribbon, good very fine (3)</td>
<td>£80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>834</td>
<td>Venezuela, Order of Francisco de Miranda, neck badge, 55 x 37mm., gilt base metal and enamel; Panama, 50th Anniversary of Independence Medal 1903-53, 50mm., silvered bronze, good very fine (2)</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835</td>
<td>Vietnam, Republic, National Order of Vietnam, Grand Cross breast star, 95 x 95mm., silver and gilt base metal, good very fine</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>836</td>
<td>Yugoslavia, Kingdom, War Commemorative Cross 1941-45, enamelled; South America, 'Ejercito de Bolivia, Al Merito', breast star, 77 x 77mm., gilt base metal and enamel, pin-backed, modern; 'Campana del Chaco', breast badge, bronze, modern, extremely fine (3)</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Pair: Captain H. J. Frampton, 50th Regiment

PUNNIAR STAR 1843 (Lieutt. H. J. Frampton, Her Ms. 50th Regt.) replacement silver straight bar suspension; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. I. I. Frampton, 50th Regt.) contemporary engraved naming, note variation in initials, both with silver brooch bars, good very fine (2) £1000-1200

Heathfield James Frampton was present with the 50th Regiment in the battle of Punniar 1843 (Star). Serving in the 1st Sikh War, he was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur and Aliwal (Medal with two clasps). In the latter battle he was dangerously wounded which resulted in the amputation of an arm. He served in the Eastern Campaign, serving at Alma and Inkernann - being wounded in the latter battle. He was taken prisoner in the trenches before Sebastopol on 22 December 1854. For his services he was awarded the Medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal and the French Legion of Honour 5th Class.

Four: Private F. Parrott, 80th Regiment

Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (Drumr. Frederick Parrott, 80th Regt.) attempted erasure of rank; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Dr. Fredk. Parrott, 80th Regt.) correction to rank; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Fredk. Parrott, 80th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue (1526 Fredk. Parrott, 80th Regt.) edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4) £1000-1200

Frederick Parrott was an Army “Brat” who became a Drummer in the 80th Foot aged fourteen on the death of his Father, Sergeant Ambrose Parrott of the West Kent Militia. His father died suddenly on 14 October 1838, aged 44 years, leaving his wife with the responsibility of caring for the children; so it was decided that Frederick should join the Army. This he did, and two weeks later, on 29 October, aged 14 years and 4 months he travelled from Maidstone to Rochester to enlist. At that time the 80th Foot, later the South Staffordshire Regiment was stationed at nearby Chatham and so this was the Regiment he joined, as a Boy Drummer. His enlistment must have been a great relief to his Mother, as a year before in July 1837 Frederick’s elder brother Edwin, when only seventeen, had been convicted and transported as a convict to New South Wales, Australia!

Frederick Parrott was to serve for twenty one years in the 80th Foot; was never court-martialled; was five times entered in the Regimental Defaulters Book; earned five good conduct badges and qualified for four medals. He was to travel all over the world, and take part in four major and bloody battles in which the 80th Foot earned Battle Honours to display with pride on their colours and drums. By strange coincidence his first overseas posting was to join his Regiment in Australia. They had gone there to escort convicts and were stationed in Windsor, New South Wales. Their duties at this time were, as the Regimental History puts it “Engaged in the not very congenial task of suppressing convict riots”. (One wonder whether he met his Brother Edwin!)

In 1840 he left Australia and went with his Regiment to New Zealand where he served until 1845 when, suddenly, the 80th were posted to Agra in India to take part in the Sikh War. His first action was at the Battle of Moodkee. It was a bloody bayonet battle in which two of his fellow drummers were killed and two wounded, one so severely he had to be invalided back to England. At the next battle of Ferozeshah, the 80th were at the head of the advancing British column when they were stopped by artillery fire. The Commander in Chief rode up and spoke to them “My lads we will have no sleep until we have those guns”. The 80th fixed bayonets charged and captured the guns. Then with good discipline reformed at the head of the Column and marched past the Commander in Chief who commented, “Plucky dogs, we cannot but win with such men as these”. In the final battle of the war, at Sobraon, the 80th were part of Sir Robert Dick’s Division tasked to secure the entrenchments. It was another fierce affair using the bayonet, in which Sir Robert Dick was killed and the British suffered 2,500 casualties. For the part they played in the war the 80th added three Battle Honours to the Colours of the Regiment: ‘Moodkee’, ‘Ferozeshah’ and ‘Sobraon’.

After a period stationed in India, the 80th were off again, called to arms and posted to take part in the developing war in Burma. Under command of Lt. Colonel G. Hutchinson they took part in the storming and capture of the Grand Dragon Pagoda in Rangoon, which meant crossing 800 yards of open ground under heavy fire and clearing the gunners manning the walls using the bayonet. The 80th then boarded HMS Enterprise and sailed up river to take part in the capture of Prome. It was another battle where the 80th advanced with their bayonets and, as their Commanding General, General Goodwin, later said “Most gallantly drove the enemy out of their position”. After further engagements including Dinehaw, the Regiment was posted back first to Calcutta and then in 1854 on home to Chatham having been granted another battle honour for their bravery in Burma - ‘Pegu’.

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Their stay in the UK was again brief; a short period in Canterbury, where one hopes Frederick was able to see his Mother, then to Fort George in Scotland and then in 1855 to Portsmouth. However the 80th were soon called upon to go overseas for another impending war. This time it was to South Africa in preparation for the Kaffir War. On 10 July 1856 they sailed to Cape Colony in South Africa, and were based at Fort Beaufort. But it was to be a short stay; in India the Mutiny had broken out and in November 1857 the Regiment was despatched to Calcutta.

Throughout the suppression of the Mutiny, the 80th were in constant action against bands of rebel soldiers. At the battle of Fort Simree they again advanced with the bayonet and, in the General Officers Report it is stated, “The advance of the 80th under Captain Young excited my warmest approbation”. They fought bitter actions at Dhana and the Campaign in the Oude and finally finished at the scene of the notorious massacre at Cawnpore. The 80th Regiment gained the Battle Honour ‘Central India’ and Frederick Parrott gained the Medal without clasp.

He remained in India with his Regiment stationed at Saugor in the Central Province in 1860 and then in Jhansi in 1861. On 30 November 1861 he was recommended for the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and this was approved by the Commander in Chief, India on 19 October 1862, granting him an annuity of five pounds. Frederick now sailed back to England and on 4 August 1863 after twenty years and three hundred and forty eight days abroad, he was finally discharged from the Depot in Maidstone. He had been in the Army for twenty-one years thirty seven days but, as he had joined “Under Age” his pension was only for fifteen years and one hundred and twenty five years days.

Charles Band was born in Chatham, Kent on 8 December 1822. He entered the Royal Navy in 1839. He served on Meander, June 1852-May 1854; Algiers, May 1854-February 1856, and Pearl, February 1856-June 1859. He served in the operations in the Baltic. Composed of 250 officers and men, it took part in ten battles during its 15 month existence. With copied service papers.

Three: Boatswain C. Band, Royal Navy

BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued; CRIMEA 1854-561 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Boatswain Chas. Band, Pearl) good very fine (3) £900-1000

Charles Band was born in Chatham, Kent on 8 December 1822. He entered the Royal Navy in 1839. He served on Meander, June 1852-May 1854; Algiers, May 1854-February 1856, and Pearl, February 1856-June 1859. He served in the Pearl Naval Brigade during the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. Composed of 250 officers and men, it took part in ten battles during its 15 month existence. With copied service papers.

Silvanus Ezekiel Gibbs was born in Stoke Deverel, Devonshire on 16 October 1839. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. St. George on 10 February 1854. He then served on Royal William, February-May 1854 and Calcutta, May 1854-May 1856 - seeing service in the operations in the Baltic. Then on Sans Pareil firstly as a Boy 1st Class, then as an Ordinary Seaman, May 1856-February 1859, when he served in the operations in China. Gibbs served as a Sailmaker’s Mate on H.M.S. Aurora, March 1863-August 1866, seeing service in Canada. He was advanced to Sailmaker when on Boscawen in January 1870. Sailmaker Gibbs was pensioned ashore at Greenock on 12 November 1877. With copied service papers.

Three: Sailmaker S. E. Gibbs, Royal Navy

BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued; CHINA 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued; CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Sailmkr’s. Mate, H.M.S. Aurora) officially impressed naming, nearly extremely fine (3) £900-1000

Silvanus Ezekiel Gibbs was born in Stoke Deverel, Devonshire on 16 October 1839. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. St. George on 10 February 1854. He then served on Royal William, February-May 1854 and Calcutta, May 1854-May 1856 - seeing service in the operations in the Baltic. Then on Sans Pareil firstly as a Boy 1st Class, then as an Ordinary Seaman, May 1856-February 1859, when he served in the operations in China. Gibbs served as a Sailmaker’s Mate on H.M.S. Aurora, March 1863-August 1866, seeing service in Canada. He was advanced to Sailmaker when on Boscawen in January 1870. Sailmaker Gibbs was pensioned ashore at Greenock on 12 November 1877. With copied service papers.
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Three: Able Seaman W. Madely, Royal Navy

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Wm. Madeley, H.M.S. P.R. Sept. 8 1855) engraved in serifed capitals, claw repaired; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Wm. Madely, A.B. Shannon) officially impressed; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, plugged and fitted with an ornate suspension, the Crimea medals with matching silver brooch bars, note variation in spelling of surname, edge bruising and contact marks, very fine (3) £900-1000

With a copied photograph of the recipient c.1898, in civilian clothes, wearing his medals and the insignia of the Order of Foresters.

Pair: Private T. Warner, Royal Marines

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Balaklava (Thos. Warner, R.M.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, pierced with ring suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (2) £260-300

With copied roll extract - additionally entitled to ‘Sebastopol’ clasp.

A Heavy Brigade pair awarded to Private Isaac Brooks, 6th Dragoons

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (I. Brooks 6-D) contemporary engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (I. Brooks 6-D) contemporary engraved naming, both fitted with silver ribbon brooches and sold with his original Account Book of 1854-55, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2) £600-800

Isaac Brooks was born in the Parish of St George’s, Bristol, and attested there for the 6th Dragoons on 22 July 1851, aged 18 years. He served in the Crimea and Turkey two years and two months, and was present at Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol. He afterwards served in India for five years one month, and was discharged on termination of his limited engagement at Aldershot on 11 January 1864. Brooks returned home to live in Bristol where he was a noted member of The Crimea and Indian Mutiny Veterans’ Association, Bristol, appearing in a number of group photographs and in the published roll of the association for 1892-1912. The magazine Broad Arrow, dated 3 November 1895, records that ‘A complimentary dinner was held on the 25th October at Newtown in honour of Isaac Brooks late Inniskilling Dragoons, who was in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava and is the only survivor in Bristol’. He died in Bristol about March of 1916 at the age of 84. Sold with research including copied discharge papers and several copied photographs.

Pair: Private J. Berry, Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Berry, 11th Batt. R.A.) crude and faint engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (J. Berry, 11 B.R.A.) crude and faint engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a ‘British Crimea’ style suspension, edge bruising, contact marks, good fine (2) £250-300

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

845

Pair: Surgeon J. I. Purcell Williams, Rifle Brigade

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. I. Purcell Williams, Rifle Brigade) contemporary engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, pierced with ring suspension, first with edge bruising and contact marks, good fine; second good very fine (lot) £700-900

John Ignatius Purcell Williams studied Medicine at Liverpool Infirmary, 1850-53. Upon his qualification, he entered the Army and was appointed an Assistant Surgeon with the Rifle Brigade, 14 July 1854. With the Rifle Brigade he served throughout the Crimean War, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann and at the siege of Sebastopol. He was still employed as such with the regiment until 1862.

With a number of original documents and papers, including Liverpool Infirmary School of Medicine admittance cards (15) for the period 1850-53; Medical Registration Office form confirming his qualifications; the recipient’s Commission Document appointing him an Assistant Surgeon in the Rifle Brigade, 6 August 1854; 37 letters (some damaged) from the recipient, mostly from the camp before Sebastopol, to his father, The Rev. Edmund Williams of Pentre Mawr, near Denbigh, North Wales. Also with a book, titled Lélia (in French), inside inscribed, ‘Taken at Sevastopol September 9th 1855 by J. I. Purcell-Williams, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.’

846

Three: Sepoy Sahib Din, 27th Punjab Infantry

India General Service 1854-95, 4 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, Samana 1891, Hazara 1891 (2259 Sepoy, 27th Bengal Infy.) clasps with unofficial connections mounted in reverse order; suspension claw repaired/refixed; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (2259 Sepoy, 27th Pbj. Infy.); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2259 Sepoy, 27th Pbj. Infy.) mounted as worn, very fine and better (3) £400-500
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

William James Smith, who was born in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, originally enlisted in the 54th Foot in September 1870, aged 24 years. Subsequently advanced to Armourer Sergeant, he transferred to the 72nd Highlanders in February 1877 and witnessed active service in India and Afghanistan, October 1871-August 1882 and in Egypt, August-October 1882, as per the above described Medals & clasps. Also awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. Medal, he was discharged in April 1890; sold with copied service papers, copied account book, photocopied photograph and a copied letter to Smith from Neville Chamberlain, A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Roberts.

Four: Armourer Sergeant W. J. Smith, Seaforth Highlanders

Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (58.B/942 Armr. Sgt., 72nd Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (58B/942 Armr. Serg., 72nd Highlanders); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (280 Armr. Sgt., 1/Sea. Highrs.); Khedive’s Star 1882 (280 Ar. St., 1/Sea. Hrs.), edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4) £1000-1200

William James Smith, who was born in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, originally enlisted in the 54th Foot in September 1870, aged 24 years. Subsequently advanced to Armourer Sergeant, he transferred to the 72nd Highlanders in February 1877 and witnessed active service in India and Afghanistan, October 1871-August 1882 and in Egypt, August-October 1882, as per the above described Medals & clasps. Also awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. Medal, he was discharged in April 1890; sold with copied service papers, copied account book, photocopied photograph and a copied letter to Smith from Neville Chamberlain, A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Roberts.

A scarce Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C. group of three awarded to Corporal T. Crighton, Cape Mounted Rifles

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Pte., C.M. Rifn.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (797 Corpl., Cape M.R.), last clasp loose on ribbon; Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C., V.R. (797 Corp., Cape Mtd. Rif.), mounted on individual brooch bars, good very fine (3) £900-1000

Approximately 100 Cape of Good Hope Long Service and Good Conduct medals issued with Victoria obverse.

Pair: Lieutenant J. N. Everett, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (Capt. M. Top, H.M.S. ‘Monarch’); Khedive’s Star, 1882, unnamed, pitting and some edge bruising, about very fine (2) £180-220

John Everett was born in Rotherhithe, Surrey on 26 September 1856. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 1st Class on Hector on 1 January 1873. On Bellerophon he was promoted to an Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class in September 1874, Ordinary Seaman in July 1875 and Able Seaman in August 1876. He was promoted to Leading Seaman on Euryalus in August 1880. Everett served on Monarch, January 1882-September 1884, seeing action at the battle of Alexandria and being appointed Petty Officer 2nd Class in January 1882 and Petty Officer 1st Class in the following month. Everett was appointed Chief Boatswain in February 1890 and was Pensioned on 26 September 1911. Recalled for service in the war, he served with the Portland Boom Defence and was promoted to Lieutenant on 29 October 1914. He died at home on 17 December 1917. With copied service papers.

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

850  **Pair: Gunner C. Mew, Royal Artillery**

_Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (3314 Grn., 1/By. 1/Bde. S. Div. R.A.)_ late issue with ‘Great War’ style impressed naming: _Khedive’s Star_, 1884-6, unnamed, mounted for wear, _virtually extremely fine (2) _£120-160_

Charles Mew was born in Ryde, Isle of Wight. A Labourer by occupation and a member of the Southsea V.R.C., he attested for the Royal Artillery at Newport, Isle of Wight on 30 May 1882, aged 19 years, 6 months. He served overseas in Malta, February 1883-February 1884 and in Egypt and Sudan, February 1884-October 1885. Mew was discharged at Netley as medically unfit on 9 February 1886. His papers record that he was suffering from a ‘Mania’ and that following his discharge he was treated at the County Lunatic Asylum at Knowle, Farnham, Hampshire.

With copied service papers.

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851  **Five: Petty Officer 1st Class T. Heather, Royal Navy**

_East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (Ord., H.M.S. St. George); 1914 Star (169382 P.O. ICL., Hawke Btrn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (169382 P.O.1, R.N.)_ very fine and better (5)  £400-460

Petty Officer 1st Class T. Heather, RN. died on 7 January 1920. With extract from published 1914 Star R.N. roll.

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852  **Six: Staff Sergeant (Acting Sergeant-Major) G. J. Rendall, 10th Battalion (Intelligence Police) Royal Fusiliers, formerly Royal Field Artillery, who was wounded during the Defence of Ladysmith and served during the Great War with the so called ‘Hush-Hush Brigade’**

_India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (79081 Corpl., 10th Fd. By., R.A.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing’s Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (79706 Grn., 21st Bty., R.F.A.) naming corrected, last clasp unofficially attached; 1914 Star, with clasp (R-F-15330 S. Sgt. (A.S. Mjr.), R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-15330 S. Sgt., R. Fus.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P. S. G. Rendall) generally very fine and better (6) _£400-500_

George J. Rendall was wounded on 6 January 1900 during the Defence of Ladysmith, whilst serving with the 21st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Beginning in August 1914 and continuing throughout the Great War, numbers of Metropolitan and provincial police officers, usually bilingual and often from Special Branch, enlisted into the Army for service in the Intelligence Corps. The identity of these men was treated with great secrecy and they became known to their police colleagues as the ‘Hush-Hush Brigade’, their names only ever being made public if they were either killed or decorated. These Intelligence entrants were posted (but only on paper) to the 10th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers and this was always the regiment shown on their medals. (An article entitled The ‘Hush-Hush Brigade’, by Robert W. Gould, MBE was published in the OMRS Journal, Volume 32, No. 2).

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853  **Four: Company Serjeant-Major G. H. Holliday, Royal West Kent Regiment**

_India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (4027 Lce. Corpl., 1st Bn. Ryl. W. Kent Regt.); 1914-15 Star (1181 C.Q.M. Sgt., R. W. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (1181 C.S. Mjr., R.W. Kent R.)_ last two with service number and rank re-engraved, _nearly very fine and better (4) _£140-180_

Company Quartermaster Serjeant George H. Holliday, Royal West Kent Regiment entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 1 June 1915. Later transferred to the Bedfordshire Regiment.

With copied m.i.c. showing his address to be ‘30a Swaby Rd., Earlsfield, London, S.W.18’ and that an application was made to have the inscription on his medals corrected.

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854  **Pair: Sergeant J. Allen, Gordon Highlanders**

_India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3695 Pte. J. Allan, 1st Bn. Gord. Highrs.) 1st and 2nd clasps connected by wire; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (3695 Sgt. J. Allen, Gordon Highrs.) note: variation in spelling of surname, mounted as worn in wrong order from an ornate silver brooch bar, _toned, minor contact marks, good very fine (2) _£300-360_

With copied roll extracts confirming all clasps - that for the Q.S.A. lists his service number as ‘3698’.

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A unique group of three medals to Private Alfred John Martin, ‘A’ Squadron, 21st Lancers, a ‘Charger’ at Omdurman, 2 September 1898

QUEEN’S SUDAN 1896-98 (3536 Pte., 21/Lancers) suspension refitted and damaged; QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3536 Pte., 21/Lancers) last two clasps loose on ribbon; KHEDIVE’S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3536 Pte., 21st Lcrs.) engraved naming, minor contact marks and edge bruising, very fine (3) £2000-2500

Alfred Martin was born in the Parish of St. Mary’s, Ashford, Kent in October 1873. At the time of his enlistment on 28 November 1892, Alfred Martin was living with his mother, step-father and several siblings at 1 East Mountain Cottages, Kennington, Ashford, and was a Bricklayer by occupation. Travelling to nearby Canterbury, Martin joined the 21st Lancers. He remained in England until 9 March 1894 when he was part of a draft that sailed to India to join the 21st Lancers at Secunderabad. Despite the many temptations of the East, the regimental magazine for 28 November 1894 reported that he had been awarded one penny a day extra for ‘good conduct’. In October 1896 he sailed with his regiment to Egypt. Initially based at Cairo, Martin was posted to ‘A’ Squadron commanded by Captain W. M. Doyne.

On 2 September 1898 the 21st Lancers took a historic part in the bloody Battle of Omdurman. Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Martin, the 21st were taken by General Kitchener to move forward on the left to ‘Annoy the enemy and prevent any withdrawal to Omdurman’. As they moved forward they saw what appeared to be a relatively small number of enemy firing at them, and so from canter to trot to charge the whole regiment advanced; ‘A’ Squadron on the extreme left. What soon became apparent was that behind this line of enemy skirmishers, hidden in a dry riverbed, were several thousand dervishes not prepared for flight but determined to fight.

Winston Churchill, a supernumerary Lieutenant attached to the 21st Lancers wrote: ‘In all, out of 310 soldiers and men, the Regiment had lost in the space of about two or three minutes five officers and 65 men killed and wounded and 120 horses. Nearly a quarter of its strength’. Two officers were awarded the Victoria Cross for the action: Lieutenant The Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency and Captain P. A. Kenna. For their part in the battle the Regiment was awarded the Battle Honour ‘Khartoum’. Alfred Martin was lucky to emerge unscathed from the charge. His name is on a list signed by Colonel R. H. Martin the day after the battle as being present at or south of Kereeri Ridge. On 19 October 1898, at a garrison parade in Cairo, Alfred Martin was presented with his Khedivé’s Sudan Medal. Four weeks later he sailed home, to be stationed in Ireland, firstly at the Curragh and then at New Bridge. On 1 April 1900 at the Curragh he was presented with Queen’s Sudan Medal.

In the meantime the South African War had broken out. The 21st Lancers did not take part in the war although some officers did go. Only three officers and three soldiers are on the 21st Lancers medal roll for South Africa - 3536 Private Alfred John Martin being one of them. Martin and one officer are on the roll for the three state bars; Martin’s discharge papers additionally list his entitlement to the two Q.S.A. and hence his group being unique to the 21st Lancers. Other soldiers from the 21st Lancers did go to South Africa on detachment from their parent regiment and were attached to other cavalry regiments but the medals they received were named to those other regiments.

Martin returned to England on 7 July 1902 and on 14 March 1903 he was discharged to the Reserve. He re-enlisted under Section ‘D’ and on detachment from their parent regiment and were attached to other cavalry regiments but the medals they received were named to those other regiments.

With copied research including the paper ‘3536 Private John Martin, 21st Lancers (Empress of India’s): a Unique Group of Medals to an Omdurman Charger’, by Brigadier (retired) Brian A. H. Parritt, C.B.E., which appeared in the Journal of the Orders and Medals Research Society, December 2007 from which the above is taken.
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

**858**  
Pair: Nursing Sister Rhoda Gwyer, Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve  
QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister Rhoda Gwyer); KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister R. Gwyer) good very fine (2)  
£350-450

An Australian Nursing Sister serving with the P.C.A.N.S.R.

**859**

Six: Chief Petty Officer J. Clifton, Royal Navy  
QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 (copy) clasp, Natal (190114 J. Clifton, Ord., H.M.S. Terrible); CHINA 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (J. Clifton, A.B., H.M.S. Terrible); 1914-15 STAR (190114 J. Clifton, P.O. 1, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (190114 J. Clifton, C.P.O., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (190114 James Clifton, P.O., H.M.S. Pembroke), together with standard pattern I.D. discs (3), and two old foreign coins, one of them, a silver German Mark of 1909, adapted for use as another identity disc, the whole contained in a Queen Mary 1914 Christmas Tin, with assorted ribands, the earlier awards with contact marks and edge bruising, but otherwise generally very fine or better (Lot)  
£600-700

James Clifton was born in Amersham, Buckinghamshire in October 1880 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in August 1896.

Joining H.M.S. Terrible in April 1898, he went on to witness active service in the Boer War and Boxer Rebellion, including the relief of Pekin operations, but he was not entitled to the clasp for “Natal”.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in November 1913, he was serving as a Petty Officer in the Blenheim by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, in which capacity he remained employed until removing to the Implacable in July 1917. An equally brief spell having then been passed in the shore base Pembroke, he joined the gunboat Dwarf in October of the latter year and remained similarly employed until June 1919.

Pensioned ashore in November 1920, Clifton died in 1957, aged 77 years; sold with copied service record and several portrait photographs.

www.dnw.co.uk
Four: Able Seaman W. S. Royce, Royal Navy, afterwards London Fire Brigade, a veteran of H.M.S. Fame’s cutlass wielding boarding party who went on to see action off ‘W’ Beach in the Gallipoli landings

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (185498 A.B. W. S. Royce, H.M.S. Terrible); CHINA 1900, 1 clasp, Taku Forts (W. C. Royce, A.B., H.M.S. Fame), note second initial; CORONATION 1911, London Fire Brigade issue (Fireman W. S. Royce); ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., coinage bust (185498 (Ch. B. 1505) W. S. Royce, A.B., R.F.R.), contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (4) £600-800

William Stanley Royce was born in Danbury, Essex in September 1879 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in September 1895. Advanced to Able Seaman, he was drafted to the cruiser H.M.S. Terrible in September 1899, in which capacity he served ashore in Natal during the Boer War and qualified for the above described Medal & clasp.

Shortly afterwards, Royce removed to the destroyer Fame on the China Station, under the command of Lieutenant Roger Keyes, R.N., afterwards Admiral of the Fleet, and it was in this later capacity that he participated in a spectacular cutting-out operation undertaken by Fame, and her consort, Whiting, on 17 June 1900, when both ships were ordered to capture four Chinese destroyers lying between Taku and Tongku - each ship towed into action a whaler manned by a dozen “Bluejackets”, all of them volunteers, on one of the last occasions boarding parties went into action with the cutlass.

In his subsequent report to the Rear-Admiral, China Station, dated 27 June 1900, Keyes stated:

‘After a slight resistance and the exchange of a few shots, the crews were driven overboard or below hatches; there were a few killed and wounded; our casualties were nil. No damage was done to the prizes, but thed Fame’s bow was slightly bent when we closed to board, and the Whiting was struck by a projectile about 4 or 5 inches abreast a coal bunker. This was evidently fired from a mud battery on the bend between Taku and Tongku, which fired in all about 30 shots at us, none of the others striking, though several coming very close ... There was a good deal of sniping from the dockyard so I directed all cables of the prizes to be slipped and proceeded to tow them up to Tongku.’

Royce duly qualified for one of just 65 China Medals awarded to Fame’s crew, most of them with single “Taku Forts” clasp, and, returning to the U.K., purchased his discharge in September 1903, in order to join the London Fire Brigade, though he was transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on the same occasion.

Duly recalled on the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the armoured cruiser Euryalus, which ship was ordered to the Dardanelles early in the following year and played a prominent part in the Gallipoli landings at ‘W’ Beach on 25 April 1915, when she disembarked the men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, shortly to win ‘Six V.Cs Before Breakfast’. Royce remained actively engaged in the Euryalus until coming ashore in April 1917, and he was demobilised that July on rejoining the London Fire Brigade; sold with a file of research.

Four: Major W. N. Fraser, Army Pay Department, late Highland Light Infantry

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Modder River (Lieut., 1/High. L.I.); 1914-15 STAR (C apt., A.P.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (C apt.) very fine and better (4) £400-500

William Neil Fraser, a 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry on 18 October 1899. Serving in South Africa, he took part in the advance on Kimberley, including the actions at Modder River and Magerfontein, and was wounded in the calf in the latter battle. Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Kelham, speaking of the battle of Magerfontein, said: ‘Tuesday 26 December - Marten returned from Cape Town; all our wounded were sent down there to hospital. I heard from Richardson that he will be returning shortly, and that Noyes’ leg has been saved, but he is being sent home; Fraser, too, is bad’. Fraser was promoted to Lieutenant in August 1900.

With the onset of the Great War he was a Captain in the Army Pay Department and entered Egypt on 4 October 1915 and thence Salonika on 21 October 1915, and served in that theatre of war until 27 June 1916. He ended the war as a Major. With some copied research.

Pair: Armourer’s Crew J. Nash, Royal Navy

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (154168 Armr’s. Crew, H.M.S. Terrible) engraved naming; CHINA 1900, no clasp (Ar. Gr., H.M.S. Terrible) good very fine (2) £400-460

John Nash was born in Croydon, Cambridgeshire on 16 October 1869. A Fitter & Turner by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as Armourer’s Crew on H.M.S. Excellent on 20 February 1890. He served as such on board the battleship H.M.S. Camperdown, October 1892-September 1895. The ship, performing fleet manoeuvres in the Mediterranean, accidentally rammed and sank the fleet flagship H.M.S. Victoria on 22 June 1893. 358 men died in the accident - including Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon who was deemed to have been responsible for the debacle. Nash served as Armourer’s Crew on the Terrible, January 1899-January 1902, serving with the naval brigade in Natal and then in the waters off China. He was discharged as time expired on 26 February 1902. With copied service paper.
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Pair: Private P. A. Wright, Royal Marines

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (4950 Pte., R.M., H.M.S. Terrible) impressed naming, claw tightened/repinned; China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (Pte., R.M., H.M.S. Terrible) good very fine (2) £500-600

Percy Aitken Wright was born in Camberwell, Surrey on 18 June 1872. Employed as a Draper's Assistant, he enlisted into the Royal Marines at London on 18 July 1889. He served on H.M.S. Terrible, March 1898-21 June 1901, serving with the Naval Brigade in Cape Colony and Natal, 1899-1900, and with the North China Field Force, June-September 1900. He was discharged on 3 July 1902. With copied service paper and roll extracts.

Four: Chief Petty Officer J. Venness, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (128560 P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. Terrible) engraved naming; China 1900, no clasp (Actg. C.P.O., H.M.S. Terrible); British War Medal 1914-20 (128560 C.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (128560 C.P.O., H.M.S. Victory) contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4) £600-700

James Thomas Venness was born in St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex on 2 May 1868. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on St. Vincent on 10 September 1884 and was advanced to Boy 1st Class in August 1885. Serving on Carysfort, March 1886-March 1891, he was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in May 1886, Able Seaman in May 1887, and Leading Seaman in October 1889. Whilst on Collingwood, January 1893-March 1896, he was promoted to Petty Officer 2nd Class in March 1893 and to 1st Class in December 1894. Venness served on Terrible, March 1898- November 1900, seeing action with the Naval Brigade in South Africa. It is recorded in The Commission of HMS Terrible that Petty Officers Venness and Taylor engaged in a competition as to whose gun could silence a Boer gun in position at Fort Wylie - Taylor proving to be the winner. Venness was specially mentioned in Lieutenant F. C. A. Ogilvy's despatch to Captain E. P. Jones, R.N. Commanding the Naval Brigade, at Ladysmith on 6 March 1900 (London Gazette 12 March 1901).

'I consider the men listed are worthy of special mention especially for their shooting with the 12 pounders at Colenso 15 December 1899, Zwart Kop, 5-8 February 1900 inclusive, Hussar Hill 14-18 February inclusive, Monte Cristo, 19 February. Should you deem it fit to recommend these men for any reward, I can assure you they will well deserve it.'

Venness was promoted to Acting Chief Petty Officer in June 1900 and went on to serve in China. He attained the rank of Chief Petty Officer in June 1901 when on Boscawen. He was pensioned ashore on 31 May 1906 and joined the R.F.R. at Portsmouth. Chief Petty Officer Venness was mobilised in August 1914 but was discharged as medically unfit in December that year. With copied service paper and other research.

Four: Captain A. St. J. C. D. M. King, Wiltshire Regiment, late Imperial Light Horse: a veteran of the Defence of Ladysmith who was nicknamed "Boy King" by his Great War comrades on account of his age, he was wounded at Loos and on the Somme - on the former occasion he had practically to be removed by force from the battlefield in order to receive medical attention

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (671 Tpr. A. St. J. C. King, Imp. L.H.); 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. St. J. C. D. M. King, Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. St. J. C. D. M. King), mounted as worn, good very fine or better (4) £400-500
Austin St. John Charles Dominic May King served in the Boer War with the Imperial Light Horse and was discharged in November 1900, after taking part in the Defence of Ladysmith.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he held, according to regimental sources, ‘an important position in Portuguese East Africa’, but quickly resigned his post to return to the U.K.

Commissioned in the 8th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment that December, he witnessed active service out in France with the 2nd Battalion, and was wounded in the stomach at Loos on 20 September 1915, when, as verified by the Battalion’s history, ‘so keen was he that the Officer Commanding had personally to command him to hand over his Company to his next senior and he was practically withdrawn by force from the scene of the battle by the stretcher bearers.’

Here then a glimpse of the “Boy King” in action, though the same source’s claim that he was ‘close to sixty’ was an exaggeration - he was in fact in his mid-forties. Be that as it may, King rejoined his unit in France and was wounded for a second time by shellfire at Flers Trench on 15 October 1916, ‘when the Hun got the exact range’ - so exact that King received multiple shrapnel wounds. Thereafter, he was employed back in the U.K. and he died at Hastings, Sussex, in March 1930; sold with a large quantity of research.

Edward Ludlow was born in Harvington, near Evesham, Worcestershire. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for service in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Warwick on 26 January 1882, aged 19 years, having previously served in the 3rd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment. With the 1st Battalion he served in India, March 1883-February 1887 and in South Africa, 22 December 1899 -4 October 1902. Qualified as a Serjeant Instructor in Musketry in 1898 and in the same year was recorded as the Best Shot of the Battalion. Whilst serving in the Boer War, Serjeant Ludlow was wounded in the action at Paardeberg, 18 February 1900. He was discharged at Chatham on 25 January 1903 at the termination of his period of engagement.

Sold with three original photographs; his Certificate of Musketry which qualified him as a Serjeant Instructor in Musketry, September 1898; four cloth Serjeant’s chevrons, one inscribed in ink on reverse, ‘My Boer War Stripes. Was wearing these when Wounded at Paardeberg on the 18th of February 1900. God Save the Queen. Sergeant Edward Ludlow’; cloth musketry badge; metal cap badge; Shooting Medallion, 38mm., silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1903, unnamed, in case; copied service papers and other research.

Three: Serjeant E. Ludlow, Oxfordshire Light Infantry

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal (257 Serjt., Oxford. Lt. Infy.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (257 Serjt., Oxford. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C, E.V.II.R. (257 Serjt., Oxford. L.I.) some contact marks, nearly very fine and better (lot)

£350-400

Ex D.N.W. 19 March 2008.
A scarce Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C. group of three awarded to Serjeant H. Foreman, Cape Mounted Rifles

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (552 Serjt., Cape M.R.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (552 Serjt., Cape Mtd. Rif.); Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C., V.R. (No.552 3rd Cl. Sergt., C. M. Rifleman) good very fine (3)
Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C. Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette 17 May 1901. With copied extract from gazette. £800-900

Pair: Private H. Green, Royal Scots

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (8334 Pte., Rl. Scots); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (8334 Pte., Rl. Scots) minor edge bruising, good very fine (2) £140-180

Pair: Private C. Dilley, Bedfordshire Regiment

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6739 Pte., Bedford Regt.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (6739 Pte., Bedford. Regt.) good very fine (2) £140-180
It is quite possible that the above 6739 Private C. Dilley, Bedfordshire Regiment is the same man as the 6732 Private C. Dilley, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, attached 4th Battalion, who is listed in the published casualty rolls as being severely wounded at Maribago, 16 July 1901. With copied roll extracts.

Pair: Private G. O’Dell, Bedfordshire Regiment

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (6295 Pte., Bedford. Regt.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (6295 Pte., Bedford. Regt.) good very fine (2) £120-160

Pair: Trooper J. Stott, Imperial Light Horse

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (432 Tpr., Imp. L. Horse); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (430 Tpr., Imp. L. Horse) both renamed, mounted as worn, contact marks, nearly very fine (2) £40-60

Seven: Temporary Warrant Officer Class 1 J. Leahy, Royal Field Artillery

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing’s Nek, Belfast (21136 Gnr., 21st Bty. R.F.A.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (21136 Bomb., R.F.A.); 1914 Star, with copy clasp (21136 Sjt., R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (21136 T.W.O. Cl. 1, R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (21136 B.S. Mjr., R.F.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (21136 T.R.S. Mjr., R.F.A.) mounted court style for display, polished, worn (7) £400-500
M.S.M. London Gazette 3 June 1919.
During the Boer War served with the 21st Battery, R.F.A. In the Great War he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war with the 38th Brigade R.F.A. on 11 September 1914. Awarded the M.S.M. for service in France. With copied gazette and roll extracts and m.i.c.

www.dnw.co.uk
A rare Edward VII Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C. group of three awarded to Private C. E. King, Thorneycroft’s Mounted Infantry, late Cape Mounted Rifles

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (1726 Pte. C. E. King, Cape M.R.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1726 Pte. C.E. King, Cape M.R.); Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1726 Pte. C. E. King, Cape M.R.) very fine and better (3) £1000-1200

Recipient also entitled to the “Orange Free State” clasp for his services in Thorneycroft’s Mounted Infantry, while the award of his L.S. & G.C. Medal was announced in the Cape of Good Hope Gazette of 23 February 1906.

Pair: Private H. Roberts, 17th Lancers

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4786 Pte., 17/Lcrs.) reverse lacking suspension rivet; King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (4986 Pte., 17th Lancers) mounted as worn, note different service numbers; together with a Gold Hunter Pocket Watch, ‘The Angus’, outer case bearing the monogram, ‘HR’; two crudely made Vesta Match Cases, approx. 64 x 46 x 15mm., decorated silvered brass, one decorated with a thistle, the other with badge of the 17th Lancers, both named, ‘H. Roberts’; together with a base silver case, 60 x 32 x 20mm. containing a miniature set of dominoes - the pieces in ivory, 22 x 11mm., medals very fine (6) £400-500

Horace Roberts was born in Avonmouth c.1879. He attested for the 17th Lancers on 8 December 1898. With copied roll extracts.
B. H.M.S. "Terrible" Prize Crew 1900) 48mm., bronze, ring suspension, complete with brooch bar, 'H.M.S. Terrible Seaman in October 1900. For his service aboard the
when on the same ship in February 1898. He served on H.M.S.
Pte, 2 Bn. Essex Regt.); K ING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4226 Pte., Essex Regt.) last with bent suspension;
Lord Nelson, reverse, a heavy gun being loaded, 'British Fleet Prize Firing Blue Jacket Medal Heavy Gun' (A. Harvey A.
Able Seaman A. Harvey, Royal Navy
Pair: Private A. Ruff, Essex Regiment
Queen's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (4226 Pte., Essex Regt.) last with bent suspension; edge bruising and contact marks, about very fine (2) £160-200
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4114 Pte., 16th Lancers); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (4114 Pte., 16th Lancers); British War and Victory Medals (21992 Pte., The Queen's R.) good very fine (4) £700-800
Thomas Blair Gillespie was born in Glasgow in 1877. He served as Third Engineer aboard the transport S.S. Persia. She was bound for South Africa in November 1899 but 20 miles from St. Vincent she suffered a broken thrust shaft. On board were 157 men and 154 horses of the Inniskilling Dragoons. The transport Goth and H.M.S. Diadem assisted in transferring the men and horses from the damaged vessel - a task completed in four hours. After repairs in 1902 the Persia resumed transport duties to and from India. It was during the repairs to his ship and his unexpected extended visit to South Africa that Gillespie joined Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry on 10 October 1901.
With copied attestation paper for the Imperial Irregular Corps, roll extracts and other copied research including a photograph of S.S. Persia.
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7719 Pte. T. Gillespie, Thorneycroft's M.I.); Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (T. B. Gillespie) good very fine (2) £700-800
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3113 Pte., Gren. Gds.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (3113 Pte., Grenadier Guards) mounted as worn, contact marks, nearly very fine (2) £140-180
Walter John Willis was born in Caversham, Reading, Berkshire. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Grenadier Guards at London on 4 August 1891. With the regiment he served in the Second Boer War. He was discharged as being medically unfit at London on 28 September 1905. With copied service papers and roll extracts.
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4226 Pte, 2 Bn. Essex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (4226 Pte., Essex Regt.) last with bent suspension; edge bruising and contact marks, about very fine (2) £160-200
A unusual pair of medals awarded to Engineer T. B. Gillespie, Mercantile Marine and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (T. B. Gillespie, Thorneycroft's M.I.); Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (T. B. Gillespie) good very fine (2) £700-800
Arthur Richard Caldicott was born in Wandsworth, London on 5 May 1879. A Carpenter by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as
Chief Petty Officer 1st Grade, R.N.A.S.) nearly very fine and better (5) £300-400
Chief Petty Officer W. Gamble, Royal Navy
Chief Petty Officer Mechanic 3rd Class with the R.N.A.S. when at Pembroke II, in July 1914 he was appointed Chief Petty Officer Mechanic 3rd Class with the R.N.A.S. when at Pembroke III, attaining the rating of Chief Petty Officer 1st Class in March 1916. Appointed a Warrant Officer in June 1917. With copied service paper, bearing 'Land Operations' stamp.
Benjamin Charles Stanley Martin was born in Ryde on the Isle of Wight in July 1891 and was educated at the Royal Naval Hospital School, Greenwich, from which he entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1907.

A Leading Seaman in the survey vessel H.M.S. Sealark on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, and fresh back from that ship’s tour of the Pacific, he removed to Veneron that December and was appointed to the warrant rank of Gunner in May 1915. And it was in that same capacity that he was present at the battle of Jutland in the battleship Malaya in the following year - as part of the 5th Battle Squadron, she was heavily engaged in the ‘run to the north’ and received seven direct hits from large calibre shells, sustaining casualties of 67 killed and 33 wounded.

Commissioned as a Mate (Torpedo) in October 1916, he returned to sea in the Malaya and was for a time a mess-mate of the future King George VI and, by the War’s end, had been confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant.

Between the Wars he served as Torpedo Officer in the cruisers Leviathan and Kent, at the experimental station at Shandon, and on the Staff of the Senior Officer of the Reserve Fleet at the Nore until 1924, when he was given his first command, the destroyer Sable. Later he also commanded the destroyers Salmon, Venetia and Vortigern in the Mediterranean and Atlantic and, following promotion to Commander in June 1931, the flotilla leader Voyager. Advanced to Captain in June 1935, he commanded the sloop Folkestone on the China Station in the same year, while in 1937 he was given command of the Broke and Destroyer Flotillas of the Reserve Fleet at the Coronation Naval Review.

Martin next went to the Admiralty as Director of Physical Training and Sports - a fitting appointment for a man whose entry to the Royal Navy was from the Royal Naval Hospital School, Greenwich, from which he entered as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1907.

A Leading Seaman in the survey vessel H.M.S. Sealark on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, and fresh back from that ship’s tour of the Pacific, he removed to Veneron that December and was appointed to the warrant rank of Gunner in May 1915. And it was in that same capacity that he was present at the battle of Jutland in the battleship Malaya in the following year - as part of the 5th Battle Squadron, she was heavily engaged in the ‘run to the north’ and received seven direct hits from large calibre shells, sustaining casualties of 67 killed and 33 wounded.

Commissioned as a Mate (Torpedo) in October 1916, he returned to sea in the Malaya and was for a time a mess-mate of the future King George VI and, by the War’s end, had been confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant.

Between the Wars he served as Torpedo Officer in the cruisers Leviathan and Kent, at the experimental station at Shandon, and on the Staff of the Senior Officer of the Reserve Fleet at the Nore until 1924, when he was given his first command, the destroyer Sable. Later he also commanded the destroyers Salmon, Venetia and Vortigern in the Mediterranean and Atlantic and, following promotion to Commander in June 1931, the flotilla leader Voyager. Advanced to Captain in June 1935, he commanded the sloop Folkestone on the China Station in the same year, while in 1937 he was given command of the Broke and Destroyer Flotillas of the Reserve Fleet at the Coronation Naval Review. Martin next went to the Admiralty as Director of Physical Training and Sports - a fitting appointment for a former boxer and rugby player - and, by the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was in command of the cruiser Dorsetshire on the China Station.

Bismarck incident

At the time of the Home Fleet’s pursuit of the Bismarck in May 1941, the Dorsetshire was serving as a convoy escort off West Africa, but on receiving Admiralty reports regarding the possibility of the enemy’s escape, Martin handed over his duties to the armed-merchant cruiser Bulolo - without formal permission - and steered at 26 knots to get between the Bismarck and Brest. As Ludovic Kennedy observed in his history of the Bismarck episode, Pursuit, perhaps he had remembered Nelson’s dictum: No Captain can do wrong if he lays his ship alongside that of the enemy. Certainly the ploy worked, for by the time Dorsetshire arrived on the scene of battle, virtually all of Admiral Tovey’s force’s torpedoes had been expended, thereby leaving the coup de grace to Martin’s command - taking the Dorsetshire to a mile and a half on Bismarck’s starboard beam, two torpedoes were fired, both of which found their mark; thence he took the Dorsetshire round the other side and, at just over a mile, fired another, which also hit the doomed enemy ship. And to Martin and his men fell the duty of attempting to rescue the survivors, an exercise which had to be broken off in the face of impending attack by U-boats. Ludovic Kennedy takes up the story:

‘After more than an hour’s swimming the first of them reached the Dorsetshire’s side, where rafts, ropes, scrambling nets, fenders, lifelines of all kinds had been let down. Müllenheim-Reachberg noticed that many men, not seamen, didn’t know how to grip a straight rope, urged them to get into ropes with bowlines. Staat’s fingers were so frozen that he couldn’t grip the rope at all, seized it with his teeth, was hauled on board that way. Müllenheim-Reachberg put his foot in a bowline rope, was pulled up by two sailors: when he reached deck level he tried to grab the guard rail, was too exhausted and fell back into the sea: He got into the same rope again, was hauled up by the same two sailors, this time took no risks, said in immaculate English, “Please help me on board” which they did. Midshipman Joe Brooks of the Dorsetshire went down one of the lifelines, tried to get a bowline round a German who had lost both arms and was gripping the lifeline with his teeth; the ship rolled heavily, they both went under, Brooks never saw him again. Blum reached the Dorsetshire’s bow, was sucked under by a sea, felt himself under the keel, then came up the other side. The waves carried him away from Dorsetshire, but Maori was lying stopped a little way off, he managed to reach her and was hauled safely up.

A Somaliland and Persian Gulf campaign service pair awarded to Vice-Admiral Sir Benjamin Martin, K.B.E., D.S.O., Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant command of H.M.S. Dorsetshire in the Bismarck action in May 1941 - no less notable was the fact he was the first officer who started his career on the lower deck to reach Flag Rank on the Active List in 87 years’

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (238008 B. C. Martin, Boy 1 Cl., H.M.S. Proserpine); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (238008 B. C. S. Martin, H.M.S. Proserpine), contact marks and polished, thus fine or better (2) £1200-1500
The Dorsetshire had picked up some eighty men and the Maori some twenty, many more were in the process of being hauled up and hundreds more were waiting in the water when an unexpected thing happened. Dorsetshire’s navigating officer, Lieutenant-Commander Durant, sighted on the starboard bow two miles away a smoky discharge in the water. He pointed it out to Captain Martin and others on the bridge. No one knew what it was but the most likely explanation was a U-boat: the Admiralty had sent a warning that U-boats were on the way, and they were lucky not to have encountered any already. And if it was a U-boat, Dorsetshire, laying stopped in the water, was a sitting target. In the circumstances Captain Martin had no choice but to ring down for full speed, and in Maori Commander Armstrong did the same.

The water round Dorsetshire’s stern foamed and bubbled with the sudden exertion of the screws. Slowly, then faster, the ship moved ahead. Bismarck survivors who were almost on board were hurried over the guard rails on to the deck; those half-way up the ropes found themselves trailing astern, hung on as long as they could against the forward movement of the ship, dropped off one by one, others in the water clawed frantically at the paint work as the side slipped by. In Dorsetshire they heard the thin cries of hundreds of Germans who had come within an inch of rescue, had believed that their long ordeal was at last over, cries that the British sailors, no less than survivors already on board, would always remember. From the water Bismarck’s men watched appalled as the cruiser’s grey side swept past them, believed then that tales they’d heard about the British not caring too much about survivors were true after all, presently found themselves alone in the sunshine on the empty, toasting sea. And during the day, as they floated about the Atlantic with only life-belts between them and eternity, the cold came to their testicles and hands and feet and heads, and one by one they lost consciousness, and one by one they died.’

Martin was awarded the D.S.O. in respect of his ‘masterly determination and skill in action’. In 1942 he was appointed Commodore in Charge at Durban, in which role he excelled and, after being awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours of 1944, he was advanced to Rear-Admiral, a remarkable achievement which was summarised by The Times in the following terms:

‘He was the first boy from the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, to reach Flag Rank in the Navy, and the first officer from the lower deck to become a Rear-Admiral on the active list in modern times.’

Shortly afterwards Martin was given command of the landing force of the Far Eastern Fleet, which was preparing for the assault on Rangoon, and for this and other wartime services in the same theatre of war, he was elevated to K.B.E. in June 1946. Further advanced to Vice-Admiral in the same year, he was finally placed on the Retired List in September 1948.

884 The 1914-15 Star awarded to Vice-Admiral Sir Benjamin Martin, K.B.E., D.S.O., Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (238008 B. C. S. Martin, P.O., R.N.), very fine

£160-180

See previous lot.

885 Pair: Leading Seaman J. Anniss, Royal Navy

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (208160 A.B., H.M.S. Fox); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (208160 A.B., H.M.S. Fox) contact marks, nearly very fine (2) £180-220

John Anniss was born in Aghada, Co. Cork on 21 April 1884. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 13 January 1900. He was advanced to Boy 1st Class when on Impregnable in September 1900, Ordinary Seaman in April 1902 when on Magnificent and Able Seaman in 1904 when on Montague. Anniss served on H.M.S. Fox during May 1908-February 1910 and May-July 1910 for which his service was rewarded with medals for Somaliland and the Persian Gulf. During the Great War he served on Albacross, July 1914-December 1915, Napier, January-September 1916, Faulknor, September 1916-June 1917 and Wolf, July 1917-May 1918, attaining the rank of Leading Seaman in September 1916. Anniss was pensioned ashore on 16 June 1924 but re-entered the service on 15 April 1936 as an Able Seaman (Pensioner) with the Rosyth Royal Dockyard Police. With copied service papers.

886 Five: Serjeant S. L. Porter, Royal Artillery

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (1032150 Gnr., R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these three privately impressed (Sergt. S. L. Porter, R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1032150 Sgt., R.A.) mounted court style for wear, good very fine (5) £80-100

With a copy m.i.c. which records that a duplicate I.G.S. Medal and clasp were issued.

887 Five: Aircraftsman 1st Class H. Oxlee, Royal Air Force

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (370915 A.C.1, R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D., these unnamed, good very fine (5) £120-160

M.I.D. not confirmed.
The remarkable Great War medal group of seventeen awarded to Colonel Bernard Ramsden James, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late East Surrey Regiment

- 1914 Star, with (loose) clasp (Lt. Col., R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Bt. Col.); Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911, silver, unnamed, mounted as worn
- Belgium, Order of Leopold I, Officer’s breast badge with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon, in case of issue, enamel damage to obverse centre
- China, Order of the Striped Tiger, 3rd Class neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck ribbon, in lacquer case of issue
- Ethiopia, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, 3rd Class neck badge, silver-gilt, centre set with a red paste ‘stone’, with neck ribbon, in damaged case of issue
- France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Officer’s breast badge, gold and enamel, rosette on ribbon, in Aucoc, Paris case of issue; Croix de Guerre 1914-1917
- Greece, Royal Order of the George I, Commander’s neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel
- Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Officer’s breast badge, gold and enamel, rosette on ribbon
- Japan, Order of the Rising Sun, 3rd Class neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with red cabochon centre, with neck cravat complete with metal fittings
- Portugal, Republic, Military Order of Aviz, Grand Officer’s set of insignia, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel
- Romania, Order of the Star, 1st type, Commander’s neck badge with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, in damaged Lemaitre, Paris case of issue
- Serbia, Order of the White Eagle, 2nd type, 3rd Class neck badge with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck cravat, in Bertrand, Paris case of issue, damage to blue enamel pendants, which is partially detached and become twisted in relation to the body of the badge
- Thailand, Order of the Crown, 2nd type, 2nd Class set of insignia, neck badge and breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in Benson, London case of issue, generally good very fine (lot) £3000-3500
Bernard Ramsden James was born on 26 February 1864, the 4th son of John Henry James, J.P., of Kingswood, Watford, Hertfordshire. He was educated at Rugby and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant into the East Surrey Regiment on 9 September 1882 and promoted to Captain in March 1889. He was an Army Interpreter in French, German, Italian, Danish and Hindustani. Served as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, September 1893-October 1899; D.A.A.G. (Intell) H.Q. of Army, October-November 1899; Staff Captain and Temporary D.A.A.G. (Intell) H.Q. of Army, November 1899-January 1901; and Staff Captain (Intell) H.Q. of Army, January 1901-June 1903. During 1902 he went on a Special Mission to the Sultan of Morocco with Sir Arthur Nicholson. In February 1903 he was promoted to Major in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Served as D.A.Q.M.G. (Intell) H.Q. of Army, July 1903-November 1904, and was appointed Military Attaché (General Staff Officer) at Washington and Mexico, January 1907-February 1911; receiving the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1911. Lieutenant-Colonel James retired from the Army in October 1911.

Recalled from the Reserve of Officers for service in the Great War, he was attached to the General Staff at G.H.Q. in France to be in charge of foreign attachés. He served in France and Belgium, 5 August 1914-16 July 1917. As such, for his many and onerous duties he was awarded by his own Sovereign, the 1914 Star with clasp, the British War and Victory Medals, was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 5 July 1919) and received the brevet of Colonel.

From the Allied Nations he received a plethora of orders and decorations: Russia, Order of St. Stanislaus, 2nd Class (London Gazette 25 November 1916); Italy, Order of the Crown, Officer (London Gazette 26 May 1917); Romania, Order of the Star, Commander with Swords (London Gazette 21 June 1917); Belgium, Order of Leopold I, Officer with Swords (London Gazette 26 July 1917); Russia, Order of St. Vladimir, 3rd Class with Swords (London Gazette 14 January 1918); Belgium, Croix de Guerre (London Gazette 11 March 1918); Serbia, Order of the White Eagle, 3rd Class with Swords (London Gazette 10 September 1918); Thailand, Order of the Crown, Grand Officer (London Gazette 9 November 1918); Portugal, Military Order of Aviz, Commander (London Gazette 7 October 1919); France, Legion of Honour, Officer (London Gazette 26 November 1919); China, Order of the Striped Tiger, 3rd Class (London Gazette 17 February 1920); and Greece, Royal Order of George I, Commander (London Gazette 7 May 1920). In addition to the above, Colonel James was also awarded the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun 3rd Class, which he received in 1918 and the Ethiopian Order of the Star 3rd Class, which he received in 1902 from Ras Makonnen who was in England for the coronation.

Latterly living at Fingest Grove, High Wycombe; Colonel James died on 30 April 1938.

Sold with a quantity of original papers, including: bestowal documents for the Belgian, Order of Leopold I, with associated letter; Belgian Croix de Guerre, with associated letter; Chinese, Order of the Striped Tiger; French, Legion of Honour; Greek Royal Order of George I, Commander (London Gazette 17 February 1920) and Greece, Royal Order of George I, Commander (London Gazette 7 May 1920). In addition to the above, Colonel James was also awarded the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun 3rd Class, which he received in 1918 and the Ethiopian Order of the Star 3rd Class, which he received in 1902 from Ras Makonnen who was in England for the coronation.

Four: Stoker 1st Class F. J. W. Long, Royal Navy

1914 Star, with copy clasp (K.22348 Sto. 2 Cl., Benbow Bttn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (K.22348 Sto. 2, R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.22348 Sto. 1, H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert) contact marks, nearly very fine (3) £200-250

Published roll confirms clasp to 1914 Star.

Four: Acting Serjeant D. H. Robertson, 14th (County of London) Battalion London Regiment (London Scottish)

1914 Star, with copy clasp (2481 Pte., 14/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2481 A. Sjt., 14-Lond. R.); Defence Medal, unnamed, mounted as worn, very fine and better (3) £160-200

Donald Hay Robertson, of 54, Torridge Road, Thornton Heath, served in the London Scottish during 1904-11. He re-attested for the London Scottish at Westminster on 29 August 1914. With the unit he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 15 September 1914 - the London Scottish being the first ‘Territorials’ to serve in France. They served at the battle of Messines Ridge, 31 October 1914 - armed, as it turned out, with defective rifles that soon became jammed. Nonetheless they successfully held a position between Wyschaete and Messines throughout the night but with Wyschaete taken in the morning of 1 November they were forced to withdraw and cover the retreat. The kilted warriors who fought so bravely were nicknamed as ‘ladies from hell’ by the Germans.

Robertson served in France/Flanders until February 1915; then in Salonika, February-June 1917; Egypt, June 1917-June 1918, and France, June-December 1918. With a quantity of copied service papers and other research.

Three: Private J. Armstrong, 18th Hussars

1914 Star, with clasp (10531 Pte., 18/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (10531 Pte., 18-Hrs.) mounted as worn, nearly very fine (lot) £160-200

Private John Armstrong, 18th Hussars entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 15 August 1914. Clasp confirmed. Sold with regimental cap badge and lapel badge; riband bar and three W.W.1 postcards. With copied m.i.c.

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

**892**
**Pair: Private A. R. Batt, 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, killed in action, First Battle of Ypres, 1 November 1914**

1914 **Star**, with copy clasp (14160 Pte., 2/G. Gds.); **Victory Medal 1914-19** (14160 Pte., G. Gds.); together with a **Jubilee 1877, Metropolitan Police, clasp 1897 (PC A. Batt, S. Divn.)** very fine (3) **£100-140**

Alfred Rumble Batt was born in Hampstead and enlisted at London. Serving with the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 13 August 1914. He was killed in action on 1 November 1914, aged 24 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. He was the son of Alfred John and Martha Batt, of 10 Frederick Place, North Finchley, London. Clasp confirmed. With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

**893**

**Pair: Acting Corporal W. McArthur, Royal Army Medical Corps**

1914 **Star**, with clasp (3741 Pte. W. McArthur, R.A.M.C.); **Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R.** (3741 Pte. (A. Cpl.) W. McArthur, R.A.M.C.), very fine or better (2) **£180-220**

William McArthur first entered the French theatre of war as a Private in No. 15 Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., on 20 August 1914. Subsequently appointed an Acting Corporal, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for ‘valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders (London Gazette 18 January 1919 refers).’

Sold with the recipient’s original New Testament, an active service edition with Lord Roberts’ message, the inside with ink inscription, ‘3741 Wm. McArthur, 15th Field Amb., B.E.F.,’ and another similar, presented by the Naval and Military Bible Society of Scotland, with ink inscription, ‘Wm. McArthur, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Hospital, Dublin, April 1909.’

**894**
**Three: Private A. Smith, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, who died in the Balkans, 25 September 1918**

1914 **Star** (3-5838 Pte., 1/E. York. R.); **British War and Victory Medals** (3-5838 Pte., E. York. R.); **Memorial Plaque** (Albert Smith) nearly extremely fine (4) **£280-320**

Albert Smith was born in and enlisted at Hull. With the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 25 September 1914. Later serving in the Balkans with the 2nd Battalion, he died on 25 September 1918. He was buried in the Karasouli Military Cemetery.

With original forwarding slip for the British War and Victory Medals addressed to ‘Miss E. Smith, Hull’; together with copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

**895**
**Three: Gunner G. W. Timms, Royal Field Artillery**

1914 **Star** (48814 Gnr., R.F.A.); **British War and Victory Medals** (48814 Gnr., R.A.) very fine (3) **£80-100**

Gunner George Wingrove Timms, 26th Brigade R.F.A. entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 15 August 1914. He served in France until November 1915 after which he served in Salonika until the end of the war. Entitled to the clasp to the Star and to the Silver War Badge. With copied m.i.c. and a quantity of copied service papers.

**896**
**Three: Private G. Bettles, Bedfordshire Regiment**

1914 **Star** (3-6416 Pte., 1/Bedf. R.); **British War and Victory Medals** (6416 Pte., Bedf. R.) very fine (3) **£100-140**

Private George Bettles, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 12 September 1914. He was later transferred to the Royal Irish Fusiliers. With copied m.i.c.

**897**
**Three: Private A. Green, Bedfordshire Regiment**

1914 **Star** (6494 Pte., 2/Bedf. R.); **British War and Victory Medals** (6494 Pte., Bedf. R.) good very fine (3) **£100-140**
Ten: Able Seaman A. V. Jackson, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (J. 34200 A. V. Jackson, Boy 1, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J. 34200 A. V. Jackson, A.B., R.N.);
CORONATION 1937; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; ITALY STAR; PACIFIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R.,
coinage bust (J. 34200 A. V. Jackson, A.B., H.M.S. Pembroke), mounted as worn in this order, the Great War awards
with contact marks and polished, thus fine, the remainder generally very fine or better (10) £160-180

Albert Victor Jackson was born in London in June 1899 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1915. His
subsequent wartime seagoing appointments were in H.M. Monitor Lord Clive, from July 1915 to December 1917, and in the destroyer Forward, from July 1918 until the end of April 1919.
The Lord Clive participated in numerous bombardments against enemy batteries on the Belgian coast, including Zeebrugge and Ostend - taking four hits in quick succession while attacking the latter port on 7 September 1915. And of particular interest relevant to Jackson's time in the destroyer Forward was the occasion his ship assisted in the evacuation of Odessa in early April 1919, when she rescued, among others, the Countess Helen Tolstoy, wife of Count Dimitry Tolstoy, the Director of the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg - she was conveyed to Malta with two of her children and a British nurse, Miss Simmonds. Husband and wife were later reunited and settled in France.

Jackson was still serving in the 1930s and received his Coronation Medal in 1937 aboard the royal yacht Victoria & Albert (T.N.A. ADM 171/69 refers); sold with copied service record.

Eight: Mechanician J. A. Richardson, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR ((K.16539 Sto. 1, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS ((K.16539 S.P.O., R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR;
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.16539 Mech., H.
M.S. Curacoa) mounted court style for display, fine and better (8) £100-140

John Arthur Richardson was born in Wood Green, London on 8 May 1894. A Milkman by occupation, he enlisted as a Stoker 2nd Class on Victory II on 9 October 1912. He served on H.M.S. Dreadnought, July 1913-October 1914, being promoted to Stoker 1st Class in October 1913. He served on the light cruiser H.M.S. Royalist, March 1915-January 1920 - advancing to the rate of Stoker Petty Officer in January 1918. Post-war, Richardson served on the cruiser H.M.S. Curacoa, April 1926-August 1928, attaining the rank of Mechanician in April 1927 and being awarded the Long Service medal in January 1928. Richardson served in the Royal Navy during the Second World War. Although serving in the Atlantic, he was not on the Curacoa when disaster befell on 2 October 1942, when the liner Queen Mary, carrying 15,000 U.S. troops accidentally rammed and cut in half her small escort.

With original W.W.2 medal forwarding box addressed to ‘Mr J. A. Richardson, The Queen Victoria, Shittisham, Kings Lynn, Norfolk’. Also with copied service paper.

Seven: Staff Sergeant L. E. Matthews, South African Corps of Signals, late South African Medical Corps

1914-15 STAR (Sjt., 6th F. Amb.-S.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (S/Sjt., 6th F.A.-S.A.M.C.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, these four officially named (213047 L. E. Matthews) fine and better (7) £60-80

Lawrence Edgar Matthews was born in the District of Albany on 1 December 1892. During the Great War he served as a Staff Sergeant in the South African Medical Corps - serving with the 6th Field Ambulance and Prince Albert’s Guards No. 1 Clearing Hospital. An Electrician by occupation, in June 1940 he volunteered for the Union Defence Force, aged 47 years. Served with the South African Corps of Signals in East Africa, Abyssinia and North Africa. Served for a time with No. 1 Railway Telegraph Operating Company. Returned to the Union of South Africa in 1943, being discharged in July 1943 as being no longer required. With copied W.W.2 service papers.

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Five: Leading Seaman H. Beck, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (184613 L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (184613 L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (184613 Henry Beck, Ldg. Smn., H.M.S. Blenheim); Russia, St. George Medal for Bravery, 4th Class, silver, unnamed, reverse impressed, ‘No 1272964’, good very fine (5) £1200-1500

Henry Beck was born in St. Helier, Jersey on 26 January 1880. A Messenger by occupation, he joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on Boscawen on 2 August 1895, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in May 1896. Whilst serving on Caesar he was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in January 1898 and to Able Seaman in June 1901. He attained the rank of Leading Seaman in May 1905 when on Excellent. He served on the battleship Iron Duke, March 1914-September 1916 - the ship saw action at the battle of Jutland, being the flagship of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. He was awarded the Russian bravery medal for this action. He served out the remainder of the war on Victory I, Implacable and Blenheim, being awarded the Long Service Medal whilst on the latter ship in February 1919. Beck was pensioned ashore in February 1920 and joined the R.F.R. He returned to the service as an Able Seaman during April 1921-September 1922.

With copied service papers.

Five: Chief Petty Officer A. G. Hartwell, Royal Naval Air Service, who served with the Naval Armoured Car Squadron under Commander Locker-Lampson in Russia, he later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and was awarded the M. S.M. for services in Mesopotamia

1914-15 Star (F.2774 A. G. Hartwell, P.O.M. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (79865 W.O. Cl. 2 A. G. Hartwell, M.G.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (79865 C.S. Mjr. A. G. Hartwell, M.G.C.); Russian Medal for Zeal, silver with St Stanislas ribbon, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn with M.G.C. badge, very fine (5) £1600-1800

M.S.M. London Gazette 22 September 1919: ‘In recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia’.

Albert George Hartwell joined 15 Squadron R.N.A.S. in November 1914, serving in France and Belgium. He embarked for Russia with 3 Squadron Naval Armoured Cars on 1 December 1915. Awarded an Efficiency Star for Driving, as Leading Petty Officer, his service sheet records:

Feb. 5th to Mich. 18th 1916 Working under the Russians at Kandalaksna.
April 20th Awarded Silver “St Stanislas” medal inscribed for “meritorious service” vide Admiralty letter N.41368.
Aug. - Promoted Actg. C.P.O. and appointed Quartermaster for Sep. 3.
22nd May. Returned to Tiraspol Base.
7th June. Left Tiraspol Base for service in Galicia. Doodsche.
5th Sept. Left Proskurov Base for Brovary Base.
20th Septr. Confirmed as Chief Petty Officer Third Grade.
14/2/18. Transferred to M.G.C.

Sold with copied R.N.A.S. Armoured Car Squadron service record.

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**903  Five: Leading Mechanic G. Priter, Royal Naval Air Service**

1914-15 Star (F.5635 A.M.1, R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals; M.I.D. oak leaf (F.5635 L.M. R.N.A.S.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. G. Priter); Jubilee 1935, unnamed, mounted as worn, some contact marks, very fine (5) £180-220


Gilbert Priter was born in Stokenham, Devon on 8 April 1889. A Policeman by occupation, he entered the R.N.A.S. as an Air Mechanic 1st Class on 10 June 1915, becoming a Leading Mechanic in December 1916. He served at Roehampton, Scilly, Plymouth and Catterwater.

With copied service paper.

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**904**

*Four: Stoker Petty Officer W. H. Hawkins, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (299124 Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (299124 S.P.O., R.N.); Russia, St. George Medal for Bravery, 4th Class, silver, unnamed, reverse impressed, ‘No 1272871’, contact marks, some edge bruising, fine and better (4) £1200-1500

William Henry Hawkins was born in Lincoln on 13 November 1881. A Hawker by occupation, he joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on the *Duke of Wellington* on 9 May 1902. He was promoted to Stoker in November 1902 when on *Hannibal* and Stoker 1st Class in September 1906 when on *Drake*. He served throughout the war on the light cruiser *Galatea*. For a short period after being commissioned the ship was the leader of the 2nd Destroyer Flotilla at Hawich but during 1915-17 formed part of the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron with the Grand Fleet. On 4 May 1916 she took part in the shooting down of the zeppelin ‘L.7’. At the battle of Jutland she was flagship of the 1st L.C.S. and was the first to report the presence of German ships - thus triggering the action, and was the first British ship to be hit by an enemy shell during the battle. It was for this battle that Hawkins was awarded the Russian bravery medal. Hawkins was promoted to Leading Stoker in April 1916; Acting Stoker Petty Officer in July 1917 and Stoker Petty Officer in January 1918. Stoker Petty Officer Hawkins was invalided ashore on 7 December 1921.

With copied service paper.

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**905  Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class F. W. Braid, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (M.1664 E.R.A.3, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.1664 E.R.A.2, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue fixed suspension (M.1664 C.E.R.A.2, H.M.S. Royal Oak) mounted as worn, fine and better (4) £80-100

The battleship *Royal Oak* was an early casualty of the Second World War - sunk by the *U.47* whilst at anchor in Scapa Flow, 14 October 1939.

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**906  Four: Chief Petty Officer Cook T. Dance, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when serving on H.M.S. Fiji, 23 May 1941**

1914-15 Star (M.4489 Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.4489 L. Ck. Mte., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.4489 L. Ck., H.M.S. Vampire) very fine (4) £250-300

Thomas Dance was born in Shoreditch on 17 July 1893. He entered the Royal Navy as a 2nd Cooks Mate on H.M.S. *Topaz* on 4 June 1912. Served as Cooks Mate aboard the battleship *Hercules* at the battle of Jutland.

Serving as a Chief Petty Officer Cook during the Second World War, he was killed in action on 23 May 1941 when the cruiser H.M.S. *Fiji* was sunk by Luftwaffe bombers off the Greek island of Antikithera. A total of 17 officers and 224 ratings were lost.

With copied service paper and other research.

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**907  Four: Leading Seaman H. J. Anderson, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (L.11553 A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (L.11553 L.S., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (L.11553 L.S., H.M.S. Defiance) some edge bruising, fine and better (4) £70-90

www.dnw.co.uk
Four: Major F. H. S. le Mesurier, Border Regiment, from the Channel Islands, who received a head wound at Gallipoli and two more wounds on the Western Front before being attached to the Egyptian Army

1914-15 STAR (Capt., Bord. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-22, 1st issue copy, 1 clasp, Nyima 1817-18 (El Bimbashi Le Mesurier, 4th Bn. Egyptian Army) impressed naming; together with a silver prize medal, 32mm., dia., inscribed, ‘Regimental Cross Country Run, 2nd Place Officers’; 1st Border Regt., Maymyo 1913’, very fine and better (5) £500-600

The son of Colonel Andrew Alfred Le Mesurier C.B., he was born at Rhaniket, India on 29 April 1878 and his birth recorded at “New Infantry Barracks” Fulford Road, York Gate, Fulford, York, England some two years later. He was probably sent to live with relatives in the Channel Islands for his education, as he was enrolled at Victoria College, Jersey, in 1890, at the age of 12. He left the school in 1896 to enlist in the army, where he served in the ranks for 5 years 307 days, before being commissioned into the Border Regiment on 2 August 1902. Le Mesurier was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 April 1904. The regiment was posted to Gibraltar, then on to India, where they arrived on 23 October 1908, moving on to Maymyo, Burma in October 1912. Promoted Captain on 7 September 1914. The regiment returned to England, landing at Avonmouth, on 10 January 1915. Le Mesurier first saw action during the Great War on 25 April 1915, when he landed with his regiment on “X” beach at Cape Helles, Gallipoli on the first day of the assault (87th Bde. 29th Division). The landing was only lightly opposed, although there was severe fighting to come. He left Gallipoli on 12 June with a head wound, and spent time recuperating on a hospital ship. He did not see active service next until he arrived in France with 1st Border Regiment on 1 February 1916 in time to take part in the Somme battles.

He was made a temporary Major on secondment to the Durham Light Infantry on 10 March 1916. He departed on 2 August – again probably wounded (he was wounded three times during WW1). He returned to the Border Regiment at the end of December 1916, retaining the rank of temporary Major, and was promoted to Major on 18 January 1917. Le Mesurier was Mentioned in General Haig’s Despatches on 4 January 1917 for services with the armies in France. He did not see further active service until he joined the Egyptian Expeditionary Force on 18 November 1917, being attached to the Egyptian Army on 8 December, and struck off the E.E.F. books on 28 December. Le Mesurier was placed on half pay on account of ill health on 8 February 1921. It is possible that he was suffering from an illness contracted during his service in the Sudan, or the results of his three wounds. He returned to the Channel Islands as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Guernsey (and Royal Alderney) Militia on 20 May 1921. He finally retired on 20 May 1925 at the age of 47. Presumably he left the Channel Islands shortly afterwards, as he was known to be living in Weymouth. Later he lived in Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester. With a folder containing some copied research.

William Poultny, who was born in Atherstone, Warwickshire, just five miles from Anstey, enlisted in the Wiltshire Regiment at Coventry. Embarked for France in May 1915, as member of the 2nd Battalion, he was killed in action when going forward to exploit two mines blown in the enemy line by the R.E. at Givenchy on 25 November 1915. He was buried in the Guards Cemetery at Windy Corner, Cuinchy; sold with research, war diary extract and pictures of his grave.

Four: Sergeant T. Newall, Royal Artillery


Four: Lance-Corporal W. Poultney, Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Givenchy in November 1915, and the recipient of a rare Tribute Medal

1914-15 STAR (19864 Pte. W. Poultney, Wilts. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19864 Pte. W. Poultney, Wilts. R.); ANSLEY, WARWICKSHIRE, TRIBUTE MEDAL 1914-19, by A. Fenwick, Birmingham, white metal, with silvered suspension bar with blue enamelled surround, engraved ‘Cpl. Poultney, W., Wilts. Regt.’, good very fine or better (4) £200-250

Thomas Newall first entered the French theatre of war as a Shoeing-Smith in the Royal Field Artillery in November 1915.

Three: Lieutenant J. G. Lamble, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (Mte., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut., R.N.) ‘B.W.M.’ named in large impressed capitals; ‘Victory’ in small impressed capitals, good very fine (3) £120-150

Three: Chief Gunner W. H. Mobley, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (Gnr., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Ch. Gnr., R.N.) The son of Thomas Mobley, of 73 Loxley Street, Sodbury, Gloucester. Chief Gunner W. H. Mobley, Royal Navy

Three: Chief Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class A. E. Hurrell, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (344880 C.E.R.A. 2, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (344880 C.E.R.A. 2, R.N.) these in damaged card boxes of issue, extremely fine (6) £90-120

Three: Petty Officer Mechanic C. G. Gooch, Royal Naval Air Service

1914-15 STAR (F.964 P.O.M., R.N.A.S.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (F.964 P.O.M., R.N.A.S.) scratches to King’s head on B.W.M., other two medals about extremely fine (3) £80-100

Three: Sergeant J. W. Livingstone, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service

1914-15 STAR (F.2445 A.M.I., R.N.A.S.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (202445 Sgt., R.A.F.) nearly extremely fine (3) £70-90

www.dnw.co.uk
915  Three: Private J. W. Lea, Royal Air Force, late Royal Lancastrian Regiment and Royal Flying Corps

John William Lea, who was born in Manchester in September 1882, enlisted in the Royal Lancastrian Regiment in September 1914 and went out to France with the 8th Battalion in September 1915, where he saw action at the Battle of Loos. Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic (Armourer) 2nd Class at the end of the year, he was appointed a Private 1st Class in the newly established Royal Air Force in April 1916 and demobilised in August 1919; sold with copied RAF service record, which also reveals his attendance at a District Court Martial in March 1918 and another run-in with the authorities for disobeying orders that July.

916  Three: 2nd Lieutenant P. J. Posener, Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Somme in July 1916 during in one of his Regiment’s most famous actions of the War
1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut. P. J. Posener, Wilts. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut. P. J. Posener), good very fine and better (3) £350-400

Percy Julian Posener, who was born to Jewish parents in London in August 1876, was commissioned in the 8th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, in May 1915 having, according to his application for a commission, served as an ‘unattached member of the Mashonaland Field Force through the Mashonaland Rebellion 1897’.

Embarked for France in November 1915, he served on attachment to the 2nd Battalion up until his death in action at Trones Wood on the Somme on 8 July 1916, when many acts of great gallantry took place - the Battalion's C.O., Colonel R. M. T. Gillson, though wounded early in the assault, lay out in the open and continued to direct operations, while his men held off strong counter-attacks in the north end of the Wood.

All in all, two D.S.Os, six M.Cs, four D.C.M.s and eight M.M.s were won that day, in addition to several Russian and Italian decorations, and post-war the action was commemorated each year by the Wiltshires on ‘Trones Wood Day’. Posener is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, his original grave in Bernafay Wood having been destroyed in subsequent actions. He was 41 years of age and left a widow, Beatrice Maud Posener of 3 Canfield House, Finchley Road, London, who was awarded an annual pension of £100; sold with a large quantity of research, including copied correspondence between his widow and the authorities.

917  Three: Private G. E. Lloyd, 9th Battalion Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who died of wounds, France/Flanders, on 24 July 1917
1914-15 STAR (12781 Pte., Notts. & Derby. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12781 Pte., Notts. & Derby. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (George Edward Lloyd) nearly extremely fine (4) £160-200

George Edward Lloyd was born in Wellington, Shropshire, lived in Shrewsbury and enlisted at Derby. Serving with the Notts. & Derby. Regiment, he first served overseas in the Balkan theatre of war. Serving with the 9th Battalion Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, he died of wounds in France/Flanders on 24 July 1917, aged 21 years. He was buried in the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery. He was the son of Elizabeth Lloyd, of 28 Trinity Street, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury. With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

918  Three: Private R. Heslop, 10th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, killed in action, 14 August 1915

Reginald Heslop was born in West Hartlepool and enlisted at Gateshead. As a Private in the Durham Light Infantry he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 21 May 1915. Serving with the 10th Battalion, he was killed in action on 14 August 1915, aged 21 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. He was the son of William George and Louisa Heslop of 119 Davidson Street, Gateshead. With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

919  Three: Private J. Warner, 12th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action, France/Flanders, 26 September 1915
1914-15 STAR (13171 Pte., W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (13171 Pte., W. York. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (John Warner) good very fine (4) £200-250

John Warner was born in and enlisted at Leeds. As a Private in the West Yorkshire Regiment, he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 10 September 1915. Serving with the 12th Battalion he was killed in action, France/Flanders on 26 September 1915. With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

920  Three: Private W. G. Ryder, 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, late Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, killed in action, battle of Morval, 25 September 1916
1914-15 STAR (17143 Pte., Linc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (17143 Pte., Linc. R.) nearly extremely fine (3) £200-250

William George Ryder was born in Middlesex and enlisted at Bermuda, serving with the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps. Ryder was one of a contingent of B.V.R.C. men who volunteered for the Western Front, being attached to the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment. He entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 22 June 1915. He was killed in action, along with many of his B.V.R.C. comrades in the attack on Gueudecourt during the battle of Morval, 25 September 1916. He was buried in the Delville Wood Cemetery, Longueval, Somme, France. Ryder was the son of Mrs E. Ryder of 1 Waldron Yard, Roxeth, Harrow, Middlesex.

Ryder was one of the approximately 80 Bermuda servicemen lost overseas during the Great War. A memorial to the 40 men of Bermuda who went overseas and served and died with the Lincolnshire Regiment may be found in St. James’s Church, Grimsby. With copied research.

www.dnw.co.uk
| 921 | Three: Captain P. Stott, Manchester Regiment  
1914-15 Star (Lieut., Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals, small M.I.D. oak leaf (Cpt.) good very fine (3)  
Lieutenant Prockter Stott, 10th Battalion Manchester Regiment, embarked for the Egypt theatre of war on 14 September 1914.  
Appointed Captain in the 10th Battalion Manchester Regiment on 1 June 1916. He applied for his medals in March 1922. A note with the lot lists him as a Lieutenant-Colonel and states that he was shot through the jaw in Gallipoli on 4 June 1915. With copied m.i.c. | £120-160 |
| 922 | Family group:  
Three: Private Albert Lofthouse, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry  
1914-15 Star (200322 Pte., Yorks., L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2122 Pte., K.O.Y.L.I.) contact marks, fine  
Three: attributed to Warrant Officer Frank Lofthouse, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve  
1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, these unnamed as issued  
Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue Territorial (4687662 C/Sjt. A. E. Lofthouse, K.O.Y.L.I.) extremely fine except where stated (7)  
£250-300  
Private Albert Lofthouse, Yorkshire Light Infantry entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 13 April 1915. Later transferred to Class Z Reserve. With copied m.i.c.  
Warrant Officer Frank Lofthouse, R.A.F.V.R., serving with No. 199 Squadron, died/was killed on 17 June 1944, aged 23 years. His name is recorded on the Runnymede Memorial. He was the son of Albert and Miriam Lofthouse of Lupset, Yorkshire. Medals attributed to Frank Lofthouse with Air Ministry card forwarding box addressed to ‘Mr A. Lofthouse, 30 Robin Hood Crescent, Lupset, Wakefield, Yorks.’ | |
| 923 | Three: Private G. Haworth, Royal Lancaster Regiment  
1914-15 Star (201032 Pte., R. Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3543 Pte., R. Lanc. R.) mounted as worn  
Pair: Private 1st Class J. P. Davis, Royal Air Force  
British War and Victory Medals (402689 Pte. 1, R.A.F.) mounted as worn  
1914-15 Star (S-18538 Pte. F. Cooper, York & Lanc. R.) very fine and better (6)  
£70-90 |
| 924 | Family group:  
Three: Private T. Boyle, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, killed in action, Salonika, 9 May 1917  
1914-15 Star (S-4955 Pte., A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-4955 Pte., A. & S. Highrs.)  
Pair: Private H. Boyle, Scottish Rifles, killed in action, Egypt, 20 April 1917  
British War and Victory Medals (1969 Pte., Scd. Rif.) nearly extremely fine (5)  
£160-200  
Thomas Boyle was born in Belfast, lived in Glasgow and enlisted at Aberdeen. Serving with the 12th Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, he was killed in action at the battle of Doiran, in Macedonia, on 9 May 1917, aged 25 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Doiran Memorial.  
His brother, Hugh Boyle, enlisted at Glasgow. Serving with the 7th Battalion Scottish Rifles, he was killed in action in the 2nd Battle of Gaza, on 20 April 1917. He was buried in the Gaza War Cemetery. Entitled to the 1914-15 Star. The above were the sons of Hugh and Sarah Boyle of South Side, Glasgow. | |
| 925 | Three: Captain A. L. Palmer, 24th Battalion London Regiment  
1914-15 Star (Lieut., 24/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt.) mounted as worn, good very fine (3)  
£100-140 |
| 926 | Three: Private H. S. Lane, Royal West Kent Regiment, who died in Mesopotamia, 19 July 1916  
1914-15 Star (L-9239 Pte., R.W. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9239 Pte., R.W. Kent R.) good very fine (3)  
£70-90  
Herbert Stephen Lane was born in West Ham, Essex, lived at Custom House, London and enlisted at Maidstone, Kent. Serving in the 2nd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, he died in Mesopotamia, 19 July 1916. His name is commemorated on the Basra Memorial. | |
| 927 | Three: Private J. Riley, 7th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, killed in action, 15 August 1915  
1914-15 Star (12761 Pte., R. Sc. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (12761 Pte., R.S. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (James Riley) about extremely fine (4)  
£160-200  
James Riley was born in Croxhill, Ayrshire, lived in Prestwick and enlisted at Ayr. As a Private in the 7th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 10 July 1915. He was killed in action on 15 August 1915. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Le Touret Memorial. With copied m.i.c. and casualty details. | |
| 928 | Three: Private C. H. Patrick, Hertfordshire Yeomanry  
1914-15 Star (2418 Pte., Herts. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2418 Pte., Herts. Yeo.) some contact marks, very fine and better (3)  
£100-140  
Private Charles H. Patrick, Hertfordshire Yeomanry entered the Gallipoli theatre of war on 16 November 1915. He later served in the Machine Gun Corps. With copied m.i.c. | |
| 929 | Three: Private R. Williams, Hertfordshire Regiment  
1914-15 Star (2982 Pte., Herts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2982 Pte., Herts. R.) nearly extremely fine (3)  
£50-70 |
930  Three: Lieutenant E. D. Steele, Army Service Corps, late 21st Battalion Royal Fusiliers (4th Public Schools Battalion)
1914-15 STAR (PS-4210L Cpl., R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.) mounted as worn, good very fine (3) £80-100

Lance-Corporal Eric Dunbar Steele, 21st Battalion Royal Fusiliers (4th Public Schools Battalion) entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 14 November 1915. Commissioned on 4 August 1916; he was advanced to a Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 11 June 1918. Postwar he lived at '45 Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester'. With copied m.i.c.

931  Three: Gunner E. A. Elms, Royal Field Artillery
1914-15 STAR (L-6479 Dvr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L-6479 Grf., R.A.)

Three: Pioneer G. Blaney, Royal Engineers
1914-15 STAR (46301 Pfr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (46301 Pfr., R.E.) very fine and better (6) £70-90

Driver Ernest Alfred Elms, R.F.A. entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 11 December 1915. With some copied service papers. Pioneer George Blaney, R.E. entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 30 July 1915. Later transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve. Both with copied m.i.c.

932  Three: Corporal R. Elliott, Royal Garrison Artillery, late East African Regiment and East African Maxims, being discharged from the latter 'with ignominy'
1914-15 STAR (22 Pte., E. Afr. Regt.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (149196 Cpl., R.A.) very fine and better (3) £80-100

Private Reginald Elliott, East African Regiment, entered the East African theatre of war on 6 August 1914. He was discharged from the East African Regiment on 20 March 1915. On 1 November 1915 he enlisted as a Private in the East African Maxims but was 'discharged with ignominy' on 24 June 1916. He then enlisted into the Royal Artillery and served with the 379th Battery, Howitzer Division, Royal Garrison Artillery. Sold with copied m.i.c.'s. and roll extracts.

933  Three: Gunner (formerly Trumpeter) G. G. Richards, Royal Garrison Artillery
1914-15 STAR (13249 Tpr., R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (13249 Gnr., R.A.)

Three: Driver H. Walker, Army Service Corps
1914-15 STAR (T-2228 Dvr., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (T-2228 Dvr., A.S.C.) very fine (6) £80-100

Trumpeter Gordon G. Richards, R.G.A. entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 8 March 1915; he was discharged on 10 December 1915. With copied m.i.c.

934  Three: Driver R. E. Roberts, Royal Engineers
1914-15 STAR (78493 Dvr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (78493 Dvr., R.E.)

Pair: Acting Corporal T. Acaster, Royal Air Force
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (57760 A. Cpl., R.A.F.); MEDAL FOR SERVICE AND SACRIFICE 1914-18, 'R.I.O.? 'cypher, bronze, unnamed, extremely fine (6) £60-80

Driver Robert E. Roberts, Royal Engineers entered the Egypt theatre of war on 2 May 1915. Later transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve. With copied m.i.c.

935  Three: Private W. J. Gigglestone, Royal Medical Corps
1914-15 STAR (47952 Pte., R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (47952 Pte., R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn

Pair: Private E. Cook, Royal Fusiliers
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (PS-6501 Pte., R. Fus.) B.W.M. with official correction to unit, in named card box of issue
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (10072 Pte. A. Gilder, Glouc. R.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (John Gilder) this last in case of issue, very fine and better (7) £100-140

W.W.I medals with copied m.i.c.

936  Family group:
Three: Private W. Lloyd, Army Service Corps, who died in Italy on 21 November 1918
1914-15 STAR (M2-131268 Pte., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M2-131268 Pte., A.S.C.)

Three: Corporal E. J. Lloyd, Army Service Corps
1914-15 STAR (M2-051609 L. Cpl., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M2-051609 Cpl., A.S.C.) good very fine and better (6) £100-140

Driver William George Lloyd, A.S.C., attached 14th Light Armoured Battery Machine Gun Corps (Motors) died on 21 November 1918, aged 25 years. He was buried in the Taranto Town Cemetery Extension. He was the son of William George and Mary Ann Elliott Lloyd of 16 Cornwall Street, Hereford. He was the brother of E. J. Lloyd.

With Imperial War Graves Commission letter, dated 26 March 1925, concerning the grave; War Graves of the British Empire booklet - Taranto Town Cemetery Extension; two postcard photographs.

937  Three: Private R. H. Cuthbert, Army Pay Corps, late Royal Fusiliers
1914-15 STAR (5816 L. Cpl. R. H. Cuthbert, R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (G-5816 Pte. R. H. Cuthbert, R. Fus.), together with the recipient's MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (Robert Howard Cuthbert), good very fine or better (3) £70-80

Robert Howard Cuthbert was born at Clun, Salop in 1891, the son of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Cuthbert, and was working as an insurance inspector on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Enlisting in the Royal Fusiliers in the same month, he was embarked for France at the year's end, where he served in the 6th Battalion. Sometime thereafter, however, he transferred to the Army Pay Corps, and it was while employed in that capacity that he died back in the U.K. on 25 October 1918. He was buried in South Ealing Cemetery; sold with research.
938 Three: Lieutenant C. E. Macaulay, King's African Rifles, late Royal Fusiliers
1914-15 STAR (G-12960 L. Cpl., R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.) very good fine (3) £140-180

Charles Edward Macaulay was born in Bradford in 1892. A Wool Grader by trade, he attested at Bradford on 16 February 1915 and was posted to the 25th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Frontiersmen), which battalion of the London Regiment had been raised in London by the Legion of Frontiersmen four days before. Promoted Lance Corporal in March, he embarked for East Africa, arriving in Mombassa in May. Promoted Corporal in June, he was severely wounded on 11 September 1915, taking a gunshot to the left axilla and shoulder. After recovering from his wounds, in December 1915 he was transferred to the East Africa Pay Corps. In 1916 he was commissioned into the King's African Rifles, being appointed Lieutenant on 27 August 1916. Sold with copied service and other papers. Amongst the documents is a copied letter, dated Dublin, 29 June 1920, in which he sought the honorary title of Captain, following his having been 'discharged from the Army on medical grounds on January 1st 1920, caused by wounds'. Macaulay goes on to give his reasons for making such a claim, stating he was a full Lieutenant for over three years and although frequently recommended for promotion he failed to secure a Captaincy 'due to there being no establishment'. He further underlined his claim by stating that he 'came over from the United States to join up in 1914, paying my own passage' and emphasizing the sacrifice he made to join the British Army stating that he was 'a loyal Irishman and therefore had no need to join up, and that means a lot in the States', and finally, that the rank would assist him in building up his business. His request was refused. He died in 1972 in Dublin.

939 Pair: Warrant Officer Class 2 A. J. Brian, 23rd Battalion London Regiment - awarded the D.C.M. for Givenchy, May 1915

1914-15 STAR (81 Sjt., 23-Lond. R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (81 W.O. Cl. 2, 23-Lond. R.) very fine (2) £80-100

D.C.M. London Gazette 5 August 1915. ‘For conspicuous gallantry on the 25th and 26th May 1915, at Givenchy, while working a machine gun under a very heavy rifle, machine gun and shrapnel fire in a captured German trench. His general conduct and bravery has set a fine example to others. Sergeant Alfred J. Brian, 23rd Battalion London Regiment entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 14 March 1915. Entitled to the Territorial Efficiency Medal and clasp awarded in 1913 and 1922 respectively.

940 Pair: Private S. Newell, Royal Army Medical Corps
1914-15 STAR (26344 Pte., R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (26344 Pte., R.A.M.C.)

Three: Corporal T. C. Prior, Royal Sussex Regiment
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (SD-3431 Cpl., R. Suss. R.); DEFENCE MEDAL, unnamed, mounted as worn
1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut. L. W. Thompson, Middx. R.); together with a renamed Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. L. W. Thompson, R.F.C.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (G-6381 Pte. F. H. Williams, Middx. R.)

William Fleming was born in Liverpool, England on 20 March 1885. Employed as a Fireman, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Montreal on 6 November 1914. Serving with the 24th Battalion Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment) he died of wounds on 5 November 1915. He was buried in Westoutre Churchyard Extension.

941 Nine: Major M. L. Maughan, Transvaal Scottish
BRITISH MEDAL 1914-20 (2 Lieut.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR, these three officially named (126303 M. L. Maughan); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, this pair unnamed; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, this officially named (126303 M. L. Maughan); COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (Major M. L. Maughan, 1st Bn. T.S.); EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.V.R., 1st issue, Union of South Africa (Maj. M. L. Maughan) mounted court style for wear; with an 8th Inf. Transvaal Scottish cap badge, nearly extremely fine (10) £300-350

Mark Leslie Maughan served as a Private in the 28th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Artists Rifles) from 1 September 1914. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 5 November 1917 and was promoted to Lieutenant in the Transvaal Scottish and by 1938 had attained the rank of Major. He was awarded the Colonial Forces L.S. Medal (Staatskoerant 21 June 1940) and Efficiency Decoration (Union of South Africa) (Government Gazette 6 Mar 1942).

942 Seven: Captain ( Temporary Major) William Thomas Matthew Rowe, Indian Army Reserve of Officers and Grand Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, a P.O.W. Camp Officer during the Second World War
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (II); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL, M.I.D. oak leaf; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL, these unnamed; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., India, with Second and Third Award Clasps (Sjt., 2 G.I.P. Ry., A.F.I.) mounted as worn, very good fine (7) £250-300

William Thomas Matthew Rowe was born in Twickenham on 26 July 1898. After serving in the ranks from 8 September 1914, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 5 November 1917 and was promoted to Lieutenant in August 1918. He was appointed a Company Officer with the 2nd Battalion 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry on 19 July 1918 and later served with the 10th Baluchistan as a Company Officer and Quarter Master, and Commander of the 4th Government Camel Corps. He retired under the surplus Officers Scheme of 1922. After the Great War he served in the 2nd Battalion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment. In the rank of Sergeant he was awarded the Efficiency Medal (India) and clasp, this notified in I.A.O. 531 of October 1934. At the Great War he was awarded the second clasp to his medal, listed in I.A. O. 1139 of December 1937. With the onset of war he was re-employed on 19 May 1941, as a Lieutenant on the General List, holding the rank of Acting Captain in May 1941 and War Substantive Captian and Temporary Major in August 1943. He was employed as Adjutant of 21 Prisoner-of-War Camp, May 1941-July 1942; Staff Captain, H.Q. Group 4 P.O.W. Camps, July 1942-August 1943; Second-in-Command, 23 P.O.W. Camp, August 1943-March 1944, and O.C. D.A.A. & Q.M.G. 4 Group P.O.W. Camp from March 1944. He was mentioned in despatches for gallant and distinguished service in Burma (London Gazette 19 September 1946). Rowe was released from service in January 1947. Lately living in Tiptree, Essex, he died on 30 January 1969.

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

944  Six: Signalman A. R. French, Royal Signals, late Royal Air Force

*British War and Victory Medals (165540 3 A.M., R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1937, these unnamed; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Militia (2559831 Sgtn., R. Signals) mounted for display, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (6)*

£80-100

945  Five: Sapper H. Wickman, Royal Engineers

*British War and Victory Medals (471452 Spr., R.E.); Defence and War Medals, unnamed; Special Constabulary Long Service, G. V.R. 1st issue, 1 clasp (loose) Long Service 1944 (Harold Wickham); together with four silver sports medals: one of Minchenden School Sports, unnamed; another, East Sussex Cricket League, dated '1921', unnamed; and two engraved, 'S.F.L. 1921' and named to 'Willie Wickham', note varied spelling of surname, very fine and better (9)*

£40-60

946  Arthur Frederick Bendall was born on 8 July 1895. A Planter by occupation, he enlisted at Nottingham in December 1915 and served with the R.A.M.C. He served with the 21st Combined Field Ambulance in Mesopotamia, August 1916-June 1918 and was present at the retaking of Kut and the capture of Baghdad. Received a temporary commission in the Hazara Pioneers in June 1918. Transferred to the Supply and Transport Corps in June 1919. Promoted to Temporary Lieutenant in June 1919. Bendall was demobilised on 4 September 1919. Was awarded the Jubilee Medal 1935 as a Serjeant in the Surma Valley Light Horse. With copied service papers, m.i.c. and roll extract.

An I.G.S. 1908 ‘double issue’ group of five awarded to Lieutenant A. F. Bendall, Indian Army, late Royal Army Medical Corps

*British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. A. F. Bendall); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut. A. F. Bendal, S & T. Cps.); Jubilee 1935; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India, with Second Award Clasp (Cpl. A. F. Bendall, Surma V.L.H., A.F.I.) mounted as worn; together with another India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lt. A. F. Bendall, 106/Pnrs.) note minor variation in spelling of surname, minor contact marks, good very fine (6)*

£320-360

947  Five: Serjeant J. Walsh, Royal Garrison Artillery

*British War and Victory Medals (308011 Bmbr., R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (170 Bmbr., R.A.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (308011 Gnr., R.A.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (1670319 Sjt., R.A.) fine and better (5)*

£180-220


948  Five: Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Scott, Scots Guards, who was wounded in a V.C. action on the Western Front and later served as Gold Staff Officer at Buckingham Palace

*British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. M. Scott); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, very fine and better (5)*

£150-200

Alexander Malcolm Scott was originally commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th (Service) Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, but transferred to the Scots Guards in early 1915.

Embarked for France in Spring of the following year, he saw action at Wielte, near Ypres, on 19 April 1916, when his unit came under heavy bombardment, Scott holding a battered length of trench with 20 men against the advance of the enemy - about 25 of the latter were caught by our guns and wiped out.

Then in November 1917, at Cambrai, after having been advanced to Lieutenant in ‘C’ Company of the 1st Battalion, he was wounded while advancing against a ‘hornet’s nest of snipers and machine-gun posts’ at Fontaine, on which occasion, in lieu of all the officers being killed or wounded, command of the Company fell to Sergeant John McAulay, D.C.M. - the latter was awarded the V.C. on the recommendation of his C.O., Major Sir Victor MacKenzie, Scott’s name also appearing in the list of those commended for their gallantry, but to no avail; see *The Scots Guards in the Great War*, by Petre, Ewart and Lowther, for further details.

Placed on the Regular Army Reserve of Officers after the War, he was recalled on the renewal of hostilities and attained the war substantive rank of Major in June 1942. Placed back on the Reserve in the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he subsequently received the Coronation Medal 1953 for his services as Gold Staff Officer, Buckingham Palace (the official roll refers). He was also Master of the Worshipful Company of Distillers 1957-58.

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The 7th Battalion Hampshire Regiment were the first Territorials to be sent to India to relieve a regular battalion. Winsey served in India from 9 November 1914 and served in Aden, January 1918-February 1919.

With the distinctive ‘7th Battalion’ cap badge and a Bournemouth Peace Medal 1919, bronze, unnamed.

Four

Serjeant B. H. Winsey, Hampshire Regiment
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (305034 Sjt., Hamps. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (238 Sjt., Hamps. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (305034 Sjt., 7/Hamps. R.) mounted for wear, nearly extremely fine (6) £180-220

The 7th Battalion Hampshire Regiment were the first Territorials to be sent to India to relieve a regular battalion. Winsey served in India from 9 November 1914 and served in Aden, January 1918-February 1919.

With the distinctive ‘7th Battalion’ cap badge and a Bournemouth Peace Medal 1919, bronze, unnamed.

With copied research.

Four: Captain Eric Herbert Wootten, General Service Corps, late Indian Army Reserve of Officers

Eric Herbert Wootten Wootten was granted a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd (Presidency) Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles on 1 April 1913 and was advanced to Captain on 1 March 1915 and Major on 1 October 1920. For his services in the Great War he was awarded the British War Medal. Later living in South Africa, he served in the Union Forces during the Second World War, ranked as a War Substantive Captain in the General Service Corps. He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration (Union of South Africa) by the Government Gazette of 20 October 1944.

The medal group to Captain E. H. W. Wootten, are featured in The Efficiency Decoration, by J. M. A. Tamplin.

Sold with copied research.

Three: Private C. J. Croker, Somerset Light Infantry
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (26653 Pte. C. J. Croker, Som. L.I.); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, mounted as worn, very fine or better (3) £40-50

Three: Signalman A. N. Cox, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (B.Z.9634 Sig., R.N.V.R.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Alfred N. Cox)

Three: Gunner H. M. Chalmers, Royal Artillery
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (218438 Gnr., R.A.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Harry M. Chalmers) mounted as worn

Three: Gunner A. Millar, Royal Artillery
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (144884 Gnr., R.A.) B.W.M. suspension slack; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Andrew Millar) very fine and better (9) £90-120

Special Constabulary L.S. Medal to ‘Cox’ in card box of issue - showing serving in Worcestershire.
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Three: Private G. Knowles, 9th Australian Light Horse

British War and Victory Medals (1240 Pte., 9 L.H.R. A.I.F.); Tribute Medal 1914-19, obverse: a soldier with rifle, reverse inscribed, ‘Presented to Pte. G. Knowles by Mardan district & Rifle Club duty nobly done 1914-1919’, 27mm., 9ct. gold, 8.9g., good very fine and better (3) £240-280

George Knowles was born in Cardiff, Wales. Living in Australia and a Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Light Horse at Liverpool, N.S.W. on 18 May 1915, aged 29 years, 9 months. Proceeding overseas, firstly to Mudros and then to Egypt in December 1915, he was taken on the strength of the 9th Light Horse. Several times admitted to hospital during 1916/17, he was invalided back to Australia in July 1917. He was discharged from the Army on 25 February 1918. With copied service papers.

Three:

Three: Wing Commander R. G. Frith, Auxiliary Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, a Camel pilot in No. 45 Squadron who was shot down and taken P.O.W. in November 1917 - a short but gallant combat career described in detail in an article in the Cross & Cockade Journal

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. G. Frith, R.A.F.); Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Wg. Cdr. R. G. Frith, A.A. F.), very fine and better (3) £400-500

Roy Godfrey Frith, who was educated at Whitgift Grammar School, served in the ranks of the South African Scottish for a few months prior to being commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant on the General List for duty in the Royal Flying Corps in May 1917.

Having then qualified for his pilot’s certificate, he was posted to No. 45 Squadron, a Camel unit operating out of St. Marie Cappel, near Cassel, in mid-October 1917, under Major A. M. Vaucour, M.C.

And, as described in detail in James Brown’s article “Fleeting Fighter” in the Cross & Cockade Journal (Volume 10, No. 3, 1979), he subsequently participated in numerous sorties prior to being downed in the following month, the whole in support of the recently launched Passchendaele offensive.

Thus his first encounter with enemy Scouts during a patrol flown on 18 October, when a brace of dogfights were played out over Moorslede and Becelaere, quickly followed by another combat on the 21st, with about 20 enemy Scouts near Houthulst, and, on the 22nd, a successful ground-strafing operation against enemy troops and transport, each of the Squadron’s Camels expending around 850 rounds.

On the 27th, Frith participated in no less than three operational patrols, all of which produced close encounters and combat with enemy aircraft, with both sides taking losses; so, too, in an attack on an enemy ammunition dump, which was left burning furiously. Then on the 29th, he was back in action in a dogfight with 16 enemy Scouts and two-seaters over Moorslede, while on the 30th, he fought an inconclusive combat with a two-seater in the vicinity of Westroosebeke.

But a few days later, on 5 November, Frith’s luck ran out, and he was shot down and taken P.O.W. while piloting Sopwith Camel B5175 on an observation patrol over Moorslede, most probably by Leutnant Paul “The Iron Eagle” Baumer of Jasta 2, who ended the War as a 43-victory ace and recipient of the Blue Max; but possibly, too, by Leutnant Kurt Wustoff of Jasta 4, a 27-victory ace, who also claimed a Camel in the same vicinity that morning. Be that as it may, Frith survived captivity and was placed on the Unemployed List in February 1919.

Subsequently joining the Auxiliary Air Force, he was advanced to Flight Lieutenant in July 1938, while serving in No. 903 (County of London) Squadron, a Balloon Section of the A.A.F., and to Squadron Leader in August 1939, and he was mentioned in despatches for his services in a Balloon Section during the War (London Gazette 8 June 1944 refers). Having then been advanced to Wing Commander, he received the Air Efficiency Award in May 1947.

Three: Sapper H. S. Farley, Royal Engineers, late Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (111199 3 A.M., R.A.F.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1464308 Spr., R.E.) mounted for wear

Pair: Aircraftsman 1st Class E. K. Horstman, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (54883 A.C.1, R.A.F.); together with an R.A.F. Prize Medal, reverse inscribed, ‘E. R.(sic) Horstman tug of war Cup Championship Eagle Flight Fort Grange June 1920’, 38mm., bronze, ring suspension, in case, good very fine and better (6) £80-100

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**Family group:**

*Pair: Sergeant C. G. Wilson, Royal Garrison Artillery*

**British War Medal 1914-20** (31649 Sgt., R.G.A.); **India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919** (31649 Sgt., R.G.A.); together with a National Safety First Association Medal, Safe Drivers’ Award, 5 clasps, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 (C. G. Wilson); another, 10 Years Safe Driving Medal, 5 clasps, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947; unnamed; with a ribbon bearing a further 5 clasps, 15 Consecutive Years 1948 (pin-backed), 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952

*Three: Police Constable H. Wilson, Metropolitan Police*

**Jubilee 1887, 1 clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police** (P.C., Y. Div.), **Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police** (P.C., Y. Div.) mounted as worn; **Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police** (P.C.) good very fine and better (lot) £180-220

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**957 Pair: Private G. Bright, 1st and 12th Australian Light Horse**

**British War Medal 1914-20** (80 Pte., 12 L.H.R.A.I.F.); **Victory Medal 1914-19** (80 Pte., 1-L.H.A.I.F.) nearly very fine (2) £160-200

George Bright was born in Battersea, London. A Station Hand by occupation, he enlisted into the 1st Light Horse Regiment, Australian Imperial Force at Liverpool, N.S.W. on 13 January 1915, aged 20 years. He transferred to the 12th Light Horse Regiment in March 1915 but returned to the 1st L.H.R. in October the same year. He served for a short period in Gallipoli, August-September 1915 but was invalided to Malta suffering from dysentery on 21 September. Still suffering from the disease, he was returned to Australia in August 1916 and was discharged from the A.I.F. on 14 April 1917. He died from the effects of chronic dysentery on 2 August 1918. He was buried in Nunhead (All Saints) Cemetery. Entitled to a 1914-15 Star. Sold with a quantity of copied service papers.

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**958 Pair: Stoker Petty Officer W. J. Sampson, Royal Navy**

**British War Medal 1914-20** (285303 Ch. Sto., R.N.); **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue** (285303 Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Temeraire) nearly extremely fine (2) £60-80

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**959 Pair: Acting Serjeant W. E. Watson, 12th Reserve Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops, who died on 15 Dec 1919**

**British War and Victory Medals** (237134 A. Sgt., C.R.T.); **Memorial Plaque** (William Edgar Watson) nearly extremely fine (3) £100-140

William Edgar Watson was born in Hastings, Ontario on 17 June 1893. A Teamster by occupation, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 15 March 1916. During the War he served as an Acting Serjeant in the C.R.T. He died on 15 December 1919, aged 26 years, when serving with the 12th Reserve Battalion C.R.T. Watson was buried in Toronto (Prospect) Cemetery. He was the son of John and Eliza J. Watson of 135 Ossington Avenue, Toronto and husband of Gladys M. Watson of 55 Mulock Avenue, Toronto. With copied attestation paper and casualty details.

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**960 Pair: Private J. Beckett, Labour Corps, late Manchester Regiment, who died on active service in Salonika in September 1918**

**British War and Victory Medals** (29561 Pte. J. Beckett, Manch. R.), together with related **Memorial Plaque** (Joseph Beckett), *this last pierced at 12 o’clock and somewhat polished, nearly very fine, but the first two good very fine* (3) £80-100

Joseph Beckett died on active service on 28 September 1918, while serving in 711th Area Employment Company of the Labour Corps, most probably as a result of influenza. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Beckett of Stockport, he was 33 years of age and is commemorated at the Kirechkoi-Hortakoi Military Cemetery, Greece.

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**961 Pair: Driver W. Walsh, Army Service Corps, who died in Mesopotamia, 14 October 1918**

**British War and Victory Medals** (T4-186356 Dvr., A.S.C.); **Memorial Plaque** (William Walsh) good very fine and better (3) £80-100

William Walsh was born in Glasgow and lived and enlisted at Oldham, Lancashire. Serving as a Private in the 976th Motor Transport Company A.S.C., he died in Mesopotamia on 14 October 1918, aged 22 years. With a small photograph of the recipient.

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**962 Pair: Private J. S. Anthony, West Yorkshire Regiment**

**British War and Victory Medals** (52917 Pte. W. York. R.)

**Pair: Private H. Simmons, Army Service Corps**

**British War and Victory Medals** (T4-096323 Pte., A.S.C.) very fine and better (4) £35-45

Anthony later transferred to Class “Z” Reserve. With damaged ‘Buckingham Palace’ slip welcoming the release of prisoners-of-war. Also with copied m.i.c. Not confirmed as being a prisoner of war.

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**963 Pair: Miss E. M. Bell, Voluntary Aid Detachment**

**British War and Victory Medals** (E. M. Bell, V.A.D.); together with an ‘Army Service 1916, Army Canteens Women’ Badge, bronze, reverse numbered, ’5013’, pin-backed

**Pair: attributed to Miss S. Morton-Bell**

Defence and War Medals, unnamed, extremely fine (7) £40-60

With a ‘V.A.D.’ cloth badge and a ‘V.A.D. General Service Scottish Branch’ cloth badge.


**964 Pair: Sergeant W. P. Wright, 8th Battalion Canadian Infantry, wounded at Farbus Wood, Vimy Ridge, 14 April 1917**

**British War and Victory Medals (624076 Sgt., 8-Can. Inf.) mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (2) £60-80**

Warren Pearson Wright was born in Ardara, Co. Donegal, Ireland on 26 May 1887. Living in Canada and a Clerk by occupation, he enlisted into the 151st Battalion at Edmonton on 13 December 1915. Crossing the Atlantic on the S.S. California, he arrived in England on 13 October 1916 and was transferred to the 11th Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe, and then a few days later was transferred to the 8th Battalion (Royal Winnipeg Rifles) (The Little Black Devils) in France. Serving with them at Farbus Wood, Vimy Ridge, he received a gunshot wound to his left leg on 15 April 1917. He was invalided to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe and then to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Monks Horton, Kent. Wright was discharged from hospital in June 1917 and served with the 18th Reserve Battalion, being advanced to the rank of Sergent. Returning to Canada, he was discharged on 7 May 1919. With copied service papers.

**965 Pair: Private J. Sharman, 15th Battalion Canadian Infantry, killed in action at the Battle of Hill 70, 15 August 1917**

**British War and Victory Medals (887393 Pte., 15-Can. Inf.) nearly extremely fine (2) £100-140**

James Sharman was born in Stonebroom, Derbyshire on 3 September 1887. Living in Canada and a Farmer by occupation, he enlisted into the 188th Battalion C.E.F. at Margo, Saskatchewan on 10 January 1916. Crossing the Atlantic on S.S. Laconia, he arrived in Liverpool on 6 October 1916. He was posted to the 92nd Battalion and then the 5th Reserve Battalion. On 21 April he joined the 15th Battalion Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment) in France. Sharman was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Hill 70, 15 August 1917, during the Canadian assault on the Hill and the initial German counter-attacks. The first reports gave out that he was 'wounded and missing' - this was later corrected to 'killed in action'. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial. He was the husband of Ethel Sharman of 59 Duchess Street, Croxwell, Mansfield, England. A memorial plaque, scroll and cross (not with lot) were sent to his widow in 1921. With copied service papers.

**966 Pair: Private J. Hennessy, 18th Battalion Canadian Infantry, killed in action, Battle of the Somme, 15 September 1916**

**British War and Victory Medals (409290 Pte., 18-Can. Inf.) B.W.M. suspension a little slack, slight edge bruising, very fine (2) £90-120**

James Hennessy was born in London, England on 7 June 1873. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 15 July 1915. At the time he was a member of the 109th Regiment (Militia) and had previously served 3 years with the 24th Battalion. Serving with the 18th Battalion Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment) he was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 15 September 1916. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial. With some copied research.

**967 Pair: Private E. Hosking, 20th Battalion Canadian Infantry, killed in action, 11 October 1918**

**British War and Victory Medals (2356570 Pte., 20-Can. Inf.) good very fine (2) £90-120**

Ernest Hosking was born in Cornwall, England on 21 October 1892. Employed as a Rubber Worker, living at 491 Perkins Street, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at London, Ontario on 23 March 1918. Serving with the 20th Battalion Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment) he was killed in action on 11 October 1918. He was buried in Niagara Cemetery, Iwuy, Nord, France. With some copied research.

**968 Pair: Private J. L. Kilroe, 20th Canadian Infantry, twice wounded in action during 1918**

**British War and Victory Medals (3033105 Pte., 20-Can. Inf.) nearly extremely fine (2) £60-80**

Joseph Lawrence Kilroe was born in Geoffrey, Ontario on 28 January 1896. Employed as a Farmer, living at Giroux Lake, Ontario, he enlisted at Toronto on 21 January 1918. Serving with the 1st Central Ontario Regiment, he crossed the Atlantic aboard S.S. Canada. Serving with the 20th Battalion he was twice wounded in action - 29 August 1918 and 12 October 1918 - the latter being a gunshot wound to the right arm. He was discharged at Ottawa on 18 February 1919. With copied service papers.

**969 Pair: Private G. A. Gibson, 43rd Battalion Canadian Infantry, seriously wounded 11 June 1916**

**British War and Victory Medals (153676 Pte., 43-Can. Inf.) mounted as worn, good very fine (2) £60-80**

George Albert Gibson was born in Dunbarton, Scotland on 19 July 1892 (research notes state that he was actually born in Stuttgard, Germany while his parents were in the Salvation Army there). Employed as a Carpenter, living at 1938 Halifax Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 19 August 1915. He was a member of the 79th C.H. of C. and had previously served 3 years with the 24th Artillery. He arrived in England on 13 October 1916 and was transferred to the 11th Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe, and then a few days later was transferred to the 8th Battalion Royal Winnipeg Rifles (The Little Black Devils) in France. Serving with them at Farbus Wood, Vimy Ridge, he received a gunshot wound to his left leg on 15 April 1917. He was invalided to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe and then to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Monks Horton, Kent. Wright was discharged from hospital in June 1917 and served with the 18th Reserve Battalion, being advanced to the rank of Sergent. Returning to Canada, he was discharged on 7 May 1919. With copied service papers.

**970 Pair: Private A. Crowhurst, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade, killed in action, 8 October 1918**

**British War and Victory Medals (928294 Pte., C.M.G. Bde.) nearly extremely fine (2) £80-100**

Alfred Crowhurst was born in Brighton, Sussex on 15 May 1896. Employed as a Farmer living in Puslinch, Ontario, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Guelph, Ontario on 8 January 1916. Serving in France with the Canadian Machine Gun Brigade, he was killed in action on 8 October 1918, aged 22 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial. With copied research.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Medals</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 August 1916</td>
<td>Private J. Rowan, 4th Canadian Pioneer Battalion, killed in action</td>
<td>British War and Victory Medals (103036 Pte., Can. Pnr. Bn.)</td>
<td>Good very fine and better (4)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 October 1918</td>
<td>Private B. F. Clancy, 24th Battalion Canadian Infantry</td>
<td>British War and Victory Medals (213880 Pte., 24-Can. Inf.) extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>Good very fine and better (2)</td>
<td>£40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 October 1918</td>
<td>Private J. Richards, 78th Canadian Infantry, killed in action</td>
<td>British War and Victory Medals (2380859 Pte., 78-Can. Inf.) extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>Extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£90-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 November 1916</td>
<td>Private B. J. Parris, Essex Regiment, late Northamptonshire Regiment, killed in action</td>
<td>British War and Victory Medals (19567 Pte., North'n. R.) extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>Extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 October 1918</td>
<td>Second Lieutenant C. Sunderland, Royal Air Force, late West Yorkshire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, who flew operationally as an Observer in No. 4 Squadron in March-August 1918, claiming at least one enemy aircraft out of control</td>
<td>British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. C. Sunderland, R.A.F.), the first with official correction to surname, nearly extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>Nearly extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 August 1916</td>
<td>Joseph Rowan, 4th Canadian Pioneer Battalion, killed in action</td>
<td>British War and Victory Medals (103036 Pte., Can. Pnr. Bn.)</td>
<td>Good very fine and better (4)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th Reserve Battalion</td>
<td>John Richards, 78th Battalion on 26 September 1918 and was killed in action on 23 October 1918. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.</td>
<td>British War and Victory Medals (2380859 Pte., 78-Can. Inf.) extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>Extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£90-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 October 1918</td>
<td>Bernard Franklin Clancy, born in New York City, U.S.A.</td>
<td>British War and Victory Medals (213880 Pte., 24-Can. Inf.) extremely fine (2)</td>
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<td>£60-80</td>
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<td>23 August 1916</td>
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<td>23 October 1918</td>
<td>Bernard Franklin Clancy, born in New York City, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Richards was born in Devonshire, England on 17 March 1887. A Farmer by occupation, he enlisted with the 10th Depot Battalion at Winnipeg on 5 March 1918. He arrived in England aboard the S.S. Teiresias on 24 May 1918 and was taken on to the strength of the 18th Reserve Battalion. He was transferred to the 78th Battalion on 26 September 1918 and was killed in action on 23 October 1918. He was buried in the Denain Communal Cemetery, Nord, France.

With a quantity of copied service papers.

Second Lieutenant C. Sunderland, Royal Air Force, late West Yorkshire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, who flew operationally as an Observer in No. 4 Squadron in March-August 1918, claiming at least one enemy aircraft out of control.

Carl Sunderland was born in Skipton, Yorkshire in November 1893 and was educated at Buxton College. A cotton manufacturer by profession, in the family firm at Nelson, Lancashire, he enlisted in the 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, in August 1914, but was discharged on medical grounds before the year's end.

However, he made a successful application to join the Royal Flying Corps in July 1917, when he was appointed a cadet for training as an Observer. Duly qualified and commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in October 1917, he was posted to No. 4 Squadron out in France in March 1918, and quickly saw action in the unit's R.E. 8s, a case in point being an encounter with four enemy aircraft while engaged on a photographic mission with his pilot, 2nd Lieutenant G. H. Langley, on 12 April:

‘When flying west of Steenwercke, four single-seaters were sighted, flying towards us about 700 yards distant and 300 feet higher. Three of the enemy aircraft dived and opened fire, first one, and then two simultaneously. After the first burst, which went through the top-plane, the Observer opened fire on the first attacking machine, which flew off. The Observer then opened fire on one of the other two. Both then turned south-east, and flew out of range. Observer fired 80 rounds during the combat.’

A few days later, on the 18th, while flying on another photographic mission with 2nd Lieutenant W. E. M. Whittaker as his pilot, Sunderland’s gunnery was better rewarded:

‘While flying east over Meteren at 3,500 feet, three Albatross aircraft were sighted diving towards us out of a cloud. By spirals and side-slips the pilot prevented the enemy machines opening fire, at the same time enabling the Observer to fire 100 rounds. One machine was seen to be hit, and was seen to be out of control, and was last seen in a vertical dive close to the ground over Merris. Machine was not seen to crash owing to presence of other enemy aircraft. Infantry are being asked for confirmation.’

Sutherland transferred to the Unemployed List in February 1919.

Gunner W. Done Royal Artillery


Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. G. H. Williams, R.A.F.) good very fine and better (4)

George Herbert Williams was born on 5 June 1893 and lived at Brooklands, Cheshire. Originally a 2nd Lieutenant with the 2/5th East Lancashire Regiment. Transferring to the R.F.C., was ranked as a Flying Officer, July 1917 and Temporary Lieutenant, October 1917. Served with N. 112 Squadron from September 1917 and No.152 Squadron in October 1918. Transferred to Unemployed List on 6 February 1919.

With copied service papers.
977 **Pair:** Private H. McGregor, 10th Battalion London Regiment, late Rifle Brigade, who died of wounds, Egypt, on 5 October 1918  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (601 Pte., Rif. Brig.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE** (Henry McGregor) this in card envelope, nearly extremely fine (3) £100-140  
Henry McGregor was born and lived in Monk Wearmouth, Co. Durham and enlisted at Sunderland. Served in the Durham R.G.A. and then the Rifle Brigade. Serving in the 10th Battalion London Regiment with the Egypt Expeditionary Force, he died of wounds on 5 October 1918. He was buried in the Cairo War Memorial Cemetery.  
With copied m.i.c. and casualty details.

978 **Pair:** Private H. Burrell, Lincolnshire Regiment  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19675 Pte., Linc. R.)**  
With some copied service details. Medal to ‘Smith with copied m.i.c. showing commission in R.G.A. on 17 November 1917.

979 **Pair:** Private W. E. Waller, Northumberland Fusiliers  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (47728 Pte., North’d. Fus.)**  
VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (3) (5695 Cpl. V. S. Leggett, North’d. Fus.; 266730 Pte. H. Tozer, North’d. Fus.; 5-4362 Pte. H. Whitehouse, North’d. Fus.); together with a renamed 1914 Star (3445 Sergt. E. C. Dixon, North. Fus.) this last worn; others good very fine (6) £60-80  
With copied research.

980 **Pair:** Private W. W. Davis, Devonshire Regiment  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (29043 Pte., Devon. R.)**  
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2) £70-90  
Private W. W. Davis, Devonshire Regiment  
Pair £60-80

981 **Pair:** Corporal T. H. M. Stewart, 2nd Aukland Infantry Regiment, wounded in action, October 1917  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11546 Cpl., N.Z.E.F.)** good very fine (2) £60-80  
Tom Hickey Morrison Stewart was a Bank Officer from Hamilton, New Zealand. As a Private in the 2nd Aukland Infantry Regiment, serving overseas, he was reported wounded in action on 18 October 1917. Post-war he returned to Banking, living initially at Clyde Street, Ohakune, Waimarino. He is listed as being retired, living in Roskill in 1978.  
With copied research.

982 **Pair:** Sapper W. B. Bastow, Canadian Engineers  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (669512 Spr., C.E.)** nearly very fine (2) £30-50

983 **Pair:** Corporal W. Glenister, Hertfordshire Regiment, killed in action, 14 November 1917  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (266853 Cpl., Herts. R.)** good very fine (2) £60-80  
William Glenister lived at Hemel Hempstead and enlisted at Hertford. Serving with the Hertfordshire Regiment he was killed in action on 14 November 1917, aged 21 years. Having no known grave his name is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium. He was the brother of A. W. Glenister of 87 Borstall Hill, Plumstead, London.

984 **Pair:** Private J. Norton, Hertfordshire Yeomanry  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (27429 Pte., Herts. Yeo.)** contact marks, about very fine (2) £40-60

985 **Pair:** Private C. C. H. Rawlinson, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, killed in action, 15 August 1916  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (PS-2447 Pte., Mid’d’x. R.)** extremely fine (2) £60-80  
Christopher Claude Hedley Rawlinson was born in Tiptree, Essex, lived in Harrow Weald, Middlesex and enlisted at Woldingham, Surrey. Serving with the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, he was killed in action on 15 August 1916. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. He was the son of Christopher Charles Rawlinson and husband of Winifred Mabel Rawlinson, nee Whalow, of 1 Tilletts Cottages, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.

986 **Pair:** Private F. Burgess, Coldstream Guards  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (21438 Pte. F. Burgess, G. Gds.), good very fine**  
**Pair:** Private R. F. Martin, Somerset Light Infantry  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (16460 Pte. R. F. Martin, Som. L.I.), good very fine**

987 **Pair:** Private E. H. Hargrave, 14th London Regiment  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (515811 Pte. E. H. Hargrave, 14-Lond. R.), good very fine (6)** £60-80

988 **Pair:** Private E. D. Claydon, 17th London Regiment, who was killed in action at Bapaume in September 1918  
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (554986 Pte. E. D. Claydon, 16-Lond. R.), good very fine or better (2)** £50-70  
Ernest Digby Claydon, who was born in Camberwell, London, originally enlisted in the 16th Battalion, London Regiment, in which capacity he first went out to France, but at the time of his death in action at Bapaume on 1 September 1918, he was serving in the 17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles). Entitled to the British War and Victory Medals (his MIC refers), he is buried in the Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension on the Somme.
988 **Pair: Private T. Lancashire, Royal Irish Regiment, who was killed in action in the Ypres salient in April 1915**

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6973 Pte. T. Lancashire, R. Ir. Regt.), good very fine or better (2) £60-80

Thomas Lancashire, who was born in Manchester, was embarked for France as member of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, in March 1915 and was killed in action on 24 April during the second battle of Ypres, quite probably at St. Julien, where the Germans used gas for the first time. The son of Mrs. Grace Lancashire of Clarissa Place, Cheetham, Manchester, he was 33 years of age and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial; as verified by his M.I.C. entry, his 1914-15 Star was returned to the Royal Dockyard (Medals Branch), Woolwich to be broken up, as per King’s Regulations 1743 of 1912.

989 **Pair: Trooper W. H. Hill, Household Battalion, Royal Horse Guards, and Guards Machine Gun Regiment**

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2699 Tpr. W. H. Hill, R.H. Gds.), generally very fine (2) £40-60

William H. Hill originally entered the French theatre of war as a Trooper in the Household Battalion, but later served in the Guards Machine Gun Regiment (his M.I.C. entry refers and confirms the above entitlement).

990 **Pair: Lieutenant R.H. Keyser, R.F.C., late East Lancashire Regiment, killed in a flying accident, 22 August 1917**

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.) nearly extremely fine (2) £100-150

Richard Norman Keyser was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor and was educated at Uppingham School. Leaving Smyrna for England when war broke out, he was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant on Probation with the 3rd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment (London Gazette 16 June 1915); he was confirmed in his rank in September (London Gazette 4 September 1915). Promoted to Lieutenant in July 1916 (London Gazette 20 July 1916). He served with the regiment in France and was later ordered to Salonika on special duty as intelligence officer. On 20 June 1917 he was appointed a Lieutenant with the Royal Flying Corps (London Gazette 26 July 1917). Lieutenant Keyser, R.F.C. died in a flying accident on 22 August 1917. He was flying solo, piloting an RE8 aircraft of No. 42 Training Squadron based at Harlow. During the flight the aircraft was seen to lose height then go into a spinning nose dive. He was able to pull out of the dive but his machine stalled as he was attempting to manoeuvre to avoid both trees and workers in a field. The aeroplane then crashed. Keyser, fatally injured, died of a fractured skull later the same day. He was buried in Heston Churchyard, Middlesex and his name is recorded in the R.A.F. Book of Remembrance in St. Clement Danes Church in the Strand.

With copied research.

991 **Family group:**

**Pair: Private C. T. Gould, Monmouthshire Regiment**

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (201312 Pte., Monmouth R.)

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (3948797 Pte. I. J. Gould, Welch R.); together with a BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICE 1914-18, unnamed, complete with brooch bar, very fine and better (4) £80-100 C. T. and I. J. Gould were brothers.


996 **Family group:**

**Pair: Lance Corporal W. H. Havell, Rhodesian 1st South African Infantry Brigade**

BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (L/Cpl., Rhodns. 1st S.A.I. Bgd.e.)

Three: attributed to R. C. D. Havell

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, these unnamed, good very fine and better (5) £100-150

Medals attributed to R. C. D. Havell in O.H.M.S. Southern Rhodesia registered envelope addressed to R. C. D. Havell, P.O. Selukwe and two other addresses; together with a Southern Rhodesia medal forwarding slip; also with riband bar.

997 **Pair: Able Seaman R. G. Roberts, Mercantile Marine, who was killed in action on the S.S. Forestmoor in October 1917**

BRITISH WAR AND MERCANTILE MARINE MEDALS 1914-18 (Robert G. Roberts), extremely fine (2) £60-80

Robert Glyn Roberts, who was born at Pentwyn, was killed in action on 6 October 1917, when the Moor Line Steamship *Forestmoor* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine 54 miles N.N.W. of Cape Spartel, Morocco - the captain and 21 of her crew were killed. He was the son of Isabel Roberts of 1 Glynhondda Street, Cardiff, he was 24 years of age and is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial; the possibility exists of other recipients of the above awards with the same names.
George Houghton was born in Liverpool on 13 May 1885. A Porter by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on Northampton on 4 November 1902, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in February 1903. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in May 1903 when on Victory and to Able Seaman in March 1905 when again on that ship. He served on the armoured cruiser Hampshire from January 1914. He was killed when the cruiser was mined and sunk on 5 June 1916. The ship was en route to Russia carrying the Secretary of State for War, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener when she struck a mine 1.5 miles off the Brough of Birsey, Orkney Islands. Kitchener and all his staff perished. Of the 600 plus men on board only 12 survived. With copied service paper.

Thomas Houghton was born on 21 October 1893. A Steward by occupation, he joined the R.N.V.R. on 16 October 1914. He was killed in action on 5 May 1915 when serving with the Royal Naval Division in Gallipoli. His name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial. With copied service papers.

Albert Joseph Cusack, who was born in January 1917, served as Canteen Assistant in the operations off the coast of Palestine 1936-39, and during the 1939-45 War in the destroyer Kingston as a Canteen Manager. Launched in January 1939 and commissioned in October, Kingston assisted at the destruction of the U-35 in the North Sea on 29 November 1939; helped sink the Italian submarine Torricelli in June 1940 and later attacked the submarine Peva in the Red Sea; was active in the operations around Crete, May 1941 and took part in the 1st and 2nd battles of Sirte, 17 December 1941 and 22 March 1942. In the latter battle she was badly damaged by gunfire from the Italian battleship Littorio. Able to limp back to Malta for repairs, she was then heavily damaged by enemy bombers while in dry dock in Valletta Harbour. She rolled over and was declared a total loss. However two sections of the Kingston were later scuttled as a blockship between Selmun Headland and St. Paul’s Island in northern Malta.

Cusack died in Gosport in the 1970s; sold with copied research.

Pair: Petty Officer Air Fitter F. W. Tilley, Fleet Air Arm

‘Leading Photographer’ - a scarce rating on the N.G.S.

Six: Stoker 1st Class W. J. Preece, Royal Navy

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Three: Able Seaman R. Hood, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Yangtze 1949, Malaya (D/SSX.838657 Ord. Smn., R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/SSX.83657 A.B., R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed, mounted for display, first with some contact marks, very fine and better (3) £900-1000

1003

Three: Petty Officer Air Fitter E. A. D. Hughes, Fleet Air Arm

Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Brunei, Cyprus (FX.774852 P.O.A.F., R.N.) clasps mounted in that order; General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Borneo (FX.774852 P.O.A.F. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (FX.774852 P.O.A.F., H.M.S. Condor) last with correction to rank, mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (3) £350-400

1004

Serjeant Douglas Craig Lowson Monro, Royal Engineers, died on 26 April 1943, aged 24 years. He was buried in the Delhi War Cemetery. Serjeant Monro was the son of George Lowson Monro and Winifred Maud Monro of Bombay, India. With a copied extract from The Times, 9 July 1943, in which the name of Acting Serjeant D. C. L. Monro, R.E. is listed under ‘Previously reported Prisoner of War. Now reported died as Prisoner of War.’

Five: Serjeant D. C. L. Monro, Royal Engineers, who died as a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese, 26 April 1943

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (1872541 Spr., R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals, nearly extremely fine (5) £140-180

Serjeant Douglas Craig Lowson Monro, Royal Engineers, died on 26 April 1943, aged 24 years. He was buried in the Delhi War Cemetery. Serjeant Monro was the son of George Lowson Monro and Winifred Maud Monro of Bombay, India. With a copied extract from The Times, 9 July 1943, in which the name of Acting Serjeant D. C. L. Monro, R.E. is listed under ‘Previously reported Prisoner of War. Now reported died as Prisoner of War.’

1005

Pair: Private Chendo Kesu, King’s African Rifles

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (N.51770 Pte. Chendo Kesu, K.A.R.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (N.51770 Pte. Chondo Keso, K.A.R.) note variation in name, second with correction to name, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2) £120-160

1006

Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Winstanley, Royal Engineers

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22526379 Sgt. C. W. Winstanley, R.E.); General Service 1962, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (22526379 S. Sgt. C. W. Winstanley, R.E.), official correction to last digit of number on the first and reverse of the Northern Ireland clasp broken in centre, otherwise good very fine (2) £150-200

Cecil William Winstanley, who was born in March 1935, enlisted in the Royal Engineers in September 1950 and, having attained the rank of Warrant Officer Class I, was commissioned in July 1974. He subsequently gained advancement to Captain in July 1976, to Major in July 1982, and to Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1987, and was placed on the Retired List in March 1990.

1007

Three: Police Sergeant C. H. Fraser, U.K. and Cyprus Police

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (705 P.S. C. H. Fraser); Colonial Police Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue, for Meritorious Service (Sgt. Charles H. Fraser, Cyprus Police); Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Charles H. M. Fraser) some contact marks, very fine and better (3) £300-350

With copied research.

1008

Pair: Senior Aircraftsman N. F. Chandler, Royal Air Force

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (1931665 L.A.C., R.A.F.); General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Borneo (1931665 SAC, R.A.F.) contact marks, slight edge bruising, very fine (2) £80-100

1009
1010 **Four:** Chief Stoker A. T. Butler, Royal Navy, killed when H.M.S. *Curacoa* was accidentally rammed and sunk by the *Queen Mary*, 2 October 1942

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR - this enamelled in red, yellow and green, and set in a silver base metal case, with ring suspension; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.5551 S.P. O., H.M.S. Enterprise) edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (4) £150-200

Ex D.N.W. 31 March 2010 - when the Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. was sold alone.

Chief Stoker Albert Thomas Butler, Royal Navy, was killed on 2 October 1942, aged 41 years, when the cruiser *Curacoa* was in collision with the liner *Queen Mary*.

The *Curacoa* was part of the escort of the *Queen Mary* that was transporting some 15,000 American servicemen across the Atlantic to the U.K. Travelling at high speed in heavy weather, the 80,000 ton liner made a sudden turn to starboard in response to a reported submarine sighting and in doing so cut the escorting 4,290 ton *Curacoa* in two. Within five minutes the two portions of the vessel sank with the loss of 25 officers and 313 ratings. Only 26 officers and men of the *Curacoa* survived the accident. The *Queen Mary*, although damaged, made it across the Atlantic with her human cargo intact.

With copied research.

1011 **Three:** Assistant Steward C. C. West, Merchant Navy, who was killed in action in the S.S. *Orcades* in October 1942

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, together with original Minister of Transport condolence slip in the name of 'Cecil Clifford West', extremely fine (3) £30-50

Cecil Clifford West was killed in action on 10 October 1942, when his ship the auxiliary transport *Orcades* was torpedoed and sunk by the *U*-772, commanded by Carl Emmermann, a holder of the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves, about 300 miles west-south-west of the Cape of Good Hope. The ship's master, Captain Charles Fox, was awarded the C.B.E. and Lloyd's Medal for Bravery at Sea on the same occasion, and as indeed were a number of other acts of bravery also recognised by medals and commendations. West, who left a widow resident in Brixton, London, was 37 years of age and is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial.

1012 **Four:** Seaman F. Crompton, Royal Naval Patrol Service, who died on active service in H.M. Trawler *Saltarelo* in September 1944

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, in their original addressed card forwarding box, together with a wartime photograph of his ship, extremely fine (4) £30-50

Frank Compton died on active service on 16 September 1944, while serving in H.M. Trawler *Saltarelo* off Italy. He is buried in Florence War Cemetery; the above described forwarding box is inscribed to his widow, ‘Mrs. M. H. Crompton, 90 West Street, Millbrook, Plymouth.’

1013 **Five:** 1st Radio Officer H. J. Workman, Merchant Navy, who died on active service in the S.S. *Clan MacTaggart* in May 1945

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, together with original Minister of Transport condolence slip in the name of ‘Herbert John Workman’, extremely fine (5) £40-60

Herbert John Workman died on active service in the S.S. *Clan MacTaggart* on 9 May 1945 and is commemorated at Cheltenham Crematorium. The son of Charles and Catherine Workman, he was 44 years of age. His ship's predecessor, the first *Clan MacTaggart*, had been torpedoed about 250 miles south-west of the Azores in November 1942.

1014 **Eight:** Able Seaman R. V. Carter, Merchant Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE CROSS, reverse inscribed, 'R332995 R. V. Carter MRNP. 1943-47', silver, hallmarks for London, in card box of issue; VOLUNTARY SERVICE MEDAL (R. V. Carter, AB MN RP) silver, hallmarks for Birmingham, in card box of issue; together with two Merchant Navy lapel badges - one enamelled, and an enamelled tie pin, extremely fine (11) £80-100

Based on his W.W.2 awards the recipient may well have served in the Maritime Artillery.

1015 **Six:** Gunner W. Austin, Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasped, FRANCE AND GERMANY; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6839054 Gnr., R.A.) official correction to surname, mounted as worn, good very fine (6) £70-90

Based on his W.W.2 awards the recipient may well have served in the 3rd Maritime A.A. Battery; Landing Anti-Tank Battery, 1941-44 and 26 Field Regiment R.A. in Singapore, 1950-51.

1016 **Six:** Gunner G. M. Byrne, Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (3599822 Gnr., R.A.) very fine and better (6) £80-100

With a note stating that the recipient served in the 3rd Maritime A.A. Battery; Landing Anti-Tank Battery, 1941-44 and 26 Field Regiment R.A. in Singapore, 1950-51.

1017 **Six:** Chief Air Artificer G. A. L. Curtis, Fleet Air Arm

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasped, North Africa 1942-43; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (FX.76080 C.A.A., H.M.S. Siskin) mounted as worn, very fine and better (6) £100-140

H.M.S. *Siskin* is the Royal Naval Air Station at Gosport.
1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, extremely fine (3) £150-200
Earnest Richard Edward Payne, who was born in April 1922, commenced his aircrew training out in Canada at the end of 1941, where he qualified as a Navigator before returning to the U.K. in the summer of 1942. Having then attended an O.T.U. at Cranwell, he was posted to No. 612 Squadron, a Coastal Command unit operating in Whitleys out of Wick, in November 1942, and thence, in April 1943, to 1407 Meteorological Flight at Reykjavik, flying Hampdens and later Hudsons.

In May 1944, Payne transferred to No. 519 Squadron, another meteorological unit flying Venturas out of Skitten, Scotland, while at the war's end, having attended a Bomb Aimer's course at R.A.F. Manby, he joined No. 202 Squadron a Catalina unit based at Castle Archdale. He served latterly back on navigational duties in Liberators of No. 220 Squadron and was demobilised as a Pilot Officer in March 1946.

Subsequently rejoining the Royal Air Force as an Armaments Officer in January 1949, Payne attended a British Nuclear Weapons Course and qualified to arm Vulcans, Nimrods and Victors. He was elected an Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society in 1969, a Fellow of the Institution of Nuclear Engineers in the following year, and was finally placed on the Retired List in October 1975.

Sold with the recipient's original R.C.A.F. Air Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period December 1941 to 1969, a Fellow of the Institution of Nuclear Engineers in the following year, and was finally placed on the Retired List in October 1975.

1019 Four: attributed to Flight Lieutenant Arthur Jarvis, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a pilot who was killed on 21 June 1944
1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed, nearly extremely fine (4) £220-260
Flight Lieutenant Arthur Jarvis, R.A.F.V.R., a Pilot with No. 15 Squadron, was killed when his aircraft crashed on 21 June 1944, aged 29 years. The son of Arthur and Gladys Jarvis of Willford, Nottinghamshire; he was buried in Wiford Village Cemetery.

With original named condolence slip; two other papers and a group photograph. Also with a copied newspaper article concerning Jarvis with his photograph.

1020 Three: attributed to Flight Sergeant H. J. Warburton, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, killed in action on 10 December 1942
1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, all unnamed, extremely fine (3) £200-240
Sergeant (Air Gunner) Henry John Warburton, R.A.F.V.R., serving in Lancasters of No. 9 Squadron, on a bombing mission to Turin, was killed in action on 10 December 1942, aged 19 years. He was buried in the Marolles sur Seine Communal Cemetery. He was the son of Henry and Frances Margaret Warburton of Burton-on-Trent.

With original named condolence slip and copied extracts from the operations record book. Also with card forwarding box (address removed).

1021 An emotive Bomber Command group of three awarded to Sergeant J. W. Lowe, Royal Air Force, who was killed in action during the disastrous daylight attack on Amsterdam power station in May 1943, when his C.O., Squadron leader Leonard Trent, was the only pilot in their Ventura formation to reach the target; he was subsequently awarded the V.C.
1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, extremely fine (3) £400-500
James William Lowe commenced pilot training at No. 1 E.F.T.S., Hatfield, in September 1941 and, having attended additional courses in Canada, returned to the U.K. in the summer of 1942. Having then converted to Venturas and attended an O.T.U., he was posted to No. 487 (New Zealand) Squadron at Methwold, under Wing Commander G. J. "Chooper" Grindell, in early 1943, completing his first sortie, against Caen, on 4 April. Sadly, however, as cited above, he was killed in action on his very next mission - the costly daylight raid on Amsterdam power station on 3 May.

On that occasion, 12 Venturas of No. 487 Squadron took off from Methwold under Squadron Leader Leonard Trent, D.F.C., Lowe piloting AE798 EG-D, but a poorly timed “rodeo” carried out earlier by No. 11 Group had alerted the enemy defences and, as they crossed the coast, the Venturas were jumped by dozens of 109s and Fw. 190s, under Gruppenkommandeur Hauptman Dietrich Wickop - within a few minutes eight of our aircraft had been shot down. In fact only Trent reached the target, where he, too, was downed, being thrown clear of the wreckage of his aircraft at 7,000 feet. He was awarded the V.C.

Lowe was 30 years old and left a widow, Mary Patricia Lowe, of Emsworth, Hampshire. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Book (Form 414), with entries covering the period September 1941 up until his death in action on 3 May 1943, with 'Death Presumed' and 'Royal Air Force Central Depository' stamps, and related forwarding letter to his widow, together with the recipient's original Buckingham Palace commemorative scroll in the name of 'Sergeant J. W. Lowe, Royal Air Force'.

www.dnw.co.uk
Austin Borden Rex Sutton, who was born in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire in September 1915, enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve shortly before the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. Having then qualified for his Air Observer’s Brevet in February 1940, he commenced his operational career that July, when he was posted to No. 115 Squadron, a Wellington unit operating out of R.A.F. Marham.

Thus ensued a busy tour of operations, as a member of Pilot Officer Kirby’s crew, commencing with strikes against the oil refinery at Gelsenkirchen on the 14th and the aerodrome at Diepholz on the 18th. July witnessed him participating in attacks on the railway junction at Soest, the oil refinery at Hamburg, and the chemical works at Monheim in July, while in August he was assigned to strikes against the docks at Hamburg, the aerodrome at the aptly named Bomblitz, the aircraft works at Gotha, the oil refinery at Bordeaux and the aircraft factory at Bernberg.

An attack against the gas works at Berlin having followed in August, Sutton was next present in sorties against the marshalling yards at Hamm and barges at Calais, the latter part of the Hitler’s envisaged “Operation Sealion”. September also saw Sutton participating in three strikes against the docks at Le Havre and, more notably, another on the Air Ministry in Berlin. Having then completed three more sorties with Kirby - attacks against Calais, Cologne and Kiel in early October - Sutton removed to Sergeant P. S. Marriott’s crew, a pilot was awarded the D.F.M. in March 1941, the recommendation citing that he sometimes remained over his target for three quarters of an hour in order to ensure the accurate bombing.

Thus such targets may have included the aluminium works at Grevenbroich and the hydrogenation plant at Gelsenkirchen, attacked on the 20th and 27th of the same month; or, more likely, the docks at Antwerp and Bremerhaven, and the Krupp works at Essen, all attacked over the coming weeks; so, too, in November, the docks at Hamburg and Flushing, Schipol aerodrome and the railway yards at Cologne. On the latter occasion, as described in an accompanying newspaper cutting, H.M. the King attended 115 Squadron’s crew briefing, ‘watched the pilots take off, saw them return, and assisted in the cross-examination of the pilots on their operations against the enemy.’

Sutton, who ended his tour in December with a strike against the Royal Arsenal at Turin, was thereafter employed as an instructor, but he saw further action in May–June 1942 when, in common with other O.T.U. personnel, he was called upon to contribute to the famous 1,000 bomber raids on Cologne and Essen, though on the latter occasion his aircraft was recalled to base. He was demobilised in October 1945.


Four: Warrant Officer A. B. R. Sutton, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a long-served Navigator who completed an early tour of operations in Wellingtons of No. 115 Squadron in 1940 - his pilot, who had a tendency to remain over the target for up to three quarters of an hour to ensure accurate bombing, was awarded the D.F.M.

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, generally very fine or better (4) £300-350

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www.dnw.co.uk
Charles Fothergill, who was born in June 1913, was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in August 1934 and qualified for his Wings in August 1935. Posted to No. 70 (Bomber) Squadron at Hinaidi in Iraq, in the following month, he flew Victoria and Valencia aircraft until returning to the U.K. in late 1937, a period which encompassed several aircraft searches, including one for a missing Horsa of Imperial Airways in late August 1936 - it was subsequently found in the Arabian Desert by a pilot from No. 84 Squadron and the passengers and crew were safely evacuated.

Back in the U.K., Fothergill attended assorted courses, including one at the Central Flying School, prior to being appointed an instructor at No. 6 F.T.S. at Little Rossington, Gloucestershire in October 1938, but with the advent of hostilities in September 1939, he was ordered to join No. 501 Squadron at R.A.F. Filton. Here, as evidenced by his relevant Flying Book, he took under his wing as instructor numerous future Battle of Britain pilots, not least the likes of “Ginger” Lacey, but also those less fortunate, among them Pilot Officer John Bland (killed in action 18 August 1940), Pilot Officer Keith Aldridge (shot down and badly wounded on 24 August 1940), and Pilot Officer Edmund Sylvester (killed in action on 20 July 1940).

Then in February 1940, Fothergill was posted to another F.T.S. in Northern Ireland and thence, in November of the same year, to an O.T.U. at Cottesmore, from which he joined No. 97 Squadron, a Manchester unit operating out of Conningsby, in March 1941. Going operational that June, as a 2nd Pilot, with strikes against targets in France and Dusseldorf, he also flew as Captain of Aircraft on a raid against Magdeburg on 14 August. He was then ordered to take command of No. 207 Squadron at Bottesford, from whence he carried out a brace of “Gardening” trips in February 1942.

Later in the year he removed to an appointment in No 41 Group and he remained similarly employed on instructional duties until the War’s end, while in December 1945, after joining No. 617 Squadron, he was ordered to South-East Asia Command, the Squadron participating in a Victory Week fly past over Delhi before returning to the U.K. in April 1946. But Fothergill was once more ordered overseas with an appointment in No. 31 Squadron at Palam that September, where, among other duties, he transported refugees in the unit’s Dakotas.

With the disbandment of No. 31 Squadron at the end of 1947, he joined Air H.Q., B.A.F.O., as a Wing Commander, from which date his flying hours became more intermittent, not least because of appointments such as R.A.F. Selection Board at Cranwell. But in September 1954, he mastered the age of jets, going solo in a Meteor IV. Then from April 1956 to July 1960, he served as Air Attache at Belgrade, in which latter year he was placed on the Retired List as a Group Captain.

Four: Group Captain C. Fothergill, Royal Air Force: assessed as an above average pilot throughout his career, and described as ‘always dapper and sporting a luxuriant moustache’, he instructed the likes of “Ginger” Lacey before embarking on operations in Manchesters of No. 97 Squadron and, after a career spanning some 35 years and 50 aircraft types, including Meteors, he was finally placed on the Retired List in 1960.

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, extremely fine (4) £350-400

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Sold with a complete run of the recipient’s original R.A.F. Flying Log Books (5), comprising Form 414 types covering the periods April to November 1934, with some additional pencilled notes / entries from the 1939-45 War; November 1934 to January 1936; January 1936 to February 1937; and larger format Type 414s covering the periods March 1937 to December 1940 and January 1941 to November 1958, generally in good condition; together with a fine run of R.A.F. publicity photographs for the launch of the Manchester bomber, including images of the recipient and his 97 Squadron crew.
1024  **Four**: attributed to Flight Lieutenant P. M. Cowell, Royal Air Force

**1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals**, all unnamed, good very fine (4)  £140-180

Flight Lieutenant P. M. Cowell, R.A.F., was listed as a prisoner-of-war of the Germans.

With copied roll extract.

1025  **Four**: attributed to Sergeant W. L. Jones, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

**1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals**, all unnamed, good very fine (4)  £140-180

141237 Sergeant (Air Gunner) William Lionel Jones, R.A.F.V.R., No. 7 Squadron, was killed in action on 30 November 1942, aged 20 years. He was buried in the Pecy Communal Cemetery, Seine-et-Marne, France. He was the son of William and Sarah Jane Jones of Rassau, Beaufort, Monmouthshire.

With Buckingham Palace condolence slip with envelope and copied letter re. his death and two original photographs.

1026  **Six**: Sapper C. A. W. Leary, South African Engineer Corps

**1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals; Africa Service Medal**, all officially named (232450 C. A. W. Leary); together with identity disk (C. A. W. Leary Spr. C. of E. 232450V, good very fine (7) £30-40

Clarence Albrecht Walter Leary was born in Claremont, Cape Province, on 12 October 1906. Employed as a Guard with South African Railways, he attested as a volunteer in the Union Defence Force at Cape Town on 28 May 1940. He commenced his full-time service on 21 September 1942 with the R. & H. Brigade and served in Egypt, November 1942; Syria, November 1942-January 1944; Egypt, January 1944-February 1945, and Italy, March-October 1945. He was discharged from the S.A.E.C. on 22 February 1946.

1027  **Six**: Private D. Davidson, Royal Army Medical Corps

**1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals**, these all unnamed; **Efficiency Medal**, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second and Third Award Clasps (7341418 Pte., R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn; together with a Rotary International Past President's Badge (D. Davidson 1964-66) silver-gilt and enamel, slight enamel damage; National Safety First Association, 5 Years Drivers Award, 3 clasps, 1936, 1937, 1938 (D. Davidson) silver and enamel; National Safety First Association, lapel badge (D. Davidson), enamelled; R.A.M.C. metal titles (2); R.A.M.C. collar badges (2); R.A. M.C. cloth badge (1); ‘Red Cross’ cloth badge (2) generally good very fine (16) £120-160

David Davidson was born on 9 March 1907. A Footman Driver by occupation living in Manchester, he enlisted in April 1936. Served with the R.A.M.C. Awarded the Africa Star for service in Malta.

With a number of contemporary papers and photographs, including: Soldier’s Service and Pay Book; Notebook: S.O. Book 136, named to ‘Pte. D. Davidson, 418 H.Q. Coy.’; Army Identity Certificate; a touring map of the Maltese Islands; 125th (East Lancs) Field Ambulance 42nd Division R.A.M.C. (TA) Annual Programme of Training; envelopes addressed to Davidson (3); The Times of Malta, 2 October 1941.

1028  **Six**: Lance-Corporal E. R. Gerrans, South African Engineer Corps

**1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War and Africa Service Medals**, these all officially named (172147 E. R. Gerrans); **Efficiency Medal** (bilingual), G.VI.R., 1st issue, Union of South Africa (L/Cpl., SAEC.) mounted as worn, good very fine (6) £60-80

1029  **Five**: Captain H. Taylor, Imperial Light Horse

**1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals; Africa Service Medal**, all officially named (26364 H. Taylor) mounted as worn, good very fine (5) £40-60

Harold Taylor was born on 8 September 1914. Before the war he was a House Salesman and a Stock Clerk living in Johannesburg. He joined the Imperial Light Horse on 1 July 1933. After being promoted to Sergeant, he was commissioned into the Imperial Light Horse on 1 January 1937 and promoted to Lieutenant in January 1939 and Captain in June 1940. He served with the Imperial Light Horse in North Africa from 8 May 1941. Taylor was with the unit during Operation Crusader, the capture of Bardia and the fighting at Gazala in June 1942, followed by the retreat into Egypt. He was hit in the leg by shrapnel on 1 July 1942 and was treated at the 5th S.A. General Hospital. After convalescing he rejoined his unit in August 1942. He received an accidental injury at El Alamein on 23 October 1942 - a gunshot wound to his left wrist. He returned to South Africa with the I.L.H. in January 1943 but returned to Egypt with the 9th Battalion Reserve Brigade in October 1943. Captain Taylor was discharged in October 1945.

With copied service papers and research.

1030  **Seven**: Bombardier J. D. Luff, Royal Artillery

**1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, these unnamed; Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (John David Luff); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (1427806 Bdr., R.A.) mounted as worn, good very fine (7) £80-100

www.dnw.co.uk
Six: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant R. H. Lyon, Royal Artillery
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf, these unnamed and gilded; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R. 1st issue.
Territorial (1473451 B.Q.M.S., R.A.) mounted court style for display, good very fine (6) £100-140

M.I.D. London Gazette 23 May 1946. ‘... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Mediterranean theatre.’

Reginald Hugh Lyon was born on 6 December 1911. A Bank Clerk by occupation, he enlisted at Chelsea on 24 April 1939. As a B.Q.M.S. he was discharged from the 610 Regiment R.A. (London Scottish) in October 1945.

With original Soldier’s Service and Pay Book (Damaged); Soldier’s Release Book; M.I.D. Certificate in envelope; medal forwarding slip; M.I.D. emblem forwarding slip (2); War Office letter, dated 4 October 1938 registering Lyon as a candidate for a commission in the Somerset Light Infantry; Army Form D.406 Notice to an Officer on the Unemployed List or Reserve Class “Z” List, dated 1 October 1951; sundry other letters and a fine studio photograph of the recipient in uniform.

Ten: Sergeant C. J. Bickerton, Royal Signals
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals, these unnamed; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2570697 Sgt., R. Signals) mounted as worn, good very fine (7) £60-80

1033 Five: attributed to Lance-Corporal J. Matafwali, Northern Rhodesia Regiment
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals, all unnamed

Four: attributed to Gunner C. W. Greaves, Royal Artillery
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, all unnamed

Three: attributed to Private E. Ducker, Pioneer Corps
1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals, all unnamed, mounted as worn, nearly very fine and better (12) £50-70

Medals to Matafwali with copied certificate of service - showing service in Japan, Italy, Somaliland and Northern Rhodesia.

Medals to Greaves with original Soldier’s Release Book, medal forwarding slip, War Department driving permit; Army Record of Service Card and Certificate of Transfer to the Reserve. Greaves was a former Police Constable, who served in the 29th Field Regiment R.A., 18 May 1944-13 February 1947.

Medals to Ducker with original Soldier’s Service and Pay Book and other papers. Ernest Ducker was born on 19 November 1912. A Steward by occupation, he enlisted into the Territorial Army at Beverley on 20 March 1936. Served in the Pioneer Corps; awarded a Gold Wound Stripe on 20 April 1944.

1034 Five: Sergeant J. Rees, Auxiliary Territorial Service
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf, these unnamed; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with 2nd and 3rd Award Clasps (W.18079 Sgt., A.T.S.) mounted for wear, generally good very fine (5) £60-80

M.I.D. not confirmed.

1035 Five: Stoker Petty Officer R. A. Lane, Royal Navy
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43 (loose); Italy Star; War Medal, M.I.D. oak leaf, these unnamed; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (KX.79863 S.P.O., H.M.S. Rothesay) good very fine and better (5) £100-140


Mentioned in despatches for services aboard the minesweeper H.M.S. Rothesay for the opening up of Greek ports in the Gulf of Corinth, Patras and Itea. Her commander was the highly decorated Captain Alister Angus Martin, D.S.O., D.S.C. & 2 bars, R.D. With forwarding slip.

1036 Three: attributed to Midshipman Philip Basil Peck, Royal Navy, killed in action, H.M.S. Wryneck, 27 April 1941
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed, the medals mounted in a 400 x 222 mm. wooden glass-fronted frame which bears a photograph of the recipient, good very fine (3) £300-350

Midshipman P. B. Peck, R.N. was killed in action whilst serving on the destroyer H.M.S. Wryneck, 27 April 1941. The Wryneck, in company with the Diamond took off some 700 soldiers from the transport ship Slamat which had been bombed and set on fire in the Gulf of Nauplia on 26 April 1941 during the evacuation of British troops from Greece. The next day both destroyers were bombed and sunk by German dive bombers. The loss of life was heavy; out of a total of some 950 men - the crew of two ships and the rescued soldiers, only about 50 were saved.

With a long letter from Philip Peck, aboard H.M.S. Wryneck, to Rodney M. Peck, dated 15 April 1941; with envelope addressed to ‘R. M. Peck, St. Mary’s Hospital, London, W2’, with the notation, ‘Recd 5/5/41’; together with one group photograph of naval cadets including Philip Peck, and five other photographs of Peck (3) and ships (2). Also with a typed account of the evacuation from Nauplia. See lots 1180 and 1197 for medals to other members of the Peck family.

www.dnw.co.uk
**1037 Five: Staff Sergeant J. Ross, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late Corps of Signals, a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese, captured at Singapore**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, these unnamed; Coronation 1953 (22225751 S/Sgt. Ross. J. R.A.O.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second and Third Award Clasps (2582068 Pte., R.A.O.C.) mounted court style for wear, very fine (5)

£140-180

John Ross of Glasgow was born on 5 May 1920. Serving with 3 Corps Signals (11 Div.) Ross was captured by the Japanese on 15 February 1942 with the fall of Singapore. Served in the T.A. after the war and was awarded the Efficiency Medal and Clasps. Awarded the Coronation Medal 1953 as a Technical Officer based in Edinburgh.

With copied Japanese P.O.W. card and roll extracts.

**1038 Four: Private R. Stubbs, Australian Army**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War and Australia Service Medals, these all officially named (W18408 R. Stubbs) very fine (4)

£30-50

Robert Stubbs was born in Cheshire, England on 3 May 1901. He enlisted in Perth, W. Australia on 26 September 1940. Serving in the Army, his last posting was with No. 5 Works Company before being discharged on 11 September 1945.

**1039 Four: Corporal A. P. Hickman, Royal Air Force, who died in Indonesia on 3 December 1943**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals, all unnamed, mounted for wear, nearly extremely fine (4) £80-120

569630 Corporal Alfred Patrick Hickman, Royal Air Force, died on 3 December 1943. He was buried in the Ambon War Cemetery, Amboina Island, Indonesia.

With named condolence slip and card medal forwarding box addressed to ‘Mrs V. I. Paul, 146 King Harolds Way, Bexley Heath, Kent.

**1040 Eight: Warrant Officer 1st Class B. G. Heweston, Royal Australian Signals, attached 3rd Royal Australian Regiment, wounded in action at Kapyong, 15 February 1951**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War and Australia Service Medals, these officially named ‘VX126945 B. G. Heweston’; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (3/400123 B. G. Heweston); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (3/400123 B. G. Heweston); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II. R., 2nd issue, Australia (34034 B. G. Heweston); Commonwealth of Australia Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (34034 B. G. Heweston) good very fine (8)

£1600-1800

Brian Geoffrey ‘Lofty’ Heweston served as a part-time member in the Citizen Military Forces as a Signaller, 1 April-9 December 1942 and as a full-time member, 10 December 1942-11 June 1943. With the Australian Imperial Forces as a Sergeant, 12 June 1943-17 January 1947 and with the Regular Army Special Reserve (Special Force) as a Temporary Corporal, 14 August 1950-13 January 1953. Served with the Australian Military Forces from 14 January 1953, being discharged as a Warrant Officer 1st Class on 14 November 1975.

A specialist signaller, Heweston served in Korea as a regimental signaller attached to the 3rd Royal Australian Regiment. With the regiment he saw action at the battle of Kapyong and was wounded in that action, 15 February 1951.

In the battle, the Chinese 118th Division, making a push towards Seoul, was held by the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade (2nd P.P.C.L.I. and 3rd R.A.R.). Both units were subsequently awarded the U.S. Presidential Unit Citation for the action.

With copied Certificate of discharge; copied casualty roll extracts, and extracts for The Last Call of the Bugle, by Jack Galloway and In Valiant Company, by Ben O’Dowd in which Heweston is mentioned - from the latter is a copied photograph of the recipient. Also with a group photograph which includes Heweston.
Alexander Waldron McGuire served in the Royal Canadian Air Force from June 1942 until October 1945, latterly in the rank of Flying Officer. His original certificate of discharge, which is included, also confirms his entitlement to the R.C.A.F. Pilot’s Flying Badge, in addition to the above described awards.

Five:
Flying Officer A. W. McGuire, Royal Canadian Air Force
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, silver, all unnamed, in their card boxes of issue, together with two gold-filled identity bracelets, the first with applique R.C.A.F. Wings and engraved, ‘R-177818 McGuire, A. W., Honor Student Course 65, No. 21 T.S., Regina’, and the second, ‘A. W. McGuire, R177818, R.C.A.F.’, extremely fine (7) £80-100

1041


Five:
Captain J. D. Wakefield, Indian Army
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Clasp (Lt., Indian Army) mounted as worn, good very fine (5) £100-140

1042

The miniature sword with a typed card bearing the logo of the ‘Exercito Brasileiro Batalhao Suez’ reading: ‘Col. CH Cook - Canadian Army. On behalf of all officers and ORs of Brazil Bn, I offer you a miniature of the sword of - Duque de Caxias - Brazilian Army Patron. Rafah 28 November 1961 (Signed) Fernando Soter da Silveira, Lt Col - CO - Brazil Bn’

Eleven:
Colonel C. H. Cook, Canadian Army
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas service clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; U.N. Medal, UNTSO/UNOGIL ribbon; U.N.E.F. Medal; Coronation 1953, these all unnamed; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada (Lt. Col. C. H. Cook) undated; Canadian Decoration, E.I.R. (Col. C. H. Cook); U.S.A., Legion of Merit, Officer’s badge, gilt and enamel (Clifford H. Cook) emblem on ribbon, mounted court style as worn, contained in Spink, London leather case, last with slight enamel damage; together with a set of eleven miniature dress medals as above, mounted court style as worn, in matching Spink, London leather case; with riband bar as above with appropriate emblems, and with a miniature ‘Mameluke’ sword and scabbard, approx. 154mm long, silver and gilt, with ivorine hilt, in fitted Eberle, Brazil case, nearly extremely fine except where stated (24) £450-550

1043
1044  **Four:** attributed to Private R. E. Partridge, Worcestershire Regiment  
1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed

**Three:** attributed to J. G. Ettridge

**France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals,** all unnamed, **good very fine (7)**  £50-70

Private Ronald Edward Partridge, 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, was killed/died in Burma on 7 January 1945, aged 31 years. He was buried in the Taukkyan War Cemetery, Burma. He was the son of William Edward and Beatrice Margaret Partridge, of Balsal Heath, Birmingham. With named condolence slip.

Medals attributed to Ettridge with card forwarding box addressed to ‘J. G. Ettridge, c/o Wolsey Ltd., 71 Temple Row, Birmingham’.

1045  **Four:** Sapper J. Gwatkin, Royal Engineers  
1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2093977 Spr., R.E.) with Certificate of Transfer to the Army Reserve

**Six:** Driver W. A. C. Coe, Royal Engineers  
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE & WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award clasp (6607875 Dvr., R.E.) **good very fine and better (10)**  £90-120

Rubin Melville Arthur Tomlinson was born in Grahamstown, Cape Province on 15 August 1902. A Taxi Owner by occupation, he attested for the Union Defence Force in April 1940. Posted to the 1st City Regiment, he later served with the Cape Town Highlanders.

Served overseas in Italy and Madagascar. 8566R Corporal R. M. A. Tomlinson, First City/Cape Town Highlanders, died of cancer of the liver on 2 August 1945, aged 43 years. He was buried in the Grahamstown Old Cemetery. He was the son of James A. and Sarah J. Tomlinson of Grahamstown, Cape Province, and husband of Charlotte S. Tomlinson of Grahamstown.

With copied service papers.

1046  **Six:** Corporal R. M. A. Tomlinson, Cape Town Highlanders, who died 2 August 1945

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named (8566 R. M. A. Tomlinson); together with a SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL BROOCH, bronze, reverse stamped, ‘4000’, **nearly extremely fine (6)**  £40-60

Rubin Melville Arthur Tomlinson was born in Grahamstown, Cape Province on 15 August 1902. A Taxi Owner by occupation, he attested for the Union Defence Force in April 1940. Posted to the 1st City Regiment, he later served with the Cape Town Highlanders.

Served overseas in Italy and Madagascar. 8566R Corporal R. M. A. Tomlinson, First City/Cape Town Highlanders, died of cancer of the liver on 2 August 1945, aged 43 years. He was buried in the Grahamstown Old Cemetery. He was the son of James A. and Sarah J. Tomlinson of Grahamstown, Cape Province, and husband of Charlotte S. Tomlinson of Grahamstown.

With copied service papers.

1047  **Five:** attributed to Major T. M. Horsley, Intelligence Corps

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award clasp (6607875 Dvr., R.E.) **good very fine and better (10)**  £90-120

Tom Mason Horsley served in the Great War, became a Sergeant in the Northumberland Fusiliers number 202580, and was awarded the British War and Victory Medals. He rejoined the Army in 1939 and was posted to France in the Corps of Military Police. He became a W.O.2 with the number 113908. Fluent in French, on the formation of the Intelligence Corps he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the unit on 29 January 1940. His first appointment was “Special Duties” which, given his fluent French, may well have been as a Field Security Officer with the SOE. On his return to UK he was posted to be Officer Commanding 134 Security Section, which was responsible for interviewing merchant ships arriving in Newcastle. He was promoted War Substantive Captain on 7 August 1943 and made a Temporary Major on the same day. He served in Italy and North East Europe and retired from the Army on 1 January 1950 and was granted the honorary rank of Major.

With medal forwarding box addressed to ‘Major T. M. Horsley, 58, Highbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne and two copied gazette extracts.

1048  **Three:** Private Marjorie Elizabeth Moffat, Auxiliary Territorial Service, who died on 26 November 1945

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed, **mounted court style for wear**

**Pair:** Junior Commander K. R. Bartlett, Auxiliary Territorial Service  
**Defence and War Medals,** unnamed

**Pair:** Junior Commander M. R. J. Conway-Cooke, Auxiliary Territorial Service  
**Defence and War Medals,** unnamed; together with an erased Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, **good very fine and better (9)**  £40-60

Medals to ‘Moffat’ with condolence slip named to ‘Pte. M. E. Moffat’. Private Marjorie Elizabeth Moffat, Auxiliary Territorial Service and Royal Army Service Corps, was attached to H.Q. 11 Expeditionary Force Institutes. She died on 26 November 1945 and was buried in Hamburg Cemetery.


Junior Commander M. R. J. Conway-Cooke, Auxiliary Territorial Service, who died on 26 November 1945:

Three 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award clasp (6607875 Dvr., R.E.) **good very fine and better (10)**  £90-120

With War Office forwarding slip for the latter bearing the above address and dated ‘15 Jan. 1950’.

1049  **Five:** Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Walker, Royal Army Educational Corps, late Royal Armoured Corps  
1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (Capt. G. M. Walker, R.A.E.C.), mounted as worn, together with his R.A.E.C. cap badge and cloth shoulder title, and Preston Catholic College lapel badge, in silver and enamel, generally **good very fine (8)**  £140-180

Gerard Majella Walker, who was born in October 1920 and educated at the Preston Catholic (Jesuit) College and the University of Manchester, was commissioned in the Royal Armoured Corps in February 1944, in which capacity he witnessed active service in Italy.

An Acting Captain by the War’s end, he was placed on the Unemployed List in January 1947, but returned to duty in the same rank in the Royal Army Educational Corps in early 1951. Subsequently witnessing active service out in Malaya, for which he was awarded his Medal & clasp in May 1954. Walker gained advancement to Major in December of the following year and to Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1963. He was placed on the Retired List in October 1971, having latterly served as a Resettlement Officer for B.A.O.R.; sold with research.
### 1050

**Six: Signalman H. Burnside, Royal Canadian Signals**

- **1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., Canada (Sgm., RC Sigs.)** unit officially corrected, mounted as worn, very fine (6)  
  £120-160

With a photograph, 24 x 19cm., of Signalman Burnside with family and friends - he is in uniform with ribbons for the C.V.S.M. and Efficiency Medal.

### 1051

**Three: Private J. T. Masters, 5th Battalion Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders, who was killed/died, 28 March 1945**

- **1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, unnamed, extremely fine (3)**  
  £40-60

Private John Thomas Masters, 5th Battalion Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders, died on 28 March 1945, aged 19 years. He was buried in the Reichswald Forest War Cemetery. He was the son of John William and Miriam Masters of Ilford, Essex.

With named condolence slip and card medal forwarding box addressed to ‘Mr Masters, 9 South View Gardens, Westbury Rd., Ilford, Essex’.

### 1052

**Four: attributed to Warrant Officer Class II (Drill Sergeant) S. G. E. Reason, Coldstream Guards, killed/died on 14 September 1944**

- **1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, all unnamed, good very fine (4)**  
  £80-100

Warrant Officer Class II (Drill Sergeant) Sydney George Eric Reason, 5th Battalion Coldstream Guards was killed/died on 14 September 1944, aged 37 years. He was buried in the Leopoldsburg War Cemetery, Belgium. He was the son of Sydney and Charlotte Reeason and husband of Hilda Reason of Brookwood, Surrey.

With condolence slip named to ‘2653255 D/Sgt. S. G. E. Reason’ and with copied casualty details.

### 1053

**Five: Warrant Officer Class 2 S. Jowett, Dorsetshire Regiment**

- **1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, these unnamed; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4385069 W.O. Cl. 2, Dorset) correction to surname, mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine**  
  £50-70

### 1054

**Three: Sergeant R. P. Behanna, Royal Air Force, a Wireless Operator who flew operationally in Lancasters of No. 227 Squadron in 1945**

- **1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, extremely fine (3)**  
  £200-250

Having qualified as a Wireless Operator at No. 2 radio School in August 1944, Behanna commenced his operational career with No. 227 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of Balderton in Nottinghamshire in April 1945.

Completing his first sortie as a member of Flight Sergeant Marquiss’ crew on the night of 8-9 April, when assigned to Lutzekendorf, he completed nine trips in the same month, among them a brace of trips to the “Big City” and to Pilsen, in addition to Munich and Berchtesgaden, the latter - where Hitler’s “Eagle’s Nest” was located - on the 29th, the day before his suicide. Behanna, who next flew a brace of “Operation Exodus” missions in May, appears to have been released in 1946.

Sold with the recipient’s original R.A.F. (Form 1767) Observer’s and Air Gunner’s Flying Log Book, covering the period June 1944 to May 1945, together with some copied portrait images.
Goody and Jacobs teamed-up as pilot and navigator at No. 23 Squadron, a Mosquito unit operating out of Little Snoring, in early 1945.

Completing their first intruder sortie on 13 February, over the Zuider Zee, they also flew a brace of similar missions to Lista, Norway, in the same month, in addition to acting as escort to Liberator bombers on a raid against Wilhelmshaven. Seven more intruder sorties were carried out in March, during the course of which they attacked a train south of Flensburg, the runway and buildings at Lista, under intense heavy and light flak, and, during a night ranger operation on the 30th, three trains, two of which were damaged.

Then on their first sortie in April, on the night of the 4th-5th, Goody and Jacobs were detailed to attack the enemy airfield at Burg, home to a number of Me. 262 jets in addition to other aircraft, where they dropped a brace of 500lbs. with good effect, or certainly according to the famous 176-victory German ace, Johannes Steinhoff, who was stationed at Burg that night, and who wrote to Jacobs after the War in the following terms:

'I have had a chat with a comrade who was also present during the Mosquito attack on the night in question, and the following is all there is to say about it. So far as we can reconstruct the attack, the Me. 262s were only damaged, but quite a lot of them. Parked near the Control Tower were a number of He. 162s (Volksjager or people's fighters) as well as a Do. 335 twin-engine push-pull aircraft. Several of the 162s were burnt out, and the 335 was severely damaged. A more detailed statement concerning the successes of our colleagues of the other side cannot be given. At first light moreover, there followed a low-level attack by a swarm of Thunderbolts, which also went after the 262s, so that in the end it was no longer possible to say who had hit what!'

Immediately following the bombing of Burg, they attacked another enemy airfield at Ruchlin-Larz, firing 160 rounds of 20mm. cannon shell at an enemy aircraft. Their combat report takes up the story:

A remarkable pairing of awards to Mosquito pilot and navigator:

Four: Warrant Officer P. W. Goody, Royal Air Force, a Mosquito pilot in No. 23 Squadron who flew intruder missions over North-West Europe in 1945, gaining credit for damaging at least one enemy aircraft
1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, together with the recipient’s embroidered Wings and Warrant Officer’s sleeve insignia, good very fine

Three: Warrant Officer J. Jacobs, Royal Air Force, W./O. Goody’s navigator throughout his tour of operations
1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, together with the recipient’s embroidered Navigator’s Brevet, very fine or better (10) £600-800
'Mosquito was patrolling west side of the airfield when an unidentified enemy aircraft, carrying one yellow light, was seen touching down on the east end of the runway. Mosquito turned sharply to starboard and, at 0001 hours, from 1500 feet down to 500 feet, attacked the enemy aircraft as it finished its run on the west end of the runway. Concentrated strikes were seen on the enemy aircraft, the yellow light disappeared and all airfield lights were doused. Nothing further was seen of the enemy aircraft which is claimed as damaged.'

A few days later, on an intruder patrol to Aalborg on the night of the 22nd-23rd, their aircraft was coned by three searchlights at 200 feet over the target and subjected to very heavy - but mercifully inaccurate - flak. Shortly afterwards, pilot and navigator ended their operational tour with bombing strikes against targets in Munich and Hohne.

**Percy William Goody** commenced his pilot training out in Canada in February 1943 and, having returned to the U.K. at the end of the same year, gained an 'above average' rating in Blenheims and Beaufighters while serving as a Flight Lieutenant. Then in January 1945, having attended an Intruder Course at Charter Hall, he was posted to No. 23 Squadron at Little Snoring, where he quickly converted to the unit’s Mosquitos and teamed-up with Percy Goody as his Navigator.

Goody was still serving in No. 25 Squadron in June 1946, when he participated in the Victory Fly Past over London, and, on being released from service joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Training Branch), in which capacity he was still logging flying hours as late as the 1990s, while attending a C.C.F. camp at R.A.F. Lyneham.

Sold with the recipient’s original R.C.A.F. Pilot’s Flying Log Book, covering the period February 1943 to June 1991, and with wartime copy of his combat report from April 1945, *with worn, taped spine*, together with a P.O.W. camp post card from Flying Officer L.J. Lindridge, with censor’s stamp (‘Well it certainly seems as though things are beginning to look brighter ... it won’t be so long before we are home and can get weaving on this painting the town red business!’).

**John Jacobs** commenced his training as a Navigator out in Canada in August 1943, qualified in March 1944, and returned to the U.K. two months later. Then in January 1945, having attended an Intruder Course at Charter Hall, he was posted to No. 23 Squadron at Little Snoring, where he quickly converted to the unit’s Mosquitos and teamed-up with Percy Goody as his pilot.

Following his tour of operations with Goody, he was posted to No. 25 Squadron, and also attended an O.T.U. prior to being released from service in October 1946. Though a matter of speculation, it is feasible that John Jacobs was a relation of Squadron Leader Henry “Jake” Jacobs, D.F.C. and Bar, A.F.C, a top-scoring nightfighter navigator (see D.N.W., 2 March 2005, Lot 996).

Sold with the recipient’s original R.C.A.F. Flying Log Book for Airman other than Pilots, covering the period October 1943 to September 1946, and with wartime copy of his combat report from April 1945, *with worn, taped spine*, together with his Pilot’s Notes for Mosquito Marks F 11 and NF XII, and copy typescrit of Steinhoff’s letter to Jacobs, dated 5 March 1954.

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**Five: Flying Officer J. R. Abbey, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**


*£80-100*  

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Recommendation reads: ‘Flying Officer John Richard Abbey (137676, 2717 Squadron, Royal Air Force’ ‘This officer commanded a Rifle Flight in a Royal Air Force contingent which formed part of “R” Force, 21st Army Group from 27th August, 1944, to 26th September, 1944. This force was charged with securing and holding Rouen, Brussels and Antwerp. He commanded the advance guard of one of the columns which entered Rouen on 31st August, 1944. In conjunction with the city authorities and the F.F.I. he did useful work in uncovering targets of special importance to the Intelligence Branches of the Allied Forces and was exposed to real dangers from encounters with enemy mines and booby traps. He showed exceptional keenness and good leadership in carrying out his tasks and in co-operation with the F.F.I.’

With medal card forwarding box addressed to ‘F/O J.R. Abbey, c/o Walter H. Willson Ltd., 1D King Street, St. James’, London, S.W.1’; with forwarding slip and copied recommendation extract. With a few service details. Croix de Guerre in card box.

**Five: Captain (Quartermaster) James Thomas, General List**

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, all unnamed; U.S.A., BRONZE STAR (Capt. J. Thomas 1944) with riband bar, in case of issue, *good very fine and better* (5)  

*£120-160*  


‘Captain James Thomas, British Army, performed meritorious service in Europe from June to December 1944. Attached as Assistant British Administrative Officer to Headquarters 1st European Civil Affairs Regiment, he organized the personnel records and reports of British officers to insure adequate administrative protection for the officers involved. Through his exceptional initiative and sound judgement, Captain Thomas greatly aided in the management of administrative matters concerning Civil Affairs personnel.’

With a number of original papers, including: Pitman’s Shorthand Teacher’s Diploma notification of award, dated March 1935 - to Lance-Corporal Thomas, at the R.A.S.C. Training Centre, Aldershot; Special Confidential Report; *London Gazette* 19 November 1948; Officers’ Release Book; M.I.D. Certificate and accompanying letter and card; War Office letter re the King’s approval for the award of the Bronze Star; Bronze Star citation; War Department Driving Permit; Release Certificate, 7 February 1950; three photographs - all held in a folder.
1058 Three: Gunner T. A. Bentley, Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star Defence and War Medals, unnamed as issued, medals nearly extremely fine (5) £30-40


1059 Three: Driver H. Worthington, Royal Engineers

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf, all unnamed

War Medal 1939-45 (2) unnamed, attributed to Lieutenant R. H. Smith, R.A.M.C. and Aircraftsmen 1st Class E. J. Bone, R.A.F.V.R. extremely fine (5) £40-50

M.I.D. London Gazette 6 April 1944. ‘... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.’

With card forwarding box addressed to ‘Mr H. Worthington, Jnr., 14 Cecil Road, New Ferry, Cheshire’, and with forwarding slip - unnamed but marked for the three medals and emblem. With copied gazette extracts.

War Medal attributed to Lieutenant R. H. Smith, R.A.M.C. - with named condolence slip; Buckingham Palace Condolence slip and in card forwarding box addressed to ‘Mrs S. V. Smith, Herons Field, Upton, Poole, Dorset.’ With copied extract from the Sherborne Register showing further education at Magdalen College, Cambridge and St. Thomas’s Hospital, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; died on active service in Northern Ireland.

War Medal attributed to Aircraftsmen 1st Class E. J. Bone, R.A.F.V.R. With named condolence slip and card forwarding box addressed to ‘A. Lovatt, Esq., 4 Marsh Avenue, High Lane, Burslem, Stoke on Trent.’ Bone of No. 88 Squadron died on 31 October 1942, aged 36 years.

1060 Four: Miss Francis Freeman-Taylor, British Red Cross Society

France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, these unnamed; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with clasp (Miss Francis Freeman-Taylor) mounted as worn

Three: Sister L. D. Wyatt, Territorial Army Nursing Service

Defence and War Medals; Territorial Force Nursing Service Cape Badge, all three privately engraved (Sister L. D. Wyatt, T.A.N. S.) very fine and better (7) £50-70

Miss Francis Catherine Freeman-Taylor enrolled into the Berkshire Detachment of the Red Cross Society in March 1929. During the war she served in the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, 1939-44; then served overseas in the British General Hospital, Belgium during 1944. She was discharged from the Army in September 1945. Miss Freeman-Taylor was awarded the Voluntary Service Medal in 1944 for 15 years qualified service with the British Red Cross Society and was awarded a clasp in 1949. With copied research.

Medals to ‘Wyatt’ with War Office letter dated 24 March 1947 relating to the award of the war medals, addressed to ‘Sister L. D. Wyatt (TANS), 25 Richmond Wood Road, Bournemouth’.

1061 Four: attributed to Cyril Deane, Territorial Army

France and Germany Star Defence and War Medals; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated, ‘1946’, with Second and Third Award Clasps, all unnamed, mounted as worn, very fine (4) £80-100

Attributed to Cyril Deane of Newcastle-upon-Tyne - who served in the local ‘Territorials’ for 24 years.

1062 Three: Electrical Artificer 1st Class J. A. Cross, Royal Navy

War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C/MX.703940 E.A. 2 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.703940 E.A.1, H.M.S. Oberon) mounted as worn, minor contact marks, good very fine (3) £160-200

H.M. Submarine Oberon.

1063 Three: Private L. L. Leon, 1st Infantry Brigade, South African Forces

War and Africa Service Medals (126230 L. L. Leon); South Africa Medal for War Service, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine (3) £40-60

Leslie Louis Leon was born in Johannesburg on 18 December 1907. A Traveller by occupation and a former member of the Transvaal Scottish, he attested for the 1st Infantry Brigade on 15 April 1940 but was discharged as medically unfit on 30 September 1940. For this service he was awarded the War and Africa Service Medals. Additionally, he was awarded the South African Medal for War Service in recognition of voluntary service to the Union of South Africa during the war.

Sold with original named (Leslie Louis Leon) award certificate for the South African Medal for War Service; together with copied service papers.

1064 Three: Lieutenant-Colonel E. Buley, Australian Army Service Corps

War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, both officially named (VX104208 E. Buley); Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Australia, reverse inscribed, ‘VX104208 Lt. Col. E. Buley. A.I.F.’, this in case of issue, nearly extremely fine (3) £100-140

Edgar Buley was born in Ballarat, Victoria on 14 October 1887. During the Great War he served as a Captain in the Sea Transport Service. Between the wars he became the Manager of the Australian Provident Society, Launceston. During the Second World War he served in the regular forces as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Australian Army Service Corps, July 1942-May 1943. With some copied biographical and service details.

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Five: African Station Sergeant James Mgambiwa Zaranyika, British South Africa Police and one of just 16 African members of the force awarded the Coronation Medal 1953

War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, for Meritorious Service (African Stn. Sgt. Mgambiwa, B.S.A. Police); Coronation 1953, unnamed; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, with Second and Third Award Clasps (9013 African Sgt. 1 Cl. Mgambiwa, B.S.A. Police); St. John Service Medal (9013 Pte. Mgambiwa (7425)), silvered bronze, mounted as worn, silvering worn on the last, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine (5) £550-650

Mgambiwa joined the British South Africa Police in September 1930, and went on to enjoy a career of 32 years in the force, serving variously in Bulawayo, Umtali, Fort Victoria and Salisbury Town. An excellent linguist - he spoke six native languages as well as English - he was commended on numerous occasions for his investigative work in theft cases and finally retired as a Station Sergeant in April 1962, in which rank he had served since November 1951.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in November 1948, to which he added Bars in February 1956 and January 1962, and his M.S.M. in June 1956, he received the rare distinction of gaining the Coronation Medal in 1953 (Force Order 336/53 refers), in addition to having been recommended for his St. John Service Medal back in early 1954; sold with a file of research, including medal verification and a lengthy retirement feature copied from Mapolisa.


Three: African Station Sergeant Dzimiri, British South Africa Police

War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, for Meritorious Service (10342 African Stn. Sgt. Dzimiri, B.S.A.P.); Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Clasp (10342 African 1st Cl. Sgt. Dzimiri, B.S.A. Police) mounted as worn, some contact marks, very fine (3) £300-400


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<th>Number</th>
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| 1067 | Pair: Native Sergeant Usaiwevu, British South Africa Police | War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Clasp (7593 Native Sergeant Usaiwevu, B.S.A.P.) contact marks, very fine and better (2) **£80-100**  
Usaiwevu served in the B.S.A. Police, March 1924-September 1949. Awarded the long service medal on 26 June 1942 and the clasp on 12 August 1949. |
| 1068 | Pair: African 2nd Class Sergeant Vimisayi, British South Africa Police | War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (9424 African Cl. 2 Sgt. Vimisayi, B.S.A. Police) mounted court style, good very fine (2) **£60-80**  
| 1069 | Pair: African Detective Sergeant 1st Class Philip, British South Africa Police | War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (10157 African Det. 1 Cl. Sgt. Philip, B.S.A. Police), mounted as worn, contact marks and edge bruising, generally very fine (2) **£60-80**  
Philip, who was from the Matobo District, enlisted in the British South Africa Police in September 1937 and served in the C.I.D. in Bulawayo. Awarded the War Medal 1939-45, and his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1956, he retired in November 1958.  
Sold with copied retirement portrait photograph from Mapolisa. |
| 1070 | Pair: African Constable Eliyas, British South Africa Police | War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (11022 Afr/Const. Eliyas, B.S.A.) last with edge bruise, good very fine (2) **£60-80**  
| 1071 | Pair: African 1st Class Sergeant Kasendi, British South Africa Police | War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (10703 African Cl.1 Sgt. Kasendi, B.S.A. Police) good very fine (2) **£60-80**  
| 1072 | Pair: Native Sergeant Teulo, British South Africa Police | War Medal 1939-45, unnamed; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Clasp (6698 Native Sgt. Teulo, B.S.A.P.) minor contact marks, good very fine (2) **£120-150**  
Sajeni Teulo, of the Angoni Tribe, served in the East African Campaign with the 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles. Having served over 2 years, he was discharged on 14 May 1919. He attested for the B.S.A.P. on 1 July 1920 and was promoted to Lance-Corporal in April 1929; Corporal in January 1933; Sergeant Instructor in September 1935 and 1st Class Sergeant in October 1944. He was awarded the Colonial Police L.S. & G.C. with a gratuity of £5 in July 1938, and the clasp in July 1945. Awarded a War Gratuity on 21 December 1945.  
Discharged on 10 March 1948, he died at the Mhangula Copper Mine, Nyasaland in April 1959.  
With B.S.A.P. document recommending Teulo's promotion to Corporal in the Askari Platoon, dated 20 January 1933; Oath to King George V document, dated Salisbury, 13 June 1934; B.S.A. Police Pass, 1923; Portuguese Pass, 1923; B.S.A. Police History Sheet; together with a quantity of copied papers, including a photocopied photograph, all held in a folder. |
| 1073 | Three: Sergeant W. R. Price, Royal Air Force | Defence and War Medals, unnamed; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (643762 Sgt., R.A.F.) minor contact marks, very fine and better (3) **£80-100** |
| 1074 | Three: Warrant Officer J. E. Hervey, Royal Artillery, late Royal Fusiliers | Defence and War Medals; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6461830 W.O. Cl. 2 J. E. Hervey, R.A.), mounted as worn, together with two embroidered uniform badges, good very fine (3) **£30-50** |
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

1075

Five: Aircreeiman 1st Class J. A. Loveys, Fleet Air Arm

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (L/FX.670021 Acmn. 1., R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (L/FX.670021 Acmn. 1., R.N.); General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Radfan (FX.670021 Acmn. 1., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (FX.670021 Aircreeiman 1., H.M.S. Gannet) mounted court style for display, good very fine and better (5) £320-360

H.M.S. Gannet - a Fleet Air Arm Station at R.N.A.S. Eglinton, Northern Ireland, 1943-59 and R.N.A.S. Prestwick, Ayrshire, 1971-.

1076

Three: Chief Airman P. G. Meech, Fleet Air Arm

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (L/FX.670535 C.A., R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (FX.670535 C.A.(A.H.1.) H.M.S. Ocean) minor contact marks, good very fine and better (3) £200-250

C.A. (A.H.1) - Chief Airman (Aircraft Handler 1st Class). H.M.S. Ocean was a light fleet aircraft carrier.

1077

Three: Private John Grant, 1st Battalion, King’s Own Scottish Borderers, who was wounded in action in Korea on 4 November 1951 (Guy Fawkes eve) during the epic ‘Gunpowder Plot’ offensive - His fellow Borderer Private Bill Speakman was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry that day, when, although wounded, he led 15 grenade charges against the enemy

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22438690 Pte., K.O.S.B.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2238690 Pte., K.O.S.B.) official correction to surname: U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed, last with contact marks, nearly very fine: others good very fine (3) £600-800

Private John Grant was wounded in action on 4 November 1951. On this day the Chinese Communists launched 6,000 men in an all-out attack on a vital two-hill ridgeline position on the 1st Commonwealth Division's front. The attack, named by the troops ‘Charlie Chinaman’s Gunpowder Plot’ because it came on the eve of Guy Fawke's Day, fell furiously on three companies of the 1st Battalion, the King’s Own Scottish Borderers. The KOSB was holding a 3,000-yard front. The positions ran along ridges roughly shaped like a broad arrow. At one point, the line held by the KOSB was only 300 yards from the Chinese.

The Chinese, in one hour, poured six thousand rounds onto the KOSB’s trenches. The Chinese barrage continued even when their own infantry reached the KOSB’s lines and engaged the Borderers. In the failing light, the Chinese gained a stronghold on the hinge of the KOSB’s line. Hundreds of Chinese fell upon two platoons at this hinge in the line, which sloggeled it out against the Chinese. At 2am, the platoons contacted their battalion and were ordered to withdraw. The remnants fought their way out from the encircling Chinese and brought their wounded comrades with them. Armed jeeps forayed into the Chinese lines looking for any KOSB’s who may have been left behind, and it is believed that very few wounded fell into Chinese hands.

Of the two regiments involved, the KOSB’s reported three officers wounded and one missing, seven others ranks killed and 81 wounded. The Royal Leicestershire Regiment sustained nine killed and 58 wounded.

www.dnw.co.uk
John Grant was born on 7 August, 1932, in Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He enlisted for National Service on 7 December, 1950, at Fort George at the age of eighteen for a two year engagement into the Black Watch. He transferred to the Kings Own Scottish Borderers on 9 July 1951, serving in Korea where he was wounded on 4 November 1951 (shrapnel wounds left forearm and left side of scalp). He was discharged on 28 December 1952, after completing his National Service. He enlisted into the TA, 7th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, on 23 January 1953, leaving the TA on 15 August, 1955, and rejoining the Regular Army in his old Battalion on the following day. His civilian occupations include being a miner and a locomotive engine cleaner. Sold with further details of recipient’s service.

1078 The Korea War pair awarded to Able Seaman W. G. T. Beer, Royal Navy, who had earlier been awarded the D.S.M. for his gallantry in anti-U-boat operations in the 1939-45 War

KOREA 1950-53 (D/JX. 163195 W. G. T. Beer, D.S.M., A.B., R.N.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, the last in its card box of issue, extremely fine (2) £300-350

William George Thomas Beer was awarded the D.S.M. while serving in H.M.S. Loch Scavaig, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander William Hancock, R.N.R., on the occasion of the destruction of the U-1014 in the Western Approaches on 4 February 1945 (London Gazette 21 August 1945 refers). The original recommendation states:

‘On 4 February 1945, H.M. Ships Loch Scavaig, Nyasaland and Papua attacked and destroyed a U-Boat off the Foyle Buoy. For originally locating and classifying the contact at 2,200 yards range, and subsequently holding the target during the attacks which immobilised the U Boat, Able Seaman Beer, No. 1 Operator A/S type 144, is very strongly recommended for an award. It is considered that the destruction of the U-Boat was largely due to this rating’s ability and devotion to duty. A most outstanding rating.’

In his covering remarks, Commodore (D.) C. W. G. Simpson, Royal Navy, Londonderry Escort Force, stated:

‘Entirely concur. I consider that Able Seaman Beer did an outstanding job of work in gaining A/S. contact at a range of 2,200 yards. His vigilance, skill and devotion to duty were largely responsible for Loch Scavaig’s locating and classifying the initial contact. He is a hard working and reliable operator who conducted himself throughout the action with his accustomed coolness.’

The Korea War pair awarded to Able Seaman W. G. T. Beer, Royal Navy, who had earlier been awarded the D.S.M. for his gallantry in anti-U-boat operations in the 1939-45 War

KOREA 1950-53 (D/JX. 163195 W. G. T. Beer, D.S.M., A.B., R.N.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, the last in its card box of issue, extremely fine (2) £300-350

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The U-1014 lost with all hands.

1079 Pair: R. M. Robertson, Royal Navy

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (P/JX.145430 R. M. Robertson, A/S.M. R.N.) officially re-impressed naming; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed

Pair: Able Seaman R. Howes, Royal Navy

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue P/SSX.851997 A.B. R.N.); mostly officially re-impressed naming; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, nearly extremely fine (2) £160-200

1080 Pair: Private J. Walker, King’s Shropshire Light Infantry

KOREA 1950-53 (22369340 Pte. J. Walker, K.S.L.I.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, this last with its card box of issue, mounted as worn, good very fine (2) £200-250

James Walker, who was born in Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire in 1931, is believed to have been invalided from Korea to Hong Kong. He died in 1988, aged 57 years.

1081 Pair: Corporal C. J. Logan, Royal Tank Regiment, late Royal Armoured Corps

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (21126148 Tpr., R.A.C.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (21126148 Cpl., 1 RTR) very fine and better (2) £220-260

1082 Pair: Craftsman G. P. Thompson, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22232377 Cfn., R.E.M.E.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, nearly extremely fine (2) £120-160

1083 Pair: Gunner J. Hall, Royal Artillery

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22288298 Gnr., R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, extremely fine (2) £120-160

1084 Three: Sergeant R. Mitchell, Royal Artillery

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (2103778 Gnr., R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (21023778 Sgt., R.A.) note slightly different service numbers, first with edge bruise, very fine and better (3) £160-200

Raymond Mitchell from Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1085 Pair: Electrical Artificer 1st Class (Air) J. C. R. Dean, Fleet Air Arm

GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (F.977811 E.A.(A).2, R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (F977811U EA(A).1, HMS Daedalus) mounted as worn, good very fine (2) £90-120

H.M.S. Daedalus - shore base at Lee-on-Solent.
1086  **Pair: Petty Officer Ordnance Electrician (Air) A. E. Stalford, Fleet Air Arm**

*General Service* 1962, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (FX.918192 L.A.M., R.N.); *Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R.,* 2nd issue (FX.918192 P.O.O.El(A.), H.M.S. Osprey) mounted as worn, *first with scratch to Queen’s cheek, very fine* (2) £90-120

H.M.S. Osprey - Portland Helicopter Air Station.

1087  **Pair: Lance-Corporal J. A. Stephenson, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers**

*General Service* 1962, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (23161612 U/Cpl., RNF.) 2nd clasp loose; *U.N. Medal, UNFICYP* ribbon, unnamed, *first with minor edge bruise, good very fine* (2) £90-120

1088  **Six: Corporal R. Gray, Royal Logistics Corps, late Army Catering Corps**

*General Service* 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24430353 Pte, ACC); *N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, unnamed; Iraq 2003, no clasp (24430353 Cpl, RLC); *Operational Service Medal 2000, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (24430353 Cpl, RLC); Jubilee 2002, unnamed; Volunteer Reserves Service Medal, E.II.R., with Second Award Clasp dated ‘2005’ (24430353 Cpl, RLC) O.S.M. mounted singly as worn; other five mounted as worn, *generally extremely fine, an excellent modern group* (6) £800-1000

1089  **Three: Lance-Corporal M. A. Jackson, Green Howards**

*General Service* 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24772069 Pte., Green Howards); *N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, unnamed; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal (24772069 LCpl, GH) mounted court style as worn, plated, *good very fine and better* (3) £280-320

1090  **Three: Captain D. L. Daniel, Honourable Artillery Company, late Army Catering Corps**


David Llewelyn Daniel was appointed a Lieutenant on probation in the Honourable Artillery Company in July 2005 and was confirmed in his appointment in July of the following year.

1091  **Pair: Marine S. Hudson, Royal Marines**

*General Service* 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne P038809C RM); *South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Mne 1 P038809C RM)* both in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £800-900

Served in 45 Commando - served at Two Sisters.
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

1092 **Pair: Trooper P. A. Steele, Royal Tank Regiment**

**General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25009829 Tpr., RTR)**; **Jubilee 2002, unnamed, mounted as worn, first with slight contact marks, good very fine and better (2)**

Served in the 2nd Royal Tank Regiment.

£100-140

1093 **Pair: Corporal H. D. Crutchley, Royal Signals**

**General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24047542 Cpl., R. Signals)** in card box; **Royal Corps of Signals Medal, 1 clasp, 1985, bronze, unnamed, with brooch bar, ‘R. Signals S.A.M.’ in plastic case, nearly extremely fine (2)**

£50-70

1094 **Pair: Sergeant G. J. Robert, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

**General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Dhofar (23747313 Sgt., REME); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23747313 Sgt., REME) good very fine (2)**

£200-240

1095 **Pair: Private J. D. Rose, 3rd Squadron Australian Special Air Service**

**Vietnam 1964 (216059 J. D. Rose), bronze sword and wreath emblem on ribbon; South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960- (J. D. Rose), mounted Court-style for wear, first with minor edge bruise, some enamel loss to second, good very fine and better**

£1200-1500

John David Rose was born in Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, England on 25 June 1937. Living in Sydney, Australia, he attested for service in the Australian Military Forces on 29 October 1964. Attending the Basic Parachutist Course, June/July 1965, he was rated ‘below average’ because of lack of coordination in landing. Nevertheless, in July 1965 he was posted to the S.A.S. Regiment. Posted in June 1966 to Vaung Tau, Vietnam, as a Lance-Corporal in the 3rd Squadron Special Air Service, he was on Special Service in the Southern Zone Command until March 1967. Later, finding it difficult to assimilate into the 1st Squadron S.A.S., he made application to transfer as an instructor in the Infantry Centre at Ingleburn, N.S.W. He was appointed an Assistant Instructor in December 1969. Further service in the Australian Army to October 1970 is indicated.

Sold with a quantity of papers, including attestation, record of service, courses attended, certificates, etc.

1096 **Pair: D. Kaddatz, Australian Forces**

**Vietnam 1964-73 (45241 D. Kaddatz); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960- (45241 D. Kaddatz), possible official correction to surname on the last, good very fine (2)**

David Kaddatz, who was born in Mackay, Queensland, in September 1951, served as a Private in the Australian Army Catering Corps from December 1970 to December 1972, with postings to H.Q., 1st Australian Task Force and H.Q., 1st Australian Logistic Support Force.

£150-200
A Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. McAughey, Canadian Staff, onetime attached 1st Battalion, Canadian Infantry (The Ontario Regiment)

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer’s 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star, naming erased; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major J. McAughey); Russia, Order of St. Stanislaus, 2nd Class neck badge, with swords, 47mm. x 47mm., bronze-gilt and enamel, the reverse with ‘k’ base metal mark and another for Eduard (?), together with a set of related miniature dress medals, central enamel wreaths chipped on the last, otherwise generally good very fine (10) £600-800

O.B.E. London Gazette 7 January 1918.
John McAughey, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland in May 1877, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1914.

In early 1915, after being commissioned, he was appointed to G.H.Q. Staff, in which capacity he held assorted appointments in England and France, including Staff Captain, 10th Infantry Reserve Brigade, in September 1915, and D.A.A.G. from April 1917, though his records also reveal periods of attachment to the 32nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and the 1st Battalion, the latter in France from September 1918 until the War’s end.

He was awarded the O.B.E., twice favourably brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War, namely in October 1916 and August 1917, and awarded the 2nd Class of the Order of St. Stanislaus, with swords (London Gazette 14 January 1918 refers), in addition to winning a “mention” (London Gazette 11 July 1919 refers).

Finally demobilised in September 1919, McAughey died in March 1927.

Sold with copied service record.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

2ND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES

A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 D. McKenzie, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, who died of wounds on 7 November 1918


D.C.M. London Gazette 16 January 1919:
‘During the attack on Le Quesnoy on 10 August 1918, he acted with great judgment, coolness and courage. When his Company Commander was wounded he carried him under cover and had his wounds dressed. He then took charge of and re-organised part of the Company and carried on with the advance. When the advance was held up by enemy machine-gun fire, he took a party round and rushed the post, killing the garrison and capturing the ground. His work throughout greatly contributed to the success of the operation.’

M.S.M. London Gazette 17 June 1918.

David McKenzie, who was born in Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland, in October 1882, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, in February 1915. Embarked for France in February 1916, where he joined the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, he gained rapid promotion, the Meritorious Service Medal in June 1918, and his D.C.M. for the above cited deeds at Le Quesnoy that August.

McKenzie died of wounds within days of the Armistice, on 7 November 1918. He is buried in Quievrain Communal Cemetery, Hainaut, Belgium.

Sold with the recipient’s original unit commendation card for the Le Quesnoy action in August 1918, part torn and worn; together with copied service record.
A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Acting Warrant Officer Class 1 R. Richman, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, late Royal Artillery, who was twice wounded on the Somme in 1916


**M.M. London Gazette 16 September 1916:**

‘For unfailing devotion to duty and excellent work as an N.C.O. during nearly nine months service at the front.’

Richard Richman, who was born at Kirkham Abbey, near York, in May 1871, enlisted in the Royal Artillery in September 1890, and served in No. 9 Mountain Battery out in India from October 1896 until May 1901, in which period he was present in the Samana, Tirah and Punjab Frontier operations of 1897-98. He was discharged in the acting rank of Bombardier in September 1902.

Having then made his way to Canada, he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Vancouver in March 1915 and was embarked for France in September of the same year, where he joined the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Advanced to Company Sergeant-Major in June 1916, he was slightly wounded at Sanctuary Wood in the same month, so, too, on 12 September 1916, this time severely so. He was awarded the M.M., but he saw no further action, being discharged back in Canada as unfit for further service in the rank of Regimental Sergeant-Major in May 1918.

Richman died in Victoria, British Columbia in 1922.

Sold with copied service records.
A Great War D.C.M., M.M. group of four awarded to Lieutenant W. Nodwell, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, who, having been wounded at Passchendaele while winning his M.M., stormed an enemy machine-gun emplacement in the following year, killing three of the crew and gaining the D.C.M.


D.C.M. London Gazette 3 September 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a raid on the enemy trenches he led a party of ten men with great dash and gallantry. He cut through the wire under heavy fire of a machine-gun in a concrete emplacement and then surrounded it by skilful manoeuvre. He personally rushed the gun, bombing the detachment, of which three were killed and the fourth was made a prisoner, the capture of whom supplied identification which was urgently required.’

M.M. London Gazette 23 February 1918. The original recommendation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the action of 26 October 1917 near Passchendaele. Early in the attack, when his officers and senior N.C.Os had become casualties, and although badly wounded himself, he took charge of his platoon and successfully reached the objective. He then directed the consolidation, although suffering great from his wounds, and maintained his position until relieved on the night of 27-28 October, when he was at once evacuated to hospital. He set an example of bravery and fortitude which was responsible for holding his men together during the critical hours of the attack.’

William Nodwell, who was born in Nawcumnock, Ayrshire, in January 1893, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in April 1916.

Embarked for France in April 1917, where he joined the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, he was advanced to Sergeant that October, in which month he also won his M.M. at Passchendaele, and, on recovering from his wounds, he added the D.C.M. to his accolades for the above cited trench raid in 1918. Commissioned in August of the latter year, he rejoined the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles back in France in the following month, and, on returning to England in early 1919, ‘retired to the British Isles’.

Sold with copied service record.
A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 R. H. Sanders, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles


**£800-1000**

D.C.M. London Gazette 28 March 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. When all his officers became casualties, he took command of the Company and led it with great skill and courage to the objective. He directed the consolidation of his frontage under heavy fire and maintained his position until relieved. His example of courage and resource was solely responsible for holding the Company together under most difficult conditions.’

Robert Henry Sanders, who was born in Northampton, England, in May 1893, served for four years in the 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, before settling in Canada, where he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Brantford, Ontario, in November 1914.

Embarked for France in October 1915, where he joined the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, he was appointed Company Sergeant-Major in August 1917 and won his D.C.M. for the above cited deeds towards the end of the same year, most probably at Passchendaele - a Battalion comrade, Private T. W. Homes, won a V.C. on the same occasion.

Latterly employed in the U.K. on instructional duties with the U.S. Army, Sanders was demobilised in March 1919 and died in Hull, Quebec, in January 1957.

Sold with copied service record.
Hugh MacDonald Dunlop, who was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in August 1880, was a pre-war member of the Canadian Militia, having served in 4th Field Battery and 33rd Heavy Battery.

Joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1914, he was embarked for France as a Lieutenant in the 1st Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column, Canadian Field Artillery, in March 1915, and quickly distinguished himself, gaining the M.C. and a mention in despatches (London Gazette 1 January 1916 refers).

Having then served on attachment to 3rd Battery, 1st Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column, from early 1916 until September 1918, latterly as Adjutant, he was transferred to H.Q., 1st Canadian Division, and ended the War as a Captain and D.A.A.G. Dunlop was discharged in Toronto in September 1919, but remained on the Canadian Militia and was awarded his Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal in GO 113 of 1928, while serving as a Major in 11th Field Battery.

Sold with copied service record.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

1103

A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Acting Major R. O. G. Bennett, Canadian Field Artillery, late 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles


M.C. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an intense bombardment, five officers were buried in a dug-out. He took charge of volunteers and under concentrated fire of heavy guns, rescued three, only desisting on ascertaining that the other two officers were dead.’

Richard Owen Gent Bennett, who was born in Toronto, Ontario, in July 1889, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Victoria, British Columbia, in November 1914.

Embarked for France in September 1915, where he originally served as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, he transferred to the Canadian Field Artillery in early 1916 and won the M.C. for his gallantry with 5th Brigade, C.F.A., in the following year.

Having then attained the acting rank of Major as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, attached to Canadian Corps H.Q., in early 1919, Bennett was discharged back in Ottawa that August; sold with copied service record.

1104

A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain W.A. Richardson, Canadian Field Artillery

*MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.*, the reverse privately engraved, ‘Lieut. William Augustus Richardson’; *1914-15 STAR* (42015 Gnr. W. A. Richardson, Can. Fd. Art.); *BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS* (Capt. W. A. Richardson), *the last with officially re-impressed naming, contact marks, generally very fine* (4)

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

William Augustus Richardson was a pre-war member of the Canadian Militia, having served in the 2nd Regiment. Enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Vancouver in September 1914, he was posted to the 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, in which capacity he was awarded his M.C., which distinction he received from the King at Buckingham Palace on 30 January 1918.
Edwin John Lovelace, who was born in Essex, Ontario, in November 1866, was a pre-war member of the Canadian Militia, having served in the 7th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, in the rank of Lieutenant, up until that unit’s disbandment in 1911.

Joining the the Canadian Expeditionary Force in November 1914, he was posted to No. 2 Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column out in France in September 1915, where he won a “mention” for the Vimy Ridge operations (London Gazette 1 June 1917 refers). But it was after transferring to No. 4 Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column in late 1917, in the acting rank of Major, that he won his M.C. and another mention in despatches (London Gazette 28 May 1918 refers). Lovelace was discharged as unfit for further duty in Toronto in February 1919; sold with copied service record.

A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Acting Major E. J. Lovelace, Canadian Field Artillery
Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Capt. E. J. Lovelace, 2/Can. Div. A.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (A. Major E. J. Lovelace), very fine and better

A Great War and Second World War campaign group of seven awarded to Acting Squadron Leader S. E. Lovelace, Royal Canadian Air Force, late Canadian Field Artillery
1914-15 Star (Lieut. S. E. Lovelace, Can. Fd. Art.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. S. E. Lovelace); Defence Medal 1939-45, silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, silver; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., Canada (C. 8256 S/L. S. E. Lovelace), good very fine (11) £700-900

M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1919.

Edwin John Lovelace, who was born in Essex, Ontario, in November 1866, was a pre-war member of the Canadian Militia, having served in the 7th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, in the rank of Lieutenant, up until that unit’s disbandment in 1911.

Joining the the Canadian Expeditionary Force in November 1914, he was posted to No. 2 Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column out in France in September 1915, where he won a “mention” for the Vimy Ridge operations (London Gazette 1 June 1917 refers). But it was after transferring to No. 4 Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column in late 1917, in the acting rank of Major, that he won his M.C. and another mention in despatches (London Gazette 28 May 1918 refers). Lovelace was discharged as unfit for further duty in Toronto in February 1919; sold with copied service record.

Stanley Edwin Lovelace, who was born in Essex, Ontario, in January 1893, the son of Edwin John Lovelace, was a pre-war member of the Canadian Militia, having attended the Royal Military College of Canada 1910-13 and been commissioned in the 9th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.

Joining the the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1914, he was posted to 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, out in France in March 1915, where he was badly wounded by shrapnel in his left arm on 5 May and subsequently evacuated to Osborne House on the Isle of Wight.

Returning to duty in France in August 1915, he was advanced to the temporary rank of Captain in March 1916, but was transferred to 209th Battalion, C.E.F., that October, and does not appear to have seen further active service.

In September 1940, however, he returned to uniform on being commissioned in the Royal Canadian Air Force, and, having served in Canada, Newfoundland and England, including an appointment at Tangmere from January to May 1944, attained the acting rank of Squadron Leader; sold with copied service records.

See www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant A. M. Naismith, Canadian Field Artillery, who was decorated for his gallantry at Vimy Ridge in April 1917

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, ‘Lieut. A. M. Naismith, C.F.A., Vimy Ridge, 9 April 1917’; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. A. M. Naismith), together with a set of related miniature dress medals, good very fine (6) £600-700

M.C. London Gazette 26 July 1917:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When acting as Liaison Officer, he rendered invaluable assistance throughout the operations, and set a fine example to all ranks.’

Andrew McCormack Naismith, who was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in January 1893, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in February 1916.

Embarked for France as a Lieutenant in 39th Battery, 10th Brigade, C.F.A., in July 1916, he was wounded in the hand on 12 October 1916, but returned to active duty and won the M.C. and a “mention” (London Gazette 1 June 1917 refers), for his gallantry at Vimy Ridge in April 1917. Shortly thereafter, however, he was invalided to England, and thence, that October, to Canada, where he was found to have been suffering from the effects of gas and exposure. As a result, the same Medical Board recommended that he should remain employed in Canada; sold with copied service record.

A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant A. Livingstone, Canadian Field Artillery, who was commissioned in the Field and wounded at Cambrai in October 1918

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, ‘Lieutenant A. Livingstone, 1918’; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, naming erased; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. A. Livingstone), good very fine (3) £400-500

M.C. London Gazette 4 October 1919:
‘For conspicuous gallantry while under heavy shell fire on the night of 27-28 September 1918, near Bourlon. He was in charge of an ammunition column delivering ammunition to the Battery. Under heavy enemy shelling, he succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, and delivered his ammunition, which was urgently required for the next morning barrage.’

Andrew Livingstone, who was born in Paisley, Scotland, in September 1888, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1915 and was to the Canadian Field Artillery.

Embarked for France as a Lieutenant in 39th Battery, 10th Brigade, C.F.A., in July 1916, he was wounded in the hand on 12 October 1916, but returned to active duty and won the M.C. and a “mention” (London Gazette 1 June 1917 refers), for his gallantry at Vimy Ridge in April 1917. Shortly thereafter, however, he was invalided to England, and thence, that October, to Canada, where he was found to have been suffering from the effects of gas and exposure. As a result, the same Medical Board recommended that he should remain employed in Canada; sold with copied service record.

Having then participated in the fighting at Amiens and Arras in September 1918, including the Canal du Nord operations, he won his M.C. in the same month for the above cited deeds at Bourlon Wood. A little over a week later, however, on 7 October, his active service career was curtailed by wounds received in action at Cambrai.

Livingstone volunteered for further service in September 1940, and appears to have served in the acting rank of Major in the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, Cape Breton Highlanders, until June 1944; sold with copied research.
A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant L. L. Lawler, Canadian Field Artillery, who was decorated for his gallantry at Mons the day before the Armistice

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. L. Lawler), very fine and better (3) £600-700

M.C. London Gazette 12 October 1919:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 10 November 1918, before Mons. He acted as Forward Observation Officer for his battery, which was in close support of the infantry, and covered the machine-gun swept outpost area many times in gaining information, which enabled his battery to engage and silence the enemy field and machine-guns.’

Lawrence Lansdowne Lawler, who was born at Winnipeg, Manitoba in October 1885, and an ex-Lieutenant of the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in June 1916.

Embarked for France in February 1918, he served in 3rd Canadian Divisional Trench Mortar Battery and 40th Battery, 10th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, and won the M.C. for the above cited deeds at Mons the day before the Armistice. Lawler was discharged back in Ottawa in September 1919; sold with copied service record.

A Great War M.C. group of seven awarded to Major J. F. C. Maunder, Canadian Field Artillery, who was decorated for his gallantry at Passchendaele in October 1917

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, ‘Passchendaele, Lieut. J. F. C. Maunder, 27th Battery C.F.A., October 30th 1917’; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (A. Major J. F. C. Maunder); Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45; War Medal 1939-45, silver; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service, G.V.R., (Capt. J. F. C. Maunder, M.C., 1st Fld. Bde. C.A.); Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., Canada, the reverse officially inscribed, ‘Major J. F. C. Maunder, M.C., contact marks, very fine or better (7) £600-800

M.C. London Gazette 5 June 1918:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The Battery was heavily shelled while in action, two guns were put out of action and the crew all became casualties. He assisted the wounded and had them removed to safety, and encouraged his men to keep the remaining guns in action until the operations were completed. His conduct was an inspiration to all ranks.’

James Forrest Currie Maunder, who was born in Toronto, Ontario, in January 1891, was a pre-war member of the Canadian Militia who was granted a commission as a Lieutenant in the Canadian Field Artillery in July 1915.

Embarked for France in early 1916, he served in 7th and 4th Brigades, C.F.A., latterly in the acting rank of Major in 27th Battery, and was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 28 December 1917 refers), and awarded the M.C., the latter for gallant deeds at Passchendaele in late 1917.

Demobilised in June 1919, Maunder remained an active member of the Royal Canadian Artillery (Militia) between the Wars, and was awarded his Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal in GO 49 of 1932, while serving as a Major in 1st Field Brigade, C.F.A. And, following the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he served as C.O. of No. 3 District Depot in Kingston, Ontario, and as C.O. of 51st L.A.A. Battery, and was awarded his Efficiency Decoration in GO 287 of 1945; sold with copy service records.

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A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

**A Great War D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer Class 1 J. W. A. Donaldson, Canadian Field Artillery, late Vickers-Maxim Battery and Royal Horse Artillery, who was decorated for his bravery at St. Julien and Ypres in April 1915**


D.C.M. London Gazette 5 August 1915:

‘For conspicuous gallantry on 22 April 1915 at St. Julien, and on the following days near Ypres, when being in charge of the ammunition supply of the battery, he kept up the supply under a continuous and heavy shell fire, and gave a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.’

James William Alfred Donaldson, who was born in December 1875, served for 21 years in the Royal Artillery, including active service in the Boxer Rebellion as a member of the Vickers-Maxim Battery, and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in AO 270 of October 1909.

Having then retired to Canada, he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Ottawa in August 1914 and was embarked for France as a Battery Sergeant-Major with 2nd Battery, 1st Brigade, Canadian Artillery, in February 1915, shortly thereafter winning his D.C.M. for the above cited exploits at St. Julian and Ypres.

In March 1916, however, he was evacuated to hospital in England on account of Myalgia and a nervous breakdown, following which, on returning to duty, he remained employed in the U.K. as an instructor at Shorncliffe and elsewhere, services that witnessed his advancement to Warrant Officer 1st Class and the award of his M.S.M. (London Gazette 20 October 1919 refers).

Donaldson was discharged back in Ottawa in March 1919; sold with copied service record.

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**A Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant F. A. Southcott, Canadian Field Artillery**

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (333891 Sjt. F. A. Southcott, Can. F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (333891 Sjt. F. A. Southcott, C.F.A.), good very fine (3) £600-800

D.C.M. London Gazette 4 October 1919:

‘During the period 25 February to 16 September 1918, he constantly showed great initiative and devotion to duty. On the night of 13-14 August, the Battery was going into action through the town of Rouvroy, and he was in charge of the gun team. The enemy suddenly put an intense fire of high explosives on the crossroads. He, displaying great courage, pulled his gun team together and moved them to a flank. He then returned to the shelled area, had the wounded dressed and dispatched to a dressing station, and cleared the road of dead horses.’

Frederick Albert Southcott, who was born in London, Ontario, in January 1895, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in May 1916. Embarked for France in April 1917, he originally served in the 1st Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column, but it was for his subsequent deeds in 8th Brigade, C.F.A. that he was awarded his D.C.M. Southcott was discharged back in Canada in April 1919; sold with copied service record.

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Arthur Marks, who was born in Liverpool, England, in October 1894, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Quebec in September 1914. Embarked for France as a Driver in 5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., in February 1915, he remained actively engaged there until the War’s end, was awarded the M.M., and was discharged back in Canada in April 1919.

Between the Wars he served as a cook with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina, but on the renewal of hostilities he returned to uniform, serving in the Veteran Guards of Canada from July 1940 until April 1945, and gaining the Canadian Voluntary Service Medal and War Medal.

As also revealed by accompanying research, his death in March 1948 was deemed to have been caused by his earlier military service and, accordingly, his widow was sent the Canadian Memorial Cross; sold with a prize medal in silver and gold, inscribed, ‘J.G.D.’ and ‘F. E. Davies’, together with copied service records.


Percy Lorne Manchester, who was born in Carleton, Huntley, Ontario, in October 1890, was an ex-member of the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles who enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Valcartier in June 1915. Embarked for France in January 1916 with 6th Howitzer Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, he was hospitalised with an infection shortly thereafter, but returned to his unit in mid-March and was awarded his M.M. for the above-cited deeds on the Somme that November.

Having then been advanced to Bombardier in 10th Battery, C.F.A., in April 1917, he was treated for concussion and deafness before being severely wounded by shrapnel in the back in the following month and evacuated to the U.K. via Etaples.

Nonetheless, he returned to active duty as a member of 4th Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column in April 1918, and was finally discharged in May 1919. Manchester died in August 1924; sold with copied service record.
A Great War D.S.O. group of four awarded to Brigadier-General W. G. Beeman, Canadian Garrison Artillery, a Siege Battery C.O. who served for five months on the Somme

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. W. G. Beeman); JUBILEE 1935, very fine and better (4) £1200-1400

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1917.

William Gilbert “Rab” Beeman, who was born in Centreville, Ontario, in June 1884, entered the Royal Military College of Canada in September 1902 - where he was an outstanding boxer - and was commissioned in the Royal Canadian Artillery in June 1905.

A Captain by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was embarked for France as C.O. of the 1st Siege Battery in June 1916, in which capacity he served until August 1917, leading the unit for five months on the Somme, and gaining the D.S.O. and a mention in despatches (London Gazette 2 January 1917 refers).

Having then served as a Brigade Major back in the U.K., he returned to France in the rank of Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1918, this time with command of 3rd Brigade Canadian Siege Artillery, in which capacity he remained actively employed until the War’s end and won a further “mention” (London Gazette 31 December 1918 refers).

Remaining in the Royal Canadian Artillery after the War, he gained advancement to Colonel in June 1930 and to Brigadier-General in July 1933, and was placed on the Retired List in July 1935, in which year he received the Jubilee Medal (the official roll refers). Beeman, ‘an avid sportsman and hunter, mink rancher and artist’, died in Kingston, Ontario in July 1953; sold with an extensive file of research.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

Neil Bruce Maclean, who was born in Bruce County, Ontario, in April 1883, completed his education at the University of Toronto and joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in June 1915. Advanced to the temporary rank of Major in May 1915, he was embarked for France in August 1916, where he joined the 52nd (North Ontario) Battalion, Canadian Infantry. Two months later, however, he returned to the U.K. ‘for the purpose of transferring to the Siege Artillery at Shorncliffe’, in which role he returned to active service as C.O. of 268th Siege Battery, Canadian Garrison Artillery, in February 1917, and won his D.S.O. and a brace of “mentions” (London Gazettes 11 December 1917 and 28 May 1918 refer). He ended the War with an appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery.

After being demobilised in July 1919, MacLean became a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Montreal, but he retained his military links with an appointment as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Canadian Engineers (Militia); sold with an original portrait photograph, together with copied service record and confirmation of the recipient’s entitlement to the Jubilee 1935 and Coronation 1937 Medals.

A Great War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. MacLean, Canadian Garrison Artillery, late 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry (The North Ontario Regiment)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (A. Lt. Col. N. B. MacLean); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, very fine and better (5)

£1200-1400
A Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Hon. Brigadier J. L. H. Bogart, Canadian Engineers

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 STAR (Major J. L. H. Bogart, 2/Can. D.S. Coy.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. J. L. H. Bogart); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, somewhat polished, otherwise generally very fine (12) £1200-1400

D.S.O. London Gazette 5 July 1919.

John Lawrence Haslett Bogart, who was born in Whitby, Ontario, in February 1877, entered the Royal Military College of Canada in September 1893 and was commissioned in the 14th Regiment on his graduation.

Having then in the interim transferred to the Royal Canadian Engineers, and been advanced to Major, he was embarked for France with the 2nd Divisional Signalling Company in September 1915, in which capacity he remained actively employed until being admitted to hospital in Boulogne in September 1916, suffering from nervous debility. He was subsequently invalided to the U.K., having won his first mention in despatches (London Gazette 15 June 1916 refers).

Returning to France in September 1917, he remained employed there until after the War’s end, latterly as a Lieutenant-Colonel and C. O. of the 7th Battalion, Canadian Engineers, and added two further “mentions” to his accolades (London Gazettes 31 December 1918 and 11 July 1919 refer), in addition to his D.S.O.

Remaining a member of the Permanent Force after the War, Bogart was appointed Director of Engineering Services in January 1930 and received both the Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937 prior to his retirement (the official rolls refer). He died in March 1944; sold with an extensive file of research.
D.S.O. London Gazette 4 June 1917.

William Percy Wilgar, who was born in Cobourg, Ontario, in March 1877, was a pre-war officer in the Canadian Engineers (Militia) who joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the rank of Major in January 1916.

Embarked for France as C.O. of the 10th Field Company, C.E., in August 1916, he was mentioned in despatches for the Vimy Ridge operations in April 1917, in addition to being awarded the D.S.O., but was invalided to the U.K. on account of sickness in July 1917.

Returning to his command in the Field at the end of the year, he was temporarily attached to H.Q. 4th Divisional Engineers, and took over the 10th Battalion, C.E., in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the reorganization of the Engineers in May 1918.

Demobilised back in Canada in June 1919, Wilgar was appointed C.O. of 3rd Division Engineers, and was President of the Military Engineers Association of Canada 1929-31, in addition to being appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough in 1934 He died in August 1940; sold with copied service record.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

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

Harold Lyndridge Trotter, who was born in Montreal in January 1883, and educated at the Royal Military College of Canada, at Kingston, Ontario, was appointed a Lieutenant in the Corps of Guides in November 1903. Having then transferred to the Reserve of Officers, he joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Ottawa in February 1916 and was appointed a Major in the Canadian Engineers.

Embarked for France in August 1916, he was appointed C.O. of 11th Field Company, C.E., in the following month, in which capacity he remained actively employed for the remainder of the War, though latterly as C.O. of the recently formed 11th Battalion, C.E., winning three “mentions” (London Gazettes 1 June and 8 December 1917, and 11 July 1919, refer), in addition to his D.S.O.

Demobilised back in Canada in July 1919, Trotter was re-employed in the Royal Canadian Engineers in the 1939-45 War, serving variously in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Ottawa and Montreal, and was placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1944. He died in December 1959; sold with copied service records.

A Great War D.S.O. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Trotter, Canadian Engineers

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. H. L. Trotter); CANADIAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, with overseas clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, silver, good very fine and better (5) £1000-1200

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

Harold Lyndridge Trotter, who was born in Montreal in January 1883, and educated at the Royal Military College of Canada, at Kingston, Ontario, was appointed a Lieutenant in the Corps of Guides in November 1903. Having then transferred to the Reserve of Officers, he joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Ottawa in February 1916 and was appointed a Major in the Canadian Engineers.

Embarked for France in August 1916, he was appointed C.O. of 11th Field Company, C.E., in the following month, in which capacity he remained actively employed for the remainder of the War, though latterly as C.O. of the recently formed 11th Battalion, C.E., winning three “mentions” (London Gazettes 1 June and 8 December 1917, and 11 July 1919, refer), in addition to his D.S.O.

Demobilised back in Canada in July 1919, Trotter was re-employed in the Royal Canadian Engineers in the 1939-45 War, serving variously in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Ottawa and Montreal, and was placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1944. He died in December 1959; sold with copied service records.

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Edward James Carson Schmidlin, who was born in Brantford, Ontario, in August 1884, attended the Royal Military College of Canada, where he won the Sword of Honour and the Governor-General’s Gold Medal.

Commissioned in the Canadian Engineers in June 1905, he was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Engineers in November 1914 and went out to France in the rank of Captain in September 1915, and served in that capacity until July 1917, gaining the M.C.

Appointed C.O. No. 12 Field Company, C.E., in the latter month, he was given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1918 and ended the War as C.O. of the 8th Battalion, C.E., adding a “mention” to his accolades (London Gazette 11 July 1919 refers).

Schmidlin went on to enjoy a long and distinguished career with the Canadian Engineers, gaining advancement to Brigadier in August 1938 and to Major-General in July 1940, when Quarter-Master General of the Canadian Army. He was finally placed on the Retired List in August 1942.

Described as a ‘man of powerful intellect, of great powers of persuasion, and of eminence as an engineer’, he died in October 1951; sold with copied service record, confirmation of his entitlement to the Jubilee 1935 and Coronation 1937 Medals, and extensive published references to his distinguished career.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

**A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant A. MacArtair, Royal Engineers, late Canadian Engineers**

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R.** (28776 Pte. A. MacArtair, Candn. Sg. Co.), first digit of service number overstruck; **1914-15 STAR** (28776 Spr. A. MacArtair, 1/Cand. D.S. Coy.); **BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (2 Lieut. A. MacArtair), the second sometime gilded, very fine and better (4) £800-1000

D.C.M. London Gazette 30 June 1915:

‘For conspicuous gallantry on 22-25 April 1915, when telephone lines were down, in carrying orders, under heavy shell and rifle fire, to St. Julian - Ypres.’

Alasdair MacArtair, who was born in August 1883, served as a Private in the 8th (Scottish) Volunteer Battalion, King’s Liverpool Regiment from December 1900 until March 1903, when he moved to Canada.

Enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Force on the outbreak of hostilities, he was embarked for France in March 1915, where he joined No. 4 Section of the 1st Canadian Divisional Signal Company, C.E., as a Sapper, and it was in this capacity that he won his D.C.M. in the heavy fighting at St. Julien-Ypres in the following month and, more specifically, at Kitchener’s Wood.

Subsequently appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in April 1916, he returned to active service as a Signalling Officer in XIV and IX Corps, but owing to complaints about his efficiency - complaints that he disputed - MacArtair was compelled to resign his commission in October 1917; sold with copied service details and correspondence appertaining to the resignation of his commission.

**A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sapper R. S. MacDonald, Canadian Engineers, late 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was twice wounded in action**


M.M. London Gazette 22 July 1916:

‘For conspicuous energy, bravery and resource on 2-3 June 1916, whilst carrying out his duties as linesman repairing and laying telephone lines between Zillibeke Bund and the front line, during intense enemy bombardment. This after nine weeks of excellent work as linesman between Ypres Ramparts and the front line, supervising working parties burying cables in Sanctuary Wood.’

Robert Stanley MacDonald, who was born in Montreal in December 1896, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in February 1915.

Embarked for France in October 1915, he originally served in the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, but early in the following year he transferred as a Sapper to the 3rd Divisional Signal Company, Canadian Engineers, and it was in this latter capacity that he won his M.M. for the above cited deeds in June 1916, and earlier deeds at Sanctuary Wood on the Somme, the whole on the recommendation of General Byng.

Remaining actively engaged in France until the War’s end, he was twice wounded, firstly in April 1917, when admitted to hospital with shell shock and a severely bruised left thigh, and again in October 1917, when severely wounded in the right leg. MacDonald was discharged back in Montreal in April 1919; sold with copied service record.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

1122

**A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Acting Warrant Officer Class 2 W. J. Borrie, Canadian Engineers, who also received the Russian St. George Medal for Bravery prior to being wounded on the Somme in September 1916**

**MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R.**, naming erased and edge impressed ‘(Replacement)’; 1914-15 STAR (45049 L. Cpl. W. J. Borrie, Can. Eng.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (45049 A.W.O. Cl. 2 W. J. Borrie, C.E.); RUSSIA, ST. GEORGE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY, 3rd Class, silver, reverse impressed, ‘No. 6619’, on ‘St. George’ ribbon, *some contact marks, very fine and better* (5) £300-400


Willfird John Borrie, who was born at New Westminster, British Columbia, in April 1895, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in November 1914.

Embarked for France in early 1915, where he joined 3rd Field Company, Canadian Engineers, he was admitted to hospital that September, shortly after having been awarded the Russian St. George Medal for Bravery, 3rd Class (London Gazette 25 August 1915 refers).

Advanced to Corporal in January 1916, he returned to France with the 7th Field Company that April, adding the M.M. to his accolades on the Somme in July before being severely wounded by a bullet in the chest in September and invalided to the U.K.

He does not appear to have returned to active service and was advanced to Acting Company Sergeant-Major in October 1918. Borrie was discharged at Vancouver in February 1919; sold with copied service record.

1123

**A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant H. W. Bagg, Canadian Engineers, late Canadian Field Artillery**


M.M. London Gazette 19 November 1917. The original recommendation - dated 21 September 1917 - states:

‘Lance-Corporal Bagg was in charge of a relay station of four men from 14-17 August 1917, keeping up a line through a bad section of trench, on which the enemy put a frequent barrage, and where there were many casualties, and although it was frequently broken, this Brigade was seldom out of communication for long, owing to Lance-Corporal Bagg’s energy and devotion to duty.’

Harold William Bagg, who was born in Weymouth, Dorset, in December 1892, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Montreal in February 1915.

Embarked for France in June 1915, he served in 1st Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, prior to transferring to the 1st Divisional Signalling Company, Canadian Engineers, in April 1917, in which latter capacity he was awarded his M.M. for the above cited deeds later in the same year.

Shortly thereafter, however, he contracted orchitis and was invalided to No. 51 General Hospital and thence to Etaples, but he briefly rejoined his unit in the Field before being embarked for England on probation for a commission in the Royal Air Force, and he was serving as a Cadet at the War’s end. Bagg was finally discharged in June 1919; sold with copied service record.

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A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

THE ONTARIO REGIMENT
1ST BATTALION, CANADIAN INFANTRY

A Great War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class 1 R. Whitfield, 1st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late Dorsetshire Regiment, who, having been wounded in June 1915, was decorated in the following year for rescuing two buried machine-gunnners


D.C.M. London Gazette 15 April 1916:
‘For conspicuous gallantry. A post in rear of the line having been severely shelled, he made his way up under heavy fire. When the post was evacuated he returned to rescue two machine-gunners who had been buried, and whose cries for help he had heard. He showed throughout absolute disregard for personal safety.’

Robert Whitfield, who was born in Whithorn, Scotland, in February 1874, served for 19 years in the Dorsetshire Regiment and was present in the Tirah and Punjab Frontier operations of 1897-98. Having then been awarded the I.S. & G.C. Medal and discharged, he made his way to Canada and enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Valcartier in September 1914.

Embarked for France in early 1915, where he joined the 1st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was wounded in the right leg on 15 June of the same year, and was evacuated to the American War Hospital at Paignton, Devon, but returned to his unit in the Field in the following month and was advanced to Company Sergeant-Major.

Awarded the D.C.M. for the above cited deeds early in 1916, together with a mention in despatches (London Gazette 15 June 1916 refers), he was advanced to Regimental Sergeant-Major and, time in hospital with influenza aside, remained on active service until returning to Canada in October 1917.

Latterly employed by Clearing Services Command, Whitfield was discharged in December 1919, aged 51 years; sold with copied service record.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer Class 1 T. W. Hart, 1st Battalion, Canadian Infantry


D.C.M. London Gazette 16 January 1919:
‘During the attack on Upton Wood on 30 August 1918, when all the officers became casualties, he took charge of the Company and led them forward under very heavy enfilade machine-gun fire to the objective. He showed complete disregard of his own safety and his able leadership and cool gallantry at a critical stage of the attack was largely responsible for the successful result.’

Thomas William Hart, who was born in London, England, in November 1881, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Toronto in October 1915.

Embarked for France in September 1916, where he joined the 1st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was advanced to Company Sergeant-Major and won the D.C.M. for the above cited deeds at Upton Wood in August 1918; so, too, the Belgian Croix de Guerre (London Gazette 18 January 1919).

Also a veteran of the Somme, Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele operations, Hart was discharged in April 1919 and died in April 1922; sold with two original letters regarding the recipient’s investiture at Hamilton in October 1919, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, together with copied service record.

A Great War M.M. and Bar group of six awarded to Sergeant P. W. Houghton, 1st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who won his first decoration for gallantry at Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917


M.M. London Gazette 9 July 1917. The original recommendations states:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great courage and determination under heavy shell fire during the attack on Swischen Stellung in the evacuation of the wounded on 9 April 1917.’

Bar to M.M. London Gazette 11 February 1919.

Peter William Houghton, who was born at St. Helen’s, Lancashire, in May 1891, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Vancouver in September 1914.

Embarked for France in July 1915, where he joined the 1st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was advanced to Corporal in November 1916 and to Sergeant in March 1917, shortly prior to his M.M.-winning exploits at Vimy Ridge. He was also mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 1 June 1917 refers).

Having then been wounded in the head on 4 September 1918, and evacuated to the U.K. via No. 22 General Hospital at Camiers, he was awarded his second M.M. Houghton was discharged back in Nova Scotia in April 1919; sold with copied service record.

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A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

THE TORONTO REGIMENT
3RD BATTALION, CANADIAN INFANTRY

A Great War M.C. and Bar group of four awarded to Lieutenant R. Montgomery, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was twice wounded on the occasion of winning his second award

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (10154 Pte. R. Montgomery, 3/Can. Inf.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. R. Montgomery), contact marks, generally very fine (4) £1800-2200

M.C. London Gazette 18 February 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon with great dash and determination in an attack, capturing 12 prisoners and killing a large number of the enemy. He also captured a machine-gun and, when the final objective was reached, he showed great skill and judgment in consolidating the position under heavy fire.’

Bar to M.C. London Gazette 1 February 1919:

‘At Upton Wood, on 30-31 August 1918, he led his platoon with great gallantry against an enemy trench in the face of heavy fire. Though wounded, he persevered, and was the first officer of his company to reach the objective. He organised the defence of the captured position in a most efficient manner, and was indefatigable in his devotion to duty until he was severely wounded a second time and was forced to retire. His courage and endurance were a very fine example to his men.’

Roland Montgomery, who was born in Toronto, Ontario in March 1894, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1914.

Embarked for France in February 1915, where he joined the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was wounded in the left foot on 23 April, but returned to duty after being treated at No. 6 General Hospital at Rouen. Then in August 1916 he was ordered to Shorncliffe to attend an officer’s training unit.

Duly commissioned in July 1917, he returned to active duty with his old unit and, after winning a brace of M.Cs for the above cited deeds, was invalidated back to the U.K. in early September 1918, this time with serious leg wounds.

Montgomery, who was demobilised back in Canada in early 1919, remained an active member of the Militia and died in July 1929, while attempting to save a young girl from drowning in Lake Simcoe; sold with copied service record.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War D.C.M., M.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant H. V. Spence, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry


**D.C.M. London Gazette** 14 January 1916:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as a stretcher-bearer Sergeant. He has shown great coolness and personal bravery when aiding and removing the wounded.’

**M.M. London Gazette** 12 March 1919.

Hugh Vernon Spence was a pre-war member of the Canadian Militia, being an N.C.O. in the Queen’s Own Rifles of Canada, but it was for his gallant deeds in the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, that he was awarded his D.C.M. and M.M. He was also mentioned in despatches in Field Marshal Sir John French's despatch dated 30 November 1915, and awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre (London Gazette 12 July 1918 refers).

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient’s M.I.D. certificate, regimental notice of award for the D.C.M., dated in the Field on 22 January 1916, and related congratulatory letter, together Certificate of Qualification for the rank of Corporal in the Queen’s Own Rifles of Canada, dated 12 March 1913, two card-mounted and captioned photographs of the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants of the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and his father’s 1st Class Certificate for Gunnery, as a Corporal in the Toronto Garrison Battery, dated 17 June 1868.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal F. Hutt, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was decorated for his gallantry at Vimy Ridge in April 1917 - severely wounded on the same occasion, he was on the dangerously ill list for nearly a month and had his right leg amputated

*Military Medal, G.V.R. (766852 Pte. F. Hutt, 3/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (766852 L. Cpl. F. Hutt, 3-Can. Inf.), good very fine and better (3) £300-350*

M.M. London Gazette 9 July 1917. The original recommendation states:

‘This man acted as a Platoon Runner throughout the operations against Vimy Ridge from 9 April - 12 April 1917. His Platoon was isolated some 400 yards from the rest of the Company to the west of Farbus Wood, and this man carried messages continually for 62 hours through a very heavy enemy barrage, and his cheerfulness and willingness were always an example to all ranks.’

Frederick Hutt, who was born in Toronto, Canada, in September 1885, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in December 1915. Embarked for France in November 1916, where he joined the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was decorated for the above cited deeds at Vimy Ridge in April 1917. Sadly, however, he was severely wounded in the right knee on the same occasion, and the leg had to be amputated. Invalided to Canada, he was finally discharged as unfit for further service in December 1918.

Swith copied service papers.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War D.S.O. and Bar group of four awarded to Major T. P. Jones, 4th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who commanded his unit - otherwise known as the “Mad Fourth” - on the Somme in 1916

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 STAR (Capt. T. P. Jones, 4/Can. Inf.J); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major T. P. Jones), generally good very fine (4) £1800-2200

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1917.

Bar to D.S.O. London Gazette 2 April 1919:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in the operations near Valenciennes from 1-6 November 1918. His work as Brigade Major was of the highest order, and largely contributed to the success of the Brigade in the capture of Valenciennes and towns further east. He also made several daring reconnaissances under severe fire, and secured exact information which enabled the enemy’s disposition to be effectively dealt with and the advance to continue.’

Terence Percival Jones, who was born in 1892, was a pre-war officer in the Militia, having been commissioned in the Dufferin Rifles of Canada in February 1911 and advanced to Captain in May 1914.

Joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September of the latter year, he was embarked for France as a Platoon Commander in ‘B’ Company, 4th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, in April 1915. Given the Brevet of Major in the following month, he was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 5 June 1916 refers), and was granted temporary command of the Battalion on the Somme in September 1916, the latter appointment no doubt resulting in his first D.S.O. and another “mention” (London Gazette 2 January 1917 refers).

Having then served as Adjutant of the Battalion in early 1917, he was appointed a Brigade Major in 12th Canadian Infantry Brigade, and added Bar to his D.S.O. for the above cited action at Valenciennes in November 1918, in addition to his third “mention” (London Gazette 11 July 1919 refers).

Demobilised back in Ottawa in November 1919, Jones remained on the Militia and was finally placed on the Reserve of Officers in December 1936.

Sold with copied service record.
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant Line on 31 August 1918, his company came under very severe machine-gun fire, but he rushed forward with great gallantry and initiative, and, skilfully manoeuvring a section of his platoon, captured two machine-guns and 30 prisoners. His prompt and determined action enabled the Company to advance without casualties.

On the afternoon of 8 October 1916, the Germans made a heavy counter-attack on the trenches near Courcelette, which had been occupied by the 4th Canadian Battalion in the morning. During a counter-attack made by us, Lance-Corporal Wren, with a party of men got out in the open and charged the enemy using bombs and rifles, and succeeded in driving him back about 100 yards. He then halted his party in the open and held the enemy back until a further supply of bombs could be got up. His coolness and courage were splendid examples to the men.

Remarkably, he rejoined his unit in the following month, and was advanced to Sergeant prior to adding the D.C.M. to his accolades for the attack on the Drocourt-Queant Line in August 1918. On the 28th of the following month, however, he was again wounded, this time severely so in both legs, and he was evacuated to the U.K. - this, then, the action for which he likely received his second M.M.

Harry Wren, who was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in May 1894, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in April 1915, in common with three of his brothers.

Embarked for France in October 1915, where he joined the 4th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was awarded his first M.M. for the above cited deeds on the Somme in October 1916, and was advanced to Corporal. Two of his brothers, also of the 4th Battalion, were wounded in the same operations, and Harry suffered a similar fate at Vimy Ridge on 14 April 1917, when he was hit in the face by a gunshot.

Sold with copied service record and local newspaper reports, including a portrait photograph.
D.C.M. London Gazette 13 February 1917:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work throughout, and has at all times set a splendid example.’

Erenst Walter Haydon, who was born in London, England, in July 1879, served in the Royal Artillery for seven years, and witnessed active service in the Sudan 1896-98 (Queen’s and Khedive’s Medal), and in South Africa, where he was present in the relief of Kimberley operations, including the engagements at Modder River, Magersfontein and Paardeberg (Queen’s and King’s Medals).

Having then taken his discharge and settled in Canada as a butcher, he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1914.

Embarked for France as a Sergeant in early 1915, where he joined the 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was wounded in the right leg by a gunshot on 8 May and evacuated to the U.K. via 12 General Hospital at Rouen.

Rejoining his unit in the Field and as a recently promoted Company Sergeant-Major a month or so later, he was advanced to Regimental Sergeant-Major in September 1916 and awarded the D.C.M. Once again hospitalised in June 1917, with fractured ribs, he was ordered to the U.K. to assume instructional duties in 15th Reserve Battalion at the year’s end. Haydon was discharged in March 1919.

Sold with copied service record.
A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Acting Captain C. B. Robinson, 7th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action in September 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (A. Capt. C. B. Robinson), good very fine (3) £600-700

M.C. London Gazette 7 March 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Taking command of his company at a critical moment, when all other officers were casualties and losses were excessive, he displayed such ability and personal courage that he was able to maintain a difficult position throughout the day under very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire until relieved at night.’

Charles Bryan Robinson, who was born at Spanish Point, Bermuda, in January 1884, was a clergyman and Salvation Army Officer at the time of his joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Toronto in May 1915.

Appointed an Honorary Captain, he served in the U.K. until being embarked for France in May 1917, where he joined the 7th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. He was killed in action on 3 September 1918 and is buried in Upton Wood Cemetery, Hendecourt-les-Cagnicourt in the Pas de Calais; sold with copied service record.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

The Royal Highlanders of Canada
13th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Six: Warrant Officer Class 1 J. Trainor, 13th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late Royal Canadian Regiment, who was taken P.O.W. at Ypres in April 1915: a long served member of the Militia and a crack shot, he represented Canada at Bisley in 1934 and 1937


John Trainor, who was born at Port Hope, near Toronto, in March 1880, was a long standing member of the Militia and Royal Canadian Regiment by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1914, he went out to France as a Colour Sergeant in the 13th Battalion, Canadian Infantry in the following year, and was taken P.O.W. at Ypres on 24 April 1915, on which occasion he was also mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 22 June 1915 refers). Following incarceration in Germany and Holland, he was repatriated to the U.K. in January 1919 and thence to Canada, where he rejoined the strength of the Permanent Forces as a Warrant Officer 1st Class in the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Awarded his Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C. in GO 84 of 1927, he was discharged in November 1936. Trainor, who represented Canada at Bisley in 1934 and 1937, died in February 1953.

Sold with a quantity of original career photographs (approximately 45 images), including scenes from Bisley in 1934 and 1937, an Overseas Bisley Teams menu, dated 23 July 1937, with numerous autographs to reverse, and copied service records.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Lieutenant W. J. Bartlett, 18th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who ‘accounted for several of the enemy’

Military Medal, G.V.R. (54110 Sjt. W. J. Bartlett, 18/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. J. Bartlett), the first with edge bruise, otherwise good very fine (3) £250-300

M.M. London Gazette 9 July 1917. The original recommendation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in action. This N.C.O. displayed great personal bravery in clearing out a portion of a trench which had not been sufficiently mopped up. He accounted for several of the enemy and throughout the action set a splendid example.’

William J. Bartlett, who was born in Swansea, Wales, in July 1880, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in December 1914. Embarked with his unit for France in September 1915, where he joined the 18th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was quickly diagnosed with an eye astigmatism and hospitalised, as a consequence of which he did not rejoin his unit until February 1916.

Advanced to Corporal in December 1916 and to Sergeant in March 1917, he was shortly thereafter awarded the M.M. for the above cited deeds, prior to being embarked for England as a candidate for a commission in September of the same year. Appointed to the temporary rank of Lieutenant in early 1918, he rejoined the 19th Battalion out in France shortly before the War’s end and, in August 1919, he ‘retired to the British Isles’.

Sold with copied service record.
A Great War D.S.O. group of four awarded to Major S. S. Burnham, 19th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, a gallant Battalion C.O. who was wounded in September 1916 and killed in action in August 1918

**Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. S. S. Burnham, 19/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major S. S. Burnham), together with the recipient’s Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R., the reverse officially inscribed, ‘Major S. S. Burnham, D.S.O.’, generally good very fine (5) ** £1200-1500

**D.S.O. London Gazette 18 October 1917:**

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Previous to an attack he displayed exceptional initiative and forethought in personally supervising the placing of observation posts in the forward area, thus securing that at no time during the battle was there any lack of communication from the front to rear. On at least two occasions he made daring personal reconnaissances under very heavy machine-gun and shell fire, and brought back very valuable information. His cheerfulness and coolness throughout this period were a wonderful example to the men in the front line.’

Sydney Smith Burnham, who was born in Toronto in August 1889, was a pre-war officer in the Canadian Militia prior to enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in November 1914.

Embarked for France as C.O. of the 19th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, in September 1915, he was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 15 June 1916 refers), and remained actively employed until being wounded by shrapnel in the left arm on 12 September 1916.

Having then resumed his command in the Field in November of the same year, he was appointed to the staff of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade in early 1917, and afterwards the 2nd Canadian Division, and added the D.S.O. and two further “mentions” to his accolades (London Gazettes 28 December 1917 and 31 December 1918 refer), prior to being killed in action on 9 August 1918.

The gallant Burnham, who was 28 years of age, is buried in Caix British Cemetery on the Somme; sold with copied service record - also see Lots 1164 and 1165.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

**A Great War M.M. group of seven awarded to Major G. A. Annand, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, late 19th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was thrice wounded in action**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (55359 Sjt. G. A. Annand, 19/Can. Inf.); 1914-15 Star (55359 Pte. G. A. Annand, 19/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. Annand); Defence Medal 1939-45, in silver; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, in silver, good very fine (7)

**£350-400**

M.M. London Gazette 2 November 1917. The original recommendation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O., with a party of 16 men, was attached to an assaulting Battalion as a carrying party. For four days he performed his duties in a most conspicuous manner, repeatedly going backwards and forwards between the most advanced positions, always personally leading his men, and his coolness and utter disregard for enemy shelling encouraged his men to perform successfully their duties. He earned the highest commendation from the Commander of the Battalion to which he was attached.’

George Alexander Annand, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in September 1890, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Toronto in November 1914. Embarked for France in May 1915, where he joined the 19th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was advanced to Corporal in October 1916 and to Sergeant in January 1917. He was thrice wounded in action, namely on 11 April 1917, when hit by shrapnel in the neck and shoulders, on 13 November 1917, when gassed, and on 16 September 1918, when hit by shrapnel in the arms and legs. He was discharged back in Ottawa in April 1919, having been commissioned back in August 1918. Annand was recalled in June 1941 and served in Canada and England as a Major in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, and was discharged for a final time in Quebec in January 1946; sold with extensive copied service records.

**A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Company Sergeant-Major E. J. Vout, 20th Canadian Infantry, who was severely wounded on the occasion of winning his decoration at St. Eloi in April 1916**


**£300-350**

M.M. London Gazette 11 October 1916:

‘For distinguished conduct and devotion to duty in the face of the enemy. In attacking the craters at St. Eloi on 10 April 1916, after the dispersion of his section by artillery fire, and although wounded himself, he faithfully and devotedly assembled a party of bombers and tenaciously succeeded in reaching the objective ordered.’

Ernest Joseph Vout, who was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk, in January 1886, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Toronto in November 1914. Embarked for France as a Lance-Sergeant in September 1915, where he joined the 20th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he remained actively employed in that theatre of war until being severely wounded in the face on the occasion of winning his M.M. at St. Eloi in April 1916. Thereafter employed in the U.K., including a brief appointment in the 35th (Reserve) Battalion, Vout was discharged back in Canada in early 1919 and died in Ottawa in December 1966; sold with copied service record.

**The 1st Central Ontario Regiment**

20th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

**THE FRENCH CANADIAN REGIMENT**

**22ND BATTALION, CANADIAN INFANTRY**

A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Captain J. C. R. de St. Victor, 22nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was severely wounded while leading his company in an attack at Amiens in August 1918

**Military Cross, G.V.R.,** unnamed as issued; **British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. J. C. R. de St. Victor), good very fine (3)**

M.C. London Gazette 11 January 1919:

‘For conspicuous gallantry in an attack. He was in command of a company during the whole of the first day of the operations, and led it through an artillery barrage and machine-gun fire with great courage and skill. When his company was held up he at once went to the weak point and by his example inspired his men to push forward through the heavy machine-gun fire. He was severely wounded the next day whilst leading his company to the attack on a village.’

Joseph Charles Raoul de St. Victor, who was born at Beauce, Quebec, in March 1891, was a pre-war member of the 9th Regiment (Voltigeurs de Quebec), Militia, and joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in July 1916.

Commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 22nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was embarked for France in October 1916, where he was wounded in the knee at Vimy Ridge in April 1917. But it was for his gallantry as C.O. of ‘A’ Company near Amiens on 9 August 1918 that he won his M.C., on which occasion Lieutenant Jean Brilliant of his battalion was awarded the V.C. As cited above, Victor was severely wounded - a bullet wound in his neck - and he was evacuated to the U.K. Also mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 28 May 1918 refers), he was discharged back in Canada in May 1919; sold with copied service record.

A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Captain J. C. R. de St. Victor, 22nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was severely wounded while leading his company in an attack at Amiens in August 1918

**Military Cross, G.V.R.,** unnamed as issued; **British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. J. C. R. de St. Victor), good very fine (3)**

M.C. London Gazette 11 January 1919:

‘For conspicuous gallantry in an attack. He was in command of a company during the whole of the first day of the operations, and led it through an artillery barrage and machine-gun fire with great courage and skill. When his company was held up he at once went to the weak point and by his example inspired his men to push forward through the heavy machine-gun fire. He was severely wounded the next day whilst leading his company to the attack on a village.’

Joseph Charles Raoul de St. Victor, who was born at Beauce, Quebec, in March 1891, was a pre-war member of the 9th Regiment (Voltigeurs de Quebec), Militia, and joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in July 1916.

Commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 22nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was embarked for France in October 1916, where he was wounded in the knee at Vimy Ridge in April 1917. But it was for his gallantry as C.O. of ‘A’ Company near Amiens on 9 August 1918 that he won his M.C., on which occasion Lieutenant Jean Brilliant of his battalion was awarded the V.C. As cited above, Victor was severely wounded - a bullet wound in his neck - and he was evacuated to the U.K. Also mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 28 May 1918 refers), he was discharged back in Canada in May 1919; sold with copied service record.

**THE NORTHWEST REGIMENT**

**28TH BATTALION, CANADIAN INFANTRY**

A Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Corporal F. J. Wilson, 28th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who, having been wounded in May 1917, was decorated for house clearance operations in October 1918

**Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.** (105602 Cpl. F. J. Wilson, 28/Can. Inf.); **British War and Victory Medals (105602 Cpl. F. J. Wilson, 28-Can. Inf.), good very fine and better (3)**

D.C.M. London Gazette 12 March 1919:

‘For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Iwuy on 11 October 1918. On many occasions he went alone into cellars and houses known to be held by the enemy, and with others succeeded in capturing some machine-guns. Later in the day he led a small party against a house strongly held by the enemy, and either killed or captured the entire garrison. He set a magnificent example.’

Frederick James Wilson, who was born at Summerberry, Saskatchewan, in August 1895, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Regina in December 1915.

Embarked for France in March 1917, where he joined the 28th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was posted missing on 8 May, but was subsequently recovered from the battlefield with a wound in his right hip, and evacuated to the U.K. Returning to his unit in the Field at the end of the year, he went on to win his D.C.M. for the above cited deeds at Iwuy in October 1918 and, having fallen victim to the influenza epidemic, was discharged back in Canada in December 1919; sold with copied service record.

www.dnw.co.uk
John Spottiswood Tait, who was born in June 1875, commenced his military career in January 1898, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment in Vancouver, and, via an appointment in the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Regiment (Vancouver), was serving as a Major in the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Quickly advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed C.O. of the 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and led his unit with distinction out in France until severely wounded near Pozieres on 10 September 1916.

Vancouver's 29th, by Captain W. D. M. Sage and H. R. N. Clyne, takes up the story: 'As the 29th moved along the communication trench, quite possibly under observation from balloons and planes behind enemy lines, a barrage greeted the slowly advancing ranks - not entirely in front of H.Q. Company as it descended - so that a part of H.Q. continued to advance. The remainder of the Battalion wisely retired in haste, occupying side trenches. An officer of the Battalion, descending from Pozieres, observed the retirement and ran forward to carry them back along the trench. There was a high mound of earth in the trench over which he had to pass with each man. The mound had been formed by the bursting of one of the heavy shells which were still falling. On his final trip he encountered Scout Corporal F. R. Brown and another scout digging furiously at the mound. The Corporal prevented the officer from once again passing over the mound by cautioning, "Not over here, sir, the Colonel is underneath." By this time others had arrived. The man being carried was handed over and the officer quickly dug at the mound with his hands from the trench while others dug with shovels from above. The officer was the first to uncover the face of Colonel Tait and gave him air. Almost simultaneously, Corporal Brown's spade struck the steel helmet of the Colonel, whose laconic "Hello" relieved the tension. In reply to being asked if he was all right, the Colonel merely requested that the weight be removed from his back. His rescuers had guessed the position of his head correctly. He had been pinned against the side of the trench in an upright position and facing the front line. It was necessary to dig him out of the closely packed earth down to his crossed feet, during which effort he continued to think there was a weight on his back. It was characteristic of Colonel Tait to refuse all assistance on the way to the dressing station and merely ask for his stick. His back was severely injured and he was never able to return to active duty. Corporal Brown was awarded the Military Medal for his gallant conduct.'

Tait took up an appointment at the Canadian Overseas Military H.Q. in London on recovering from his wounds, and, in addition to his C.B.E., was favourably brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War in March 1918, while his Colonial Auxiliary Forces Decoration was approved in GO 114 of the same year. He was transferred to the Reserve of Officers in January 1925; sold with two old newspaper cuttings and three Great war period photographs.

A Great War C.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Tait, 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry: as C.O. of "Tobin's Tigers" he was buried by shellfire on the Somme in September 1916


C.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1919.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

A Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Major C. E. King, 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late 2nd Canadian Mounted Infantry, who was wounded on the Somme

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (382 Pte. C. E. King, Canadian M.R.); 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. C. E. King, 29/Can. Inf.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major C. E. King); COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (Capt. C. E. King, D.S.O., 6th Regiment), contained in an old Spink & Son leather case, generally very fine (6) £1400-1600

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

Charles Ernest King, who was born in Wiltshire, England, in February 1876, arrived in Ontario aged 13 years and moved to British Columbia in 1892, where he found employment in the construction department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Enlisting in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles in December 1901, he was actively engaged in the Boer War and gained the Queen's Medal & 3 clasps, and then returned to Vancouver, where he established a Real Estate business.

Joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force in August 1914, he was embarked for France as a Lieutenant in the 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, September 1915. Wounded on the Somme on 27 September 1916, he returned to active duty at the end of the following month, on attachment to 6th Canadian Brigade H.Q., in which capacity he served until the end of 1917 and was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 27 February 1918 refers).

Latterly employed in the Canadian Forestry Corps, King discharged back in Vancouver in July 1919. He died in October 1926 and is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Vancouver; sold with copied service record.

www.dnw.co.uk
M.C. London Gazette 14 November 1916:

‘For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led a party in the attack 250 yards beyond the captured trench to establish an outpost. He displayed great courage and initiative throughout, and set a splendid example to his men.’

Francis Michael Tordiffe, who was born in Dartford, Kent, in October 1878, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1914.

Embarked for France in March 1915, where he joined the Canadian Army Service Corps, he served in the 1st Canadian Divisional Supply Column, and, in April 1916, having been briefly attached to the Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade, was commissioned in the acting rank of Lieutenant.

Returning to active duty in France in July 1916 with an appointment in the 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he shortly thereafter won his M.C. for the above cited deeds. Having then been hospitalised with gastritis in early 1917, he remained employed in the U.K, until the War’s end, when he ‘retired to the British Isles’.

Sold with copied service record.

A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant F. M. Tordiffe, 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late Canadian Army Service Corps

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (36028 Pte. F. M. Tordiffe, Can. A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. F. M. Tordiffe), contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (4) £600-700
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

A Great War M.C. group of nine awarded to Colonel L. A. Wilmot, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, late 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was twice wounded and four times held temporary command of the Battalion - on account of his preference for being out in No Man’s Land rather than in a trench, he was known to his men as “Overland Slim”

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. L. A. Wilmot, 29/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major L. A. Wilmot); France and Germany Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, silver; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, silver, M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., Canada, the reverse officially inscribed, ‘Col. L. A. Wilmot, M.C.’, minor contact marks and a little polished, otherwise very fine or better (9) £800-1000

M.C. London Gazette 15 March 1916:

‘For conspicuous gallantry during an assault. Lieutenant Wilmot was under heavy fire for several hours whilst cutting wire. He then led an assaulting party and, though wounded, superintended their withdrawal.’

Lemuel Allan Wilmot, who was born in Victoria, British Columbia, in October 1891, was a pre-war graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, who joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in December 1914.

Commissioned in the 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was embarked for France in February 1915, and won his M.C. for the above cited deeds on 31 January 1916, when he received multiple wounds in his arms and legs. Lord Beaverbrook’s Canada in Flanders refers to the incident, commending Wilmot for shooting dead an enemy gunner and for keeping his head after being wounded by a grenade - ‘the 29th Battalion killed at least 20 of the enemy, did considerable damage to the dugouts and machine-guns and brought back three prisoners.’

Having then returned to duty and sustained further wounds on 17 July 1916, he was given the temporary rank of Major and was awarded a “mention” (London Gazette 1 June 1917 refers). Known among his men as “Overland Slim”, on account of his preference for being out in No Man’s Land, Wilmot remained actively employed in the Battalion until being invalided to the U.K. on account of shellshock in May 1918 - but he rejoined his unit in the Field shortly before the War’s end, when he held temporary command of the Battalion for a fourth time.

Wilmot was demobilised back in Canada in early 1919 and served briefly in the 1st British Columbia regiment before being placed on the Reserve of Officers in 1920. Recalled in the 1939-45 War, he served in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps from 1942 until November 1946, gaining advancement to Colonel prior to his embarkation for active service in North-West Europe in August 1944. He died at Osgoode, Ontario, in January 1953.

Sold with copied service records and confirmation of his 1939-45 War campaign medal entitlement, together with several letters from old comrades in the 29th Battalion.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War M.C. and Bar group of four awarded to Major C. B. Hornby, 31st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, a gallant Company Commander who was twice gassed and once wounded within a period of four weeks

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. C.B. Hornby, 31/Can. Inf.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major C. B. Hornby), possible official correction to initials on the third, good very fine (4)

£1800-2200

A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

THE ALBERTA REGIMENT
31ST BATTALION, CANADIAN INFANTRY

M.C. London Gazette 4 June 1917.

Bar to M.C. London Gazette 1 November 1919:

‘This officer commanded his company in an attack. Regardless of danger he led his company under heavy machine-gun and shell fire in a most determined manner. When he was held up by an enemy machine-gun nest, he made a reconnaissance of his frontage, and, exposing himself to great danger, directed his Lewis guns in such a manner as to enable the advance to continue. After being wounded in the leg he continued to lead his company until he fell exhausted. On this, and many previous occasions, he has shown marked courage and ability, and by his leadership has enabled his company to reach a high standard of efficiency.’

Charles Burton Hornby, who was born in Blenheim, Ontario, in October 1889, was a pre-war member of the Canadian Militia who joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Calgary in November 1914.

Embarked for France in September 1915, where he joined the 31st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, as a Lieutenant, he was appointed Adjutant of his unit on the Somme in July 1916, and, in September of the same year, was advanced to the acting rank of Major, shortly after which he was awarded the M.C.

Returning to the U.K. in August 1917, he rejoined his unit in the Field in January 1918, was gassed on 9 August 1918 - the day before he was wounded in the leg while winning his second M.C. - but nonetheless rejoined his unit, only to be gassed again on 7 September and evacuated to England via No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance.

The only officer of the 31st Battalion to be awarded the M.C. and Bar, he was discharged back in Ottawa in December 1919.

Sold with copied service record.
A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant W. H. Williams, 31st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who, after being decorated for his gallantry in a trench raid at Neuville Vitasse in June 1918, was wounded by a gunshot at Rosieres that August

**MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, ‘Lt. W. H. Williams, 31st Bn. Canadians, Neuville Vitarre, June 24/25 1918’; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. W. H. Williams), generally very fine (3) £600-700**

M.C. London Gazette 24 September 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid. He led his platoon with great ability to the objective. When his platoon was held up by a machine-gun he pushed ahead and single-handed charged the post, killing the crew and capturing the gun. He set a splendid example of courage and determined leadership.’

William Henry Williams, who was born in Plymouth, Devon, in December 1881, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in January 1916. Commissioned in the 31st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was embarked for France in November 1917, and remained actively engaged in that theatre of war until being wounded by a gunshot in his right thigh at Rosieres, near Amiens, on 9 August 1918, the interim period having witnessed his M.C.-winning exploits in a raid at Neuville Vitasse that June.

Latterly employed in the 21st (Reserve) Battalion in the U.K., Williams was discharged back in Canada in July 1919. Sold with copied military correspondence.

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**THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT**

46TH BATTALION, CANADIAN INFANTRY

A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Captain H. Y. Hicking, 46th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late Canadian Army Service Corps: on account of its high casualty rate, the 46th became known as the “Suicide Battalion”

**MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. H. Y. Hicking), good very fine (3) £600-700**

M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

Harold Yeldersley Hicking, who was born in Nottingham in June 1886, served in the Leinster Regiment for three years prior to gaining appointment as a Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps. Having then settled in Canada as a farmer, he joined in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in July 1916.

Embarked for France in January 1917, he was briefly attached to the 10th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, and to 10th Infantry Brigade as a Transport Officer, but otherwise remained on the strength of the 46th Battalion until the War’s end, and was awarded the M.C. and twice mentioned in despatches (London Gazettes 28 May 1918 and 8 July 1919 refer).

Appointed an A.D.C. at 4th Canadian Divisional H.Q. in early 1919, Hicking ‘retired in the British Isles’ in October of the same year and died in October 1947; sold with copied service record.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Palmer, C.O. of the 49th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late Lord Strathcona’s Horse

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (341 Pte. R. H. Palmer, Ld. Strathcona’s H.); 1914-15 STAR (Major R. H. Palmer, 49/Can. Inf.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. R. H. Palmer); JUBILEE 1935; BELGIUM, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-18, enamel wreaths on the first chipped in places, the second with re-pinned suspension claw, contact marks and polished, good fine, the remainder generally very fine or better (7)

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1917.

Robert Henry Palmer, who served in Lord Strathcona’s Horse during the Boer War, was appointed a Lieutenant in the 101st Regiment (The Edmonton Fusiliers) in December 1914.

Embarked for France in the following year, where he joined the 49th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he assumed command of his battalion as a Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1917, and led it throughout the Vimy Ridge operations where, in his own words, ‘My right front company lost practically all its effective strength before it crossed the rear junction, a matter of not more than 35 thirty-five yards’ (A City Goes to War refers).

Known to his troops as “The Old Man”, he was ‘one of the old school, straightforward, a fighter and a soldier, with a spirit of independence which frequently got him into trouble’ (A City Goes to War refers). He was, nonetheless, awarded the D.S.O. and thrice mentioned in despatches (London Gazettes 4 January 1917, 28 May 1918 and 8 July 1919 refer), in addition to gaining the Belgian Croix de Guerre (London Gazette 24 May 1919 refers).

Sold with research, including a copied group photograph of the officers of the 49th Battalion taken at Mons in November 1918.
A Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Corporal C. L. Cawston, 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action in August 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (234115 L. Cpl. C. L. Cawston, 52/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (234115 Cpl. C. L. Cawston, 52-Can. Inf.), together with the recipient’s Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R., the reverse officially inscribed, ‘234115 Cpl. C. L. Cawston, D.C.M.’, this last fine, the remainder with minor contact marks, good very fine (4) £800-1000

D.C.M. London Gazette 26 July 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy raid. A party of the enemy succeeded in entering the front line and began to bomb along it. Though his Lewis gun had been put out of action, he held up the enemy with rifle fire, and though heavily outnumbered, drove them back in disorder, killing their leader and capturing two prisoners. He showed splendid initiative and determination.’

Charles Lloyd Cawston, who was born in Perth County, Ontario, in April 1891, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg in March 1916.

Embarked for France in February 1917, where he joined the 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was advanced to Corporal in May 1918, and was awarded the D.C.M. for the above cited exploits shortly before his death in action on 14 August 1918.

Cawston is buried in the Roye New British Cemetery on the Somme; sold with copied service record and Will, the latter dated 12 December 1916.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

D.S.O.
London Gazette
4 June 1917.

James Vincent Patrick O’Donahoe, who was born in Brackville, Ontario, in May 1881, was a pre-war officer in the 3rd Regiment (Victoria Rifles), Militia, who joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in May 1915.

Embarked for France as a Major and 2nd-in-command of the 60th Battalion (Victoria’s Rifles of Canada), Canadian Infantry, in February 1916, he remained actively engaged in that capacity until being posted to the U.K. to assume command of the 199th Battalion (The Canadian Irish Rangers) in January 1917, during which period he was present in heavy fighting on the Somme, winning the D.S.O. and a brace of “mentions” (London Gazettes 4 January and 1 June 1917 refer).

As C.O. of the Irish Canadian Rangers, he led his unit on a tour of Ireland in early 1917, prior to being appointed C.O. of the 87th Battalion (Canadian Grenadier Guards) in France in early May 1917. He subsequently led the Battalion in the Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele operations, but, as described in official records, was wounded in April 1918:

‘Lieutenant-Colonel O’Donahoe had started out to make the rounds of the companies of his battalion in the early morning of 4 April 1918. When not far from Battalion H.Q., he was hit by a small piece of shrapnel in the thigh. It did not seem at all serious, as he walked back to the H.Q. and then out to the advanced dressing station ...’

Alas, the wound was obviously more serious than believed, for the Colonel died at the Liverpool Merchants’ Hospital, Etaples, on 8 May 1918, when his brother, an officer of he 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade, was at his side; sold with copied service record.

A Great War D.S.O, group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. P. O’Donahoe, C.O. of 87th Battalion (Canadian Grenadier Guards), late 60th Battalion and 199th Battalion (The Canadian Irish Rangers): ‘Of proper Guards’ stature - standing at 6 feet, 5 inches’, he was decorated for gallantry on the Somme in the 60th Battalion in late 1916, commanded out in Ireland in early 1917, and died of wounds in May 1918

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. J. V. P. O’Donahoe), obverse centre on the first somewhat recessed, otherwise good very fine (3) £1400-1600

D.S.O. London Gazette 4 June 1917.

James Vincent Patrick O’Donahoe, who was born in Brackville, Ontario, in May 1881, was a pre-war officer in the 3rd Regiment (Victoria Rifles), Militia, who joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in May 1915.

Embarked for France as a Major and 2nd-in-command of the 60th Battalion (Victoria’s Rifles of Canada), Canadian Infantry, in February 1916, he remained actively engaged in that capacity until being posted to the U.K. to assume command of the 199th Battalion (The Irish Canadian Rangers) in January 1917, during which period he was present in heavy fighting on the Somme, winning the D.S.O. and a brace of “mentions” (London Gazettes 4 January and 1 June 1917 refer).

As C.O. of the Irish Canadian Rangers, he led his unit on a tour of Ireland in early 1917, prior to being appointed C.O. of the 87th Battalion (Canadian Grenadier Guards) in France in early May 1917. He subsequently led the Battalion in the Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele operations, but, as described in official records, was wounded in April 1918:

‘Lieutenant-Colonel O’Donahoe had started out to make the rounds of the companies of his battalion in the early morning of 4 April 1918. When not far from Battalion H.Q., he was hit by a small piece of shrapnel in the thigh. It did not seem at all serious, as he walked back to the H.Q. and then out to the advanced dressing station ...’

Alas, the wound was obviously more serious than believed, for the Colonel died at the Liverpool Merchants’ Hospital, Etaples, on 8 May 1918, when his brother, an officer of he 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade, was at his side; sold with copied service record.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

THE CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS
87TH BATTALION, CANADIAN INFANTRY

A Great War D.S.O. and Bar group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bickerdike, the gallant C.O. of the 87th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was twice wounded in action

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. R. Bickerdike), the second with officially re-impressed naming, generally good very fine (3) £1800-2200

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1918.
Bar to D.S.O. London Gazette 29 July 1919:

‘For great gallantry and devotion to duty at Bourlon, Blecourt, Cambrai Sector, from 27 September to 1 October 1918. During the night attack made by the Battalion east of Bourlon Wood on 27 September, he went forward and under heavy fire he gallantry organized the line and held the objective until relieved by troops passing through. On 30 September, when the troops were driven back, he re-organized the line out of elements of several battalions, and held the front line against counter-attacks until his battalion was withdrawn for re-organization in the evening. On the morning of 1 October, he took signallers and scouts forward and established a report centre at the farthest point reached by our advanced troops. The skill and daring displayed by him throughout the whole operation were admirable.’

Robert Bickerdike, who was born in Montreal in September 1869, served in the Canadian Militia prior to the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, shortly after which he was commissioned in the 58th Regiment (Westmount Rifles).

By early 1916, however, he was serving as C.O. of the 87th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, which unit he took to France in August of the same year, where he was severely wounded by a gunshot in his right shoulder on the Somme on 21 October, and invalided to the U.K.

Returning to his old command in France in the rank of Major in February 1917, he won his first D.S.O. and was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 28 December 1917 refers), but was again wounded during his exploits in the Cambrai Sector in October 1918, gallant work that resulted in the award of his second D.S.O. and another “mention” (London Gazette 8 July 1919 refers).

Bickerdike was finally discharged as a Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1919, and died in November 1958; sold with copied service record.

A Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Warrant Officer Class 1 A. Baillie, 87th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late 60th Battalion (Victoria Rifles of Canada)

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (457392 C.S. Mjr. A. Baillie, 87/Can. Inf.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (457392 W. O. Cl. 1 A. Baillie, 60-Can. Inf.), good very fine and better (3) £500-600

D.C.M. London Gazette 3 June 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Throughout operations he has shown a fine example of coolness under fire and been of the utmost value to his Company Commander. His example has raised the morale and efficiency of the men.’

Andrew Baillie, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, in August 1893, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Montreal in June 1915. Embarked for France in February 1916, where he joined the 60th Battalion (Victoria Rifles of Canada), he was advanced to Company Sergeant-Major in April 1917. Transferring to the 87th Battalion, in the same month, he was awarded the D.C.M. and gained appointment as Regimental Sergeant-Major in May 1918. Baillie was finally discharged in June 1919 and died in June 1971; sold with copied service record.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War D.F.C. group of five awarded to Captain R. F. Browne, Royal Air Force, late Canadian Army Service Corps and Royal Flying Corps

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2404 Cpl. R. F. Browne, Can. A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. R. F. Browne, R.A.F.); BELGIUM, ORDER OF LEOPOLD I, 5th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, generally very fine (5)

£1800-2200

D.F.C. London Gazette 1 January 1919. The original recommendation states:

‘This officer has served with this squadron since 27 January 1918. Both as a pilot and Flight Commander, he has done extremely good work, and has always shown the utmost keenness in volunteering for any task which involved exceptional risks. Previous to being posted to this squadron, Captain Browne has served with the Expeditionary Force as Observer for two periods in No. 3 Squadron as follows: 20 March 1916 to 1 January 1917, and 18 April to 12 July 1917. The experience gained by this officer during his previous service with the Expeditionary Force has been put to valuable account during his period of duty in this squadron. He has always set a fine example of keenness and hard work to the other officers of the Squadron.’

Reginald Frederick Browne, who was born in Low Moor, Yorkshire, in June 1888, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in December 1914 and was posted to the Canadian Army Service Corps. Attached to the 2nd Canadian Divisional Supply Column, he went out to France in September 1915, but later transferred to 2nd Division’s H.Q. Staff, where he served as personal chauffeur to Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C. - in which role he forfeited a month’s pay for arguing with a Military Policeman and blocking traffic.

Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, he qualified as an Observer and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant, and was posted to No. 3 Squadron in France in the Spring of 1916, remaining actively employed until January 1917, and again in the period April to July 1917. Transferring as a pilot to No. 13 Squadron in January 1918, he went on to win the D.F.C. and a mention in despatches (London Gazette 1 January 1919 refers), prior to being rested from operations that October after being wounded in a patrol in R.E. 8 E233 during the second battle of Le Cateau on the 8th.

Browne was also awarded the 5th Class of the of Belgian Order of Leopold in respect of his numerous contact patrols during the battle of Artais, during which, despite adverse weather conditions and heavy ground fire, he always brought back accurate reports (the recommendation refers).

Sold with copied service record.
A Great War C.M.G., D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Watson, C.O. of the 1st Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, late 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade and 5th Machine Gun Company


Stancliffe Wallace Watson, who was born in Montreal in November 1889, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in October 1914. Embarked for France in July 1915, with the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade, he was appointed the Brigade’s Machine-Gun Officer, prior to being invalided to the U.K. in August 1916, suffering from trench fever. Rejoining his unit in the Field before the year’s end, he was subsequently advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 5th Machine Gun Company and the 1st Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps. In addition to the C.M.G. and D.S.O., he was thrice mentioned in despatches (London Gazettes 1 June 1917, 27 December 1918 and 8 July 1919 refer). Watson was demobilised back in Canada in May 1920 but returned to active duty in the 1939-45 War, gaining appointment as a Major on the Directorate of Staff Duties (Weapons) in January 1943, and briefly serving in the U.K. Struck off the strength of the Active List on account of ill-health in January 1946, he died in April of the following year; sold with extensive copied service records.

C.M.G. London Gazette 3 June 1919.
D.S.O. London Gazette 4 June 1917.

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A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

D.C.M.
London Gazette
19 August 1916:

‘For conspicuous gallantry during an enemy attack. After his officer and Sergeant had been wounded, he took command of four machine-guns and two Lewis guns, and successfully repelled a hostile attack, when the remaining infantry were badly shaken by mine explosions.’

Walter Henry James, who was born in London, England, in May 1892, enlisted in the Royal Canadian Regiment at St. David’s, Bermuda, in October 1914, where he remained employed until being embarked for England in August 1915.

Embarked for France in the following month, he transferred to the 7th Canadian Brigade Machine Gun Company in April 1916, and shortly thereafter won his D.C.M. for the above cited deeds on the Somme. Having then been treated for trench feet, he transferred to the 15th Canadian Machine Gun Company in early 1917, but was invalided to the U.K. with influenza in late 1918.

James, who had been advanced to Company Sergeant-Major in February 1917, was discharged in Calgary in April 1919, having at his own request reverted to the ranks; sold with copied service record.

A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private W. H. James, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, late Royal Canadian Regiment

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (477485 A.L. Cpl. W. H. James, 7/Can. Bde.-M.G.C.); 1914-15 STAR (477458 Pte. W. H. James, R. Can. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (477458 W.O. Cl. 2 W. H. James, R.C.R.), some contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4) £800-1000

D.C.M. London Gazette 19 August 1916:

‘For conspicuous gallantry during an enemy attack. After his officer and Sergeant had been wounded, he took command of four machine-guns and two Lewis guns, and successfully repelled a hostile attack, when the remaining infantry were badly shaken by mine explosions.’

Walter Henry James, who was born in London, England, in May 1892, enlisted in the Royal Canadian Regiment at St. David's, Bermuda, in October 1914, where he remained employed until being embarked for England in August 1915.

Embarked for France in the following month, he transferred to the 7th Canadian Brigade Machine Gun Company in April 1916, and shortly thereafter won his D.C.M. for the above cited deeds on the Somme. Having then been treated for trench feet, he transferred to the 15th Canadian Machine Gun Company in early 1917, but was invalided to the U.K. with influenza in late 1918.

James, who had been advanced to Company Sergeant-Major in February 1917, was discharged in Calgary in April 1919, having at his own request reverted to the ranks; sold with copied service record.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

A Great War M.M. and Bar group of three awarded to Acting Company Quarter-Master Sergeant F. Eustace, Canadian Machine Gun Corps: decorated for his gallant deeds at Hill 70 and Passchendaele, he also won a “mention” for further acts of bravery at Vimy Ridge

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (423395 Sjt. F. Eustace, 6/Coy. Can. M.G.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (423395 A.C.Q.M. Sjt. F. Eustace, C.M.G. Bde.), nearly extremely fine (3) £800-1000

M.M. London Gazette 19 November 1917. The original recommendation states:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 21 August 1917. He fought two guns covering the advance of the infantry with the greatest skill and courage. Although himself suffering from the effects of gas, and continuously shelled, he maintained his position and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, at a time when our own infantry were compelled to withdraw.’

Bar to M.M. London Gazette 13 March 1918.

Frank Eustace, who was born in Berkshire, in April 1890, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in June 1915.

Drafed to the 6th Company, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, in March 1916, he went out to France for the first time that month, gaining advancement to Sergeant in May 1917 and a “mention” in Haig’s despatches, dated 9 April 1917, for his gallant deeds on Vimy Ridge.

Having then added an M.M. to his accolades for the above cited deeds at Hill 70 in August of the same year, and a Bar for the Passchendaele operations, he was admitted to No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance in November and invalided back to the U.K., most probably as a result of the above mentioned effects of gas. Eustace was discharged in May 1919.

Sold with the recipient’s original M.I.D. certificate and forwarding letter for the Bar to his M.M., addressed to his mother at St. Leonard, Berkshire, together with his Canadian Pay Book for use on Active Service, and copied service record.
A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal F. J. Ross, 26th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, attached Canadian Machine Gun Corps, who, having been decorated for his gallantry at Vimy Ridge in April 1917, was killed in action in August 1918


M.M. London Gazette 9 July 1917. The original recommendation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917. When attached to a carrying party he showed exceptional courage and bravery in following up the infantry to establish ammunition and water dumps under very heavy shell fire, at great personal risk. His fine example and perseverance were a great incentive to the remainder of his party in accomplishing a most trying and dangerous task.’

Frederick James Ross, a native of Fredericton, New Brunswick, was attached to the 5th Canadian Machine Gun Company at the time of the above cited deeds. Subsequently transferring to the 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Company, he was killed in action on 27 August 1918 and is buried in Wancourt British Cemetery in the Pas de Calais, France.

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A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private H. Devereux, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, late 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia Regiment), who was wounded on the Somme in September 1916

**MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R.** (442046 Pte. H. Devereux, 2/Coy. Can. M.G.C.); **BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (442046 Pte. H. Devereux, 7-Can. Inf.), minor edge bruising, good very fine (3)

M.M. London Gazette 19 November 1917.

Richard Devereux, who was born in Liverpool, England, in November 1878, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Vernon, British Columbia, in July 1915.

Embarked for France in January 1916, where he joined the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia Regiment), he was wounded in the right shoulder on the Somme that September, and evacuated to the U.K.

Having then returned to active duty in France with an appointment in the 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Corps in August 1917, he was awarded the M.M. and ended the War as a member of a Labour Battalion. Devereux was discharged back in Vancouver in March 1919; sold with copied service record.
A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private G. C. Sanson, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, late 1st Canadian Pioneers, who was decorated for his gallantry at Passchendaele in October 1917 and wounded in March 1918

**Military Medal**, G.V.R. (154566 Pte. G. C. Sanson, Can. M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (154566 Pte. G. C. Sanson, Can. Pnr. Br.), together with the recipient’s C.E.F. War Service Badge, the reverse officially numbered ‘63739’, contact marks, very fine (3) £250-300

*M.M. London Gazette* 4 February 1918. The original recommendation states:

‘During the operations near Passchendaele on 29-30 October 1917, as a Gunner on machine-guns, he constantly volunteered for dangerous duties, guided ammunition parties through intense barrages and for eight hours dressed wounded in the open, and then helped them to the dressing station, and finally, when his Battery was relieved on the night of the 30th-31st, he voluntarily stayed behind to guide the new men.’

George Campbell Sanson, who was born in Victoria, British Columbia, in July 1896, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in March 1915.

Embarked for France in March 1916, where he originally served in the 1st Canadian Pioneer Corps, he transferred to the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade in April 1917, and won his M.M. for the above cited deeds at Passchendaele that October. He was, however, wounded by a gunshot in the left arm in late March 1918, and still bore a scar from the wound when discharged back in Vancouver in March 1919.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient’s Canadian Active Service Pay Book, Presentation Scroll from the Mayor and Citizens of Victoria, dated 7 March 1919, Canadian Machine Gun Corps service certificate, dated 29 March 1918, together with a wartime portrait photograph and copied service record.

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A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

A Great War C.M.G., D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Colonel H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Army Medical Corps

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion’s neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Major H. A. Chisholm, C.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Col. H. A. Chisholm); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Decoration, G.V.R., silver, silver-gilt, unmarked, the reverse of the suspension crown officially inscribed, ‘Lt. Col. & Bvt. Col. H. A. Chisholm, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.A.M.C.’, together with a set of related miniature dress medals (including C.M.G. but excluding post Great War awards), rank officially corrected on the British War and Victory Medals, generally very fine and better (13) £1600-1800

C.M.G. London Gazette 1 January 1919.

Hugh Alexander Chisholm, who was born in the U.S.A. in February 1883, joined in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in September 1914 as a Major in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Embarked for France with the 1st Canadian Division in February 1915, he quickly distinguished himself in the Field, winning the D.S.O. and a mention in despatches (London Gazette 22 June 1915 refers) prior to returning to the U.K. in May of the same year.

Next actively employed as a Lieutenant-Colonel and A.D.M.S. in 4th Canadian Division from April 1916, he served on the Somme and at Vimy, adding another “mention” to his accolades (London Gazette 1 June 1917 refers) before returning to an appointment in London in May 1917.

Subsequently brought to the favourable notice of the Secretary of State for War in March 1918, Chisholm was awarded the C.M.G. and returned to Canada in April 1920; sold with copied service record and confirmation of the recipient’s entitlement to the Jubilee 1935 and Coronation 1937 Medals.

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A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

A Great War Salonika operations D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Colonel W. B. Hendry, Canadian Army Medical Corps


D.S.O. London Gazette 4 June 1917.

William Belfry Hendry, who was born in Toronto in October 1874, was a pre-war Medical Officer in the Canadian Militia, and joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in March 1915. Embarked for Salonika as a member of No. 4 Canadian General Hospital in late 1915, he remained actively employed in that theatre of war until returning to the U.K. in September 1917, in which period he was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel and C.O., awarded the D.S.O., and twice mentioned in despatches (London Gazettes 6 October 1916 and 21 July 1917 refer).

Advanced to the temporary rank of Colonel in the U.K. in December 1917, Hendry was discharged back in Ottawa in December 1919; sold with copied service record and confirmation of the recipient’s entitlement to the Jubilee 1935 and Coronation 1937 Medals.

A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain E. J. Dickinson, Canadian Army Medical Corps, attached to the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. E. J. Dickinson); FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-1917, with star riband fitment, together with the recipient’s CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse officially inscribed, ‘Capt. E. J. Dickinson, M.C.’, good very fine or better (5) £600-700

M.C. London Gazette 7 November 1918;

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He attended to the wounded, both our own and those of the Allies, in a first-aid post close to the enemy lines under heavy fire and aircraft attacks. On two occasions enemy aircraft flying very low fired into the post, breaking the medicine bottles and causing casualties. He behaved with great coolness and courage, inspiring the men around him and keeping up the spirits of the wounded by his example.’

Elmer John Dickinson, who was born in Huntingdon, Quebec, in June 1887, was practising medicine in Manitoba at the time of his enlistment in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in May 1916. Appointed a Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, he served in England until going out to France with an appointment in No. 2 Stationary Hospital in January 1918. But it was for his subsequent gallantry on attachment to 1st Motor Machine Gun Brigade, from July 1918, that he was awarded his M.C. and the French Croix de Guerre (London Gazette 7 January 1919 refers).

Dickinson was twice gassed in the Mons sector in November 1918, as a result of which he was hospitalised in England until April 1919, but he never fully recovered, and died in South Africa in April 1924, where he had moved to enjoy the benefits of the climate; sold with copied service record and confirmation of the application for his Memorial Cross by his widow in July 1924.
A Collection of Medals to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918

Mabel Keith Douglas, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, in January 1882, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force as a Nursing Sister in May 1915 and witnessed two stints of active service out in France, in addition to an appointment in Mudros in the Dardanelles in the period August 1915 to April 1916. She was awarded the A.R.R.C. and ended the War with appointments back in the U.K., following which she was demobilised in Canada in February 1919. She died in December 1935; sold with copied service record.

**A Great War A.R.R.C. group of four awarded to Nursing Sister M. K. Douglas, Canadian Army Medical Corps**


Mabel Keith Douglas, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, in January 1882, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force as a Nursing Sister in May 1915 and witnessed two stints of active service out in France, in addition to an appointment in Mudros in the Dardanelles in the period August 1915 to April 1916. She was awarded the A.R.R.C. and ended the War with appointments back in the U.K., following which she was demobilised in Canada in February 1919. She died in December 1935; sold with copied service record.

Howard Hampden Burnham, who was born in Toronto and a pre-war officer in the Canadian Militia, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in August 1914.

Embarked for France in early 1915, he served on attachment to the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, and with No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance, gaining a brace of “mentions” (*London Gazettes* 22 June 1915 and 17 April 1917 refer), and the Italian Al Valore Militare in silver (*London Gazette* 25 May 1917 refers), one of just four Canadians so honoured.

Returning to the U.K. in early 1917, he was employed as a specialist at Westcliffe Hospital and the C.A.M.C. General Hospital, prior to being discharged back in Ottawa in March 1919. Burnham remained as a Medical Officer on the Non-Permanent Active Militia and ended his career as a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 16th Field Ambulance in Toronto; sold with copied service record - also see Lots 1136 and 1165.

**Four: Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Burnham, Canadian Army Medical Corps**


Howard Hampden Burnham, who was born in Toronto and a pre-war officer in the Canadian Militia, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in August 1914.

Embarked for France in early 1915, he served on attachment to the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, and with No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance, gaining a brace of “mentions” (*London Gazettes* 22 June 1915 and 17 April 1917 refer), and the Italian Al Valore Militare in silver (*London Gazette* 25 May 1917 refers), one of just four Canadians so honoured.

Returning to the U.K. in early 1917, he was employed as a specialist at Westcliffe Hospital and the C.A.M.C. General Hospital, prior to being discharged back in Ottawa in March 1919. Burnham remained as a Medical Officer on the Non-Permanent Active Militia and ended his career as a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 16th Field Ambulance in Toronto; sold with copied service record - also see Lots 1136 and 1165.
Three: Miss M. V. Burnham, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who served at the Canadian Convalescent Home for Officers at Dieppe

1914-15 Star (M. V. Burnham, B.R.C.S. & O. St. J.J.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (M. V. Burnham, B. R.C.S. & O. St. J.J.), nearly extremely fine (3) £100-120

Vivian Burnham, a Canadian passport holder, enrolled in the British Red Cross Society in April 1915 and served as a Nursing Sister at the Canadian Convalescent Home for Officers, Dieppe and Oceandville, gaining a mention in despatches (London Gazette 30 December 1918 refers). She was discharged in August 1918; also see Lots 1136 and 1164.
The Orders and Medals bestowed upon Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B.

Sold by order of a direct descendant

The fine Napoleonic group of awards to Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B., Grenadier Guards, late Portuguese Army, who was later Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada

i. **The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B.** (Military) Knight Commander’s neck badge, gold and enamels, Georgian hallmarks but date letter obscured, complete with full wide neck cravat with gold clasp fittings

ii. **Army Gold Cross 1806-14**, for Buzaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, 1 clasp, St. Sebastian (Colonel Thomas Noel Hill) complete with gold swivel-ring bar suspension

iii. **Waterloo 1815** (Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B. 1st Guards) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension

iv. **Portugal, Order of the Tower and Sword**, Knight’s breast badge in gold, several points a little bent

v. **Portugal, Order of the Tower and Sword**, Knight’s breast badge in gold and enamels

vi. **Portugal, Commander’s Cross**, for five actions, silver-gilt and enamels, the green enamel laurel leaves inscribed for actions of Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, and St. Sebastian, the reverse centre with enamelled monogram, fitted with oak leaf and acorn suspension loop - one just four Commanders crosses awarded for five actions, some small enamel chips

vii. **Portugal, Campaign Cross 1816**, for five campaigns, English pattern, gold and enamel, one section of green enamel wreath lacking on the last, generally nearly very fine or better (7) £45000-55000

www.dnw.co.uk
The Orders and Medals bestowed upon Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B.

Thomas Noel Hill was born on 14 February 1784, the seventh son of Sir John Hill, third baronet of Hawkstone, Shropshire, and younger brother of General Lord Hill (later Viscount Hill). He entered the army as a Cornet in the 10th Light Dragoons on 25 September 1801, becoming Lieutenant in 1803 and Captain in 1805, and exchanged into the 53rd Foot in 1806.

In 1809, when the Portuguese Army was organized by Lord Beresford, Sir Noel was appointed to the command of the First Portuguese Infantry, with the local rank of Colonel, and received the repeated notice and thanks of Lord Wellington, and other General Officers, for his brave and able conduct at several sieges, as well as on the open field of battle. He was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Buçaco, the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, the battles of Salamanca, Burgos and the subsequent retreat, and Vittoria, and the capture of St. Sebastian. For these services he was rewarded with a cross and one clasp. When the reduction of the Portuguese Army took place, he was appointed to a Company, as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, in the First Guards, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and was on duty with that regiment at Brussels for some months. He was knighted on 28 July 1814 and nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of that order, 2 January 1815, and also had the order of the Tower and Sword, which he received permission to accept, 11 March 1813.

When Lord Hill arrived in Flanders, Sir Noel obtained leave to join his Lordship’s Staff, and was immediately appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General to the wing of the army under the command of Lord Hill. Sir Noel attended the Duchess of Richmond’s ball at Brussels on the night of 15 June 1815, and served as Assistant Adjutant-General under Lord Hill at the battle of Waterloo. For his conduct at Waterloo he received the Bavarian order of Maximilian Joseph.

Sir Noel Hill married, on 27 July 1821, Anna Maria Shore, fourth daughter of the first Lord Teignmouth, by whom he had six surviving children. He retired from the Grenadier Guards on half-pay on 27 May 1824. He was Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada in 1827-30, and was afterwards appointed commandant of the cavalry depot, Maidstone, where he died on 4 January 1832.

The group of miniature awards worn by Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B., Grenadier Guards, late Portuguese Army, who was later Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada, a custom made bar mounted with seven uniface miniatures, comprising the Portuguese Campaign Cross for five campaigns; Order of the Bath; Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; Waterloo Medal, this worked in relief entirely by hand, not die-struck; Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph; Army Gold Cross; and Portuguese Commanders Cross for four actions, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamels as appropriate, some enamel chips and loss of detail to centres, otherwise nearly very fine and a rare contemporary set of Napoleonic miniatures £2000-3000

See Lot 1166 for Colonel Hill’s full sized awards.
A fine group of orders and medals awarded to Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, K.C.B., M.V.O., Royal Navy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, 1945-46

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander’s set of insignia, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Justice set of insignia, neck badge, 51 x 51mm., silver and enamel; breast star, 69 x 69mm., silver and enamel; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member’s 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered, ‘1424’; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Cdr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Cdr., R.N.); Defence and War Medals, unnamed; Jubilee 1935, unnamed; Coronation 1937, unnamed, medals mounted for display; Netherlands, Order of Orange Nassau, 2nd Class set of insignia by Casa Condecoracoes, Lisbon, neck badge with swords, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; breast star with swords, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, pin clasp bent, all mounted for display on a black velvet covered board (Dutch star loose), generally nearly extremely fine (14)

£3000-3500

William Eric Campbell Tait was born in Morice Town, Devon on 12 August 1886, the son of Deputy Surgeon-General William Tait, M.B., R.N. of Kirknewton, Alverstoke, Hampshire. He entered the Britannia Royal Naval College in Dartmouth in 1902 and subsequently received a commission in the Royal Navy. As a Lieutenant-Commander he served throughout the Great War and was awarded the M.V.O. 4th Class in 1917. During 1919-21 he served aboard the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert. Promoted to Commander in 1921, he served on H.M.S. Hawkins, flagship of the China Station, 1921-23. Promoted to Captain in 1926, he commanded H.M.S. Dragon in the Mediterranean Station during 1928 and then H.M. Ships Capetown and Delhi on the American Station, 1929-31. He served as Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty, 1932-33, after which he was on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, China, 1933-34. Tait then commanded H.M.S. Shropshire, 1934-37. He was then appointed Commodore 2nd Class in charge of the R.N. Barracks at Portsmouth, 1937-39. In 1938 he was promoted to Rear-Admiral and appointed A.D.C. to the King. In 1940 he was awarded the C.B. and promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1941. After serving as Director of Personal Services at the Admiralty, Tait served as Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic Station, 1942-44. In this capacity he headed the Combined Headquarters based in Cape Town. In 1943 he was awarded the K.C.B. and in 1945 the Order of Orange Nassau 2nd Class. Attaining the rank of Admiral in 1945, Tait served as Governor of Southern Rhodesia, February 1945-February 1946. He died at Government House, Salisbury on 17 July 1946.

With two photographs of Tait in Royal Naval uniform wearing his M.V.O. and Great War medals - both water damaged, one badly damaged. Also with a badly water damaged presentation certificate of welcome from the Sea Cadet Movement of Southern Rhodesia. Also with riband bars and named W.W.2 medal forwarding slip.
George Thomson was born in Aberdeen in May 1843 and was educated at Marischal College and Aberdeen University, where he obtained the degrees of M.B. and C.M. before entering the Indian Medical Service as an Assistant Surgeon in October 1865. Thus commenced a long and distinguished career in India where, among other appointments, he served as Medical Adviser to H.H. the Maharajah of Patiala, G.S.C.I.

He first witnessed active service as a Surgeon-Major in medical charge of the 1st Punjab Cavalry during the Second Afghan War 1878-80, when early patients included three Sowars wounded in the action at Takht-i-pul on 4 January 1879; so, too, as C.O. of the Native Base Hospital at Quetta after the first campaign, services for which he received the Thanks of the Government of India.

Having been advanced to Surgeon-Colonel in April 1893, Thomson served as Principal Medical Officer (P.M.O.) on the Lines of Communication in the Relief of Chitral operations of 1895, and was mentioned in despatches (G.G.O. No. 998 of 1895 refers), and awarded the C.B. (London Gazette 21 January 1896 refers).

Next appointed P.M.O. of Lahore (Military) District, he witnessed further active service as P.M.O. of the Tirah Expeditionary Force in operations on the North West Frontier 1897-98, in the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General, gaining another “mention” (G.G.O. No. 244 of 1898 refers), and elevation to K.C.B. (London Gazette 20 May 1898 refers).

In his despatch covering the Tirah operations for the period November 1897 to January 1898, General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart described the work of the Indian Medical Service in glowing terms:

‘The Department has, at a time of pressing emergency, been able to comply with the heavy demands made upon it. The extent of these demands may be best realized from the statement that it was necessary to provide hospital accommodation for 12 per cent of troops and followers. On this basis 6,526 beds were made available, including 36 Field Hospitals. The accuracy of this forecast may be gauged from the fact that on 20 December 1897 the number of sick in hospital, then at its highest, was 11.16 per cent of the force. The results obtained in the treatment of the sick, and especially in surgical cases of wounds, have been most satisfactory.’

Lockhart further stated: Surgeon-Major-General G. Thomson, C.B., Indian Medical Service, has been my Principal Medical Officer in the Field, and I desire to express my indebtedness to him and to the other officers of the Department, of which he has been in charge, for the high state of efficiency in which it has been maintained, often under very unfavourable conditions. Placed on the Retired List in July 1898, Thomson settled in Upper Norwood, London, and died in December 1903, aged 61 years.

A rare Tirah Expedition K.C.B. group of four awarded to Surgeon-Colonel Sir George Thomson, Indian Medical Service

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander’s set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, and breast star, silver, with gold, silver-gilt and enamel centre; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Surgn. G. Thomson, M.B., 1st Punjab Cavy.); India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Surgn. Col. G. Thomson, I.M.S.), together with related dress miniature medals for the last two, the whole contained in an old display case, enamel work on the first slightly chipped in places, otherwise generally good very fine (6) £2000-2500

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Lockhart further stated: Surgeon-Major-General G. Thomson, C.B., Indian Medical Service, has been my Principal Medical Officer in the Field, and I desire to express my indebtedness to him and to the other officers of the Department, of which he has been in charge, for the high state of efficiency in which it has been maintained, often under very unfavourable conditions. Placed on the Retired List in July 1898, Thomson settled in Upper Norwood, London, and died in December 1903, aged 61 years.

www.dnw.co.uk
The fine group of orders and medals awarded to Major-General Sir William Western, K.C.M.G., C.B., Royal West Kent Regiment, who was wounded in 1897 on the Punjab Frontier and again during the Great War

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G., Knight Commander’s set of insignia, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, minor chipping to centre of badge and suspension ring a replacement; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (Capt., 1/Rl. W. Kent R.) some pitting from star, India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Major, 1st Bn. Ryl. W. Kent R.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony (Lt. Col., R.W. Kent R.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (Lt. Col., C.B., Rl. W. Kent Rgt.); 1914-15 Star (Col.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Maj-Gen.) the Victory with name erased, France, Croix de Guerre, with bronze palm; Khedive’s Star 1884-6, medals mounted for display; Egypt, Order of the Nile, 2nd Class set of insignia, neck badge and breast star in silver, silver-gilt and enamel, some enamel damage to star; Italy, Order of the Crown, 3rd Class neck badge, gold and enamel, some damage to central gold band, Vatican, Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Knight Commander, set of insignia by Cravanzola, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, some enamel damage to star, all mounted for display on a blue velvet covered board, very fine and better (17) £3500-4500


Major-General Sir William George Balfour Western was educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and entered the 50th Regiment in 1879. He served with the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment in the Nile Expedition, 1884-85; Malakand and Buner campaigns, 1897-98, where he was wounded by a gun shot near Inayat Kili on 30 September 1897 and was mentioned in Sir Bindon Blood’s despatch. In the South African War he commanded the 2nd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment until April, 1901, when he assumed command of a mobile column which he held until the end of hostilities. For his services he was twice mentioned in despatches and created C.B. in 1902.

During the Great War he served on the Staff in Gallipoli from July 1915 to January 1916; Greek Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, European Turkey and the Islands of the Aegean Sea from January to March 1916; Italy from November 1917 to April 1918; Egyptian Expeditionary Force from April to October 1918. He was wounded, mentioned in despatches five times, promoted Major-General in 1916 and created K.C.M.G. in 1919. Placed on Retired Pay in 1920.

Major-General Western died on 9 January 1936. With copied m.i.c. which shows that he was issued with duplicate war medals.

www.dnw.co.uk
Walter Kent Williams was born in St. Davids, Pembrokeshire on 24 October 1863. He was educated at the Propietary School, Cardiff and the Royal Naval College, Keyham, Devonport. In July 1885 he was appointed an Assistant Engineer and in April 1887 was advanced to Engineer. He served as such aboard the *Blanche*, December 1890-July 1894 and landed with the Naval Brigade at Witu in August 1893, for service in the Pumwani and Jongeni Campaign. 93 men from the ship received the ‘Witu August 1893’ clasp. He was promoted to Chief Engineer in August 1897, Engineer-Lieutenant in April 1889 and Engineer-Commander in August 1901. On 19 October 1910 he was awarded the M.V.O. 4th Class for services as Engineer at Royal Naval College, Osborne - on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the college in July. On 1 January 1912 he attained the rank of Engineer-Captain. He was posted to the old battleship *Bulwark* in July 1914. He was killed in the internal explosion which destroyed the ship whilst at anchor in the Medway near Sheerness on 26 November 1914. With original M.V.O. bestowal and associated documents and copied research.

An M.V.O. pair awarded to Engineer Captain W. K. Williams, Royal Navy, who was killed when the battleship *Bulwark* exploded, 26 November 1914

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member’s 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered, ‘789’; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu August 1893 (Engr., R.N., H.M.S. Blanche) very fine and better (2)

£1000-1400

Francis Adams Beasley was born on 29 August 1881, the son of Robert St. John Beasley of Northwold, Lansdown, Cheltenham. He was educated at Cheltenham College and afterwards entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in 1897. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant in 1903. As a Lieutenant on H.M.S. *Exmouth* he took part in the rescue operations following the Messina Earthquake of 1908. As a Lieutenant on the Naval Staff of the Royal Naval College, Osborne - on the occasion of His Majesty’s visit to the college in July. On 1 January 1912 he attained the rank of Engineer-Captain. He was posted to the old battleship *Bulwark* in July 1914. He was killed in the internal explosion which destroyed the ship whilst at anchor in the Medway near Sheerness on 26 November 1914. With original M.V.O. bestowal and associated documents and copied research.

An M.V.O. group of five awarded to Commander F. A. Beasley, Royal Navy

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member’s 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered, ‘809’; 1914-15 Star (Comr., M.V.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Comr., R.N.); Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed, medals held in a case; together with a mounted set of five miniature dress medals, in a leather case, good very fine and better (10)

£500-600

Francis Adams Beasley was born on 29 August 1881, the son of Robert St. John Beasley of Northwold, Lansdown, Cheltenham. He was educated at Cheltenham College and afterwards entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in 1897. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant in 1903. As a Lieutenant on H.M.S. *Exmouth* he took part in the rescue operations following the Messina Earthquake of 1908. As a Lieutenant on the Naval Staff of the Royal Naval College, Osborne - on the occasion of His Majesty’s visit to the college in July. On 1 January 1912 he attained the rank of Captain on 31 December 1921. Captain Beasley retired from the Royal Navy in 1922. He died on 25 June 1935.

With copied research and copied photograph of the recipient as a Lieutenant at the Royal Naval College.
A civil M.B.E. and Kaisar-i-Hind group of four awarded to Frederick William Bull, Punjab Rifles

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member’s 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1934, on 2nd type ribbon; Kaisar-i-Hind, G.V.R., 2nd class, 2nd type, silver, complete with top bar; Jubilee 1935; Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies) G.V.R. (Rfmn. F. W. Bull, Punj. Rif. A.F.I.) mounted as worn, good very fine (4)

M.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1936 ‘Frederick William Bull, Esq., Secretary, District Board, Montgomery, Punjab’

With copied gazette and Jubilee Medal roll extracts.

A fine First and Second World War group of fourteen awarded to Major-General T. Young, C.B., O.B.E., Royal Army Medical Corps, Honorary Physician to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II and Colonel Commandant of the R.A.M. C. 1955-61

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer’s 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lieut., R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Major, R.A.M.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf, these unnamed; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Brig., O.B.E.). Staff); Coronation 1953, unnamed; U.S.A., Legion of Merit, Legionnaire’s badge, enamelled, unnamed; France, Medal of Gratitude, W.W.2 issue, bronze, unnamed, mounted court style as worn; together with a mounted set of 15 miniature dress medals - as above with the addition of an Order of the Bath (Military Division) silver-gilt and enamel, mounted court style as worn, and with a mounted set of four miniature (Great War and I.G.S.) dress medals, good very fine (33)

C.B. London Gazette 1 January 1951.
M.I.D. London Gazette 2 July 1917; 16 September 1943; 22 February 1945.

£1200-1400
After the war he served as Commandant of the Army School of Hygiene, 1946-48 and was promoted to Brigadier in November 1947. Then with H.Q. FARELF he served as D.D.M.S., January-February 1948 and D.M.S. 1948-49. In 1949 he attained the rank of Major-General and in 1951 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. Young was appointed Honorary Physician to the King on 13 January 1950 and Honorary Physician to the Queen on 1 April 1952. He held the position of Director of Army Health at the War Office from 1949 until his retirement in 1953. Appointed Colonel Commandant of the R.A.M.C. 1955-61. Latterly living in Truro, Cornwall, Major-General Young died on 21 August 1979.

Thomas Young was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire on 4 June 1893, the son of William Fulton and Euphemia Murray Young. Educated at Glasgow University, he gained the M.B. Ch.B. (Glasgow) 1915; D.P.H. (Cambridge) 1924, and M.D. (Glasgow) 1951. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Special Reserve on 26 January 1914 and mobilized on 23 April 1915. As a Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. he entered the Dardanelles theatre of war on 11 August 1915. Young was promoted to Captain in October 1915 and served as ActingMajor, June-December 1919. He served in the Egypt Expeditionary Force, 1916-18. For his wartime services he was mentioned in Major-General Sir A. J. Murray’s despatches of 18 March 1917.

Young served in Egypt, 1918-22 and was appointed a Temporary Major, January-November 1924 and was promoted to that rank in April 1927. He served in India, 1925-31 and 1934-39. He was appointed Acting Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1939; Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1939; and was promoted to that rank in May 1941. Appointed Acting Colonel in December 1941; Temporary Colonel in June 1942, he was promoted to Colonel in November 1945. During the war he served with the H.Q. Western Command as A.D.H. & P. 1939-40, A.D.H. 1940-41, and D.D.H. 1941-42; then with the British North Africa Command as D.D.H., 1942-45. For his wartime services he was twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the O.B.E. and from France he was awarded the Medal of Gratitude (1945) and from the U.S.A. the Legion of Merit (1946).

A military O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant C. C. Prior, Royal Air Force

A rare Second World War North-West Europe operations O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Commander (E.) G. P. Blake, Royal Navy, a Fleet Air Arm pilot who served ashore in 1944 as a Forward Air Control Officer and thence in support of carrier operations off Korea - a distinguished career that was tragically curtailed in early 1953 when his Sea Vampire crashed into the ground near the R.N.A.S. Culdrose

For services in the Allied Expeditionary Air Force.”

George Peter Blake, who was born in South Africa in February 1914, entered the R.N.C. Dartmouth in August 1930 and the R.N.E.C. Keyham in January 1935, and was confirmed in the rank of Sub. Lieutenant (E.) in September 1938. Having then seen active service in destroyers, he undertook pilot training in the Fleet Air Arm and received his first posting in April 1941, when he joined No. 881 Squadron. In the following year he took up an appointment at R.N.A.S. Yeovilton, but his career took on a more operational footing with his appointment to the staff of the Flag Officer Naval Air Stations (F.O.N.A.S.) in the summer of 1944, in which role he was embarked for France as a Forward Air Control Officer for the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, a spell of active service that was rewarded by his O.B.E. in January 1945.
Then in May of the latter year, he was ordered to the Far East, where he joined the carrier *Indomitable*, in which capacity he remained actively employed until the Japanese surrender, including operations against enemy suicide boats off Hong Kong in August 1945 and, subject to the exact date of his joining the ship, in the operations against the Ishigaki and Miyako Islands, during the course of which *Indomitable* was struck by a kamikaze aircraft just below her flight deck.

Having then returned to the U.K. and been employed at R.N.A.S. St. Merryn, Blake was embarked in the carrier *Unicorn* on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and he served as C.O. to the Air Engineering Department at Sembawang, Singapore - later renamed H. M.S. *Simbang* - until late 1952. As related in a letter written by a fellow Naval officer, he also made visits to forward areas, including one to the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders at Imjin River en route to visiting No. 77 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron, on which occasion he wore ‘his naval brass hat, a submarine sweater, an Army parka and boots, plus his own blue trousers - unconventional but very practical in snow and mud’.

Returning to the U.K. in early 1953, Blake joined R.N.A.S. Culdrose, and it was in this capacity that he was killed in a flying accident on 5 February, when his Sea Vampire crashed at high speed among houses at Trevarrick, St. Austell, some witnesses stating that it had just gone through the sound barrier. Be that as it may, there were no civilian casualties, even though the point of impact left a crater 20 feet deep and 30 feet wide.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including Admiralty condolence slip in respect of his Korea Medals and a fine array of career photographs.

1179  
An M.B.E., K.P.M. group of eight awarded to Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Leonard John Quelch, Oxford City Police

**The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E.** (Civil) Member’s 2nd type breast badge, silver; **King’s Police Medal, G. VI.R.,** 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (Supt. Leonard Quelch, Oxford City Police); **1914-15 Star (10444 Cpl. L. J. Quelch, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (10444 Gnr. L. J. Quelch, R.A.); Defence Medal; Coronation Medal 1953, these unnamed; Police Long Service Medal, G.VI.R. (Supt. Leonard J. Quelch) mounted court style for wear, good very fine and better (8) £600-700


Leonard John Quelch was born in Oxford. A Solicitor’s Clerk by occupation, he attested for the Artillery on 31 August 1914, aged 19 years, 9 months. Posted to the R.F.A., he served in France, 8 July 1915-16 July 1917 and in Salonika, 14 July-24 December 1918. In May 1920 he joined the Oxfordshire Constabulary, transferring to the Oxford City Police in February 1925. Promoted to Sergeant in November 1928; Inspector in April 1935; Chief Inspector in January 1939 and Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable in January 1940. During the Second World War he was in charge of the Civil Defence of Oxford. For his services as a senior officer in the Oxford City Police he was awarded the K.P.M. and M.B.E. Superintendent Quelch retired from the Force on 31 December 1957 and died on 7 March 1975.

With a folder of research, with copied photographs.
A civil M.B.E. group of six awarded to Paymaster Captain Basil Miles Peck, Royal Navy

**THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver;** **BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Payr. Lt. Cr., R.N.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; JUBILEE 1935,** these unnamed, mounted as worn; together with a mounted set of six miniature dress medals, **good very fine (12)**

**£400-500**

Basil Miles Peck was listed as an Assistant Clerk aboard H.M.S. *Pembroke*, January-August 1906; rated as a Clerk on H.M.S. *Albermarle*, January-August 1907 and was ranked as an Assistant Paymaster on H.M.S. *Powerful*, June 1909-January 1910. At the end of the Great War he was ranked, firstly as Acting Staff Paymaster, then Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander on *Carysfort*, April 1918-April 1919. Promoted to Paymaster Commander in June 1926 and Paymaster Captain in August 1939. In later life awarded the M.B.E. for services to the Jersey unit of the Navy League and Sea Cadet Corps.

With a folder containing 65 Certificates of Service to Basil Peck, 1906-1946; two photographs of the recipient; the statutes of the Order of the British Empire; five photograph albums containing numerous photographs and cuttings, naval and otherwise, generally covering the period, 1900-32, including photographs of the surrendered German fleet; scenes from New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Ceylon, Egypt etc.; 'Notes on Personnel Matters, prepared by Paymaster Commander B. M. Peck (5) Parts I-V; plus index; London Gazette Supplements (6): 'Transportation of the Army to Greece and Evacuation of the Army from Greece, 1941'; 'Battle of Crete'; 'Loss of H.M. Ships Prince of Wales and Repulse'; 'Operations of Malaya Command, from 8th December 1941 to 15th February 1942'; 'The Attack on the Tirpitz by Midget Submarines on 22nd September 1943'; 'Convoys to North Russia 1942'.

See lots 1036 and 1197 for medals to other members of the Peck family.
A civil M.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain J. R. Young, Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member’s 2nd type breast badge, silver; Defence and War Medals, unnamed; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, with Second, Third and Fourth Award Clasps ([1665731 B.Q.M. Sjt., R.A.] mounted as worn; with an ornate Silver Salver, 252mm. dia., 416g., hallmarks for Birmingham 1967, centre inscribed, ‘1939-1969 Presented to Captain J. R. Young, M.B.E. by friends, associates and former members of the Fife Territorial Association in recognition of 30 Years Devoted Service to the Territorial Army and Cadets’, medals with slight contact marks, very fine and better (5)

£450-500

M.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1963. ‘Captain James Rowan Young, Chief Clerk, Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association for the County of Fife.’

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Young was appointed a Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in the Royal Artillery on 6 February 1942. Appointed Lieutenant and Paymaster in the Royal Army Pay Corps (T.A.) in February 1960. Granted the acting rank of Captain in February 1961; appointed Captain and Paymaster in February 1962. He relinquished his commission on 31 March 1967. With copied gazette extracts.

A civil M.B.E. group of three awarded to Private Harvey Richard Norton, Upper Burma Battalion, Auxiliary Forces India

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member’s 2nd type breast badge, silver; Coronation 1937, unnamed; Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Pte., U. Bur. Bn., (A.F.I.) officially impressed naming, mounted court style for wear, some edge bruising, very fine and better (3)

£240-280

M.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1941. ‘Member of the Legislative Assembly, Chairman and Managing Director, Hall & Anderson, Limited, Calcutta, Bengal’.

In civil life he was in business with Hall and Anderson, general department stores, whose head office was in Calcutta. In 1910 he was employed as an Assistant, and by 1941 was Chairman and Managing Director. Serving in the Volunteers, he was awarded the Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, listed in I.A.O. 656 of October 1930. Sold with copied research.
Remaining on station for the duration of hostilities, Fearless’ gunners downed a Mirage on 27 May, but, in early June, while transporting Land Rovers to the shore at Choiseful Sound, one of her L.C.Us hit a mine with the loss of six members of crew.

In so far as Nowell’s subsequent award of the M.B.E. is concerned, it is worth speculating that his gallantry at sea was enacted as a member of the Fleet Standby Rifle Troop (F.S.R.T.), which force established in the early 1990s to assist R.N. ships with boarding operations; sold with brief research and several photographs from the South Atlantic campaign.

Andrew David Nowell served in H.M.S. Fearless as a member of 4 Assault Squadron, R.M., during the South Atlantic campaign, in which capacity, among other duties, he would have crewed L.C.Us and L.C.V.Ps during the landings at San Carlos on 21 May 1982, when men of 40 Commando and the Parachute Regiment were embarked.

All the while subjected to air attacks, Fearless helped evacuate the crew of the Antelope when, as famously captured on camera, she was damaged by the detonation of an UXB and sank.

A scarce post-war ‘gallantry at sea’ M.B.E. pair awarded to Colour-Sergeant A. D. Nowell, Royal Marines

A Knight Bachelor and C.I.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Sydney Paddon, 3rd Dragoons Guards and Indian Army

Sydney Somerset Wreford Paddon was born on 28 March 1881, the son of S. W. Paddon of Parkfield, Esher, Surrey. He was educated at Wellington College and served with the 3rd Dragoon Guards in the South African War (having served 128 days in the militia). He was awarded the Queen’s medal with 5 clasps. He transferred to the Indian Cavalry (36th Jacob’s Horse) in 1904. During the Great War he was on the Imperial General Staff during which time he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Russian Order of St. Anne. In August 1917 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army. In 1919 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (London Gazette 1 January 1919) for his services as Staff Officer attached to the Military Department of the India Office. During the period 1923-40 Paddon was Director-General of the India Store Department, for which service he was Knighted in 1932. He was at times Governor of the School of Oriental Languages, a Companion of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and Freeman of the City of London. Sir Sydney Paddon died on 5 December 1963.

With C.I.E. bestowal document and copied research.
An interesting political Knight Bachelor’s, Order of St. John group of nine awarded to Sir Alfred Broughton, M.P., whose absence from the Commons as a result of illness resulted in a vote of no confidence in Callaghan’s Government and Thatcher’s ensuing victory in the 1979 General Election.

Knight Bachelor’s Badge, 3rd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its Garrard & Co. Ltd. case of issue; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer’s (Brother’s) breast badge, in silvered-metal and enamel; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother’s breast badge, wartime period skeletal issue, in its fitted case of issue; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977; St. John Service Medal (Div./Sgn. A. D. Broughton, Yorks. S.J.A.B., 1952); Spain, Trade Union Order of Merit, breast badge, silver and enamel, in its Villanueva & Laiseca, Madrid case of issue, with related lapel badge, mounted as worn where applicable, together with a set of related miniature dress medals (6), generally good very fine, and Presentation Keys for the opening of Morley Blackgates Primary School on 31 October 1953, silver-gilt, in its fitted case, and the opening of the Highland Services Reservoir at Birstall on 24 July 1954, silver-gilt and enamel, in its fitted case, both inscribed to ‘Dr. A. D. D. Broughton, M.P.’ (Lot)

£800-1000
Alfred Davies Devonsher Broughton, who was born in Batley in October 1902, was educated at Rossall School, Downing College, Cambridge and the London Hospital, where he qualified as a Doctor.

Having served as a Civil Surgeon in the Medical Corps of the Royal Air Force during the 1939-45 War, and been appointed a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (London Gazette 3 January 1947 refers), he successfully contested the seat for Batley and Morley in the 1949 by-election, and remained as M.P. for the constituency for the rest of his life.

Broughton was a regular contributor to Parliamentary debates, not least on matters concerning the National Health Service and other medical subjects, including speeches on R.A.F. civilian doctors and aviation medicine; so, too, on wider subject matter, ranging from the textile industry to transport. He also served as an Opposition Whip and as a Member of the Speaker’s Panel of Chairmen, work that led to his appointment as Knight Bachelor for his services to Parliament in 1969.

But such a distinguished career aside, he will be best remembered for events in March 1979 when, in the wake of “The Winter of Discontent” and the I.M.F. crisis, Margaret Thatcher orchestrated a vote of no confidence in Callaghan’s Labour Government. Crucially, as it transpired, Broughton was unable to attend the vote on account of being gravely ill, and Callaghan’s Government lost by one vote, thereby setting in motion a General Election and the advent of Thatcherism.

A vivid account of that fateful occasion was published in an article written by Roy Hattersley for the Guardian in March 2009, in which he recalls Labour’s Chief Whip discussed the possibility of getting Broughton transported from his sick bed in Batley to the precincts of the House of Commons, thereby qualifying him to vote though not in the chamber proper - a process known as ‘nodding-through’. To that end transport arrangements were set in motion, the gallant Broughton lending his support for such a desperate enterprise, but on the morning of the vote on 28 March 1979, Walter Harrison, the Deputy Chief Whip, rightly concluded that it would be morally wrong to expose Broughton to the risks of such a journey. The rest as they say is history, the vote of no confidence being passed by the one vote.

Sir Alfred died five days later, though the events of that fateful day in March 1979 continue to attract attention, a case in point being the Radio 4 play broadcast in June 2009, “How Are You Feeling Alf?".
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANCY

Richard Henry Blaker was born in Amritsar, India on 20 March 1866. Employed by the Indian Civil Service, he was awarded the I.S.O. (London Gazette 3 June 1916) for his service as Registrar with the Government of India Education Department. He died on 4 February 1940.

The Blaker family group:

An I.S.O. group awarded to Richard Henry Blaker, Registrar, Government of India Education Department and Sergeant, Simla Volunteer Rifles


A Great War ‘Salonika’ M.C. group of ten awarded to Brigadier Eric Henry Blaker, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut., R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Major); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf, unnamed; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-1916, bronze palm on ribbon, mounted as worn; together with the King’s Badge in card box of issue; Silver medallion, obverse: crossed rifles, reverse inscribed, ‘5th Bn. Suffolk H.G.’, 45mm., base silver metal; miniature medals (2): British War and Victory Medals

A group of three attributed to Mrs Lorna Phyllis Blaker, Auxiliary Nursing Service, India

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed, mounted as worn, fine and better (21) £1200-1500

Richard Henry Blaker was born in Amritsar, India on 20 March 1866. Employed by the Indian Civil Service, he was awarded the I.S.O. (London Gazette 3 June 1916) for his service as Registrar with the Government of India Education Department. He died on 4 February 1940.

With I.S.O. bestowal document and accompanying Home Office letter and a photocopied photograph of the recipient.

Eric Henry Blaker was born in Simla, India on 23 January 1897. In the Great War he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 3 August 1915 as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 20th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. He later served with the No. 17 Mountain Battery R.G.A.. As a Lieutenant (Acting Captain) with the R.G.A. he won the M.C. for his gallant actions in Salonika (London Gazette 1 February 1919). His citation reads:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and skill in manoeuvring his battery from 18th to 30th September, 1918, in front of the Blaza Planina. His battery was heavily shelled for three days during the advance up the Belles, and by good manoeuvring he reduced the number of his casualties. He also silenced an enemy battery on the summit of the Belles. His courage and cheerfulness throughout inspired his men.’

Further to this, he was additionally awarded the French Croix de Guerre (London Gazette 17 March 1920).

He saw further service in the Second World War and as a Lieutenant-Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) in the Royal Regiment of Artillery he was twice mentioned in despatches - once for East Africa (London Gazette 23 June 1942) and again for Arakan (London Gazette 16 December 1943). After the war, Lieutenant-Colonel Blaker served in the Suffolk Home Guard, 1952-56 and Territorial Army. In 1968 as a Colonel and Honorary Brigadier he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Suffolk (London Gazette 19 April 1968) - at the time he was living at Parsonage Farm, Saxtead Green, Woodbridge. Brigadier Blaker died on 13 February 1979.

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www.dnw.co.uk
With Commission Documents (2) for the Territorial Army and Home Guard; a War Office letter of thanks for service in the Home Guard 1952-56; a Certificate for the Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk for Service in the Suffolk Home Guard, dated February 1956; Document of appointment to Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk; British Legion Certificate for services rendered, dated 27 November 1965; photocopy of a letter to his wife concerning an air raid on 6 September 1940 on the convoy taking his unit from India to Egypt; copied m.i.c.; photocopied photographs of the recipient - one taken in Simla, 1921; three taken in Eritrea, and one as Deputy Lieutenant.

Lorna Phyllis Blaker (nee Wilson), the wife of Brigadier Blaker, was born in Woolwich on 17 October 1901. During the Second World War she served with the Auxiliary Nursing Service in India. She died on 3 July 1995.

With W.W.2 medal forwarding slip; letter dated 28 May 1942 from the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of Bombay and a photocopied photograph of the recipient.

An Order of St. John group of four awarded to Honorary Major G. L. Starr, Army Chaplain’s Department

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer’s (Brother’s) breast badge, silver; British War Medal 1914-20 (Hon. Major); Coronation 1902, silver; Colonial Auxiliary Forces L.S. Medal, E.VII.R., unnamed; together with four dress miniature medals (unmounted) and a cloth collar badge, nearly very fine and better (9)

£140-180

George Lothrop Starr was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada on 14 July 1878. He was ordained a Deacon in 1894 and a Priest in 1895. He served as a Curate of St. John, Norway, Ontario, Canada, 1894-98. As Chaplain and Hon. Captain of the 14th Regiment, he was awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Force Long Service Medal by G.O. 148 of July 1908. He attested for overseas service in the Great War on 6 August 1916, giving his address as St. George’s Cathedral, Kingston, Ontario. His declaration paper records 25 years service in the Militia. In his capacity as Hon. Major (Chaplain) he served in England, being based in hospitals at Epsom, Brighton, Uxbridge and elsewhere. He was returned to Canada and resigned his commission in May 1917. Latterly appointed Dean; he died in 1925.

With a wartime photograph of the recipient in uniform and riband bar. Also with copied research.

An Order of St. John group of five awarded to Captain J. Holmes, Bedfordshire Yeomanry

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother’s badge, skeletal, silver, unnamed; 1914-15 Star (Capt., Bedf. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt.); Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R., 1st issue (John Holmes) good very fine (5)

£220-260

A note with the lot states that Holmes was appointed a Lieutenant in the Bedfordshire Yeomanry on 1 April 1912 and advanced to Captain on 16 December 1915. On 5 January 1918 he was appointed a Staff Captain and Assistant Provost Marshal.

An Order of St. John/M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant G. Mitchell, Royal Army Medical Corps

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother’s breast badge, silver and enamel, unnamed; Defence and War Medals, unnamed; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (7343231 S.Sgt., R.A.M.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (7343231 Sgt., RAMC.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (7343231 Sgt., RAMC.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (7343231 S. Sgt., R.A.M.C.) St John Serving Brother badge loose; M.S.M. in named card box of issue; others mounted as worn; together with a ‘Field Ambulance’ Prize Medal, silver, reverse inscribed, ‘Winners F.A. Trophy 58, Sgt. Mitchell C. (sic)’, very fine and better (8)

£400-500
A fine Boer War D.S.O., M.V.O. group of eight awarded to Major R. F. S. Grant, Rifle Brigade, who was severely wounded in February 1915

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, M.V.O., Member’s 4th Class breast badge, the reverse officially numbered ‘806’; QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing’s Nek, Orange Free State (Lieut. R. F. S. Grant, Rifle Bde.); KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., Rifle Bde.); 1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (Capt. R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., M.V.O., Rif. Bde.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak palm (Major R. F. S. Grant); UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1910, unnamed as issued, solder repair to D.S.O. suspension loop and enamelled wreaths slightly chipped, and the third with edge bruising, otherwise very fine and better (8) £3500-4000**

D.S.O. London Gazette 27 September 1901:

‘In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.’

M.V.O. London Gazette 17 January 1911:

‘On the occasion of the visit of Field Marshal His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught to South Africa, to represent His Majesty at the opening of the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa.’

Robert Francis Sidney Grant was born in September 1877, the son of Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I., and was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. Commissioned in the Rifle Brigade direct from the 1st (Volunteer) Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in July 1898, he went on to serve with distinction in 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade in South Africa, where he was advanced to Lieutenant in April 1900 and served as Adjutant from December 1901 to January 1902.

Present in the relief of Ladysmith operations, the actions of Colenso, the Tugela Heights, Pieter’s Hill and Laing’s Nek, and in other operations in Cape Colony and the Transvaal, and onetime as a member of Colonel Colville’s staff, who was a Column Commander, he qualified for the Queen’s Medal & 6 clasps and King’s Medal & 2 clasps), was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 10 September 1901 refers), and awarded the D.S.O., which insignia he received from the King in December 1902.

Having then been advanced to Captain and served as an A.D.C. to General Officers in Western and North-West Commands, he accompanied H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his visit to South Africa for the opening of the first Parliament in that country, gaining appointment as M.V.O. (4th Class) and the Union of South Africa Medal, surely a unique award to a serving Rifle Brigade officer.

On returning to England, Grant passed through Staff College, and while there whipped-in to the Drag Hounds. He also won the Staff College Point-to-Point, and, with the same horse, “Peacock”, won the Jorrock’s Cup three years running. Advanced to Major shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he served as Brigade-Major to 5th Infantry Brigade, was severely wounded in February 1915 and twice mentioned in despatches (London Gazettes 17 February and 22 June 1915 refer). Grant, however, never fully recovered from his wounds and was practically confined to a chair for the rest of his life, and he died at Queen Mary’s Hospital, Roehampton, in August 1927, aged 49 years.

Sold with a copy of Before Port Arthur in a Destroyer (John Murray, London, 1907), being the personal diary of a Japanese Naval Officer ‘translated from the Spanish edition by Captain R. Grant, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade’, together with research.

www.dnw.co.uk
A rare Boer War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Major H. V. Gorle, Army Service Corps, the officer charged with overseeing transport and supplies during the siege of Kimberley

**Distinction Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State (Capt. H. V. Gorle, D.S.O., A.S.C.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. H. V. Gorle, D.S.O., A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major H.V. Gorle); Mayor of Kimberley’s Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark letter ‘a’, complete with upper wearing brooch, enamel wreaths on the first slightly chipped in places, otherwise generally very fine or better (6) £3000-3500

D.S.O. London Gazette 27 September 1901:

‘In recognition of service during the operations in South Africa.’

Harry Vaughan Gorle was born at Poughill, Cornwall, in September 1868, the third son of Captain John Gorle, late of the 28th Regiment. Educated privately, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant, via the Militia, in September 1893, and joined the Army Service Corps in the following month.

Advanced to Captain in April 1898, Gorle witnessed active service in South Africa, initially as D.A.A.G. in the defence of Kimberley from October 1899 to February 1900, where he had charge of arrangements for all supplies and transport for the 5000-strong garrison. He was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 6 May 1900 refers).

Subsequently employed in operations in the Orange River Colony from May until November 1900, and again in the period March to May 1902, he served in the interim in Cape Colony, gaining another “mention” (London Gazette 10 September 1901 refers), and the D.S.O., which latter insignia was presented to him by the Officer Commanding Troops at Kronstadt in September 1902.

Advanced to Major in February 1905, Gorle was placed on the Retired List in June 1908, but he was recalled in the Great War and witnessed further active service in the Macedonia theatre of war from August 1916 until June 1918, gaining another “mention” (London Gazette 11 June 1918 refers).

His son by his first marriage, Lieutenant Robert Vaughan Gorle, Royal Field Artillery, was awarded the V.C for great courage at Ledeghem in October 1918, when he fired his gun over open sights under direct machine-gun fire from a range of just 500 or 600 yards ‘his disregard of personal safety and dash were a magnificent example to the wavering line’ (London Gazette 14 December 1918 refers).
A Boer War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Binny, 19th Hussars, killed at Ypres in March 1916, whilst in command of the 10th Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamels; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. S. S. Binny, 19/Hrs.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. & Adjt. S. S. Binny. D.S.O. 19/Hus.); 1914 Star (Major S. S. Binny, D.S.O. 19/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. S. S. Binny) the first three mounted ‘cavalry’ style as worn, the first with some chips to green enamel wreath, otherwise nearly extremely fine (6) £4000-5000

D.S.O. London Gazette 26 June 1902: ‘In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 15 November 1901, and 1 January 1916.

Steuart Scott Binny was born at Sydney, New South Wales, on 1 July 1871, only son of John Binny, of Sydney. He was educated at Haileybury College and in Germany. He was a very keen cricketer, a member of the M.C.C. and Free Foresters, and a very good shot. He was gazetted to the 19th Hussars on 2 June 1894, and served with distinction throughout the South African War, including operations in Natal in 1899, and actions at Reitfontein, Lombard’s Kop, and Defence of Ladysmith; also operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

In a letter home to an ‘old friend’, since married, he wrote from Ladysmith: ‘My dear Mrs Blunt... I don’t talk much about the siege as I am trying to forget it, and look upon it as a bad dream. But as a special favor I will give you a few details. The first will be a little advice! If you want to be besieged, don’t choose a town in a hole, with hills all around, where Boers can shell you at leisure. Also send all your cavalry away before it begins for, tho’ their horses may come in very useful afterwards in the shape of soup and sausages, it is very hard to find a place where they are out of sight from N., S., E. and W. Make up your mind that you prefer always to sleep in your boots, and clothes...’

‘Binny particularly distinguished himself in an action near Blauwbank in the Blood River Valley, north-eastern Transvaal, on 29 July 1901, being awarded the D.S.O.’ In his despatch of 8 August 1901, Lord Kitchener wrote: ‘On 29th July General Kitchener was able to report from Blauwbank the gratifying news of a very successful engagement, in which the 19th Hussars, after a long chase, had recaptured one of the two pom-poms taken from the Victorians on 11th June. The 18th Hussars, who followed in support, were also able to come up with the enemy and assist in the capture of 32 prisoners and 20 wagons’.

He was Adjutant of his regiment from 1901 to 1904, and of the East Kent Yeomanry, 1905-08, and as a Major on the Staff at Sandhurst from 1910 to March 1914, when he retired from the Army. On the outbreak of war he was appointed Railway Transport Officer, and later promoted D.A. Director of Railway Transports. He was appointed to command the 10th (Service) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in February 1916 and was killed instantly in action near Ypres, on 3 March 1916, by the bursting of a shell in his dug-out. He is buried at Shoibank, near Zillebeke. Sold with transcripts of two interesting letters written by Binny from Ladysmith, dated 11 January and 10 March 1900, giving good detail of life under siege and the action at Lombards Kop.
A fine Great War D.S.O., M.C. and Bar group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Arnold Mahaffy, Canadian Infantry, awarded the D.S.O. for ‘Vimy Ridge’

D.S.O. London Gazette 26 July 1917. ‘Capt. (Acting Major) Canadian Infantry’ ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After capturing his own objective, he took command of the second wave, which was without leaders, and lead them to their objective, forming a defensive line 150 yards in front of it. Throughout his coolness and bravery were a striking example to all.’

M.C. London Gazette 25 November 1916. ‘Capt., Canadian Inf.’ ‘For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led his men, under intense fire, with great courage and determination. He set a splendid example throughout the operations.’

Bar to M.C. London Gazette 4 October 1919. ‘Capt. (A./Maj.), D.S.O., M.C., 5th Inf. Bn., Sask. R.’ ‘The courage and devotion to duty when leading his company to the attack on Haynecourt on the 27th September, 1918, under heavy machine-gun fire, gained admiration and praise from all under him. He was wounded early in the attack, but refused to leave his company until he had seen them consolidated in the final objective.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 23 December 1917.

Kenneth Arnold Mahaffy was born in Bracebridge, Ontario on 11 June 1892. A Law Student by occupation and a Lieutenant in the 23rd Regiment, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier, Ontario on 23 September 1914. Proceeding to France in June 1915, he served with the 5th Battalion Canadian Infantry. Promoted to Captain in February 1916. Wounded on 14 October 1916, he was soon after awarded the Military Cross for his bravery and leadership under fire. As an Acting Major, for his gallantry and leadership at Vimy Ridge, April 1917, he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Later, on detachment to the Saskatchewan Regiment, he was again wounded in leading an attack on Haynecourt on 29 September 1918 - suffering a bullet wound to his left knee. For his bravery and leadership in action, he was awarded the Bar to his Military Cross. Invalided to England, he relinquished his acting rank in October 1918. Captain Mahaffy was demobilised in Ottawa on 15 December 1919.

Appointed a Major in the Reserve of Officers in February 1927 and Lieutenant-Colonel in the N. Pioneers in June 1936. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel with the Algonquin Regiment in December 1936 and served as such until October 1944 when he returned to his ‘Reserve’ status. Awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1945.

With copied service papers, gazette extracts and other research.

D.S.O. London Gazette 26 July 1917. ‘Capt. (Acting Major) Canadian Infantry’ ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After capturing his own objective, he took command of the second wave, which was without leaders, and lead them to their objective, forming a defensive line 150 yards in front of it. Throughout his coolness and bravery were a striking example to all.’

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With copied service papers, gazette extracts and other research.
A Great War ‘Palestine’ D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. M. Tyrrell, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, who latterly commanded the 21st Corps Cavalry Regiment

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, complete with top bar; QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lieut., 5/Lcrs.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt., 5/Lrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col.); FRANCE, LEGION OF HONOUR, 5th Class, silver, gold and enamel, mounted court style for display, last with slight enamel damage, good very fine (6) £2000-2500

D.S.O. London Gazette 12 December 1919. ‘Capt. (Acting Lieut.-Colonel), 5th Lancers, Commanding 21st Corps Cavalry Regt.’


George Gerald Montague Tyrrell was born on 10 November 1876, the only son of George Gerald Tyrrell of Kilmacrew, Co. Down. He was educated at Charterhouse. He commenced his military service as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Cameronians Militia on 11 May 1898. Appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the 5th Lancers on 15 November 1899 and advanced to Lieutenant in November the following year. Served in the Second Boer War, 1899-1902, employed with the Volunteer Ambulance Corps. Served in the relief of Ladysmith, including the operation on Tugela Heights; then in operations in the Transvaal, November 1900-June 1901. Served as Adjutant of Volunteers with the South Rhodesia Volunteer Rifles, 1903-08. Promoted to Captain in 5th Lancers in May 1908.

During the Great War Tyrrell served in France/Flanders, March 1915-January 1917 and with the Egypt Expeditionary Force, February 1917-October 1918. Served as Adjutant to the Bedfordshire Yeomanry, March 1913-August 1915. Afterwards employed as an Instructor at the Imperial School of Instruction at Zeitoum, Egypt, May-September 1917 with the rank of Acting Lieutenant-Colonel. Subsequently in command of the 21st Corps Cavalry Regiment as Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1917-October 1918. Under his command the 21st Corps of Cavalry Regiment (Hertfordshire Yeomanry; Queen’s Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry; Duke of Lancaster’s Own Yeomanry) took part in the Third Battle of Gaza (Second Offensive, 27 October-16 November 1917); the operations around Jerusalem, 17 November-30 December 1917 - including the battle of Nabi Samweil, 17-24 November; and the action at Tell’Asur. For his wartime services in Egypt and Palestine he was three times mentioned in despatches, created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order and awarded the French Legion of Honour.

Tyrrell was promoted to Major in July 1919. He relinquished his Temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1919 and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 21 April 1920. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Bedford in 1936. In 1913 he married Eva St. John, the seventh daughter of Beauchamp Moubray, 16th Baron St. John of Bletso. Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell died in 1951. With copied gazette extracts and other research and three mounted postcards relating to the 5th Lancers. Also with four pieces of uniform insignia.
The outstanding Second World War fighter ace’s D.S.O., D.F.C. and 2 Bars group of nine awarded to Group Captain M. M. “Mike” Stephens, Royal Air Force, who, having been twice decorated for downing nine enemy aircraft in little over a week during the Fall of France, added a Heinkel to his tally in the Battle of Britain, and many more in subsequent combats over Turkey, North Africa and Malta, a remarkable operational career that also witnessed his election to membership of the Caterpillar, Flying Boot and Goldfish Clubs: most notable of his victories was the Me. 109 which set his Hurricane ablaze and wounded him in both feet - as he was in the process of baling out the latter overshot his burning aircraft, so, as Nicolson, V.C., had done before him, he regained the cockpit and shot it down: he was awarded an immediate D.S.O.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated ‘1942’; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., with Second and Third Award Bars, the reverse of the Cross officially dated ‘1940’, and the Bars ‘1940’ and ‘1942’; 1939-45 STAR, clasp, Battle of Britain; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1953; MALTA, 50TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL 1942-92, mounted court-style as worn, together with his CATERPILLAR CLUB MEMBERSHIP BADGE, the reverse officially engraved, ‘S./Ldr. M. M. Stephens, D.S.O., D.F.C.’, with related membership card, and metalled FLYING BOOT CLUB MEMBERSHIP BADGE, generally very fine and better (11) £40000-50000
In respect of gallantry awards won by aircrew in the 1939-45 War, just 15 men were awarded the combination of a D.S.O. and three D.F.Cs.

D.S.O. London Gazette 20 January 1942. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

‘On 9 December 1941, this officer led a bombing and machine-gun attack on enemy mechanised transports in the Acroma area. Following the attack, Squadron Leader Stephens observed the fighter escort in combat with a force of enemy fighters, but, whilst attempting to participate in the engagement, his aircraft was severely damaged by an enemy fighter pilot whose cannon fire exploded the starboard petrol tank which, with the oil tank, burst into flames. The same burst of fire wounded Squadron Leader Stephens in both feet and blew out the starboard side of the aircraft’s cockpit. Squadron Leader Stephens then prepared to abandon aircraft but, when half-way out of the cockpit, he observed an enemy aircraft fly past him. He immediately regained his seat and shot down the enemy aircraft. Squadron Leader Stephens then prepared to abandon aircraft but, when half-way out of the cockpit, he observed an enemy aircraft fly past him. He immediately regained his seat and shot down the enemy aircraft. Squadron Leader Stephens finally left his crippled aircraft by parachute and landed safely on the ground where he beat out the flames from his burning clothing. Although he had landed within 300 yards of the enemy’s lines, Squadron Leader Stephens succeeded in regaining our own territory within three quarters of an hour. Throughout, this officer displayed great courage and devotion to duty. Previously, Squadron Leader Stephens led his squadron on operations which were of the greatest value during the battle for Tobruk. His leadership and example proved an inspiration.’

D.F.C. London Gazette 31 May 1940. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

‘This officer accounted for four enemy aircraft between 10 May and 13 May and led his Flight with courage and skill. I recommend him for the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.’

Bar to D.F.C. London Gazette 31 May 1940. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

‘Pilot Officer Stephens continued to lead his Flight against enemy formations much superior in number with such good leadership that he rarely lost any members of his formation. In addition he himself accounted for a further four enemy aircraft, making a total of eight victories to his credit. I recommend him for the immediate award of a Bar to his Distinguished Flying Cross.’

Second Bar to D.F.C. London Gazette 3 November 1942. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

‘On 15 October 1942, whilst leading his squadron, he attacked enemy bombers head on and in spite of the presence of a large number of enemy fighters followed one bomber down to sea-level and chased it 20 miles out to sea before finally shooting it down in flames. He was then attacked by six enemy fighters but with great resolution fought his way back to base, destroying one of the Me. 109s during the engagement. In spite of his aircraft being badly shot up, he reached base and crash-landed.’
He arrived in Malta on 29 September 1942 and first flew operationally on Spitfires on 8 October. His score to date during the present intense aerial fighting over Malta is five and a half destroyed, one probably and four damaged, two of these so severely that it is unlikely they returned to base. Squadron Leader Stephens arrived in Malta with a great reputation which he has upheld by his exemplary devotion to duty. On each occasion he has flown since the present battle began he has engaged in combat. He is an exceptional pilot and leader who has no hesitation in attacking the enemy whatever the odds may be. His courage and daring are an inspiration to his squadron and the other pilots in the Island.

Maurice Michael “Mike” Stephens was born in Ranchi, India, in October 1919, the youngest son of an army officer, and was educated at the Xaverian Brothers colleges at Clapham and Mayfield, Sussex. Having then been employed by the Port of London Authority, he followed his two elder brothers, Richard and Jack, into the Royal Air Force on being accepted by R.A.F. Cranwell in 1938.

Graduating in December 1939, he was posted to No. 3 Squadron, a Hurricane unit, in which capacity he was sent out to France when Hitler launched his attack on the Low Countries in May 1940 - 'Shortly after midday we were on our way to France. There were not enough maps for everyone; I, as the most junior member of the Squadron, was not one of the favoured few. We had therefore to content ourselves with following our leaders'.

In a period of frantic fighting over the next week or so, in which his squadron was sometimes scrambled several times a day, Stephens claimed a remarkable tally of nine confirmed victories - the whole without map, radar or fighter control.

The first of his victims, a Ju. 87 and a Do. 17, fell to his guns on the 12th, in a combat over Diest-Louvain:

"Suddenly we spotted about 60 tiny black dots in the sky, flying west like a storm of midges. The next moment we were among them - Stukas with an escort of about 20 Me. 109s. I got one Ju. 87 lined up in my gunsight and opened fire from about 50 yards. After a short burst he blew up in an orange ball of flame, followed by a terrifying clatter as my Hurricane flew through the debris. Just then, from out of the cloud a few hundred yards away, emerged a Dornier 17. I gave him a short burst from short range, hitting his starboard engine which started smoking. I had the satisfaction of seeing the pilot belly-land the aircraft in a ploughed field."

Stephens added another Ju. 87 to his score later in the day and, in quick succession during combats over Sedan on the 14th, a Ju. 87, an Me. 109 and an Henschel 126, but he was compelled to make a force-landing at Maubeuge after his Hurricane was damaged by return fire on the latter occasion.

He was then credited with confirmed Do. 17s on the 18th and 20th, in addition to damaging at least two other aircraft on the latter date, one of them another Henschel 126 - the Observer / Air Gunner, Leutnant von Reden was killed and his pilot, Leutnant Boehm, wounded, though he managed to crash-land his aircraft back to German territory.

Returning from his final sortie in France with six inches missing off one of his propeller blades - enough to shake the engine to pieces if he attempted to take-off again - he was told the Squadron had just 30 minutes to evacuate its airfield; so, too, by the Engineering Officer, that his Hurricane would have to be destroyed. But rather than retreat to the coast by motor transport, Stephens got his astounded ground crew to take six inches off the other blade before taking-off - just - and making a shaky flight back to an airfield in England.

He was awarded the D.F.C. and Bar, both awards being announced in the London Gazette on the same day.

In July, his Flight was posted north to the Shetlands, where it was used to form the nucleus for No. 232 Squadron, of which he became the first C.O., aged just 20 years and, by way of confirming he was keeping his eye in, he shared in the Squadron’s first victory over Scapa Flow on 23 August.

Turkey and North Africa

Having then volunteered to go overseas, he was embarked in the carrier Furious for Greece, but was diverted to North Africa where he briefly joined No. 274 Squadron before undertaking a sensitive mission to neutral Turkey, where he was charged with training up Turkish pilots, it being the intention of the British Government to enlist such support in view of German advances in Greece. He remained for eight months, and, piloting a Turkish Hurricane in civilian clothing, shot down a pair of Italian S-84 reconnaissance bombers which strayed over the border. Even though Stephens inspected the wreckage in each case, and sent home samples of ammunition in the diplomatic bag, he was never officially credited with the victories.

In November 1941, he returned to the Western Desert, where he took command of No. 80 Squadron, and was quickly back in action strafing enemy troops and armour in the Tobruk area, often in the face of heavy flak. Thus a sortie on 3 December, parallel to the Trich-Capuzzo track, when at the commencement of his dive, a flak shell burst in his starboard tank, ‘making quite a mess of it’ (see photograph).

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A few days later, on the 9th, as cited in the recommendation for his immediate D.S.O., he was jumped by 109 and wounded, and displayed magnificent courage in delaying his departure from his blazing aircraft in order to shoot his adversary down - a fact verified by on looking Polish troops, who rescued him shortly after he reached the ground just 300 yards from the German front line, where he had to beat out the flames on his flying overalls: a little over a year earlier, at the height of the Battle of Britain, Flight Lieutenant E. R. B. Nicolson of No. 249 Squadron had been awarded the V.C. for an identical act of bravery - 'By continuing to engage the enemy after he had been wounded and his aircraft set on fire, he displayed exceptional gallantry and disregard for his own life' (the London Gazette of 15 November 1940 refers).

After recovering from his wounds at a hospital in Tobruk, Stephens was rested in Kenya, and was briefly attached to the U.S. 57th Pursuit Group in the Middle East in 1942, prior to volunteering for yet another operational tour, this time in Malta.

**Malta**

On arrival in early October 1942, he was appointed a supernumerary Squadron Leader in No. 249 Squadron, a Spitfire unit whose pilots included Flight Lieutenant G. F. “Screwball” Beurling, the much decorated Canadian ace and, within hours, he was embarked on a period of active service as hectic and perilous as his time in France in May 1940 - a period that would witness him claim another seven confirmed victories in little over a week.

Thus a probable Me. 109 and another damaged on the 10th; a confirmed Me. 109 and another shared on the 12th; a confirmed Ju. 88 and Mc. 202 on the 13th, with another damaged; a confirmed Re. 2001 on the 14th, with a brace of Ju. 88s damaged; a confirmed Ju. 88 and Me. 109 on the 15th, and another 109 damaged on the 18th, in between which, on the evening of the 13th, he had been appointed C.O. of No. 229 Squadron at Ta Kali.

But such achievements were won in the face of heavy position, Stephens once more gaining membership of a wartime club - the Goldfish Club - after being shot down off the island on the 12th. His Flying Log Book takes up the story:

‘Squirting 109 good and proper, got him smoking when a Spit (Stead) pulled up in front of me, so had to stop. Shot the port wing off another at 7,000, then later was bounced by a 109 who damaged my engine. Flew on a little way and then had to bale out. Trouble with dinghy, picked up after 3 hours. Moral - know your dinghy drill.’

In fairness to Stephens, his dinghy drill was complicated by the fact he was holding one of his hands out of the water to protect his watch, a recent gift from parents. He was eventually picked up by a seaplane tender and, as there was quite a swell, he was sick as a dog.

Stephens was equally lucky to survive events of the 15th, which ended with him flying low through the Grand Harbour barrage to undertake a crash-landing at Ta Kali:

‘Attacked Ju. 88s over Calafrana. Chiselled one from the formation and chased him north. Had to leave him when I was attacked by a 109, but then found another flying north, chased him and did a head-on to point blank range, and he dived into the sea. I was then attacked by 6 Me. 109s from both sides and had to fight my way home, turning into each attack as it developed. Shot down one 109 but then two others, which I’d hoped had been Spits coming out to help me, joined in, and the seven of them chased me to within ten miles of Grand Harbour. With R./T. u/s, I really thought I’d had it this time.’

Such events led Stephens to conclude that his Guardian angel was working overtime and, having also commanded the Hal Far Wing, he was able to note, in May 1943, ‘Home at last. Thank God!’ He was awarded his third D.F.C. and saw no further action, serving as a Chief Flying Instructor and, later still, as a Liaison Officer with the U.S.A.A.F. at Fort Worth.

Officially credited with 15 confirmed victories, to which should be added his brace of Italian bombers claimed over Turkey, it is widely accepted that Stephens, by way of encouragement, attributed numerous shared kills to his junior pilots, so much so that certain sources argue his true score might have been considerably higher - E. C. R. Baker’s *The Fighter Aces of the R.A.F.* credits him with 22 aircraft destroyed, as does Christopher Shores’ amalgamated table of top scorers in *Aces High*, a score that would place him in the top dozen highest scoring British pilots of the War. Be that as it may, his record of having destroyed so many enemy aircraft in such short periods of time in both France and Malta must surely be a unique attainment.

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The post-war years

Stephens attended the R.A.F. Staff College after the War, served back in Turkey for three years, and then joined S.H.A.P.E. in Paris in early 1951. A spell with 2nd Tactical Air Force at Gutersloh followed in 1952-54, where he flew Meteors, so, too, at the R.A.F. Fling College Manby, but in April 1955, with his appointment to the Air Ministry with responsibility for fighter aircraft requirements, his flying career came to a close. Advanced to Group Captain, he was placed on the Retired List in October 1960, following another period at S.H.A.P.E.

Having then served as a representative for Roll Royce (Aero Engines Division) in Paris for many years, Stephens retired to the South of France. But in 1992, he returned to the U.K., where he much enjoyed his annual fishing forays to Scotland and elsewhere up until his death in September 2004, aged 84 years. According to his Daily Telegraph obituarist, he was ‘a great raconteur’ who ‘rarely dwelt on the difficult or sad times but would regale his friends with stories of the fun and exciting aspects of his remarkable career as a fighter pilot.’

TO BE SOLD WITH THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL DOCUMENTATION AND ARTEFACTS:

(i) The recipient’s D.S.O. warrant, signed by the King and dated 20 January 1942, together with an old typescript of the citation.

(ii) His commission warrant for the rank of Pilot Officer, dated 23 December 1939.

(iii) His R.A.F. Pilot’s Flying Log Book, covering the period November 1941 to March 1955, with opening ink inscription, ‘Brought forward from previous log book: 482 operational sorties, 466 operational hours’, his first having been lost in transit in the Western Desert, and thereafter a wonderfully detailed and important record of operational flying over North Africa and Malta.

(iv) His Empire Central Flying School graduation certificate, dated 8 September 1943.

(v) An evocative array of wartime photographs (approximately 55 images), many laid down on album pages; and copied portrait by Sir William Rothenstein.

(vi) His embroidered R.A.F. Wings, together with a metalled No. 88 Squadron badge, embroidered No. 33 Squadron badge, and a gilt and enamelled Italian badge, a souvenir of the Desert War.

(vii) One of his wartime flying helmets, with oxygen mask.
“I am very proud to have received the C.G.C. but if I hadn’t received anything it wouldn’t have bothered me in the slightest. You don’t do things for medals, you do them for your mates.”

The exceptional ‘Afghanistan 2006’ C.G.C. group of five awarded to Corporal of Horse Andrew Radford, ‘D’ Squadron, Life Guards, Household Cavalry Regiment, formerly Royal Engineers, who served in the same squadron as HRH Prince William of Wales and was decorated for his ‘almost superhuman effort’ in dashing forward and rescuing a seriously wounded comrade, whilst under sustained enemy fire from AK-47’s, machine guns and rocket propelled grenades.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY CROSS, E.II.R., reverse officially inscribed ‘25068319 Cpl A G Radford, LG); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25068319 L Cpl A G Radford, RE); IRAQ MEDAL, with clasp (25068319 L Cpl A G Radford, LG); OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL, clasp, Afghanistan (25068319 L Cpl A G Radford, LG); JUBILEE 2012; together with N.A.T.O. Medal, clasp, ISAF, the O.S.M. with edge bruising, otherwise generally nearly extremely fine (6) £80000-100000

The Conspicuous Gallantry Cross was instituted as a result of the 1993 review of the British honours system and is second in seniority only to the Victoria Cross. The C.G.C. was awarded for the first time as a result of the Bosnian War in 1995 and to date 50 such awards have been made, including one awarded collectively to the Ulster Defence Regiment. Two other awards of the C.G.C. have been made to members of the Household cavalry, the best known of which is that awarded to Mick Flynn, C.G.C., M.C., author of the two best-selling books, Bullet Magnet and Trigger Time. Flynn served in the same squadron as Radford and was awarded his M.C. for the same action as which Radford gained the award of his C.G.C., the whole incident being fully recounted in his books.

C.G.C. London Gazette 15 December 2006. The original recommendation states: ‘On the morning of 1 August 2006, Lance Corporal of Horse Radford’s Troop was ordered to approach the town of Musa Qal’eh, in order to provide a surveillance capacity to cover the extraction of the Pathfinder Platoon and the resupply of the Danish Squadron based there. As his troop moved through a small village to the south of Musa Qal’eh, the lead two vehicles were ambushed by Taliban forces with a combination of Rocket Propelled Grenade (RPG) fire, heavy machine guns and a large improvised Explosive Device (IED). One of the vehicles was destroyed in the initial attack, killing three of its four occupants immediately and continued to burn fiercely. The second vehicle and its crew managed to extract out of the ambush albeit under accurate fire from the RPG’s, having to abandon their vehicle in the process.

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Radford's vehicle was approximately 70 meters to the west of the contact point. On seeing movement to the south of the destroyed vehicle, Radford's vehicle commander observed an individual lying on the ground by the burning Spartan: it was ascertained that the individual was the driver of the destroyed vehicle, Trooper Compton. At this stage, the crew of the Scimitar that had been attacked in the ambush were extracting back towards Radford's vehicle, still under constant enemy fire mainly from RPG's. Without hesitation or prompting from the officer commanding his vehicle, and seeing the imminent danger that Compton was in, Radford dismounted from his vehicle and under sustained enemy fire from the Taliban fighters with total disregard for his own safety, ran into the ambush killing area towards gravely injured Compton.

Entering into a scene of utter devastation and horror, with the dead bodies of the crewman lying burnt beyond recognition and disembodied by the IED blast, Radford reached Compton and assessed his injuries (Compton had sustained 70 per cent burns to his body and a shattered leg). Still under close range fire from the Taliban, Radford realised that Compton needed to be extracted immediately if he was going to survive. Having been joined by the commander of the abandoned Scimitar (Corporal of Horse Flynn), Compton was lifted out of the ambush area, with Flynn giving covering fire, and made it back up a steep incline to the relative safety offered by his armoured vehicle. Consequently, the grievously injured Compton was then extracted westwards to the Squadron ambulance and subsequently to life saving treatment.

Throughout the incident, Lance Corporal of Horse Radford showed a complete disregard for his own safety and acted completely on his own initiative, a father of four young children, he deliberately put himself in harm's way to rescue a fellow solidier. He showed an almost superhuman effort to rescue Trooper Compton and extract him uphill the 70 metres back to his own armoured vehicle under challenging conditions. This feat was all the more remarkable as at the time he was under fire from a mixture of AK-47's, machine guns and RPG's. At no point did he hesitate to think of himself, utterly focused on saving his fellow comrade in trouble, who had suffered horrendous injuries. Without doubt, his immediate action saved Trooper Compton's life. It is this act of selflessness, conspicuous gallantry and bravery in the face of a well co-ordinated and sustained enemy ambush that merits public recognition.'

A chapter comprising a 15 page interview with Lance Corporal of Horse Radford appears in the book, *In Foreign Fields*, by Dan Collins, from which the following in relation to the action for which he was awarded the C.G.C. is extracted:

‘The whole of Musa Qala was infested with Taliban and they were determined to retake the town. Afghans suspected of collaborating with the British had been publicly hanged along entry routes and huge caches of weapons and ammunition were being built up. On the morning of 1 August 2006, the Troop moved through a small village to the south of Musa Qala. As they reached the middle of it, the lead two vehicles were ambushed by Taliban forces with a combination of RPG fire, heavy machine guns and a large IED.

There were three vehicles within the ambush area - two vehicles in front of mine - and probably another three behind, with others further back still. Probably 12 vehicles had been ambushed in total. It was a well-planned ambush. In fact, from their point of view, it was perfect. They knew it was our only route through the area and they also knew we were in the area because we’d fired a mine strike the night before and one of our vehicles had been taken out - luckily, no-one was injured.

At the time because we didn’t think the threat level was that high, I had my head out of the turret scanning my arcs. On a normal day-to-day basis, when you don’t feel threatened, you stick your head out and have a look around. The commander was to my side, and the driver down below, also open. We’d stopped short of this village a couple of minutes previously and the commanders had had a brief on what we were going to do - I think it was simply who was going to go where through this built up area. It was a series of compounds, houses with walls going around the garden. Maybe five or six of them, but with more than one house to a compound. From memory, they were on our side of the ditch, and there was a bridge across the ditch.

We drove through, and almost immediately the first vehicle got hit. We saw the first RPG hit him, and heard the vehicle commander, CoH Mick Flynn, on the net, saying, ‘Contact. RPGs.’ He’s not so much talking to us, because we can see what’s happened - they were probably only 50 metres ahead of us. Basically, it’s an instant heads-up to HQ, to let them know we’ve been attacked. His mic button stuck so we could hear his whole conversation and everything that was going on in his wagon. He was really out of breath, trying to tell the driver where to go, and talking to the gunner, telling him what to do. They decided to move back through the ambush area because they were isolated where they were and they were still being engaged with machine guns and RPGs to the front.

They took a second RPG as they were trying to fight their way out, though we had reversed out of the line of sight by the time that one hit. There’s no point in trying to drive through if you aren’t in the ambush yet. Then the second vehicle, a Spartan, got hit by a huge IED. I saw a massive, literally huge, fireball and then a billowing cloud of smoke and dust.

By this stage, we’d moved forward again, with other vehicles, and we were putting down maximum fire power, trying to get the first vehicle out. We knew that the second vehicle had gone. There was no way that anyone could have survived that blast. It was on fire, well-above our vehicles short of our position before we were driving in, to cover us. They were on high ground and had a good view into the town and beyond. It turned out the Taliban had held a number of motorbikes and Toyota Hilux-type vehicles, all killed out with men with RPGs and AKs, in reserve. There had tried to come around the right hand side and take us all out but our lads had whipped them out.

We’d been hearing all the chat in the front vehicle, as I say, and it suddenly all went quiet. We couldn’t see them for the smoke and flames of the Spartan, so I just kept firing at that they hadn’t had much chance. We were still a long way off and I just kept firing. I hadn’t been warned to stop firing. I’d been having a Sherman that had been hit. I didn’t want to die here and have her never know her dad. I think it spurred me on. As soon as you think about your kids...well, you’ll do anything to stay with them.

Then something sort of caught my eye. I noticed someone moving around at the base of the wooded area. We assumed it was one of the enemy at first, but when we looked really closely we could just make out that it was one of our boys. As soon as I realised he was one of ours I knew I had to go and get him. There was no way that we would leave him there. No way. The Taliban are evil, and they don’t treat prisoners well at all. We couldn’t drive the vehicle closer, because the threat was too high in that situation. The vehicle attracts rounds, you don’t know where there are more IEDs in the area, it’s just too dangerous.

My boss, Lt Tom Long, turned to me and I think he was about to say, ‘One of us is going to have to go and get him,’ but I’d actually already started putting my helmet and webbing on. I jumped off and just legged it down towards him. As I was running, there was a lot of incoming fire. I don’t know where from because the noise was so great you couldn’t tell the direction. I was putting as many rounds down into the trees as I could with my SA80, away from the lad and off to the side, just suppressing fire. I didn’t stop to aim. I couldn’t have stood around.

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As I ran towards him, I looked into the back of the destroyed vehicle. One of the guys in there was LCpl Ross Nicholls, one of my closest mates. They were obviously all dead. It wasn’t a nice sight. I remember seeing two of the crew of the first vehicle running in my direction. I think they thought I was coming to help them, and they were trying to let me know they’d extracted OK. I shouted something like, ‘You’ve got to put rounds down...there’s one of our guys up there.’ They started firing into the tree line and I carried on running. I’d got to within 20 metres of the injured man when Mick Flynn, the commander of the first vehicle, appeared.

As a Senior NCO in his 40s, and a Falklands veteran to boot, CoH Flynn was the old man of the troop though his fitness levels and fighting prowess were those of someone twenty years younger. He had left the Army to run a village post office but had rejoined after six years. Alongside Radford, he was about to win a Military Cross to go with the Conspicuous Gallantry Cross he had already won in Iraq during Operation TELIC 1.

"Mick’s wagon was stuck in the ditch and they’d had to abandon it. He shouted, ‘What are you doing?’ And he joined me while his driver and gunner gave us covering fire with their personal weapons. A few seconds later we got to the injured guy and did a quick assessment. He’d stopped moving, and I actually thought he was dead. I could see that it was Tpr Martyn Compton, the driver of the Spartan. He was burnt to a crisp, with all his clothing sticking to him or burned away. He’d also been shot twice in the legs. But as we started moving him, he began making noise...moaning, but not really speaking. He managed to say, ‘Radders...help me,’ just about, but he wasn’t really with it. It was distressing, seeing him like that, especially such a good bloke like he is. You can never be trained for this exact experience I don’t think, but all my instincts for personal survival and to get Martyn out of there really kicked in.

Mick was checking his gunshot wounds and I got my morphine out. He was clearly in absolute agony. But because he was in such a bad way. I was brought up in a religious family and I think I said a prayer at this point. We had a brilliant medic attached to us, a lad called LCpl Paul Hamlet, and he did some really good work out there. I think he administered morphine to Compo while they called in the casevac Chinook and he was taken away. I still didn’t think for one minute that he was going to live.

By now, the whole thing had probably taken about half an hour, tops. The weight of the fire was massive, with the lads in the vehicles covering me and Mick, and we made it back without being hit ourselves. I laid Martyn down on the front decks of our vehicle as best I could, the other three from the first vehicle jumped on alongside him, and we drove to where we’d left the HQ element, probably two to three kilometres away. We took our time because it was rough ground and we didn’t want to hurt him any more than we had to, because he was in such a bad way. I was brought up in a religious family and I think I said a prayer at this point. We had a brilliant medic attached to us, a lad called LCpl Paul Hamlet, and he did some really good work out there. I think he administered morphine to Compo while they called in the casevac Chinook and he was taken away. I still didn’t think for one minute that he was going to live.

We did manage to retrieve the bodies of the dead from the second vehicle. You cannot imagine what it’s like. You see things on the television, but it’s not the same, and you never think you’ll ever see the things that you are seeing. Absolutely unbelievable. It was amazed that Martyn Compton had survived. I’d assumed he’d been blown out of the vehicle and landed where we found him but it turned out the explosion from the IED had caved the front decks of the vehicle, basically the bonnet, down onto him. We’re talking aluminium armour, really heavy stuff. And he’d managed to push it off himself. It must have been pure will to survive. He was on fire - totally ablaze - and he rolled around on the floor to put himself out and crawled to where we saw him.

I was nervous when we went back out again. I didn’t fancy it, but we were asked if we were ready and if anyone hadn’t been they would not have been sent back out. My feeling was, if you put it off you’re just going to keep putting it off, so the quicker you do it the better. And that was the general feeling. We got back out, there were initial nerves but after a couple of days you know that sort of thing is not going to happen every day.

The Army are quite good about helping you with this sort of thing now. You’re offered the chance to talk to people, like the Padre, the doctors and other specially-trained people. It’s definitely there for anyone who wants it. But I didn’t want it. I’m quite philosophical - it’s one of the risks of being in the Army. Death is part of the job. You know when you join the Army that things could happen, and Ross would have known that. Onwards and upwards. I certainly have no plans to leave because of what happened. I get asked about the people who laid the IED, how I feel about them. The thing is, life is cheap out there. They had the Soviet invasion, there’s all the inter-tribal stuff, they’ve been doing this sort of thing since they were little boys. It’s all they know, I think. I don’t feel anything towards them, not hate, not anything. Obviously I wish it hadn’t happened, and it does sadden me, but it’s part of being in the Army.
I am very proud to have received the CGC, but if I hadn’t received anything it wouldn’t have bothered me in the slightest. You don’t do things for medals, you do them for your mates. I’d like to think that if that had been me lying there someone would have come and got me. In the Household Cavalry, we are all very close and we look after each other and look out for each other. Mick Flynn got a Military Cross and he’d already got a CGC from Iraq too, so there’s plenty of braver blokes than me out there. And it was down to the efforts of every man involved that day that the Taliban didn’t kill any more men than they did.”

Sold with the following original documentation and other artefacts:

i) Ten letters of congratulation written to the recipient after the announcement of the award of his C.G.C., including letters from, General The Lord Guthrie, GCB, LVO, OBE, Colonel The Life Guards; Lieutenant General J. N. R. Houghton, CBE, Chief of Joint Operations; Major General A. R. D. Shirreff, CBE, Colonel Commandant, Royal Armoured Corps; Brigadier M. A. P. Carleton-Smith, OBE, H.Q. 16 Air Assault Brigade; Brigadier D. J. Rutherford-Jones, ADC, Director Royal Armoured Corps; Lieutenant Colonel H. R. D. Fullerton, Life Guards.

ii) A named group photograph of the Formation Reconnaissance Crew Commanders Course, 2nd July to 3rd August 2007, which includes both the recipient and HRH Prince William of Wales.

iii) Copy of the book, Home From War, by Martyn and Michelle Compton, the former being the soldier that Radford received his C.G.C. for rescuing. The book personally inscribed to recipient ‘For Andrew, You are an inspiration and I will remember your courage always. I am grateful for all that you have done and continue to do. With love and best wishes to you and your family always.’

iv) Copy of the book, Excellence in Action, A Portrait of The Guards, in which recipient is mentioned.

v) Copy of The Household Cavalry Journal 2009/10, which includes a photograph of the recipient meeting the then Primeminister, Gordon Brown.

vi) Copy of the Defence Focus Journal, dated September 2011, which includes a detailed interview with the recipient.

vii) Recipient’s beret complete with Life Guards cap badge.

viii) Brass 30mm shell case, being the first round fired by the recipient in Afghanistan.
A Great War D.S.C. group of four awarded to Captain Humphrey Peck, Royal Marine Artillery, awarded for service with R.N. Siege Guns in France, 1917


D.S.C. London Gazette 16 March 1918. ‘For continuous good work while in charge of a gun, and in command of its crew and camp from February 2, 1917, until the present date. Previous to the formation of the R.M.A. Heavy Siege Train, this officer was in command of a detached gun from June, 1916, until February, 1917. He has also been of the greatest assistance whilst acting as Adjutant of the unit from February, 1917, until present date.’

Humphrey Peck was born on 26 July 1886, the son of Philip Peck, Gentleman. Appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery on 1 September 1904. Promoted to Lieutenant in July 1905 and to Captain in April 1915. During the Great War he served on the battleship H.M.S. Thunderer which formed part of the Home/Grand Fleet, May 1913-December 1915. After which he was based at H.M.S. Attentive II (Dover). Prior to the formation of the R.M.A. Heavy Siege Train, he commanded a detached gun from June 1916 to February 1917. He was awarded the D.S.C. for services with R.N. Siege Guns in France and continuous good work while in charge of a gun and in command of its crew and camp from 2 February-31 October 1917. Served aboard the battlecruiser H.M.S. Princess Royal, a ship of the Grand Fleet from November 1917. In the battleship H.M.S. Marlborough from March 1919-1920 - the ship involved in rescuing the surviving Romanoffs at Yalta in April 1919. On the battleship Emperor of India from October 1921, on which ship he died, suffering from heart failure, on 9 February 1922.

With copied service paper and other research. See lots 1036 and 1180 for medals to other members of the Peck family.
The exceptional Great War ‘Western Front’ M.C. and two bars group of four awarded to Captain R. R. Rawson, 19th Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers, who won an Olympic Gold Medal for heavyweight boxing in the 1920 Olympic Games, having already been crowned the Amateur Boxing Association Champion earlier that year, a title which he retained in 1921 - none of his three fights in the 1920 Olympics went beyond the second round and he won the final against his Danish opponent by a knock out

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars, reverse of M.C. inscribed ‘Captain R. R. Rawson, New Years’ Honours, January 1917’, reverse of Second Award Bar inscribed ‘Battle of Arras 9th April 1917’; Third Award Bar, uninscribed as issued, 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut., R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt.); together with recipient’s Olympic ‘Gold’ Prize Medal and eleven other sporting prize medals as listed below, nearly extremely fine (16)

£15000-20000

M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1917.
Bar to M.C. London Gazette 26 July 1917 ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He maintained communication throughout the day under heavy fire. Although the whole of his party had become casualties, and he himself was slightly gassed, he continued his work for the remainder of the day.’ Awarded for an action at Arras on 9 April 1917 when serving with 9th Divisional Signal Company.

Second Bar to M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1919.

Just four officers of the Royal Engineers were awarded a Military Cross and two bars during the Great War.

Ronald Rawson Rawson was born in Surrey on 17 June 1892. He was educated at West Downs School, Westminster and Cambridge University and prior to the outbreak of the Great War served in the University of Cambridge School Corps for three years. He applied for his commission in the regular army on 21 August 1914 and was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th Signal Squadron, Royal Engineers on 5 September 1914. He embarked for France the following May and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in August 1915 and Captain in July 1917. Rawson was invested with his Military Cross at Buckingham Palace on 17 February 1917, and returned there in June 1919 to be invested with both his first and second award bars. He was demobilized in May 1919 and died in March 1952, aged 60.
The following in relation to Rawson’s Olympic Gold Medal winning exploits is extracted from two contemporary newspaper reports:

‘The finals in the Olympic boxing attracted a great concourse. Long before the doors opened hundreds had gathered, and by the time the boxing began the hall was packed many having to be turned away. The proportions of ladies present was particularly noticeable and it is certain no other event in the Olympic games aroused such interest among the Belgians, who, however, had no representative among the finalists. The wildly enthusiastic spectators despite this cheered every hit with the most splendid impartiality.

The last bout of the heavyweights was an easy victory for England. Rawson knocking out Petersen (Denmark). In the second round the Englishman, who had a great advantage in reach, contented himself with pushing his left in the Dane’s face. Hugging it, the Dane rained powerful blows on Rawson’s right glove. In the second round Rawson went in and fought his man, showing quite a punch. Very soon a left, followed by a right and left to the face caused the Dane to sink on his hands and knees, and he did not attempt to rise.’

‘In the heavyweight division R. R. Rawson, this years amateur champion, carried off the trophy per three successes, and each one he registered was beyond dispute, as his opponents were not equal to going the scheduled three rounds but lost in the second session. His bouts with Stewart, an American and Eleure, a Frenchman ended with the referee applying the closure, whilst in the final he knocked out Petersen, a Dane, who had previously defeated F. S. Dove, the ‘Varsity heavy’ by the knock out route in the first series.’
Sold with the following sporting prize medals and original documentation and photographs:

a) VII Olympiade, Antwerp, 1920, Winner’s ‘Gold Medal’, in silver-gilt, by Josue Dupon, for 1st Place in heavyweight boxing, unnamed as issued, 60mm, in red leatherette case of issue, the front lid embossed ‘1er Prix, VII Olympiade, Anvers 1920’; together with recipient’s original named award certificate, inscribed ‘VII Olympiade, Anvers 1920, 1er Prix, Boxe (poids cowids) Ronald Rawson, Grand Bretagne’, medal with gilt worn, some contact wear and edge bruising, the certificate with one or two minor tears to extremities, otherwise generally in good condition, a superb piece and undoubtedly a rare survival

b) Six silver-gilt and two silver, uniface prize medals/plaques presented by West Downs School between 1904 and 1906, each named to recipient for the following sports: Senior Boxing; Middle Swimming; Middle Broad Jump; Senior Swimming (2); Senior Diving (2); Senior Cricket Ball

c) Two Cambridge University prize medallions, 50mm, each inscribed ‘C.U.B. & F.C. Freshmens Heavyweights R. R. Rawson, Trin. Coll. 1912’ and ‘C.U.B. & F.C. v London Hospitals Heavyweights 1913’, both in original fitted cases

d) British Expeditionary Force Recreational Training Inter-Theatre of War Boxing Team prize medal, inscribed ‘Captain R. R. Rawson, M.C., R.E., Officers Heavyweights’

e) An attractive Amateur Boxing Association Prize certificate awarded to recipient, inscribed ‘This is to certify that at the annual competitions held on 24th March 1920 at the Holborn Stadium, R. R. Rawson of Polytechnic Boxing Club was the winner of the Heavy (any weight) weight Championship of England’, some damage to extremities, but generally in good condition

f) A superb photograph of ten competitors in the Cambridge University Freshers Novices Boxing Competition, November 29th, 1912, with each of the ten identified.

g) An original studio portrait photograph of recipient in uniform and two original newspaper cuttings relating to the award of the Bars to his M.C.

h) A quantity of copied newspaper cuttings relating to Rawson’s boxing successes and four copied photographs of recipient, comprising one of him as a young boy with his two brothers, one of him in army uniform outside the gates at Buckingham Palace and two of him in boxing poses.
A Great War ‘trench raid’ M.C. group of seven awarded to Captain A. B. H. Roberts, Yorkshire Regiment


£900-1200

M.C. London Gazette 15 March 1916. ‘Temporary Second Lieutenant, 9th Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales’s Own (Yorkshire Regiment) For conspicuous gallantry. He was one of a party which successfully raided the enemy trenches, and showed great coolness and judgement in directing his men. Two nights previously he had done good work reconnoitring the enemy’s position. He also helped two wounded officers to get back to our lines.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 30 May 1918.

Arthur Beverley Hepworth Roberts was born in Sandal Magna, Yorkshire in 1894, the son of Arthur Hepworth and Mary Alice Roberts of Stoneleigh Lodge, Sandal Magna.

In the Great War he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Regiment. He served in that theatre, 25 August 1915-13 July 1916; 3 February-1 November 1917 and 16 September-11 November 1918; and in the Italian theatre of war, 2 November 1917-15 September 1918.

Serving with the 9th Battalion at the Rue de Bois, 31 December 1915/1 January 1916, his gallantry and leadership gained him the award of the Military Cross. The 9th Battalion formed part of the 69th Infantry Brigade, 23rd Division of the First Army. On 31 December 1915/1 January 1916, a raid on enemy trenches was carried out by a detachment of the 9th Battalion. The raid on entering the enemy’s line, divided into two parties, left and right, and proceeded to clear the German trenches by bomb and bayonet. The raid, deemed a success, resulted in about 20 of the enemy killed at a cost of seven of the raiding party wounded. Roberts was mentioned in the official report of the action, as having - ‘Remained at the point of entry and directed the parties in and out again with great coolness’.

By the end of the war Roberts had attained the rank of Captain, had been wounded and mentioned in despatches. He applied for his medals in 1921 when living at Woodthorpe Hall, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

With the start of the Second World War, Captain Roberts was appointed a Lieutenant on the General List (London Gazette 29 July 1941). He married Sheila Platts in Wakefield in 1942 but died on 9 August 1944. Captain Roberts was buried in Wakefield Cemetery.

With copied research including a number of official papers relating to the trench raid.
But it was for his gallantry on 3 March 1915 that Thomson won his M.C., when the Rajputs launched an attack against Turkish positions near Ahwaz - ‘it was a bright moonlight night; and surprise, essential to success, was out of the question’. In fact, as Rawlinson’s *History of the 3/7th Rajput Regiment* goes on to state, ‘From the first everything went wrong’, and, but for the gallant stand of the 7th Rajputs, it would have amounted to a major disaster. For his own part, ‘Lieutenant Thomson, who was acting as Brigade Signalling Officer, received the Military Cross for rallying a party of men and leading three bayonet charges’ (Rawlinson’s history refers).

Thomson next saw action at Shaiba on 13 April, while commanding the machine-gun section, and thereafter shared in his regiment’s trials and tribulations in the advance on Baghdad, being present at the capture of Amara, the battles of El-Sinn and Ctesiphon. On the latter occasion, at the height of the engagement, he endeavoured to collect fresh ammunition, but was wounded in the process - ‘he wished to carry on, but was sent to the ambulance’. He did, however, return to regimental employ in time for the siege of Kut, where he was taken P.O.W. in April 1916.

Post-war, Thomson served as a Brigade Major in Iraq from August 1921 to July 1922, and, on attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1931, was appointed to the command of the 3/7th Rajputs, in which capacity he remained employed until August 1935. Having then been placed on the Retired List, Thomson served as a Staff Captain at the Ministry of Supply during the 1939-45 War. He died in Barnstaple in 1954; sold with an original portrait photograph and photocopied research.
A rare Great War Palestine operations M.C. group of six awarded to Wing Commander S. G. Kingsley, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who flew operationally in ‘X’ Flight, No. 14 Squadron, in support of Lawrence of Arabia’s forces 1916-17, in which period he was shot down and wounded - so, too, grounded on a patrol by engine trouble, when his Observer managed to keep the enemy at bay with accurate machine-gun fire.

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. S. G. Kingsley, R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Act. Wg. Cdr. S. G. Kingsley, R.A.F.V.R.), together with his Royal Life Saving Society’s bronze swimming medal (S. G. Kingsley, July 1911), generally very fine or better (7) E3000-3500

M.C. London Gazette 3 March 1917:

‘For conspicuous gallantry in action. He was attacked by three hostile machines and shot down. To ensure that his machine would be destroyed, he deliberately landed in the sea at great risk to himself, as he had been wounded, and only with difficulty swam ashore.’

Shirley George Kingsley, who was born in London in August 1893, was working as a motor engineer in Argentina on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, and, on eventually returning to the U.K., was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment.

Shortly thereafter transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, he qualified for his aviator’s certificate (No. 3294) on Maurice Farman Biplanes at Thetford in April 1916, and was posted to X Flight No. 14 Squadron at Ismailia in early September, which unit was charged with supporting operations being undertaken by T. E. Lawrence and his Arabs, a fascinating wartime history retold in James Hynes’ Lawrence of Arabia’s Secret Air Force, in which Kingsley receives due recognition.

As verified by squadron records Kingsley was quickly in action, flying numerous bombing and reconnaissance sorties - thus, by way of example, a strike on a new enemy camp at Sudr el Heitan on 7 December 1916, in which he dropped seven 20lbs. bombs, hitting a trench and tent and ‘probably killed several of the men seen running about’. About the same time, he had a close-call on another reconnaissance patrol:

‘One of the squadron machines from Suez - to which a Flight had again been detached following the Romani operations - developed engine trouble when flying over the broad range of mountains which are the dominant middle feature of southern Sinai. The pilot, Lieutenant Kingsley, discovered a small flat surface towards the eastern edge of the range opposite a Turkish advanced position in the plain called Ain Sudr on which he succeeded in landing. He then set to work to remedy his engine defect which centred in the magneto, while his Observer with his machine-gun held off the Turks who advanced up the Pass to capture them. The machine being at last repaired was dived over the mountain side until sufficient flying speed was attained, whereafter on completion of the reconnaissance, she returned to Suez.’

Invariably, too, such operations led to combats with enemy aircraft, Kingsley being shot down and wounded after a protracted fight with three hostile machines in early January 1917. While recovering at No. 2 Lowland Field Ambulance, he submitted the following account of the action to his superiors:

‘On 9 January 1917, at 3.30 p.m., I was piloting Martinside 7489, when five miles west of Beersheba, I observed three enemy machines coming towards me. Two of these machines were Fokker biplanes and the third I was unable to observe the type. The machines were flying with one above me, one below, and one on the same level. The one level with me immediately started to climb and as he easily out climbed me I dived on the one below, and got half a drum into him before he turned and started to climb. By this time the other two machines had closed on me, one behind and one alongside, and got off their guns firing at once. The engine, petrol tank, radiator and machine were all badly hit, and I myself was hit three times within two minutes. As the petrol was running out of the tanks and I could not reach the hostile machines, I stalled the machine and got the remainder of the drum into the machine above me without doing any obvious damage. The hostile machines chased me for about five minutes and when they left me, I made for the coast on a line with the enemy encampment at Sheikh Nuran, on which I dropped my bombs, but was unable to observe the effects. My engine was running on three cylinders and these finally failed through petrol shortage when I was two miles east of Khan Yunus. Finding I could not reach our lines, I decided to put the machine in the sea, as I had no petrol left to set it alight.

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I landed the machine in the sea about two miles west of Khan Yunus and about 100 yards from the beach. Before the machine took to the water, I took off my leather coat and stood on the seat with one foot on the control lever. I pushed the nose down and jumped over the side. On reaching the shore, I set out for our own lines but I was captured by five Bedouins, who searched me and took everything I possessed, excepting my clothes. They started to take me back to Khan Yunus. Shortly afterwards two men of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles came along and rescued me, and took the Bedouins prisoners and marched them back to Rafa.’

He was awarded the M.C., mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 18 March 1917 refers), advanced to Captain and appointed a Flight Commander, and continued to fly operationally in No. 14 until the July 1917, a period that witnessed several more combats, including one with a Halberstadt while on a reconnaissance sortie over Gaza on 12 May 1917.

Following his time in No. 14 Squadron, Kingsley held a brief appointment in No. 111 Squadron in August-September 1917 before returning to the U.K. and, by the War’s end, had flown over 500 hours in 20 different aircraft types. He was demobilised in January 1919.

Commissioned as a Flying Officer in the Admin & General Duties Branch, R.A.F.V.R. in August 1939, Kingsley remained similarly employed throughout the 1939-45 War and attained the acting rank of Wing Commander before being placed back on the Reserve in June 1946; sold with large file of research.

A Great War ‘Western Front’ M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant W. F. Watson, Rifle Brigade

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse inscribed, ‘Lieut. W. F. Watson, Rifle Brigade, August 1917’; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (William Frank Watson, M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut.) mounted as worn in that order, good very fine (4) £900-1200

M.C. London Gazette 18 March 1918. ‘T./2nd Lt., attd. Rif. Bde. ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was ordered to take his platoon to reinforce an attack, and led them across a river in broad daylight in the face of sniping and machine-gun fire. He mopped up several enemy dugouts, and then took charge of a portion of the line, and was largely responsible for protecting the flank of the position against enemy counter-attack. He showed the greatest courage and initiative.’

William Francis Watson was born in 1887. A Civil Servant, he enlisted into the 16th Battalion Rifle Brigade on 22 April 1915. He was promoted to Company Sergeant-Major in June 1915 and entered the France/Flanders theatre of war in March 1916. Granted extra pay whilst employed with a Tunnelling Company, 17-21 April 1916. He was wounded on 4 July 1916 and again on 3 September 1916 - suffering a gunshot wound to the right leg. For the latter he was treated by the 134 Field Ambulance and then the 22 General Hospital at Camiers. He was invalided to Brighton on 9 September.

Recovering, he received a commission with the 11th Battalion Rifle Brigade. He returned to the front and was wounded once more in the attack on Langemarck, 7 August 1917 but was able to remain on duty. He was later awarded the M.C. for his bravery and leadership in action against the enemy.

With original Casualty Form and Protection Certificate; with copied war diary, war record and gazette extracts and m.i.c.
A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain J. Robertson, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed; British War and Victory Medals (Capt.) rank and initial re-impressed on B.W.M.; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (59856 3rd Cl. Mr. Gnr., R.G.A.) good very fine (4) £750-850

M.C. London Gazette 26 July 1918. ‘Lt. (A/Capt.), R.G.A.’ ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With a small party he remained behind after the evacuation of an ammunition railhead, and issued ammunition to the R.A. until the infantry commenced to retire. Under heavy shell and machine-gun fire he posted men to divert the infantry from the locality, and then proceeded to fire the remaining gun and howitzer charges.’

James Robertson was born in 1869 in the Parish of Ord, near Banff, Scotland. He enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 4 July 1887. He served in India, c.1888-96 and in Sierra Leone, 1904-05. In 1900 he gained the rank of Battery Quartermaster Sergeant and in 1907 was ranked as 3rd Class Master Gunner. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1905. Serving in the Great War, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the R.G.A. on 6 March 1915. Awarded the M.C. for his bravery in action.

With recipient’s original Account Book; Certificate of Education 1st Class; Certificate showing Qualifications in Military Subjects (2); Gunnery Certificate; Master Gunners Certificate and original photograph; also with copied m.i.c., gazette extracts and other research.

A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Second Lieutenant G. H. R. Oldfield, Royal Engineers

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse inscribed, ‘Lt. G. H. R. Oldfield, R.E.’, in case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut) extremely fine (3) £700-800

M.C. London Gazette 15 February 1919; citation 30 July 1919.

‘He was in charge of a bridging detachment with orders to effect a passage over the River Lys near Comines. The approach to the river was a narrow causeway and the south bank was strongly held by the enemy, who dominated the approach. On the night of October 14/15th 1918, he managed to get his stores close to the bridge, some 500 yards in front of our outposts, despite heavy enemy machine gun fire, and the next day bridged the river despite enemy resistance from the south bank. It was undoubtedly due to his marked gallantry and ability that the crossing was successfully accomplished’.

With Second Army Certificate of Congratulations on the award of the M.C., dated 17 November 1918 - this in glazed frame, 243 x 205mm. With R.E. cap badge and riband bar.

www.dnw.co.uk
An outstanding Second World War D.F.C. and Bar group of eight awarded to Flight Lieutenant D. C. Savage, Royal Air Force, who completed over 80 operational sorties in Blenheims and Bostons, many of them of the low-level variety over North-West Europe: post-war he served in the Federation of Malaya Police before rejoining the Royal Air Force and being killed during an operational sortie in Kenya during the Mau Mau troubles

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated ‘1943’ and the Bar ‘1944’; 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (581 P./Lt. D. C. Savage, F. of M. Pol.), good very fine and better (8)

£3000-3500

Footage from Savage’s Boston in the low-level strike against Mazingarbe power station on 22 September 1942

D.F.C. London Gazette 20 April 1943. The original recommendation states:

‘This officer joined No. 88 Squadron from No. 17 O.T.U. on 9 November 1941. While with this squadron he completed 13 operational sorties of the “Circus” variety.

Pilot Officer Savage took part in the search for the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in February 1942 and, with one other aircraft of No. 88 Squadron, was engaged in smoke-laying operations during the assault on Dieppe on 19 August 1942. In one of these his only accompanying aircraft was shot down.

He has two outstanding low-level attacks to his credit against Power Stations in Occupied France. The first of these, against the Comines Power Station on 29 August 1942, was pressed home to such good effect that, as the attached B.C.I.R. shows, the installation was out of action for 13 weeks. Mazingarbe Power Station was the second, and this was bombed from roof top height on 22 September 1942. Results as good as those at Comines must have been achieved, for three direct hits were scored on the boiler and turbine house, the roof of which was blow off by the explosions.

In the first “Intruder” operations conducted by Boston aircraft, Pilot Officer Savage attacked the aerodrome at Haamstede, Holland. Here bombs were dropped from 150 feet and numerous fires were observed, one row in the middle of the aerodrome and another in the N.W. corner, as the aircraft left the target.

This pilot has proved himself to be outstanding in his class and he has now completed a most successful operational tour.’

www.dnw.co.uk
Bar to D.F.C. London Gazette 25 January 1944. The original recommendation states:

‘Flight Lieutenant Savage has been on operations since November 1941, 20 of his sorties being over Germany and Occupied France. Since the award of his Distinguished Flying Cross, he has completed a further 61 sorties both by day and by night. His exceptional keenness and skill in flying against the enemy has been an outstanding example to other members of the Squadron, and he has been one of the Squadron’s most successful night intruders, on many occasions flying in bad weather over difficult country. On frequent occasions during the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, Flight Lieutenant Savage has acted as a pathfinder for other members of the Squadron, and for other squadrons operating over the same target.’

Denis Charles Savage, who was born in Portsmouth in June 1921, enlisted in the Royal Air Force shortly after the outbreak of hostilities and, having gained his “Wings”, was posted as a Sergeant Pilot to No. 88 (Hong Kong) Squadron, a Boston unit based operating out of Attlebridge, Norfolk.

No. 88 Squadron - France and Germany

Having participated in the “Channel Dash” operation in February 1942, Savage completed his first bombing sortie on 14 April, when with 12 other squadron aircraft he attacked Mondeville Power Station at Caen, the first of a flurry of “Circus” and “Rover” operations. On the 17th he was detailed to attack shipyards near Rouen, on the 25th Le Havre, and on the following day St. Omer, while on the first day of May he had to take evasive action over his target, the artificial silk factory at Calais.

Then in June he participated in a strike against the oil tanks at Bruges on the 8th, his Boston sustaining flak damage, but, unperturbed, he brought his aircraft down 150 feet on his very next operation, an attack on Haamstede aerodrome on the 25th, and, as cited in his D.F.C. recommendation, with good effect.

Next called upon to lend support to the Dieppe raid on 19 August 1942, Savage completed a smoke-laying dawn patrol without incident, but his second sortie of the day was anything but uneventful, his Boston, and another one piloted by a Canadian from No. 226 Squadron, being greeted by a curtain of heavy flak on laying their smoke over the port’s east jetty and cliffs - the Canadian’s aircraft was hit and crashed into the sea (see The Greatest Air Battle, by Norman Franks, for further details).

Later in the month, as also cited in his D.F.C. recommendation, he carried out a spectacular low-level strike against Comines Power Station, dropping down to roof-top height to deliver his bomb load, an incident recorded by his target camera; so, too, his equally hair-raising attack on Mazingarbe Power Station on 22 September - a remarkable image probably taken from about 50 feet.

Savage, who had been commissioned as a Pilot Officer mid-tour, was recommended for his D.F.C. by Squadron C.O., Wing Commander J. E. Pelly-Fry, D.S.O., on 24 February 1943, and, tour expired, was posted to R.A.F. Lyneham pending a posting overseas.

No. 18 Squadron - North Africa, Sicily and Italy

Posted to No. 18 Squadron, a Blenheim unit operating out of Canrobert, Algeria, in December 1942, he undoubtedly heard about the recent demise of the Squadron’s C.O., Wing Commander Hugh Malcolm, who won a posthumous V.C. for leading a daring sortie on the 4th of that month; so, too, about the horrendous losses sustained in aircrew and aircraft on the same occasion.

Notwithstanding such disconcerting intelligence, he embarked upon another stunning tour of operations, this time completing over 60 sorties in the period leading up to November 1943, initially carrying out low-level strikes against enemy aerodromes, armour, transport and shipping on the North Africa front, and not just of the bombing type, machine-gunning being high on the agenda when it came to enemy troops.

Re-equipped with Bostons in April 1943, the Squadron went on to lend equally valuable support during the operations in Sicily and Italy, at one stage operating out of Malta, and, as stated in his recommendation for his second D.F.C., Savage often acted as pathfinder - thus his leadership on the occasion No. 18 were ordered to bomb Cassino on 10 October 1943, besides numerous other occasions. But no less noteworthy in the relevant entries of the unit’s Operational Record Book are the frequent references to his Boston sustaining flak damage - a case in point being an operation on the Sfax-Sousse road on 29 January 1943, when his Boston was extensively damaged and a crew member, Sergeant Hilton, wounded in the thigh.

Savage, who had been advanced to Flight Lieutenant, was recommended for a Bar to his D.F.C. by Squadron C.O., Wing Commander D. J. Sandoman, on 24 November 1943 and, tour expired, was posted back to the U.K.

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Kenya, January 1954 - the wreckage of Savage’s aircraft
Palestine and Kenya

On being demobilised from the R.A.F.V.R., Savage gained appointment as a Lieutenant in the Federation of Malaya Police, in which capacity he witnessed active service during the emergency period (Medal & clasp), but he later rejoined the Royal Air Force and, by early 1954, was flying operationally out in Kenya against the Mau Mau. But, as described in the following official account, he was killed during the course of a sortie on 19 January:

‘Flight Lieutenant Savage was the pilot of a Harvard aircraft which took off from Mweiga airfield for a strike against a known Mau Mau hideout. Whilst climbing towards the target, he was seen by No. 2 aircraft to be turning sharply to port some 300 feet below and close to the ground. The aircraft was not observed flying again. When located, the aircraft had crashed in the Aberdare Forest area ... it is assumed that during the sharp turn to port the aircraft stalled and flicked into the ground.’

Savage was buried in the Nyeri Civil Cemetery, Kenya, and it is believed that his next of kin never received his Africa General Service Medal; sold with a large quantity of research, including extensive O.R.B. extracts, to which should be added a recommendation for consulting Martin Bowman’s *The Reich Intruders*, the definitive history of dramatic low-level medium bomber raids over Europe in the last War.

An unusual Second World War A.F.C. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant C. E. Young, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late Army Service Corps and Royal Flying Corps, who flew operationally in R.E. 8s and Bristol Fighters of No. 9 Squadron in the Great War: Headmaster of Rossall School by the renewal of hostilities, he quickly returned to uniform and ‘despite his age’, was decorated for his fine work as a Flying Instructor

**AIR FORCE CROSS, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated ‘1943’; 1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut. C. E. Young, A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. C. E. Young, R.A.F.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, generally very fine or better (6)**

£1200-1500

Posted to No. 9 Squadron that August, he flew numerous bombing, photographic and artillery-spotting sorties throughout the Third battle of Ypres, and beyond, as well as carrying out low-level strafing of enemy troops and trenches. This, then, the most costly period of No. 9’s operational career, when, in August alone, 24 aircrew were lost to enemy action, among them one of Young’s early Observers, 2nd Lieutenant F. J. A. Wodehouse. Indeed squadron records reveal frequent interception by enemy aircraft, Young driving off one E.A. at 6,000 feet over Pilckem on 11 September 1917, and a large two-seater during an artillery observation patrol on 25 January 1918. But he came through unscathed and ended the War as a flying instructor back in the U.K.

Having then attended Exeter College, Oxford, Young taught Classics at Fettes up until 1929, when he was appointed Headmaster of Lincoln School and, after fulfilling that role with great success, he was invited to take over the helm at Rossall. Here, as made clear by accompanying obituaries, he was responsible for saving the school from closure in the wake of the depression in the 1930s and, with the exception of his wartime exploits as a flying instructor, remained in charge for 20 years. In the interim, Young had been ordained and on retiring from Rossall he became vicar of Thornthwaite-with-Braithwaite in the Lakelands. He died in 1977.

Sold with a large quantity of research, including photocopy of the recipient’s Flying Log Book for the period May- August 1917, the original of which forms part of the Imperial War Museum’s collection.
A Kaisar-i-Hind group of four awarded to Lieutenant A. T. Dawson, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles

Kaisar-i-Hind, G.V.R., 2nd class, 2nd type, silver, complete with top bar; British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut.); Delhi Durbar 1911 (A. T. Dawson, Vice Presdt. Maubin Municipality); Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies) G.V.R. (2nd Lieutt., Rangoon Vol. Rfls.) mounted as worn, minor edge bruising, good very fine (4) £280-320

Alexander Thomas Dawson was born on 13 June 1872, the son of Thomas Dawson, a merchant of Rangoon, Burma. He was educated at Hutchesons Grammar School, Glasgow. On 17 November 1894 he was admitted to the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar on 30 June 1897. He was appointed Public Prosecutor in Maubin in 1898. In 1914 he helped establish Dawson’s Bank and was the manager of the branch in Maubin. Awarded the Volunteer Force Long Service Medal by I.A.O. No. 292 of 1915. Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind in January 1919. With copied research and a copied photograph.

A Kaisar-i-Hind pair awarded to Corporal W. R. Pearce, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles

Kaisar-i-Hind, G.V.R., 2nd class, 2nd type, silver, complete with top bar, in case of issue; Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies) G.V.R. (Corpl., 1st Pjb. Voltr. Rfls.) good very fine (2) £180-220

William Robert Pearce was born on 18 October 1879. He joined the Indian Civil Service (Income Tax Dept.) on 7 February 1898. Awarded the Volunteer Force Long Service Medal by I.A.O. No. 290 of 1 June 1914. Listed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1916 and as a Commissioner of Income Tax in 1921. Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind on 2 June 1923. By 1932 he was Commissioner of Income Tax, North West Frontier Province. He retired in 1934. With copied research.

A Crimean War D.C.M. pair posthumously awarded to Corporal John Spurling, 63rd Foot

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (1127 Corp: J. Spurling, 63rd Foot) naming officially engraved in sloping serif capitals; Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (1127 Corp: J. Spurling, 63rd Foot) naming officially engraved in sloping serif capitals as the first; together with related Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Osborne Spurling) extremely fine (3) £2000-2500

D.C.M. recommendation dated 10 January 1855.

John Spurling was born at Swardeston, Norfolk, and was a Grocer by trade when he enlisted on 4 October 1837. He served with the 63rd throughout the war in the Crimea, was admitted to Scutari on 16 January 1855, and died there on the 19th of the same month.

Spurling’s D.C.M. and Crimea Medal are both official later issues from the period 1875-80, perhaps never issued at the time because of his death in the Crimea. Sold with copied medal roll and muster extracts.

Osborne Spurling served at the Greystones station, Kingstown division, Ireland, and was presented with his Rocket Apparatus long service medal by Lord Justice Cherry on 11 May 1911. Sold with copied medal roll entry.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Boer War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant-Major W. Smith, 3rd Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers


contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4) £2000-2500

D.C.M. London Gazette 27 September 1901.

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

William Smith was born in Duns, Berwickshire. A Saddler by occupation and a member of the 1st Battalion Berwick Volunteers, he attested for the King’s Own Scottish Borderers at Berwick on 3 January 1882, aged 19 years, 4 months. He served overseas in Gibraltar, February-June 1886 and India and Burma, February 1889-February 1901. In the East Indies he took part in the Chin-Lushai Expedition of 1889-90, serving with the Gangaw Column. He then served in the Second Boer War, March 1900-May 1902. As a Sergeant-Major with the regiment he was mentioned in Lord Robert’s despatches and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. On his discharge in 1903 he settled in Edinburgh and was again employed as a Saddler. With the onset of the Great War he attested for the Army Reserve (Special Reserve) at Leeds in September 1914 - then aged 51 years. He served as a Sergeant-Major with the West Yorkshire Regiment based in England, September 1914-April 1916. Sergeant-Major Smith died at Calstock, Cornwall on 6 August 1928.

With a quantity of copied research, modern K.O.S.B. cap badge and a copied photograph.

A Boer War D.C.M. awarded to Private A. Neilson, Thorneycroft’s Mounted Infantry

**Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R.** (Pte. A. Neilson, Thorneycroft’s M.I.)

suspension claw tightened, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise about very fine £1200-1500

D.C.M. London Gazette 19 April 1901.

6203 Private A. Neilson was wounded at Rooi Kop on 6 September, 1900. He was twice mentioned in despatches, once by General Buller, dated 9 September 1900: ‘Privates A. Neilson and W. Strong are brought specially to notice for gallant conduct’, and also by Lord Roberts in his despatch of 2 April 1901 (London Gazettes 8 February and 10 September 1901 refer).
An unique Great War D.C.M. and Bar group of four awarded to Private H. Blakemore, 10th Hussars

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (959 Pte. H. Blakemore, 10/Hrs.); 1914 STAR, WITH (COPY) CLASP (959 Pte. H. Blakemore, 10/Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (959 Pte. H. Blakemore, 10-Hrs.), together with the recipient’s cap badge, shoulder title and khaki lanyard, polished, thus nearly very fine (7) £3000-3500**

Just eight D.C.Ms were awarded to the 10th Prince of Wales’s Own Royal Hussars in the Great War and only one of these with a Bar.

**D.C.M.**  
**London Gazette** 30 March 1916:  
‘For conspicuous gallantry. When the enemy exploded a mine he went forward as a digger to consolidate the position. It was mainly owing to his coolness and example that we held the crater against the enemy bombers. On another occasion he did gallant work on patrol.’

Bar to D.C.M. **London Gazette** 21 October 1918:  
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty with a fighting patrol. While the patrol leader’s attention was occupied with the enemy in front, he noticed another party about to cut off the patrol on the flank. He at once made a bold bombing attack, killing three of the enemy and putting the rest to flight.’

Blakemore, who was from South Africa, first entered the French theatre of war in early October 1914, and quickly saw action in the First Battle of Ypres, not least at Zandvoorde Ridge, where the 10th Hussars lost their Colonel, two Majors and many men within a few days.

But it was on the occasion the enemy exploded a mine under the Hog’s Back feature, near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, on 2 February 1916, that Blakemore won his first D.C.M.. Having then added a Bar to his decoration, most probably for the advance on Amiens in August 1918, he was discharged in June 1919; sold with several copied portrait photographs.

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A Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Battery Sergeant-Major J. O’Hara, 353 Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (12171 B.S. Mjr., 353/Sge. By. R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12171 Sjt., R. A.) good very fine (3)**  

**£600-700**

**D.C.M. London Gazette** 19 November 1917; citation 6 February 1918. ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This W.O. endeavouring to salve an ammunition dump, which had been blown up, at great personal risk, received a wound in the head, but he continued on duty. Later he attended to the wounded, under heavy shell fire, and extricated some men who had been buried in a dug-out. These actions were performed with complete disregard of personal danger.’

The recipient came from Liverpool.
A Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Lance Serjeant J. Calvert, 1/6th Battalion West Riding Regiment


D.C.M. London Gazette 3 October 1918. ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took a small party and attacked an enemy machine gun party who were firing into our positions, killing one and driving the party off. He was very active in observing the enemy’s movements, and as a result of his observations the company were in readiness when attacked and eighteen of the enemy and two machine guns were captured and a great number killed. He was wounded when patrolling. He set a very fine example, and kept up the morale of the men.’

James Calvert came from Barnsley, West Yorkshire. He served with the 6th Battalion West Riding Regiment before the war and then served with distinction in the 1/6th Battalion during the conflict. After the war he was a Constable in the West Riding Constabulary. During 1930/31 he was living at Spring Cottage, Walshford, Near Wetherby, West Yorkshire.

With original ‘Second Army’ Army Orders - on which Calvert’s D.C.M. is listed, mounted on card (damaged); ‘Second Army’ Congratulation slip for the award of the D.C.M., mounted on card; No. 2 Infantry Records Office slip confirming the award of the D.C.M.; and a hand-written D.C.M. citation; together with five letters, dating 1930-31, in three envelopes, relating to a case and appeal involving Calvert as a Constable in the West Riding Constabulary.

A K.P.M. group of three awarded to Henry M. King, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika Territory

King’s Police Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue, for Distinguished Service (Henry M. King, Dep. Commissr. of Police, Tanganyika Territory); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, these unnamed, mounted as worn, good very fine (3)

K.P.M. London Gazette 1 January 1936.


A K.P.M. awarded to Captain Lindsay Robert Burnett, Chief Constable of the Wolverhampton Borough Police

King’s Police Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Capt. Lindsay Robert Burnett, Ch. Const. Wolverhampton Boro. P.) on 1st type ribbon, mounted as worn, extremely fine

K.P.M. London Gazette 1 January 1916.

Lindsay Robert Burnett, Ensign 4th Foot, 3 April 1866; transferred to the 95th Foot, June 1866. Gained the rank of Lieutenant by purchase, February 1870; appointed Adjutant in September 1875. Chief Constable of the Wolverhampton Borough Police, 1891-1916. With copied gazette extract.
A Queen's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service group of eight awarded to Robert Lofthouse, Territorial Fire Officer, Tanganyika

**Queen's Fire Service Medal**, E.II.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (Robert Lofthouse, Territorial Fire Officer, Tanganyika) in Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, these unnamed; National Fire Brigade Association L.S. Medal, 1 clasp, Ten Years (12058 Robert Lofthouse) bronze; Association of Professional Fire Brigade Officers L.S. Medal (Chief Officer R. Lofthouse. 1941) silver, very fine and better (lot) **£700-900**

Together with eighteen buttons and pieces of insignia.

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**D.S.M.**

A Great War D.S.M. pair awarded to Leading Stoker J. Blackburn, Royal Navy - awarded for services at the Battle of Dogger Bank, 24 January 1915

**Distinguished Service Medal**, G.V.R. (K.4844 J. Blackburn. Act. L. Sto. R.N. Dogger Bank. 24-1-15); **British War Medal 1914-20** (K.4844 J. Blackburn. L. Sto. R.N.) both are late issues/replacements, very fine (2) **£200-300**


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**A Great War ‘Battle of Jutland’ D.S.M. awarded to Artificer Engineer E. F. Edge, Royal Navy, for service aboard the armoured cruiser H.M.S. Cochrane**

**Distinguished Service Medal**, G.V.R. (268684 E. F. Edge, C.E.R.A. 1Cl., H.M.S. Cochrane, 31 May-1 June 1916) nearly extremely fine **£600-800**

Ernest Francis Edge was born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 24 February 1870. An Engine Smith by occupation, he entered into the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class at Victory II in January 1896. He was confirmed in that rank in July 1897 and advanced to E.R.A. 3rd Class in January 1899, both whilst on the **Royal Oak**. Promoted to E.R.A. 2nd Class in January 1903 when on the **Duke of Wellington**, he was ranked as Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class in May 1905 when based at Victory II. That rank was confirmed in January 1907 when at Sapphire II and he was promoted to C.E.R.A. 1st Class in May 1911 when on Jupiter. In that rank he was posted to the armoured cruiser **Cochrane** in April 1913 and served on her during the first three years of the war, the ship being part of the 2nd Cruiser Squadron of the Grand Fleet. On the ship he was present at the battle of Jutland, 31 May/1 June 1916. Doubtless for his skill and energy in keeping the armoured cruiser’s engines running at high speed throughout the action, he was awarded the D.S.M. (London Gazette 15 September 1916). In addition, for his services during the battle, he was specially promoted to the commissioned rank of Artificer Engineer on 30 June 1916. Known to have served until the early 1920’s. With a quantity of copied research including service paper and the dispositions of H.M.S. Cochrane during the battle.

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**A Great War D.S.M. awarded to Chief Petty Officer Mechanician 2nd Grade W. E. Bradley, Royal Naval Air Service, who died in a flying accident on 10 December 1916**


Walter Edwin Bradley was born in Bradford, Yorkshire on 30 April 1893. A Wireless Telegraphist by occupation, he entered the Royal Naval Air Service with the rank of Chief Petty Officer on 30 March 1915 based at H.M.S. President. By April he was flying in Sopwith “Spinning Jenny” two-seater scout biplanes from out of Westgate, Kent. Later awarded the D.S.M. for his services in anti-submarine patrols, August-December 1916. He died in a flying accident on 10 December 1916. His Short 184 seaplane dived out of control into the sea from a considerable height while on patrol near Tongue. Both Flight Lieutenant J. D. Hume and C.P.O. Mech. Bradley were killed. Bradley’s body was recovered and buried in Sheerness Cemetery on the Isle of Sheppey, Kent. With copied service paper and some other research.
A rare Great War Q-Ship action D.S.M. awarded to Quarter Master J. Drinkall, Mercantile Marine

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (J. Drinkall, Qr. Mr. (M.M.), Special Service Feb. 1916), edge nicks, good very fine £600-800


John Drinkall was serving in the Q-Ship Margit at the time of winning his D.S.M., her encounter with the U-35 off Malta on 17 January 1916 undoubtedly the reason behind his award. Q-Ships and Their Story, by E. Keble Chatterton, takes up the story:

‘In December 1915, the steamship Margit had been fitted out as a decoy, and on 17 January 1916, in Lat. 35.34 N., Long. 17.38 E., she was steering west for Malta, when she received S.O.S. signals on her wireless. The time was 9.30 a.m., and presently shots were seen falling close to the S.S. Baron Napier, which was five miles to the southward. The captain of the Margit was Lieutenant-Commander G. L. Hodson, R.N., who then hoisted the Dutch ensign and altered course towards the Baron Napier. The latter kept making signals that she was being shelled and that the submarine was approaching; but when Margit got within a couple of miles the submarine transferred the shelling to her. Margit’s captain conned his ship, lying prone on the bridge and peering through the chinks in the bridge screen. In order to lure the enemy on he pretended to abandon ship, hoisted the international signal ‘I am stopped,’ and sent away the ship’s lifeboat with Sub-Lieutenant McClure, R.N.R., in charge. The ship now had every appearance of having been abandoned, but in addition to the captain lying unseen on the bridge, the guns’ crews, under Lieutenant Tweedie, R.N.R., and a Sub-Lieutenant, were remaining hidden at their stations. Riflemen were similarly placed on the foredeck and aft.

After the “panic party” had been sent away in the boat the enemy seemed fairly satisfied, ceased shelling, dived, and then reappeared a quarter of an hour later 800 yards away, with a couple of feet of periscope showing. He was now going to make quite sure this was no trap, so, still submerged, he came within 50 yards of Margit’s port side and then right round the ship, scrutinizing her carefully. At length, being apparently quite convinced that all was well, he steered for Margit’s boat about a thousand yards away and came to the surface. Three men then appeared on the submarine’s deck, the German ensign was hoisted, and one of them waved Margit’s boat to come alongside. This was as far as Lieutenant-Commander Hodson deemed it advisable to let matters go. Giving the orders to down screens, open fire, and hoist the White Ensign, the enemy now came under attack. One shot seemed to hit abait, the conning-tower, and the submarine submerged, so fire was ceased and Margit proceeded to pick up her boat. The davit-falls had only just been hooked on when the submarine showed her conning-tower 70 yards off, apparently in difficulties. The Q-ship therefore opened fire once more, but the enemy again submerged. Unfortunately the submarine had not been sunk, although no effort had been neglected. From 9.30 a.m. to about midday officers and crew had been compelled to keep in cramped, tiring attitudes, with very little knowledge of what was going on; and after he had finally disappeared Margit had remained for about three hours in the hope that he might return. By a curious coincidence, at the time when Baron Napier was being attacked, another steamer, the Baron Ardfrossan, belonging to the same owners, happened to be passing and saw the shells dropping around, but as she could steam nothing better than 3 knots slower than Baron Napier she could not go to her assistance. However, if the submarine had not been destroyed, Margit had saved the Baron Napier and caused the enemy to break off the engagement.’

Admiralty correspondence would suggest that the D.S.Ms awarded to Drinkall and another crew member, Leading Seaman F. W. Andrews, were added to the original list of recommendations at a slightly later date; sold with copied research and related article from The Review, “Connections”, by Geraint S. Griffith.

A Great War D.S.M. pair awarded to Leading Mechanician J. W. Walker, Royal Naval Air Service

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (J. W. Walker, Lg. Mech. R.N.A.S. 1917); FRANCE, MEDAILLE MILITAIRE, enamelled, extremely fine (2) £800-1000

D.S.M. London Gazette 1 May 1918. ‘The following awards have been approved to men of the Royal Naval Air Service for zeal and devotion to duty during the period from 1st July to 31st December 1917.’

Recommendation reads: ‘This rating has been on a large number of patrols at great distances. He took part in an attack on a Zeppelin in the neighbourhood of Terschelling. He formed one of the crew of the “H.12” which picked up the crew of the “D.H.4” on September 5th 1917. I recommend this rating for the Distinguished Service Medal.’

John William Walker was born in York on 26 January 1896. A Fitter and Turner by occupation, he entered the R.N.A.S. as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class in H.M.S. President on 8 March 1916. He was subsequently stationed at Aberdeen, Crystal Palace, Yarmouth, and Eastchurch, attaining the rank of Leading Mechanic in November 1917. When based at Yarmouth he was awarded the D.S.M. for his services, firstly in an attack on Zeppelins near Terschelling and secondly as one of the crew of the “H.12” which rescued the crew of a “D.H.4.” The two aircraft were on patrol together when the “D.H.4” had to descend to the sea due to engine failure. Squadron Leader Vincent Nicholl, D.S.C. and Flight Commander Leckie, D.S.C. of the “H.12” landed and picked up the crew of the downed seaplane but were unable to ascend because of the rough sea and the added weight. The “H.12” was adrift for three and a half days in strong winds and heavy seas, the men being forced to continually ‘bail out’, before the two crews were picked up by H.M.S. Halcyon. For their services, Nicholl was awarded the D.S.O. and his crewman, Walker, the D.S.M. Walker’s papers further record the award of the French Medaille Militaire. He later served as a Flight Sergeant in the R.A.F. With copied service papers and recommendation. Also with extracts from Diary of a North Sea Air Station by P. Snowden Gamble - in which Walker is mentioned several times with regard to the above and other actions.
“We cannot visualize the situation from your signal. Bismarck must be sunk at all costs and if to do this it is necessary for King George V to remain on the scene she must do so even if it means towing King George V”
Winston Churchill’s steely signal to Admiral Sir John Tovey

“Great as is our loss in the Hood, the Bismarck must be regarded as the most powerful as she is the newest battleship in the world, and the striking of her from the German Navy is a very definitive simplification of the task of maintaining the effective mastery of the Northern Sea and the maintenance of the Northern Blockade.”
Winston Churchill to the House of Commons, 27 May 1941.

A fine Second World War Bismarck action D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Stoker Petty Officer R. J. Hugill, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in H.M.S. King George V

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (K. 61658 R. J. Hugill, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. King George V); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (K. 61658 R. J. Hugill, S.P.O., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (K. 61658 R. J. Hugill, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. Victory), good very fine (8)

£3000-3500

H.M. the King talking to Stoker Petty Officer Hugill, D.S.M., aboard the “King George V” in October 1944

www.dnw.co.uk
D.S.M. London Gazette 14 October 1941:

‘For mastery, determination and skill in action against the German battleship Bismarck.’

The original recommendation states:

‘As Chief Stoker of the oil fuel party he, by his example, leadership, cheerfulness and fine sense of duty, enabled the ship to continue steaming at high speed for the prolonged period of the chase under the most trying and arduous circumstances.’

Robert Jackson Hugill, a native of Redcar, Yorkshire, originally joined the battleship H.M.S. King George V on her commissioning in 1940, under Captain W. R. Patterson, R.N. He was consequently present on the occasion Lord Halifax, the Ambassador to the United States, was conveyed to Annapolis in early 1941, at the Lofoten Islands commando raids in March, and in assorted Atlantic convoys, but it was for his gallantry in May 1941, during the Bismarck episode, that he won his D.S.M.

As the flagship of Admiral Sir John Tovey, the King George V sailed from Scapa Flow on the 22nd, the start of a protracted pursuit of the enemy battleship that much depleted Tovey’s fuel reserves, so much so that by 0845 hours on the 27th, when the Bismarck came within range of her 14-inch guns, she was down to a third of her normal capacity. Notwithstanding such shortages, Tovey turned to fire a broadside and closed to 16,000 yards range, at which point the enemy concentrated all of her remaining guns on the King George V - mercifully, however, though she endured many near misses, none of the enemy’s gunners found their mark.

‘The fire-gong sounded in King George V. On the upper bridge Captain Patterson and his officers, on the lower the Admiral and his officers, waited in tin hats and with cotton wool stuffed in their ears to deaden the sound for the flagship’s opening roar. Within seconds it came, like a small earthquake, the bitter cordite fumes catching at their throats, the explosion of the charges stunning them. The compass bounded out of its binnacle, Guernsey’s tin hat was blown off on to the deck, a pile of signals was sucked upwards like a tornado, scattered to the winds. The salvos fell as Bismarck was turning to starboard to bring all her guns to bear: great white clumps rose all round her, higher than her foremast. Then it was her turn. In the British ships they saw a ripple of orange fire down the length of the ship, as if some long-handled fire tongs had been thrust through the deck a hundred feet long. The salvoes fell as Bismarck was turning to starboard to bring all her guns to bear: great white clumps rose all round her, higher than her foremast. Then it was her turn. In the British ships they saw a ripple of orange fire down the length of the ship, as if some long-handled fire tongs had been thrust through the deck a hundred feet long. Guernsey heard the whine of its approach, saw four tall fountains rise near the fo’c’sle, one short, three over. He wondered if the next would hit, found himself edging into the doorway at the back of the bridge, then remembering it was only splash proof plating, stepped boldly forward.’

Notwithstanding Bismarck’s determined assault, Tovey was able to add the firepower of his 5.25-inch guns on closing the range to 12,000 yards at 0915 hours and, less than an hour later, after watching a succession of ‘shell splashes high as Hiltons and white as Daz’, his adversary was a mass of flames. Ludovic Kennedy’s Pursuit continues:

‘By 10 a.m. the Bismarck was a battered burning wreck, her guns twisted and silent, full of huge holes in her sides and superstructure through which fires glowed and flickered, grey smoke issuing from a hundred cracks and crevices and drifting away on the wind, listing heavily to port, but at the foremast her Admiral’s flag and at the mainmast the German naval ensign still bravely flying. In the British ships they looked at her with awe and admiration, awe that such a magnificent ship should have been reduced to this, admiration that her crew had fought so gallantly to the end. “Pray God I may never know,” said Guernsey, echoing George Whalley, “what those shells did as they exploded inside the hull.” It was a thought shared by many sailors that day, one rarely expressed by airmen who incinerate cities, nor by soldiers of those they kill in tanks.

As they watched, the lifeless ship took life - the enemy in person, a little trickle of figures running along Bismarck’s quarter-deck, climbing the guard-rails and jumping into the sea, unable to stand any more the inferno aboard, welcoming like lemmings death in the cool, kind sea. And presently in the British ships fire was checked, for the Bismarck no longer menaced anyone, her life was almost at an end.’

Following the Bismarck action, Hugill remained actively employed in the King George V until the end of 1944, a period embracing periods of command under Captain P. J. Mack, D.S.O., R.N., from May 1942, and Captain T. E. Halsey, D.S.O., R.N. from February 1943. And he was consequently present in the allied landings in Sicily and at the bombardment of the island of Levanzo and the port of Trapani, and on the occasion Winston Churchill was embarked for his return voyage to the U.K. following the Tehran conference.

www.dnw.co.uk
For fortitude, seamanship and endurance in taking merchantmen to North Russia through heavy seas and in the face of relentless attacks by enemy aircraft.

Douglas Latch, a D.E.M.S. Gunner, served aboard the S.S. Navarino in the disastrous P.O. 17 operation, which ship was torpedoed and sunk in an enemy aircraft attack on 4 July.

The fate of P.Q. 17 has been graphically described by such historians as David Irving (The Destruction of Convoy P.Q. 17), and by Richard Woodman (Arctic Convoys), but in terms of more immediate statistics it is worth recording that the convoy originally assembled at Reykjavik on 27 June 1942, a formidable gathering that in addition to the naval escort comprised 22 American, eight British, two Russian, two Panamanian and one Dutch merchantmen. In their holds they carried sufficient supplies to re-arm a good portion of the Stalin’s forces - 297 aircraft, 594 tanks, 4246 military vehicles and over 150,000 tons of other vital military stores and cargo: but most of this equipment never reached Russia, for just a few days later, following Sir Dudley Pound’s fateful order for the convoy to scatter, no less than 23 of these merchantmen were lost to enemy action.

Among the latter, as stated, was the Navarino, under the command of Captain Archibald Kelso. Richard Woodman’s Arctic Convoys takes up the story, as enemy aircraft closed the convoy for a second assault on the evening of 4 July 1942:

‘The leading Heinkel, piloted by Leutnant Hennemann, thundered towards a column interval over P. 614 upon which it released a bomb and then banked across the bow of the Pozarica with all the panache of a medieval Landsknecht, apparently contemptuous of the shell bursts of the ack-ack ship’s pom-poms. Behind Hennemann, his comrades levelled at the William Hooper which was hit by a torpedo that blew the boiler out of the ship.

Hennemann’s plane had been hit by gunfire several times and was now on fire. From the Aldersdale men could see into the Heinkel’s cockpit, for the aircraft was low, so low in fact that he tracking gunners ignored all warnings and fired into adjacent ships. Empire Tide and Ironclad were both victims of this incaution. As flames licked about him, Hennemann released his torpedoes. They bounced on the water, disappeared and a few seconds later struck the British freighter Navarino which was engulfed in smoke as the weapons detonated. Lowered in haste, her lifeboats slipped their falls and dangled uselessly as her men went over the side into the icy water.
A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private A. Thompson, 7th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (15213 Pte., 7/Bedf. R.); 1914-15 Star (15213 Pte., Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (15213 Pte., Bedf. R.) worn through polishing (4) £300-350

M.M. London Gazette 22 January 1917.

A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Serjeant W. A. E. Monk, 6th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (12443 L. Cpl., 6/Bedf. R.); 1914-15 Star (12443 Pte., Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (12443 Sjt., Bedf. R.) good very fine (4) £350-400

M.M. London Gazette 9 July 1917.

A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Reid, 6th Battalion Royal Scots

Military Medal, G.V.R. (251446 Pte., 6/R. Scots); British War and Victory Medals (4147 Pte., R. Scots) mounted court style for display, good very fine (3) £300-350

M.M. London Gazette 17 June 1917.

Private Joseph Reid, 6th Battalion Royal Scots came from Edinburgh. With copied m.i.c. and gazette extracts.

A Great War ‘Western Front’ M.M. group of three awarded to Gunner J. Flynn, 219 Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (38220 Gnr., 219/Sge. By. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (38220 Gnr., R.A.) slight edge bruising, very fine (3) £200-240

M.M. London Gazette 4 February 1918.

The recipient came from Cork. With copied gazette and roll extracts and m.i.c.

A Great War M.M. pair awarded to Lance-Corporal J. R. Sissons, 9th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, who died of wounds, France/Flanders 10 October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (39279 Pte., 9/York. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (39279 Pte., York. R.) good very fine (2) £300-350

M.M. London Gazette 17 December 1917.

James Robert Sissons was born in and enlisted at York and came from Hungate. Serving with the 9th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment he gained the Military Medal. As a Lance-Corporal in the battalion he died of wounds on 10 October 1918. He was buried in the Roisel Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France. He was the son of Robert and Louisa Sissons of 3 Garden Court, Hungate, York. With copied casualty details and m.i.c.

A Great War M.M. pair awarded to Driver A. V. Rowley, Royal Field Artillery, killed in action, 23 August 1917


M.M. London Gazette 8 December 1916.

Albert Vering Rowley was born in and enlisted at Penarth, Glamorgan. Serving with “D” Battery 75th Brigade R.F.A. he won the Military Medal. Serving with the same unit he was killed in action on 23 August 1917, aged 33 years. He was buried in the Canada Farm Cemetery, Elverdinghe, Ieper, Belgium. He was the son of George and Matilda Anne Rowley of 5 Windsor Arcade, Penarth, Cardiff.
A Great War M.M. awarded to Corporal T. W. Sanderson, 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on 6 December 1917

**Military Medal, G.V.R. (R-7025 L. Cpl., 7/K.R.R.C.) edge bruising, nearly very fine**


Thomas Walker Sanderson was born in Clapham, Lancashire; lived in Bentham, Yorkshire, and enlisted at Lancaster. Serving with the King’s Royal Rifle Corps, he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 21 May 1915. As a Lance-Corporal in the 7th Battalion he won the Military Medal for bravery in action. Serving as a Corporal with the 7th Battalion, he died of wounds on 6 December 1917. He was buried in the Passchendaele New British Cemetery.

A Great War M.M. awarded to Corporal T. W. Sanderson, 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on 6 December 1917

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (R-7025 L. Cpl., 7/K.R.R.C.) edge bruising, nearly very fine  £280-320

1231

A Great War M.M. awarded to Private J. D. Abel, 1/4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders

**Military Medal, G.V.R. ((201447 Pte., 1/4 Gord. Highrs.) good very fine**

M.M. London Gazette 7 October 1918.

James D. Abel came from Netherton. As a Private in the 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 10 November 1915 - entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio. Disembodied on 4 March 1919. With copied gazette extracts and m.i.c.

A Great War M.M. awarded to Private J. D. Abel, 1/4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. ((201447 Pte., 1/4 Gord. Highrs.) good very fine  £220-260

1232

A modern official replacement Great War M.M. awarded to Private R. Dennison, 15th Hussars

**Military Medal, G.V.R. (4430 Pte 15Hrs) edge additionally stamped ‘R’, in modern Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine**


With some copied research. Includes a copied citation ‘For conspicuous gallantry ...13th May 1915 near Ypres bringing wounded men ... front; also on 24th ... was working all day bringing in wounded men of all units.’

A modern official replacement Great War M.M. awarded to Private R. Dennison, 15th Hussars

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (4430 Pte 15Hrs) edge additionally stamped ‘R’, in modern Royal Mint case of issue, extremelyfine  £100-140

1233

A fine Second World War “V.C. action” M.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 V. W. Warner, The Rifle Brigade, who was decorated for his gallantry at Sidi Rezegh on 21 November 1941, when his survival was attributed to ‘one of those unaccountable miracles’ that sometimes occur in such desperate actions

**Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (817449 Cpl. V. W. Warner, Rif. Brig.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (817449 Rfmn. V. Warner, Rif. Brig.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all in their card boxes of issue, extremely fine (6)**

M.M. London Gazette 20 January 1942. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

‘At Sidi Rezegh on 21 November 1941, this N.C.O. was an operator on the wireless of Column H.Q. when it was attacked and pinned down by the fire of 60 German tanks and infantry. When the control set which Corporal Warner was manning was hit and set on fire, he recovered the set, got it into another vehicle and, although under continuous fire in a very exposed position, brought it to safety. His promptness and resource in the face of great danger enabled this Column to remain in communication with the H.Q. Special Group. His complete disregard for his personal safety and his quick action was a fine lesson to all ranks.’

Victor William Warner, who was born in Farnborough in March 1915, enlisted in the Rifle Brigade in August 1933 and witnessed active service in Palestine between June 1939 and January 1940. And he was serving in the 2nd Battalion at the time of the above cited action at Sidi Rezegh on 21 November 1941, otherwise known as Operation “Crusader”. The Rifle Brigade in the Second World War, by Major R. H. W. S. Hastings, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., takes up the story:

A fine Second World War “V.C. action” M.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 V. W. Warner, The Rifle Brigade, who was decorated for his gallantry at Sidi Rezegh on 21 November 1941, when his survival was attributed to ‘one of those unaccountable miracles’ that sometimes occur in such desperate actions

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (817449 Cpl. V. W. Warner, Rif. Brig.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (817449 Rfmn. V. Warner, Rif. Brig.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all in their card boxes of issue, extremely fine (6)  £1600-1800

1234
Ward Gunn, at Battalion Headquarters, was joined at that moment by Bernard Pinney, the commander of “M” Battery, 3rd R.H.A. He
the supporting infantry, mortars, shells from the Mark 1V’s and the field guns. One 2-pounder was destroyed; the Bofors gun was set on
fire. All the crew of the remaining gun were either killed or wounded, and the driver not unnaturally began to drive it out of the battle.

Outranged and unarmoured as they were. The Bofors fired self-destroying 40-mm anti-aircraft ammunition and, though, it had the
range, its effect on the Mark 111 and 1V tanks was not decisive.

The small party round the blazing pick-ups watched these three guns firing away at the enemy, watched the crews, completely
composed, completely undaunted, picked off one by one. The enemy gave everything they had: machine-gun fire from the tanks and
the supporting infantry, mortars, shells from the Mark 1V’s and the field guns. One 2-pounder was destroyed; the Bofors gun was set on
fire. All the crew of the remaining gun were either killed or wounded, and the driver not unnaturally began to drive it out of the battle.
Ward Gunn, at Battalion Headquarters, was joined at that moment by Bernard Pinney, the commander of “M” Battery, 3rd R.H.A. He
said to Ward: “Go and stop that blighter!” and even then it seemed hard to be so described for driving a useless gun and dead crew out
of action. Ward immediately ran out and stopped him and, together, they dragged the bodies off the portee and got the gun into action,
Bernard Pinney joining in. No one could gauge the effect of this fire, because to look over the edge of a slit trench was suicidal. Dick
Basset had already been wounded in the head and Tom Bird in the heel. A little dog was running round from trench to trench, trying
to find its master and being distessingly friendly to each person in turn - distressingly because its movements attracted a hail of
machine-gun fire. The Germans concentrated their fire on the burning vehicles of Battalion Headquarters and the one remaining gun.
But at least the two nearest enemy tanks were blazing.

In a matter of seconds the portee was on fire, the off-side front wheel had been hit, and the tyre was blazing: two boxes of ammunition
held in brackets behind the passenger seat were also in flames. Pinney took the Pyrene fire extinguisher and got the fire in the tyre
under control; but the ammunition boxes continued to burn. Ward Gunn, who had kept on firing throughout, was hit in the forehead
and killed instantly. Pinney pushed his body out of the way and went on firing until further hits made the gun unusable. He drove away
uncathed. The next day in a comparatively quiet area a stray shell landed close enough to kill him. The driver, in normal times the
Sergeant, No. 1 on the gun, crawled away to join Battalion Headquarters and got out with them later in the day. Both Ward Gunn and
Bernard Pinney were recommended for Victoria Crosses and the award was given to Ward Gunn posthumously. One of the three
Riflemen who witnessed the citation was Tom Bird, the future commander of “S” Company, the anti-tank company, whose exploits on
the Snipe position were to rival those of Gunn and Pinney ...

Nor was 2nd Lieutenant Ward Gunn of the Royal Horse Artillery the only man to win a V.C. that day, a fellow rifleman from the 1st
Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, to whom ‘A’ Company, 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, were acting in support, also winning a
posthumous Cross, namely Rifleman John Beeley - see Focus on Courage, by Lieutenant-General Sir Christopher Wallace and Major
Ron Cassidy, for further details; so, too, The Sidi Rezegh Battles 1941, by J. A. I. Agar-Hamilton and L. C. F. Turner.

Warner transferred to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in February 1942 and to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in
October of the same year, and remained actively employed in the Middle East until returning to the U.K. in early 1944. He was finally
demobilised in the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2 in March 1946.

Sold with the recipient’s original Regular Army Certificate of Service, and Soldier’s Service and Pay Book, together with a wartime
The outstanding Second World War M.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant W. A. “Bill” Pickering, an S.O.E. wireless operator who was parachuted into Northern Italy in February 1945, where, notwithstanding the death of two of his officers, he saw out the War with the partisans, an epic chapter of clandestine warfare recounted in his compelling wartime memoir The Bandits of Cisterna - given that he lived throughout under the threat of immediate execution if captured, it is not altogether surprising that he was originally recommended for an immediate D.C.M.

MILITARY MEDAL, G.VI.R. (3973906 Sgt. W. A. Pickering, R. Signals); 1939-45 STAR: AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CADET FORCES LONG SERVICE, E.I.I.R. (Capt. W. A. Pickering, M.M.), mounted court-style as worn, contact marks and somewhat polished, otherwise generally very fine (7) £20000-30000

Sergeant Pickering remained with this mission until 17 April 1945, when the O.C. was accidentally killed and he took over command of the mission until the arrival of an officer from a neighbouring mission.

Throughout his period in the Field this N.C.O. has shown outstanding qualities of courage, determination, and resourcefulness. He has covered many miles in enemy infested territory and during two periods after his two officers were killed, he continued to carry out the mission’s activities under circumstances of great danger with exceptional efficiency. In view of his outstanding performance, he is most strongly recommended for the award of the immediate D.C.M.

William Arthur “Bill” Pickering, who was born in Oldham in September 1923 and educated at Manchester Central High School, was working as a clerk at the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. Gaining an appointment in the Royal Engineers’ Cadet Corps in Manchester, and subsequently enlisting in the Local Defence Corps, he was still underage for military service by the summer of 1940, but, by means of forging his birth certificate, he managed to enlist in the Welch Regiment just after his 17th birthday.

Subsequently transferring to the Royal Corps of Signals, he qualified as a wireless operator and volunteered for ‘especially dangerous duties’, an ambition fulfilled when he was ordered to attend a parachute course at Chesterfield in 1942, followed by an S.O.E. training course at Fawley Court at Henley-on-Thames.

With S.O.E. in Sicily, Salerno and Anzio

Ordered to the Middle East at the year’s end, he served in Algeria, where he transmitted radio messages from our agents in southern France, Italy, Corsica and Sardinia, and thence in Algiers itself, where he helped establish the main radio relay station back to London and met Major Malcolm Munthe, an S.O.E. agent who recruited Pickering for a special mission to Sicily in the summer of 1943 - ‘our group was well supplied with jeeps, communications equipment and personal weapons. I was assigned to work with Captains Charles Mackintosh and Gilbert Randall as their radio operator. This time it was my job to put messages into code, so for the first time in the war I actually knew what was going on.’
Moving on to Syracuse and then to Palermo, his sojourn in Sicily ended with the Salerno landings, when he was embarked for mainland Italy. Then in January 1944 he was taken by M.T.B. to the island of Ischia, ‘the main jumping-off point for running agents to and from the west coast of Italy’, and where he taught agents in explosives and radio transmission, prior to joining the opening wave of the Anzio landings in a small team of S.O.E. men headed-up by his old boss, Major Munthe, and Captain Malcolm Gubbins, the son of the Head of S.O.E.: ”

‘Artillery and mortar shells were falling all over the place as we drove along the occasionally cratered road. I could see no pattern to the shelling. The enemy seemed to be sending their stuff in our general direction and the Allies were doing the same back. Munthe overshot our front line and headed for a farmhouse in No-Man’s-Land. Mulvey followed. We dashed indoors and I reported our position from the front room. By now the Germans seemed to be concentrating their fire on us, but this failed to impress Munthe. He strolled round the farmyard wearing his Gordon Highlanders kilt and seemed completely oblivious to the shells which were raining down all around him. Captain Gubbins, in the predominantly red tartan on the Cameron Highlanders, was equally unmoved by the mayhem.

Perhaps it is the public school upbringing which prevents an English gentleman from flinching in the face of the enemy. But I did not share their enthusiasm for the job in hand when Munthe urged, ‘Come along now, Pickering. There must be a frying pan lying around somewhere.’

I could not believe this was happening to me. We were risking life and limb for a cooked breakfast. Munthe did not appear to recognize the danger. As we wandered in and out of the farm buildings, he pointed to a group of Allied soldiers crawling on their bellies along the trench lines behind us. ‘What on earth are they doing?’ he asked with genuine incredulity.

In my younger days I might have been inclined to reply, ‘Acting sensibly, unlike us,’ but I held my tongue. On this occasion fortune favoured the brave and we led charmed lives. But we never did find that elusive frying pan.’

The gallant Munthe was seriously wounded a few days later, and Gubbins was killed in action, the sad duty of signalling Sir Colin Gubbins about his son’s death falling to Pickering. Indeed the latter was relieved to be pulled out of the carnage at Anzio, but, a few months later, having attended the battle training school at San Vito, near Monopoli, he was ‘like a coiled spring again’: this was fortuitous, for on a crisp moonlit morning on 4 February 1945, he was parachuted with four other S.O.E. operatives into the Piedmont province of Italy, 100 miles behind enemy lines.

Operation “Chariton” and the Bandits of Cisterna

The mission’s main duty was to liaise with elements of the Liberation Committee for Occupied Italy and to arrange for supply drops and training for the partisans, by any standards a menacing looking bunch:

‘Some wore old Italian army jackets, others wore Nazi trousers. Some combined both. They might have been to a end of war jumble sale. With their baggy trousers, long boots and ammunition belts. plus an assortment of machine-guns, rifles and pistols, they gave the appearance of a chorus of brigands from some Gilbert and Sullivan opera. Their main distinguishing feature was their blue neckerchiefs, tied rakishly at the front with a large knot at the throat, but falling to a point at the back of their necks like overgrown boy scouts. yet their disorderly outfits were in contrast to their obedience and discipline ... ‘

Pickering aside, the team comprised Lieutenant-Colonel Max Salvadori, D.S.O., M.C., his aide Captain John Keany, Major Adrian Hope, and his wireless operator, Corporal “Busty” Millard; the sixth man be to parachuted that night, Giovanni, was on a separate mission for the O.S.S. And of this cast of colourful and undoubtedly gallant characters, Pickering was to pass most of his time in the company of John Keany, who ‘was courageous to a fault, wanting to fight and engage the enemy at every opportunity. He had a terrific sense of humour and was the life and soul of our party.’

As for subsequent events, so many of them of the hair-raising kind, it would be impossible to do justice to them within the confines of the current project, but the following extracts from The Bandits of Cisterna offer a glimpse of the gallant Pickering at work:

Arrival by parachute:

‘The red light came on and the six of us lined up. We were all wearing the Irvine Statachutes which opened automatically (or so we were assured).

Hope, Keany, Giovanni, Millard and Salvadori went ahead of me at one-second intervals, giving me longer that them to reflect on my stupidity for finding myself in such a situation. I stepped out into space and felt the icy blast of the cold night air on my exposed face. Before I had time to think further my parachute had opened and I felt the welcoming tug of the harness on my shoulders. That slight pain produced a surge of relief as I realised I was not about to become a ‘Roman Candle’.

As I floated down I had thirty seconds to consider my situation. I was about to land 100 miles behind enemy lines and the Germans had already lit a fire to welcome us. I looked up longingly at the disappearing Dakota .... ’
Each time the German machine gunner on the armoured car turned away from us, we set off deeper into the orchard. Little by little we what had become of our other Italian comrade. I simply assumed that he was making his own arrangements to get the hell out of there.

‘I don’t like this one little bit,’ I said with as much urgency as I could muster. ‘It’s those Germans down there. I haven’t seen sight or sound of him in any way. I felt sure that as long as he kept his nerve there was nothing to fear. Easier said than done, perhaps ...’

An enemy ambush:

[67x143]had vacated the premises after the leading Partisan had a word in his ear.

As usual I jammed a stone into a loop at the end of 50 feet of copper wire. This was my radio aerial. Then I threw it as high as I could up a tree to maximise the signal strength. The wire was connected to my radio inside the farmhouse and I was in business. I told Bari I was safe and well with Keany and we were ready for any messages. After I had taken down coded gobbledygook for 15 minutes, I handed the pad for Keany to translate into sense. Meanwhile I sent his coded messages back to Bari.

We had been transmitting for another 15 minutes when the balloon went up. Our excitable partisan friend came running up the road like an Olympic sprinter with his backside on fire. I did not need to be a keen student of the Italian language and its colourful dialects to get the drift of what he was gabbling at 300 words a minute. He had spotted a German direction-finding vehicle and it was heading straight for us. It would be arriving any minute.

Keany grabbed the batteries. I sent another QUG signal, disconnected the aerial and put the set in my back-pack. We dashed outside, but when I tried to pull the aerial out of the tree, it snagged on one of the branches. The harder I pulled the firmer it became stuck. By now I was sweating, and it had nothing to do with the temperature. Our guide had gone ahead to tell his comrade to run for it. The courageous Keany stayed to cover me. Every second seemed like an eternity and I could feel a wave of mild hysteria starting to grip me. But I managed to pull myself together with the most supreme mental effort. To leave the tell-tale wire behind would spell almost certain death for the farmer and his family. It would also show the Germans they were hot on our heels. So, after regaining my shattered nerves and patching them together, I became cool and detached again for a few vital seconds. I tried to flick the wire upwards away from the branch which was snagging. At the second attempt the wire freed itself and fell at my feet. I grabbed it and ran round the side of the farmhouse just as the German lorry’s spluttering exhaust came into earshot.

Keany and I darted into an orchard as I continued to stuff the awkward wire into the pocket of my battledress. We just reached the cover of the first trees in time to look back and see an armoured car halt outside the farm building 100 yards away. A swivel machine gun was mounted on top, attended by a soldier who was scouring the area, using the gun like a searchlight to seek out his quarry. A second armoured car arrived along with the radio direction-finding lorry.

We waited until they were occupied with a search of the building before we made our way through the orchard, hopping from tree to tree. One of our Partisan friends found himself sharing our hide and seek ordeal. I neither knew nor cared at this stage of the operation what had become of our other Italian comrade. I simply assumed that he was making his own arrangements to get the hell out of there.

Each time the German machine gunner turned away, we set off deeper into the orchard. Little by little I was impressed by the speed and efficiency with which we were spirited into the surrounding countryside. Captain Keany and I were hidden by a farmer and his wife just outside the village of Monesiglio and only about 400 metres from the occupying German troops ... We slept in the house overnight and everyday just as dawn was breaking we would move into a small wooden shed about 200 metres above the house, where the farmer’s wife would cover us with dry leaves. She would come up twice a day to bring us food, almost in sight of the German garrison, taking terrible risks to make sure that we were well looked after.

Every evening after dark we would come down to the house and operate the radio from the attic, transmitting messages to our base in southern Italy. Many of the neighbours had their houses burnt down and their mentfolk killed for such acts, but this did not deter our hosts in any way from helping us.

Meanwhile, Max Salvadori had left to make his way to Milan. The German troops seemed to be everywhere and were carrying out a rastrellamento [‘a raking in’ operation]. After lying low for a few nights we commenced our journey to Cisterna d’Asti ...

An intercepted radio transmission:

‘Eventually after a two-hour journey, we arrived at a small farm building which was to be our transmission site. One of our guides went 400 yards along the dirt track beyond the farmhouse. The other waited 400 yards short of our destination. There was no sign of the farmer, who had vacated the premises after the leading Partisan had a word in his ear.

As usual I jammed a stone into a loop at the end of 50 feet of copper wire. This was my radio aerial. Then I threw it as high as I could up a tree to maximise the signal strength. The wire was connected to my radio inside the farmhouse and I was in business. I told Bari I was safe and well with Keany and we were ready for any messages. After I had taken down coded gobbledygook for 15 minutes, I handed the pad for Keany to translate into sense. Meanwhile I sent his coded messages back to Bari.

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Each time the German machine gunner turned away, we set off deeper into the orchard. Little by little we made our way out of sight. Just before we disappeared from view I saw the Germans questioning the farmer, who had returned to the scene to face the music. He was looking suitably perplexed by the Germans’ interrogation and I hoped that we had not compromised him in any way. I felt sure that as long as he kept his nerve there was nothing to fear. Easier said than done, perhaps ...’

An enemy ambush:

‘Renato left Keany to tell his men what had been decided and I walked over to my comrade to express my tears.

‘I don’t like this one little bit,’ I said with as much urgency as I could muster. ‘It’s those Germans down there. I haven’t seen sight or sound of them since they went into that building.’

‘You worry too much,’ said the ever-confident Keany. ‘They don’t enjoy scouring the countryside looking for Partisans and wondering when they might get ambushed. They’re probably just skiving off and keeping out of harm’s way for a while.’

I remained unconvinced. ‘But it doesn’t make sense,’ I insisted. ‘During the past two hours I’ve seen about sixty Germans go in that building in threes and fours. I haven’t seen one come out. If you ask me they’ve spotted us and they’re creeping up to attack us.’

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There was not a sound or a sight to back up my claim, just a sixth sense which told me we were in mortal danger. I was naturally more pessimistic than the courageous Keany, but on this occasion there was an extra intangible ingredient to my wariness.

Keany said, ‘Don’t be silly Bill. They couldn’t creep up a hill like this without us seeing or hearing them.’

To the best of my recollection, these were Keany’s last words. I had been standing by his side as we spoke, with my radio transmitter in a pack on my back and my Marlin slung over my shoulder. For no reason I could ever explain I suddenly felt frightened, vulnerable and exposed. I moved two or three paces away from Keany’s left side, back towards the Calabrian and another Partisan called Tony. As I did so the German sub-machine guns opened up. I flung myself to the ground and saw Keany’s chest neatly stitched with a row of bullets. He was flung backwards without making a sound, at least no sound which could be heard above the noise of gunfire.

Four other Partisans had been cut down by the initial burst from another sub-machine gun to our right. The rest of us huddled ourselves full length on to our stomachs as the bullets whistled inches overhead.

When Keany was hit I felt the draught from at least three rounds as they zipped past my right ear. At this point all that tedious discipline came into action as army training took over from sheer blind terror and panic. Everything that happened next did so without any conscious pause for thought or consideration. First I loosed off several rounds from my Marlin in the general direction of the enemy guns. I did not expect to hit anybody, but I knew instinctively that a soldier under fire does not aim as accurately as a man whose life is in no danger.

The Calabrian, Tony, and another Partisan named Gino on my left followed my example and we sent a hail of bullets into the hillside below us. Then I motioned for the Calabrian to fire a burst while I scampered round on my hands and knees to get behind him. I fired a burst and he crawled at top speed to the other side of Tony. Then the Calabrian gave covering fire while Tony dashed to the far side of Gino.

In this way, by keeping the Germans’ heads down and running like hell, we retreated off the hill. We were reminded to watch our right flank by the sight of the bodies of our lifeless comrades who had been taken in the first burst of fire.

As we fell back, the German bullets were getting higher over our heads, so we judged they were taking more time to move up to the crest of the hill than we were taking to scamper away from it. Whether it was our fear or our geographical advantage which benefited us most was hard to tell, but as we escaped from the immediate danger, we ran into more trouble from an attack on our left flank.

Germans with sub-machine guns were hiding behind trees as we ran down the slope. They were 200 yards away but well within firing range. Tony was the first to draw their fire as he ran around Gino. The earth at his feet seemed to leap into life as bullets ripped into it. Immediately, our attention turned from the threat ahead of us and to our right flank to the left side as we pulled back. For a few agonising moments we were pinned down. We knew it was impossible to stay flat on our faces behind what little cover was available. In a few more seconds the Germans ahead of us would have reached the top of the ridge. Then they could pour bullets into us from the other direction.

In the cowboy movies I had watched as a child, this was the time when the 7th Cavalry arrived on the scene with bugles blaring and sabres flashing. On this occasion it was Renato who came to the rescue without any fanfare of trumpets, just his usual calm efficiency.

Although we were pinned down, we could see where our problem lay. A platoon of German soldiers with sub-machine guns and rifles were in a small copse on our left flank 200 yards away. They were firing behind the cover of the trees.

Renato and his men had got across to the shelter of some trees on our hill a minute or two before us, running at full pelt as soon as the first shots were fired. They had either reached cover before the Germans were in position, or they had run past the danger point with unexpected speed. In either event they were now our saviours as they poured a hail of withering fire into the trees where the Germans were hiding ...

The next day they returned to the scene of the ambush:

‘I found Keany lying as I had last seen him on his back. A neat row of six bullet holes had been stitched diagonally across his chest. We checked for body traps on Keany and the other Partisans, but they were all clear. However, the Germans had emptied their pockets of any money or valuables, and taken their weapons. I knew Keany had been carrying £2,500 worth of Italian lira – a small fortune in those days – in his back pack. This was to pay for food, ammunition, petrol and information. But the money and the hand generator he had been toting for my radio batteries were missing.

Additionally, the one-time pads containing my code, and the quartz crystals with set wavelengths, had been seen by the enemy, but they had not been removed from his back pack and the chances were that the Germans had failed to appreciate their significance in the search for tangible loot. Nevertheless, I was later told to change both my code and my wavelengths because our situation could have been compromised if the Germans had copied the information.

Seeing Keany and the four Partisans lying there dead on that hillside had an emotionally numbing effect upon me. In the past 24 hours I had become something of a fatalist. Tears do not come easily to me, and I shed none for the courageous Captain, even though I sadly mourned his passing. Whether the British stiff upper lip is a natural inherent phenomenon, or whether we are trained from birth to keep up that image, I do not know. I can only confess that my sorrow at my friend’s death was mingled with selfish thanks that I was not lying there in his place. In that situation our cynical thoughts were on the lines: ‘Here’s to the next man who dies. Let’s hope it isn’t me.’

My Partisan colleagues seemed to feel the same about their fallen comrades. We all knew that death was lurking just around the corner for any of us. When it came, so suddenly, it was a shock to remind us of the peril we were facing constantly ...

Following Keany’s death, Pickering joined up with Major Hope’s mission, sharing the duties of radio operator with Corporal Millard and, when not attending to such duties, he fought alongside the partisans, among whom he became known as Inglese Billy or il biondino. And with supply drops now being made on a regular basis, the partisans were well equipped to continually harass the German and Italian Republican troops - thus a flurry of ambushes and attacks on large targets such as railway stations, one such operation leading to Major Hope’s death. By April, Pickering noted, the partisans were a force unto themselves, declining to accept a British directive about the liberation of cities, and he was present, under highly dangerous circumstances, at the liberation of Turin - rifles and machine guns were rattling as fierce street fighting took place and bodies were lying around.

Allied forces reached Turin a day or so later, thereby bringing Pickering’s gallant mission to an end. He was awarded the M.M. and, on New Year’s Eve, met a young signorina, Rossana Rebeli, at a dance held in the Sergeant’s Mess in Florence. They were married in Cheadle in 1947 after he had been demobilised.

Post-war Pickering retained his links with military life by way of a commission in the Army Cadet Force, in which capacity he served for many years and attained the rank of Major. Otherwise he ran a series of grocery businesses in the Manchester area and became an Area Manager for Oxfam until his retirement in 1988, following which he found time to publish his wartime memoir and represent the Special Forces Club at the unveiling of a memorial to captain Keany at Cinaglio. In November 2006, Pickering returned once more to Italy and was made an honorary citizen of Cisterna d’Asti, and the Municipal Council made arrangements to have is memoir The Bandits of Cisterna published in Italian.
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

Sold with a quantity of original photographs (some 30 images), from wartime vintage to coverage of the recipient’s post-war trips to Italy; his membership card of the Association Mondiale des Anciens Combattants Parachutistes; a video of a presentation made by Pickering on his S.O.E. exploits in April 2002, and three cassette recordings of his interviews with the Department of Sound Records at the Imperial War Museum; a quantity of newspaper cuttings, letters, and other printed matter, and copies of the recipient’s memoirs, *The Bandits of Cisterna*, English and Italian editions, together with *S.O.E. in Italy 1940-45*, by Malcolm Tudor, and *Forgotten Voices of the Secret War*, by Roderick Bailey, these last two with frequent mention of the recipient.

Just eight awards of the M.M. were made to the Cyprus Regiment in the 1939-45 War.

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 June 1945. The original recommendation states:

‘Corporal Ali has shown marked efficiency and devotion to duty over a long period. During the opening phase of the battle for Monte Cassino, this N.C.O. stayed on the slopes of Monte Cairo with a detachment in immediate support of leading elements of the 6th L.W.O.W. Brigade and for the period of three days led a detachment under continuous and intense enemy fire. Again, in July, while working with the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade north of Arezzo, this N.C.O. was in charge of a detachment working with a forward infantry company. This company was cut off for 24 hours before being relieved, and the Company Commander commended this N.C.O. to his unit commander for his exceptional coolness and courage during this period, and for the manner in which he led his men. Since then, during operations against Forlì and Faenza, this N.C.O. has repeatedly displayed similar courage and efficiency. He has never failed to carry out any task which he has been called upon to perform whatever the conditions of danger and fatigue have been, and in addition, the high example he has set to his fellow soldiers and his loyalty to his officers has been of the very greatest assistance to the efficiency of his unit. Altogether the exemplary behaviour of this N.C.O. over a long period has been outstanding.’

Mehmet Ali was serving in No. 620 (Pack Transport) Company, Cyprus Regiment at the time of the above related deeds, one of five such regimental companies employed at the opening stages of the Monte Cassino operations in May 1944, and later on the Gothic Line - Mount Cairo was an important feature situated about three miles north of the famous monastery, on the west side of the River Rapido.

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1236 An excessively rare Second World War Italy operations M.M. awarded to Corporal M. Ali, Cyprus Regiment

*Military Medal, G.VI.R. (Cy. 15683 Cpl. Mehmet Ali, Cyprus R.), loose suspension claw, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine*  

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GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

‘Thwarted - the enemy changes his tactics. Attacks continue all round; but now great numbers concentrate on one small segment of the circle. The fire directed onto this platoon is intensified. Sergeant Robinson, who has controlled the fire of a light machine-gun group throughout the night from an exposed position, falls. His arm and shoulder shattered by a burst of fire, he nonetheless remains at duty, giving the crew their orders in this new engagement until he loses consciousness.’ (Extract from, The Edge of The Sword, by Captain Anthony Farrar-Hockley, DSO, MC (later General, GBE, KCB, DSO & Bar, MC))

The superb ‘Battle of Imjin River’ M.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant Stanley Robinson, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, who was originally recommended for a D.C.M., when as a Rifle Platoon Sergeant he kept a light machine-gun, which was in an exposed forward position, in action for over three hours although seriously wounded, until he finally collapsed over his weapon through loss of blood - subsequently taken prisoner of war by the Chinese and held in captivity for two years until his eventual release in a ‘sick and wounded’ prisoner exchange, Robinson was medically discharged a few months later, his war pension certificate noting: ‘gunshot wound left arm and hand - gunshot wound right hand - gunshot wound legs and thighs - malnutrition, privation and dysentery.’

MILITARY MEDAL, E.II.R., 1st issue (1444977 A/Sjt., Glosters); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; KOREA 1950-53 (1444977 Cpl., Glosters); U.N. KOREA; together with U.S.A. Presidential Citation emblem; Royal Mint case of issue for M.M.; named card box of issue for U.N. medal, nearly extremely fine (7) £30000-40000

M.M. London Gazette 8 December 1953. The original recommendation, which was for the award of a Distinguished Conduct Medal was written by his C.O. Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Carne, V.C., D.S.O. and states:

‘(Choksong, River Imjin, South Korea 22-25 April 1951 - Rifle Platoon Sergeant). During the night of 23/24 April, particularly during the early morning of the 24th April, repeated attacks were made by heavy Chinese forces against Sergeant Robinson’s platoon position. At first light, he was manning a light machine-gun in an exposed forward position. Despite heavy mortar and machine-gun fire, he maintained this gun in action personally for over three hours though wounded seriously in the arm and later, the leg. At the end of this time, through loss of blood, he collapsed over the weapon and only then was drawn to the rear.

Due to his courage and selfless devotion to duty, this important post withstood the repeated assaults of the enemy until the order was given to withdraw to a new position. Sergeant Robinson’s conduct was indeed an inspiration to all those about him.’

Sold with the following documentation and photographs:

i) Four original photographs, each captioned and signed by the recipient as follows:
a. ‘British General Hospital in Kori, Japan. Awaiting flight home, April 53. Also pictured, Private Mercer who lost an eye and leg.’
b. ‘My release with the sick and wounded exchange at Panmunjon, April 23rd 1953. Pictured, Brig. Kendrew, American Escort and myself.’
c. ‘Home again, my daughter was born whilst I was on the Han River, December 1950.’

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d. ‘Buckingham Palace, late 53.’

ii) Copy of Certificate of Service, which states: ‘As a reservist he was recalled to the Colours for service in Korea and took part in the heroic stand of the 1st Bn. Gloucestershire Regiment in the action on the Imjin River in April 1951. A capable and efficient N.C.O. who was promoted to Acting Sergeant in the field and has rendered valuable service to his regiment.’

iii) Original war pensions letter which states that his degree of disablement is assessed at seventy percent arising from ‘gunshot wound left arm and hand with median nerve palsy, gunshot wound right hand and contracture 4th and 5th fingers, gunshot wound legs and thighs, malnutrition and privation and dysentery.’

iv) Four sides of letters written by recipient concerning the sale of his medals and giving some further detail, from which the following is extracted:

‘... Major General Farrar-Hockley’s book, The Edge of The Sword. I met him last at Buckingham Palace when he told me that I occupied a paragraph. It is correct to a point, unfortunately two of my Bren gunners were killed early on and so I had one of my very own!

The Chinese People’s Army used Russian methods. Directed by tracer fire and bugles the first wave had the weapons, while the second picked up what they could from the dead. It did make life easier, but there were far too many of them. Anyway this is history, the Regiment was happy to have another Battle Honour, The American Presidential Citation and to be known as ‘The Glorious Glosters.’ We weren’t so pleased to do two years in a P.O.W. Camp!’

Stanley Robinson was born in 1920 and saw service in North West Europe during the Second World War. He was re-mobilized in August 1950 and served with the Gloucestershire Regiment in Korea, where he was seriously wounded and taken prisoner of war. Repatriated in April 1953 he was medically discharged as a result of wounds the following September.

Note: The M.M. group awarded to Private J.A.W. Robson, Gloucestershire Regiment, awarded for the same action was sold at D.N.W., 7 July 2010, lot 888 for a hammer price of £55,000.

1238  An Indian Police Medal awarded to Mirza Khan, Havildar, Burma Military Police

INeIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., for Distinguished Conduct (Mirza Khan, Havr., Burma Mily. Police) very fine  £240-280

Indian Police Medal Burma Gazette 12 January 1935. ‘Distinguished service under difficult conditions during the operations in the Wa States, Burma’.

With copied gazette extract.

1239  An Indian Police Medal awarded to Deputy Superintendent Khan Malik Sher Khan, Punjab Police

INeIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., for Distinguished Conduct (Khan Sahib Malik Sher Baz Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab) on substitute ribbon, corrections to rank, edge bruising, very fine  £180-220

1240  A Medal of the Order of the British Empire pair awarded to Colour Serjeant T. Ambler, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (Civil) unnamed, in John Pinches, London case of issue; VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (India & the Colonies) G.V.R. (Colour Serjt. T. Ambler, Nagpur Voltr. Rfls.) engraved naming, good very fine and better (2)  £260-300

O.B.E. Medal (Civil) London Gazette 2 March 1920. ‘... in recognition of meritorious services in connection with the production of Munitions and Materials of War in India.’ ‘Ambler, Thomas’

www.dnw.co.uk
1241  A civil B.E.M. group of six awarded to D. Heron, late Royal Naval Reserve

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (David Heron); British War Medal 1914-20 (16508 D. Heron, Sto., R.N.R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, those unnamed, good very fine and better (6) £200-250


With W.W.2 medals card forwarding box addressed to ‘Mr D. Heron, 15 Warwick Ave., South Shields.

1242  A Second World War B.E.M. awarded to Commissioned Sergeant-Major H. Devine, Royal Marines

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (A./T./Q.M.S. Harry Devine, Ch. 24293 R.M.), nearly extremely fine £300-350

B.E.M. London Gazette 1 January 1946.

Harry Devine, who was born in Middlesbrough in December 1906, enlisted in the Royal Marines in February 1924 and was posted to the Chatham Division. Advanced to Corporal in September 1934, after a spate of seagoing appointments, he was serving back at Chatham on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, but was quickly advanced to Sergeant and joined Mobile Naval Base Defence Organisation No. 2 in early 1941. Meanwhile, in January 1940, he had been awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal. Devine was transferred to the R.M. Training Group in Devon in early 1943 and remained similarly employed until the War’s end, and was advanced to Commissioned Sergeant-Major in November 1945. He died in May 1971; sold with copied service records.

1243  A civil B.E.M. awarded to Frederick Earey, a Farm Worker from Great Maplestead, Essex

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R. (Frederick Earey) extremely fine £80-100


1244  A civil B.E.M. awarded to Miss Hilma Jenkins, Senior Typist, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, State of Victoria, Australia

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R. (Miss Hilma Jenkins) mounted on bow ribbon, in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine £100-140


With copied gazette extract.

1245  A civil B.E.M. awarded to James McGrath, a Coal Delivery Man of Manchester

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R. (James McGrath) in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine £80-100


With copied gazette extracts.

End of Sale
**Important Information for Buyers**

Absentee Bids
If instructed we will execute bids and advise intending purchasers. No charge is made for this service. Lots will always be bought as cheaply as is allowed by such other bids and reserves as are on our books. In the event of identical bids, the earliest will take precedence. Always indicate a ‘top limit’ – the amount to which you would bid if you were attending the auction yourself. ‘Buy’ or unlimited bids will not be accepted.

All bids must be confirmed in writing, by fax or e-mail and should be received by 18:00 on the day before the auction. Although we will endeavour to execute all late bids, Dix Noonan Webb cannot accept responsibility for any bids received on the day of the auction itself.

Commission Form
Further advice to bidders and purchasers may be found on the commission form included with this catalogue. Please use this form when sending bids to us.

Buyers’ Premium
A buyers’ premium of 20% on the hammer price (plus VAT if resident in, or lots are delivered within, the European Union) is payable by the buyer on all lots.

Pre-sale Estimates
The pre-sale estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid between the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success. However all lots, depending on the degree of competition, can realise prices either above or below the listed estimates.

Methods of Payment
All payments must be made in pounds sterling.

Payment may be made by transfer direct to Dix Noonan Webb’s account at:

Lloyds TSB
Piccadilly London Branch
39 Piccadilly
London W1J 0AA

Sort Code: 30-96-64
Account No: 0622865
Swift Code: LOYDGR2L
IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865
BIC: LOYDGB2L

Please include your name, account number and invoice number with the instructions to the bank.

**Conditions of Business**

Conditions mainly concerning Buyers

1 The buyer
The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the ‘hammer price’ and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer’s absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Dix Noonan Webb that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal.

2 Minimum increment
The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not exceed the previous bid by at least 5 percent or by such other proportion as the auctioneer shall in his absolute discretion direct.

3 The premium
The buyer shall pay to Dix Noonan Webb a premium on the ‘hammer price’ in accordance with the percentages set out in paragraph 4 above and agrees that Dix Noonan Webb, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)
The buyers’ premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the purchaser is resident in the European Union.

5 Payment
Immediately a lot is sold the buyer shall:
(a) give to Dix Noonan Webb his or her name and address and, if so requested, proof of identity; and
(b) pay to Dix Noonan Webb the ‘total amount due’ in pounds sterling (unless credit terms have been agreed with Dix Noonan Webb before the auction). Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

Purchases will be despatched as soon as possible upon receipt of your written despatch instructions and full payment in pounds sterling for the lots you have bought. Carriage will be at the buyer’s expense. Estimates and advice on all methods of despatch can be provided upon request.

All credit card payments are subject to an additional charge of 3 per cent.

Insurance cover will be arranged unless otherwise specified and will be added to the carriage charge.

Clearance of Purchases

Buyers who have not established a credit arrangement with Dix Noonan Webb will be asked to pay for their purchases in pounds sterling when they wish to take possession of them. It is regretted that Dix Noonan Webb cannot take banker’s references over the telephone at the time of clearance and that buyers cannot take possession of their purchases until cheques are cleared.

If buyers wish to pay for their purchases by cheque they are urged to arrange clearance of their cheques well in advance of the sale by supplying appropriate banker’s references.

 Buyers will be requested to supply a reasonable means of identification at the time of payment.

Lots will only be released to the purchaser, or his or her authorised representative, if full payment in pounds sterling has been received by Dix Noonan Webb, together with settlement of any charges due.

6 Dix Noonan Webb may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the ‘total amount due’.

7 Any payments by a buyer to Dix Noonan Webb may be applied by Dix Noonan Webb towards any sums owing from that buyer to Dix Noonan Webb on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

8 Collection of purchases
The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or
she has made payment in full to Dix Noonan Webb of the ‘total amount due’ in pounds sterling.

9 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lots(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Dix Noonan Webb of the ‘total amount due’.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by Dix Noonan Webb staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Dix Noonan Webb’s discretion. In no event will Dix Noonan Webb be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause.

10 Buyers’ responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

11 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Dix Noonan Webb as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

(a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.

(b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.

(c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to Dix Noonan Webb any resulting deficiency in the ‘total amount due’ (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.

(d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at Dix Noonan Webb premises or elsewhere.

(e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the ‘total amount due’ to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the ‘total amount due’.

(g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.

(h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the ‘total amount due’ and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in Dix Noonan Webb’s possession for any purpose.

12 Liability of Dix Noonan Webb and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Dix Noonan Webb under this Condition, none of the seller, Dix Noonan Webb, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Dix Noonan Webb, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a ‘deliberate forgery’ may be returned by the buyer to Dix Noonan Webb within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Dix Noonan Webb is satisfied that the item is a ‘deliberate forgery’ and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

(i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of publication of the catalogue that the lot was a ‘deliberate forgery’ was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer’s claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot sold.

Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Dix Noonan Webb and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Dix Noonan Webb, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place prior to the auction a reserve on any single item lot which has a minimum value of £100, being the minimum ‘hammer price’ at which lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Dix Noonan Webb. Dix Noonan Webb may at their option sell at a ‘hammer price’ below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

15 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb to deduct commission at the ‘stated rate’ and ‘expenses’ from the ‘hammer price’ and acknowledges Dix Noonan Webb’s right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

16 Rescission of sale

If before Dix Noonan Webb remit the ‘sale proceeds’ to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Dix Noonan Webb is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Dix Noonan Webb is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot.

17 Payment of sale proceeds

Dix Noonan Webb shall remit the ‘sale proceeds’ to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Dix Noonan Webb has not received the ‘total amount due’ from the buyer then Dix Noonan Webb will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the ‘total amount due’ is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Dix Noonan Webb and the buyer, Dix Noonan Webb shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the ‘total amount due’ within 3 weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller’s instructions as to the appropriate course of
action and, so far as in Dix Noonan Webb’s opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the ‘total amount due’ from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Dix Noonan Webb to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb at the seller’s expense to agree special terms for payment of the ‘total amount due’, to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Dix Noonan Webb shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer.

19 If, notwithstanding that the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the ‘total amount due’ within three weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb remits the ‘sale proceeds’ to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Dix Noonan Webb.

20 Charges for withdrawn lots
Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of Dix Noonan Webb’s then latest estimate or middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the European Union, and ‘expenses’ incurred in relation to the property.

21 Rights to photographs and illustrations
The seller gives Dix Noonan Webb full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

22 Unsold lots
Where any lot fails to sell, Dix Noonan Webb shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the ‘stated rates’ calculated on the ‘bought-in price’ and in addition ‘expenses’ in respect of any unsold lots.

General conditions and definitions

24 Dix Noonan Webb sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

25 Any representation or statement by Dix Noonan Webb, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

26 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 Dix Noonan Webb shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 Dix Noonan Webb has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

29 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.
(b) Dix Noonan Webb declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

30 Any notice by Dix Noonan Webb to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

31 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Dix Noonan Webb hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

32 In these Conditions:
(a) ‘catalogue’ includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;
(b) ‘hammer price’ means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;
(c) ‘total amount due’ means the ‘hammer price’ in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;
(d) ‘deliberate forgery’ means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;
(e) ‘sale proceeds’ means the net amount due to the seller being the ‘hammer price’ of the lot sold less commission at the ‘stated rates’ and ‘expenses’ and any other amounts due to Dix Noonan Webb by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;
(f) ‘stated rate’ means Dix Noonan Webb published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;
(g) ‘expenses’ in relation to the sale of any lot means Dix Noonan Webb charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;
(h) ‘bought-in price’ means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

33 Vendors’ commission of sales
A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

34 VAT
Commission, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the European Union.

Bankers:
Lloyds TSB
39 Piccadilly London Branch
Piccadilly London W1J 0AA

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