MEDALS and MILITARIA
Nimrod Dix  Director  020 7016 1820  nimrod@dnw.co.uk
Pierce Noonan  Director  020 7016 1818  pierce@dnw.co.uk
Oliver Pepys  020 7016 1811  oliver@dnw.co.uk
Mark Quayle  020 7016 1810  mark@dnw.co.uk
CONSULTANTS
John Hayward  020 7016 1811  john@dnw.co.uk
Dixon Pickup  Militaria  dixon@dnw.co.uk

COINS, BANKNOTES, TOKENS and COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS
Christopher Webb  Director  020 7016 1801 chris@dnw.co.uk
Peter Preston-Morley  020 7016 1802  ppm@dnw.co.uk
Jim Brown  020 7016 1803  jim@dnw.co.uk
CONSULTANTS
Nigel Mills  Artefacts and Antiquities  nigelmills@dnw.co.uk
Peter Mitchell  British Hammered Coins  petermitchell@dnw.co.uk
Michael O’Grady  Paper Money  michaelogrady@dnw.co.uk
Douglas Saville  Numismatic Literature  douglassaville@dnw.co.uk

JEWELLERY, WATCHES and OBJECTS of VERTU
Frances Noble  Head of Department  020 7016 1781  frances@dnw.co.uk
Laura Smith  020 7016 1782  laura@dnw.co.uk

CLIENT LIAISON
Christopher Mellor-Hill  020 7016 1771  christopher@dnw.co.uk

PUBLIC RELATIONS
Will Bennett  Consultant  07770 694254  willbennett1950@gmail.com

UK REPRESENTATIVES
Garry Charman  West Midlands  garrycharman@dnw.co.uk
Michael Trenerry  West Country  michaeltrenery@dnw.co.uk
Colin Fraser  Scotland  colinfarmer@dnw.co.uk

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES
John Burridge MG  Australia WA  (61) 89 384 1218  john@jbma.com.au
Tanya Ursual  Canada Ontario  (1) 613 258 5999  tanya@medalsofwar.com
Eiichi Ishii  Japan Tokyo  (81) 3 5777 0351  info@coins.co.jp
Alex Kilman  Russia  akilman@dnw.co.uk
Natalie Jaffe  South Africa Cape Town  (27) 21 425 2639  nataliejaffe@citycoins.co.za
Dr Andy Singer  USA Maryland  (1) 301 805 7085  andysinger1485@verizon.net

Accounts and Administration:
Philippa Healy  Office Manager  020 7016 1775 philippa@dnw.co.uk
Emma Oxley  020 7016 1700  emma@dnw.co.uk
IT and Internet Bidding:
Robin Greville  Director  020 7016 1750 robin@dnw.co.uk
Ian Anderson  020 7016 1751  ian@dnw.co.uk
Photography:
Jan Starnes  020 7016 1773  jan@dnw.co.uk
Ian Kington  020 7016 1774  ian@dnw.co.uk
Danielle Quinn  020 7016 1772  danielle@dnw.co.uk
Henry Browne  020 7016 1772  henry@dnw.co.uk
Mailroom and Logistics:
Dave Farrell  020 7016 1753  dave@dnw.co.uk
Christopher Finch Hatton  020 7016 1754  finch@dnw.co.uk
James King  020 7016 1833  james@dnw.co.uk

ACCOUNTS and Administration:  Office Manager
Philippa Healy  020 7016 1775 philippa@dnw.co.uk
Emma Oxley  020 7016 1700  emma@dnw.co.uk
IT and Internet Bidding:
Robin Greville  Director  020 7016 1750 robin@dnw.co.uk
Ian Anderson  020 7016 1751  ian@dnw.co.uk
Photography:
Jan Starnes  020 7016 1773  jan@dnw.co.uk
Ian Kington  020 7016 1774  ian@dnw.co.uk
Danielle Quinn  020 7016 1772  danielle@dnw.co.uk
Henry Browne  020 7016 1772  henry@dnw.co.uk
Mailroom and Logistics:
Dave Farrell  020 7016 1753  dave@dnw.co.uk
Christopher Finch Hatton  020 7016 1754  finch@dnw.co.uk
James King  020 7016 1833  james@dnw.co.uk

DIX NOONAN WEBB
16 Bolton Street
Mayfair
London W1J 8BQ
Tel: 020 7016 1700
Fax: 020 7016 1799
VAT No. GB 562 8504 32
Registered at the above address No. 2562425

Bankers: Lloyds, 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA. Sort Code: 30-96-64. Account No. 0622865
Swift Code: LOYDGB2L IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865 BIC: LOYDGB21085
AN AUCTION OF

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

Live Online Auction
With room bidding available at:
16 Bolton Street
Mayfair
London
W1J 8BQ
Free live bidding:
www.dnw.co.uk

Wednesday 6th and Thursday 7th December 2017
at 10:00am

Monday 27th November to Friday 1st December
nb: there will be no viewing on Wednesday 29th November
16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, London W1J 8BQ
strictly by appointment only

Monday 4th and Tuesday 5th December
16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, London W1J 8BQ
Public viewing, 9 am to 5 pm

In sending commissions or making enquiries please contact:
Nimrod Dix, Oliver Pepys, Mark Quayle or Pierce Noonan
Please note: Lots will be sold at a rate of approximately 120 per hour

**DAY 1**

*Wednesday 6 December 2017 at 10:00am*

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry .................................................................1-100
Single Orders and Decorations .....................................................................................101-118
Single Campaign Medals ...........................................................................................119-720
Books ............................................................................................................................721-729
Militaria .........................................................................................................................730-767

**DAY 2**

*Thursday 7 December 2017 at 10:00am*

A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force between the Wars (1919-1939) formed by Group Captain JE Barker .................................................................768-822
A Collection of Awards to Chaplains formed by Philip Mussell (Part II) .......................823-874
The Barrett J Carr Collection of Nurses’ Medals ..........................................................875-904
Campaign Groups and Pairs .......................................................................................905-1155
A Collection of Medals to Prisoners of War ..............................................................1156-1188
A Collection of Medals for Campaigns in Africa .........................................................1189-1266
Coronation, Jubilee and Long Service Medals ..............................................................1267-1311
A Collection of Life Saving Awards formed by Dr Paul Démogé .................................1312-1355
Life Saving Awards ......................................................................................................1356-1361
Miniature Medals .........................................................................................................1362-1374
Miscellaneous ..............................................................................................................1375-1401
World Orders and Decorations .................................................................................1402-1480
Advance Bidding Facility

We strongly advise clients to take advantage of our easy to use advance bidding facility which provides bidders with total control over their bids right up to the point that the lot is offered for sale.

Bids made online cannot be seen by others and do not go live until the actual moment that the lot in question is being offered for sale. All bids can be easily altered or cancelled by the bidder prior to this point. An automated email will be sent confirming all bids and alterations.

You can easily register to bid online using the form on www.dnw.co.uk.

There is no additional charge for online bidding and it is not necessary to pre-register a payment card in order to do so.

It is recommended that all bidders execute their own bids either prior to the sale by using our online advance bidding facility or live as the auction is taking place.

Whilst we are still happy to execute all bids submitted in writing or by phone, fax, etc., it should be noted that all bids left with us will be entered at our offices using the same bidding facility to which all our clients have access. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.

For any support queries please contact: Ian Anderson
ian@dnw.co.uk
020 7016 1751
IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BUYERS

All lots in DNW auctions are automatically reserved at the bid step which reflects 80% of the lower estimate figure, unless otherwise instructed by the vendor.

Lots marked ‘x’ are subject to importation duty of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the EU.

SALEROOM NOTICES

Should the description of a lot need to be amended after the publication of this catalogue, the amended description will appear automatically on the DNW website, www.dnw.co.uk. All such amendments are incorporated in the list of saleroom notices pertaining to this auction which are also posted on the DNW website. Prospective bidders are strongly urged to consult this facility before sending bids or bidding online.

BUYERS’ PREMIUM

Please note that the buyers’ premium in this sale is 20%.

CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATIONS AND THE INTERNET

Prospective bidders are reminded that the DNW website features enhanced high-resolution enlarged colour illustrations of every lot in this auction.

BIDDING IN DNW AUCTIONS

We are pleased to accept bids for items in this auction by several methods, apart from the Advance Bidding facility which we strongly recommend. A commission form is enclosed with this catalogue for your convenience; this should be completed and mailed to us so that we receive it by the day before the auction. If you are an established DNW client you may bid by email to auctions@dnw.co.uk (we strongly advise that you request email confirmation that your bids have been received before the start of the auction); or you may telephone your bids to us up to 16:00 on the day before the auction.

PRICES REALISED

The hammer prices bid at DNW auctions are posted at www.dnw.co.uk in real time. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 09:00 on the day after the auction.
Major General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B. (1825-1874)

“The hero of the day was Henry Tombs of the Bengal Horse Artillery, an unusually handsome man and a thorough soldier. As a cool bold leader of men, Tombs was unsurpassed; no fire however hot, and no crisis however unexpected, could take him by surprise; he grasped the situation in a moment and issued his orders without hesitation.”

(Extract from Forty-one Years in India, by Earl Roberts)

He was a strikingly handsome fellow, and manly withal, with such sparkling diamond eyes that the ladies, I believe, used to call him “Cupid”; and since “none but the brave deserve the fair,” he was, I need hardly say, a special favourite of the girls — for besides being an “Adonis,” he was clever, fascinating, and recklessly brave.

I will only repeat the story that was told to me, and which I believe was a fact, viz. that in various battles before the walls of Delhi, Tombs had five horses killed under him, and his conspicuous gallantry so excited the admiration of one of the Generals that he sent for Tombs, and there and then offered him his only daughter in marriage. I do not myself see why the story should not be absolutely true, and I believe it. He might have had the pick of all my daughters, had I only possessed any of those blessings!

(Extract from Memoirs of The Gemini Generals, by Major General Osborn Wilkinson)

“The army of India will share with the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief the deep regret with which he has received the intelligence of the death in England of Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., of the Royal Artillery, late Bengal Artillery. The career of this distinguished officer is identified with the history of this country for the last 30 years. The decorations which he bore on his breast for Gwallior, the Sutlej campaign, the campaign of the Punjab, the siege of Delhi, and capture of Lucknow, and for the recapture of Dewangiri, in Bhootan, under his independent command, bore testimony to the conspicuous part he took in nearly all the more important military events that have taken place during that period. Appointed to the command of a Division in 1871, Sir Henry Tombs displayed all those attributes of a general of which his early career had given promise, and fully justified his selection for the high trust which had been confided to him.

Firm in the maintenance of discipline, courteous in his demeanour, strict and impartial in the exercise of his command, he acquired in a remarkable degree the respect, confidence, and affection of all with whom he was associated.

His premature death, which Lord Napier of Magdala so greatly deprecates, has deprived the Government and Country of an accomplished and devoted servant, the Commander-in-Chief of a valued friend and trusted Lieutenant, and the army of a gallant comrade and one of its most brilliant ornaments.”

(General Order issued by Lord Napier of Magdala following the untimely death of Major General Henry Tombs in England in July 1874, aged 49)
The superb Indian Mutiny V.C. group of seven awarded to Major General Sir Henry ‘Harry’ Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., one of the great heroes of the Victorian era, who was mentioned in despatches for every campaign in which he fought, gaining the award of the Victoria Cross for gallantry before Delhi on 9 July 1857. When attacked by a column of the 8th Irregular cavalry who had mutinied at Bareli, he twice at the last moment saved the life of his wounded subaltern, shooting one assailant dead with his pistol and dispatching another with his sword, Major Tombs himself only being saved from a severe sword cut by the wadded head-dress that he wore. Following this action he was immediately recommended for ‘the highest distinction that can be awarded for valour and heroism’, but only after his Commanding Officer had torn up Tombs’ own report of events, in which he had failed to mention any of his own gallant exploits. Twice wounded and with five horses shot under him, ‘Harry’ Tombs’ deeds and dashing good looks were the stuff of legend and he was lauded by all that knew him. As a result of Tombs’ gallantry, his Troop was awarded the title of Tombs’ Troop, which troop still survives to this day as part of 19th Regiment, Royal Artillery.

Victoria Cross, reverse of the suspension bar inscribed (Lt. Col. Henry Tombs C.B., Bengal Artillery), reverse centre of the cross dated (9 July 1857); The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander’s neck badge, gold and enamels, hallmarks for ‘London 1867’, and breast star, silver, gold and enamels; Punnar Star 1843, fitted with contemporary bronze suspension bar to match the V.C. (Lieut’ H. Tombs, 3rd Compy, 5th Batt, Artillery); Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshahur, Aliwal (Lieut. H. Tombs, 1st Brigade, H. Ay.); Punnar 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut. H. Tombs, D.A.O.M.G., Bengal Army); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (Major Henry Tombs, Bengal Arty.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Brigadier General H. Tombs, Royal Arty) the V.C. nearly extremely fine and retaining most of its original finish, K.C.B. neck badge with small chip to white enamel of one arm, damage to two leaf-tips of wreath of breast star and some enamel loss to wreath on both pieces, the campaign medals with some contact wear, sometime cleaned and now toned, otherwise generally very fine and better (8) £200000-250000
Yesterday, the 9th inst., Second Lieutenant J. Hills was on picket duty, with two guns, at the mound to the right of the camp. At about eleven o’clock a.m. there was a rumour that the enemy’s cavalry were coming down on his post. Lieutenant Hills proceeded to take up the position assigned in case of alarm, but before he reached the spot he saw the enemy close upon his guns, before he had time to form up. To enable him to do this, Lieutenant Hills boldly charged, single-handed, the head of the enemy’s column, cut down the first man, struck the second and was ridden down, horse and all.

On getting up and searching for his sword, three more men came at him (two mounted). The first man he wounded with his pistol, he caught the lance of the second with his left hand, and wounded him with his sword. The first man then came again and was cut down; the third man (on foot) then came up and wrenched the sword from the hand of Lieutenant Hills (who fell in the struggle), and the enemy was about to cut him down when Major Tombs (who had gone up to visit his two guns) saw what was going on, rushed in and shot the man and saved Lieutenant Hills. By this time the enemy’s cavalry had passed by, and Major Tombs and Lieutenant Hills went to look after the wounded men, when Lieutenant Hills observed one of the enemy passing with his (Lieutenant Hills’) pistol. They walked towards him. The man began flourishing his sword and dancing about. He first cut at Lieutenant Hills, who parried the blow, and the second attack on Lieutenant Hills was, I regret to say, more successful, as he was cut down with a bad sword cut on the head, and would have no doubt been killed had not Major Tombs rushed in and put his sword through the man.

I feel convinced that such gallant conduct on the part of these two officers has only to be brought properly forward to meet with an appropriate reward. Major Tombs was saved from a severe sword cut on the head by the waddled head-dress he wore.’

The Commander-in-Chief, when forwarding the above report stated: ‘It is unnecessary for me to make any further comment on Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie’s report than to observe that the conduct of these officers has always been conspicuous for distinguished gallantry and that in recommending them to the most favourable consideration of the Governor General in Council, I consider them to be worthy of the highest distinction that can be awarded for their conduct in the face of danger and heroism.

Account of the action, written with the assistance of Major General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C. K.C.B

(Extracted from Kaye and Malleson’s History of The Indian Mutiny 1857-8)

‘On the 9th of July the mutineers came out in force against us. Intelligence of their design reached General Reed in the morning, and he was in some measure prepared for them; but he scarcely expected a daring inroad of rebel Cavalry into our Camp. But about ten o’clock, through a mist of heavy rain, our English officers, on the “Mound” discerned their approach. Here, on a piece of elevated ground to the right rear of our Camp, was planted a battery of three heavy guns, with the usual Infantry Picquet. In addition to this a Cavalry Picquet was thrown out, somewhat in advance of a party of Carabineers, two Horse Artillery guns of Tombs’s troop, and a detachment of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, under a Native officer, which occupied the extreme point in advance. Perplexed by the appearance of the familiar uniform of the Irregular Cavalry of our own picquets, our people at first thought that they had been driven in by the advance of the enemy; and so the guns, which might have opened upon them, were pointed harmless at the troopers. These men were dressed exactly like the 9th Irregulars, which led to the supposition that part of that regiment which was on picquet on that flank, had mutinied; but it turned out that the greater part of them, at least, belonged to the 8th Irregulars who had mutinied at Bareil.

But there was something much worse than this. The mistake of the British Artillery was followed by the disgrace of the British Cavalry. As the Irregulars of the 8th from Delhi swept on, the detachment of Carabineers, which formed a part of the picquet, turned and fled. Stillman, who commanded them, remained alone at his post. With respect to the flight of the Carabineers, General Reed wrote: “In the confusion, I am sorry to say a detachment of the Carabineers, who were escorting the guns, gave way, in spite of the endeavours of their officers to stop them. These men I propose to disarm as a disgrace to them. It would appear that they are composed mostly of recruits, and, being mounted on half-broken horses, do not know how to manage them.”

The first error was soon discovered. Hills, who was in charge of the artillery - two horse-artillery guns - of the picquet, saw presently that it was a hostile attack, and ordered out his guns for action. But the enemy were upon him; he had not time to open fire. In this emergency the dashing Artillery subaltern - a man of light weight and short stature, young in years, but with the coolness of a veteran and the courage of a giant - set spurs to his horse and rushed into the midst of the advancing troopers, cutting right and left at them with good effect, until two of them charged him at the same time. The shock of the collision, both horse and rider were thrown violently to the ground. Regaining his feet after his assailants had passed on, he recovered his sword in time to renew the combat with three Sawars, two mounted and one on foot. The two first he cut down, and then engaged the third, a young, active swordsman of good courage, who came fresh to the encounter, whilst Hills, scant of breath and shaken by his fall, had lost all his first strength, but none of his courage. The heavy cloak, too, which he wore, as a protection against the rain, dragged at his throat, and well-nigh choked him. The chances were now fearful against him. Twice he fired, but his pistol snapped, and then he cut at his opponent’s shoulder. The blow did not take effect; and the trooper, watching his opportunity, clutched at the English subaltern’s sword and wrested it from him. Hills then closed with his enemy, grappled him so that he could not strike out with his saber, and smote him with clenched fist again and again on the face, until the Englishman slipped and fell to the ground.

The “Mound” was a favourite place of gathering in Camp. It commonly happened that many of our officers were to be seen there, watching the progress of events below, or discussing the operations of the siege. But the heavy rain of the 9th of July had driven our people to the shelter of their tents. Among others, Major Tombs, the Artillery mess-tenor of the 9th Irregulars was present. On the 9th, when a trooper of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, in a state of high excitement, rode up and asked the way to the General’s quarters. In reply to a question from Tombs, he said that the enemy were showing in front of our picquets; but the man’s words seemed but scanty to express all that was in him, so Tombs hurried to his own tent, took his sword and revolver, and ordering his horse to be brought after him, walked down to the Mound Picquets. As he approached the post, he saw the Carabineers drawn up in mounted array, and our guns getting ready for action. In a minute there was a tremendous rush of Irregular Horse, the troopers brandishing their swords and
vociferating lustily; and then there was to be seen the sad spectacle of our Dragoons broken and flying to the rear, whilst one of our guns went right about, some of the horses mounted and some riderless, and galloped towards our Camp.

Tombs was now in the midst of the enemy, who were striking at him from all sides, but with no effect. A man of a noble presence, tall, strong, of robust frame and handsome countenance, dark-haired, dark-bearded, and of swarthy complexion, he was, in outward semblance, the model of a Faringhi warrior; and the heroic aspect truly expressed the heroic qualities of the man. There was no finer soldier in the camp. Threading his way through the thick smoke and looking down into the hollow, where his two guns had been posted, he saw the remaining one overturned, the horses on the ground, struggling in their harness or dead, with some slain or wounded gunners beside them. Near the guns he saw the prostrate body of Hills, apparently entangled in his cloak, with a dismounted Sawar standing over him with drawn sword, about to administer the death-stroke. At this time Tombs was thirty three years from his friend. He could not hope to reach the enemy in time to cut him down with the sabre, so resting on his left arm, he turned full-steady aim at the trooper, and shot him through the body. The blood oozed out through the white tunic of the wounded rebel, and, for a while at least, Hills was saved. But the danger was not yet passed. Tombs helped his fallen subaltern to rise, and together they ascended the slope of the Mound. As they were watching the movements of the enemy, they saw a little way beneath them another dismounted Sawar, who was walking away with Hills’ revolver in his hand. They made at once towards him. He was a young, strong, active trooper, who turned and attacked them with his sword, as one well skilled in the use of the weapon. His first blow aimed at Hills was parried. Then he struck at Tombs, and with the address and skill which characterized his cut. But the third and last stroke, with despairing energy, as he sprung upon the younger man, his opponents, broke down Hills’ guard, and clove the skull to the brain. In a moment he had turned upon Tombs, who coolly parried his blow and drove his sword right through the trooper’s body.

Early Life and Campaigning

Henry Tombs was born in Calcutta in 1825, the seventh and youngest son of Major General John Tombs and Mary Tombs (née Remington). He joined the Royal Military College, Sandhurst in February 1838, at the age of fourteen, going on to Addiscombe College from August 1839, where he remained until June 1841, when he was gazetted to the Bengal Artillery.

He reached Calcutta on 18 November 1841, and two years later, joined the Army of Gwalior; being present at the action of Punnah with the 16th Light Field Battery (Mentioned in Despatches for having “done good service by firing with effect on the enemy when called upon” on 11 February 1842. On 2 March 1844 he was promoted Sergeant Major and the following year was appointed to the 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery. He served in the Surat Campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the actions of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur and Aliwal. He acted as A.D.C. to General Sir Harry Smith at Buddhial and Aliwal (Mentioned in Despatches and received the Medal with two clasps).

Lieutenant Tombs served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 as D.A.Q.M.G. to all the artillery commanded by Brigadier James Tennant, Bengal Artillery. He was present at the action of Kammugger, at the passage of the Chenab, at the fight at Sadulapur and the Battle of Srinagar. He was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Brigade, and at Jullundur in 1856, which troop he was to make famous during the Indian Mutiny.

Indian Mutiny and Fame

The 2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, marched from Jullundur to Meerut, arriving there on 16 March 1857. At one of the encamping grounds near Meerut Tombs was told by a prophecy that the whole country would be running in blood; that British rule would be nearly destroyed, but that it would recover itself and be stronger than ever. The Indian Mutiny broke out at Meerut on 10 May, 1857, when the native cavalry and infantry stationed there revolted and murdered their officers with their swords and many other Europeans also. Tombs’s troop was the first to respond to the alarm.

With the 60th Rifle and Carabiniers it moved down to the blazing lines of the native regiments. At their approach the rebels moved off to Delhi. Tombs’s troop bivouacked for the night on the open ground between the lines of the artillery and 60th Rifles. On 27 May four of the guns of the troop, under Major Tombs, Lieutenant’s Perkins and Wilson and Second Lieutenant James Hills, accompanied Brigadier Archdale Wilson on his march towards Delhi while the remaining two guns were left under Lieutenant T. P. Smith for the protection of Meerut. On 30 and 31 May were fought the actions on the Hindun. On the 30th Tombs’s horse was shot. On the 31st the enemy unexpectedly attacked near the Hindun. Tombs’s troop crossed the river, took the rebels in flank and silenced their guns. Other troops co-operated, and after a severe fight of two hours the enemy was routed and Lieutenant Perkins killed. The splendid behaviour of the horses of the 60th Rifles was conspicuous.

On 30 October 1850, he was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, which post he held until 30 November 1853, when he was transferred to the Field Artillery on proceeding on furlough. He became Captain on 25 July 1854; and Brevet-Major on 1 August 1854; reappointed to the Bengal Horse Artillery 27 November 1855, and was given command of the 2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, at Jullundur in 1856, which troop he was to make famous during the Indian Mutiny.

On 19 June Tombs guns were saved from capture by Daly with his Guides, who had come up after their magnificent march from Hoti Mardan to Delhi. On 23 June Major Tombs was in command of the artillery during heavy fighting in scorching heat. Early on 9 July the rebels made a sudden attack on the English camp, and for their gallantry on this occasion Tombs and Hills were awarded the Victoria Cross (London Gazette 24 April 1858): The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, in a General Order dated 4 December 1857, remarked: “The readiness and coolness, as well as gallantry, evinced by Major Tombs of the Bengal Artillery, on various occasions recorded in these papers, and the signal daring of Lieut. Hills, who alone and unsupported charged a body of the enemy’s cavalry and saved his battery, commanded the admiration of the Governor-General in Council.”

www.dnw.co.uk
At the Battle of Najafgarh, on 25 August 1857, Major Tombs commanded the artillery, and Lieutenant Wilson commanded Tombs’s troop. Brigadier-General John Nicholson mentioned Tombs in Despatches for his services in this engagement. (London Gazette 24 November 1857). For the assault on Delhi, 14 September 1857, No. 10 Battery, under the command of Major H. Tombs, “was erected near the Kudsia Bagh and, armed with four 10-inch and six 8-inch mortars, commenced firing on the night of the 10th. Its task was to assist in silencing the guns in the Kashmir and Water Bastions and in the Curtain between.” On the day of the assault the troop suffered so heavily during the Siege of Delhi, that it was not fit to accompany the column despatched to the south after the fall of that place.

In October it was ordered to Meerut to refit, and in January 1858, joined the force under Sir Colin Campbell at Cawnpore, and took part in the operations before Lucknow and in subsequent actions in Oudh and Rohilkund. From 16 to 19 March, 2/1 Horse Artillery accompanied a column under Brigadier Campbell in pursuit of the rebels, and then joined Major-General Walpole’s force in the Western Oudh; was present at the taking of Fort Rooiya 15 April, 1858, and at the affair of Algyunge. Tombs and his troop took part in the Battle of Bareilly, under the Commander-in-Chief, and in the Relief of Shahjahapore 18 May 1858. He next commanded the artillery of a column which proceeded to Mohumdee on 24 to 29 May and also of a force which was sent to Shahabad on 31 May. The troop returned to Meerut in August 1858, and was specially mentioned in General Orders, 4 December 1858, by the Commander-in-Chief, while Tombs himself was highly praised in Despatches on every occasion. He was also eulogised by the Government and in the House of Lords by the Secretary of State. He was twice wounded, had five horses shot under him, was promoted to Brevet Colonel 20 July 1858, and in addition to the Victoria Cross was created a C.B. (London Gazette 22 January 1858).

Senior Command, Later Life and an Untimely Death

On 29 April 1861, Tombs was promoted to Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, and relinquished the command of his troop. He was appointed to the 2nd Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and to the command of the artillery at Meerut. On 16 May 1863, he was appointed Brigadier-General to command the Gwalior district, and from February to April 1865, he was selected by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B. was published and presented to each of the prize winners from that date forward. A copy of one of these awards was presented to Sir Henry Tombs. Tombs was appointed to the 2nd Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and to the command of the artillery at Meerut. On 16 May 1863, he was appointed Brigadier-General to command the Gwalior district, and from February to April 1865, he was selected by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B. was published and presented to each of the prize winners from that date forward. A copy of one of these awards was presented to Sir Henry Tombs.

Tombs married Georgina Janet, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir James Stirling, K.C.B. (the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia), and Ellen, daughter of James Mangles, Esq., M.P. for Guildford. They had three children: Dorothea Gwladys, later Lord Roberts wrote: “Tombs was marked out from the beginning of his career for success. He was gifted with a bright and cheerful nature, great charm of manner, good looks, and a fine soldierly bearing, which all contributed to make ‘Harry’ Tombs the attractive and remarkable figure we knew and loved.”

Tombs and his troop took part in the Battle of Bareilly, under the Commander-in-Chief, and in the Relief of Shahjahapore 18 May 1858. He next commanded the artillery of a column which proceeded to Mohumdee on 24 to 29 May and also of a force which was sent to Shahabad on 31 May. The troop returned to Meerut in August 1858, and was specially mentioned in General Orders, 4 December 1858, by the Commander-in-Chief, while Tombs himself was highly praised in Despatches on every occasion. He was also eulogised by the Government and in the House of Lords by the Secretary of State. He was twice wounded, had five horses shot under him, was promoted to Brevet Colonel 20 July 1858, and in addition to the Victoria Cross was created a C.B. (London Gazette 22 January 1858).

Lord Roberts wrote: “Tombs was marked out from the beginning of his career for success. He was gifted with a bright and cheerful nature, great charm of manner, good looks, and a fine soldierly bearing, which all contributed to make ‘Harry’ Tombs the attractive and remarkable figure we knew and loved.” Sir George Cowper, Bart., C.B., who had known Tombs since they were boys together at Sandhurst, said of him that: “to the eyes of all those who had watched his career from its brilliant and joyous commencement to its most sad and untimely end, he was the very type of Spartan fortitude, of chivalrous valour and of every manly grace ... one who united the true spirit of a brave Christian soldier’, and on Sunday, 2 August 1874, died before he was fifty. He was buried in the Cemetery at Carisbrooke. Her Majesty Queen Victoria during his last illness is said to have ‘constantly inquired after him’, and on his death expressed much sorrow at the great loss which Her Majesty, the Army and his family had sustained.

Lord Roberts wrote: “Tombs was marked out from the beginning of his career for success. He was gifted with a bright and cheerful nature, great charm of manner, good looks, and a fine soldierly bearing, which all contributed to make ‘Harry’ Tombs the attractive and remarkable figure we knew and loved.” Sir George Cowper, Bart., C.B., who had known Tombs since they were boys together at Sandhurst, said of him that: “to the eyes of all those who had watched his career from its brilliant and joyous commencement to its most sad and untimely end, he was the very type of Spartan fortitude, of chivalrous valour and of every manly grace ... one who united in himself all the attributes of a heroic martyr, of a splendid soldier, and of a knightly gentleman.”

Sir James Hills Johnes, V.C., G.C.B. whose life was twice saved by Tombs wrote: “I am only too glad to do anything I can to help to make public Sir Harry Tombs’ good name. He was the finest commander I ever served under, and that is saying a great deal, as I have served under Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Roberts, and other good men. It was splendid the way Tombs used to lead his men into action—just as if on an ordinary field day—the troops advancing in line with him a few yards in front, so steady at all paces, walk, trot, or gallop. Whenever I speak or write of Tombs his splendid leading always comes before me.”

A fund was collected in India and in England, and a memorial was placed in the Garrison Church at Woolwich, and with the remainder of the money “the Tombs Memorial Scholarship” was founded, to be awarded to the Senior Cadet who is periodically commissioned to the Royal Artillery from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The award of this scholarship was made to two and sometimes three students on an annual basis and in 1913 a magnificently bound memoir dedicated to the life of Major General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B. was published and presented to each of the prize winners from that date forward. A copy of one of these rare books, contained in its original gilt tooled, full blue calf leather binding is sold with the lot.
A fine Crimean War C.B. group of six awarded to Rear-Admiral Thomas Wren Carter, Royal Navy, whose two campaign clasps span a remarkable period of almost 55 years.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion’s breast badge in 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, maker’s mark “IN” for John Northam, complete with narrow gold swivel-ring suspension and gold ribbon buckle; Naval General Service 1793-1840 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (Thos. W. Carter, Midshipman); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Thos. Wren Carter, Capt. of H.M.S. Britannia.) engraved naming; Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class neck badge, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse engraved ‘Thomas Wren Carter’; Legion of Honour, 4th Class, Officers breast badge, gold and enamels, with rosette on ribbon; Turkish Crimea, British issue (Thos. Wren Carter, Capt. of H.M.S. Britannia.) the Legion of Honour with numerous small enamel chips, otherwise good very fine or better (6) £6000-8000

Thomas Wren Carter was born in November 1789, fourth son of William Carter Esq., a magistrate for the County of Hampshire. He entered the Navy on 29 March 1800, as First-Class Volunteer, on board the Warrior 74, Captain Charles Tyler, under whom he attained the rank of Midshipman, 8 September 1800, was present, 2 April 1801, in the battle of Copenhagen, and then visited Jamaica. Between July 1802 and April 1806, he served, on the Channel and Irish stations, in the Constance 24 and Blanche 36, both commanded by Captain Zachary Mudge, Topaze 38, Captain Willoughby Thomas Lake, Dryad 36, Captain John Giffard, and Hibernia 120. The ship last named, which bore the flags in succession of Lord Gardner, Vice-Admiral John Leigh Douglas, and Earl St Vincent, formed part of the force under Hon. William Cornwallis, in his pursuit of the French fleet into Brest, 22 August 1805. On 18 April 1806, a few days after he had passed his examination, Mr Carter was promoted into the Halifax 26, Captain Lord James Townsend. In that vessel, the command of which devolved upon him for several months during the absence of his Captain in Europe, he served, as First Lieutenant, on the North American station, until 14 November 1808. His next appointment was, 12 May 1809, to the St Domingo 74, bearing the flag of Sir Richard John Strachan, whom we find him accompanying in the expedition to the Walcheren, where he commanded the boats belonging to his ship, and was warmly engaged with the enemy’s batteries at Flushing.

From 11 November 1811, until September 1813, Mr Carter was employed in the Arethusa 38, Shark 18, Argo 44, and Bedford 74, a great part of the time as Flag-Lieutenant, under Vice-Admiral Charles Stirling, Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, whence after holding for a brief period the acting-command of the Moselle sloop, in which he was superseded by Sir John Borlase Warren, he returned to England. He remained thereafter on half-pay until within a few month of his being confirmed, 14 July 1815, in the command of the Emulous 16, on the same station, where he removed, 16 February 1816, to the Carnation 18. In the Emulous, Captain Carter was actively employed in protecting British interests in the Spanish Main during the war between Spain and her colonies. He paid off the Carnation in May 1816. Obtaining command, 17 November 1818, of the Wasp 18, he again proceeded to the West Indies, where he captured the Venezuelan sloop-of-war El Libertador, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Chitty, and a Spanish brigantine.

Captain Carter paid off the Wasp in August 1820; and on 25 April 1831, after a lapse of more than ten years and a half, he was advanced to Post rank. His subsequent appointments were - 27 November 1837, and 18 August 1841, to the Vestal 26, and Winchester 50, on the North America and West India station, whence he returned in the early part of 1842 - 28 January 1848, to the Caledonia 120, in which ship, employed on the Home and Mediterranean stations, he paid off 24 June 1851 - and, 9 August 1852, to the Britannia 120. In the Vestal, during the first three months of 1839, Captain Carter was stationed at Antoia Lizardo, on the Mexican coast, as senior officer of a detachment from the squadron of Commodore Peter John Douglas, for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the French squadron under Admiral Brudin, pending the dispute between the Governments of France and Mexico. During the season of 1840 he was employed, as Senior Officer, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, for the protection of the British fisheries; and from November in the same year, until March 1841, he was engaged in the Bay of Honduras in endeavouring to obtain redress from the several States composing the Central American Republic, for injuries inflicted of subjects of her Britannic Majesty. When in the Caledonia, in the Mediterranean, Captain Carter, who proceeded thither in March 1849, accompanied Sir William Parker, the Commander-in-Chief, to the Dardanelles on the occasion of an attempt being made by Russia, in the course of the latter year, to coerce the Government of Turkey. He also assisted in enforcing certain demands of the British on the Greek Government. On the Caledonia being paid off at Devonport, her officers and crew were highly complimented by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Ommannay, who made a most favourable report to the Admiralty of her state of efficiency.

The Britannia bore the flag of Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, the Commander-in-Chief, in the Mediterranean, and during the campaign of 1854 in the Black Sea. She was present, on the latter station, at the bombardment of Odessa, at the landing of the army in the Crimea, in the attack of 17 October on the sea defences of Sebastopol (on which occasion she had 9 men wounded), and in the gale of 14 November. During the month of August she was afflicted grievously with cholera, which proved fatal in 93 cases out of 201. She arrived at Portsmouth, 24 February 1855, and was put out of commission 13 March following. During his command of the Britannia, Captain Carter had established and had superintended the early working of the Naval Hospital at Therapia, in the Bosphorus. He obtained the Captain’s Good Service Pension, 8 December 1853; was nominated a C.B., 5 July 1855; and was advanced to flag rank, 31 January 1856.

Rear-Admiral Carter received a medal for the battle of Copenhagen, the Black Sea medal and Sebastopol clasp, and the Turkish medal. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, and wears the Order of the Medjidie of the 3rd Class. He married, 17 August 1820, Harriet Jane, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, Bart., and sister of Rear-Admiral Sir William Dickson, Bart., of Captain J. B. Dickson, R.N., and of Commander A. C. T. Dickson, R.N.
Edward Elliott Carr was born on 31 May 1854, son of Deputy Surgeon-General J. K. Carr, M.D., R.A. He was educated privately and entered the Army in 1873, being appointed to the Royal Scots Fusiliers. He served with the 2nd battalion on the N.W. Frontier of India 1897-98, including the action at the Ublan Pass on 27 August, 1897; and in Tirah, in the operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis. He commanded the 2nd battalion in South Africa from 23 November 1899, and was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including the operations of 17 to 24 January and 5 to 7 February, 1900, and action at Vall Krantz; operations on the Tugela Heights, and the action at Pieter's Hill where, leading his regiment in the final attack, he was severely wounded. The heavy losses incurred by the regiment at this action, together with those of the Irish and Dublin Fusiliers, all part of Barton's Fusilier Brigade, were tempered by the fact that the capture of Pieter's Hill resulted directly in the relief of Ladysmith. Colonel Carr was mentioned in General Buller's despatches; as was Sergeant-Major Steele for "conspicuous coolness and devotion in building up stone sangars under heavy cross-fire round Lieut.-Colonel Carr, who was lying wounded, and protecting his commanding officer until he was removed after dark." Steele was subsequently awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. After recovering from his wounds, Colonel Carr resumed command of his regiment and took part in the actions at Frederickstad, later being appointed Commandant of that town. For his services in South Africa he was created a Companion of the Bath.

During the Great War Colonel Carr served at home as Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General of the Lowland Division in 1914, and as Inspector of the Lines of Communications, 1914-15. He went to France in 1915 where he Commanded No.16 Base Depot and, from 1916 to 1918, he Commanded Reinforcements in France. He was mentioned in despatches by the Secretary of State for War in February 1917; by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in December 1917, and created a C.B.E. in 1919. Colonel Carr died at Sidmouth, Devon, on 18 May 1926.

A fine Boer War C.B., Great War C.B.E. group of eight awarded to Colonel E. E. Carr, who commanded the Royal Scots Fusiliers at the Relief of Ladysmith, and was severely wounded at Pieter's Hill leading his regiment in the final attack


Edward Elliott Carr was born on 31 May 1854, son of Deputy Surgeon-General J. K. Carr, M.D., R.A. He was educated privately and entered the Army in 1873, being appointed to the Royal Scots Fusiliers. He served with the 2nd battalion on the N.W. Frontier of India 1897-98, including the action at the Ublan Pass on 27 August, 1897; and in Tirah, in the operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis. He commanded the 2nd battalion in South Africa from 23 November 1899, and was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including the operations of 17 to 24 January and 5 to 7 February, 1900, and action at Vall Krantz; operations on the Tugela Heights, and the action at Pieter's Hill where, leading his regiment in the final attack, he was severely wounded. The heavy losses incurred by the regiment at this action, together with those of the Irish and Dublin Fusiliers, all part of Barton's Fusilier Brigade, were tempered by the fact that the capture of Pieter's Hill resulted directly in the relief of Ladysmith. Colonel Carr was mentioned in General Buller's despatches; as was Sergeant-Major Steele for "conspicuous coolness and devotion in building up stone sangars under heavy cross-fire round Lieut.-Colonel Carr, who was lying wounded, and protecting his commanding officer until he was removed after dark." Steele was subsequently awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. After recovering from his wounds, Colonel Carr resumed command of his regiment and took part in the actions at Frederickstad, later being appointed Commandant of that town. For his services in South Africa he was created a Companion of the Bath.

During the Great War Colonel Carr served at home as Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General of the Lowland Division in 1914, and as Inspector of the Lines of Communications, 1914-15. He went to France in 1915 where he Commanded No.16 Base Depot and, from 1916 to 1918, he Commanded Reinforcements in France. He was mentioned in despatches by the Secretary of State for War in February 1917; by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in December 1917, and created a C.B.E. in 1919. Colonel Carr died at Sidmouth, Devon, on 18 May 1926.

www.dnw.co.uk
Henry Horniman was born in 1870, the son of Paymaster-in-Chief William Horniman, R.N. After attending Christ's Hospital School, he entered the Royal Navy in January 1887, as an assistant clerk in the paymaster's department. He spent the next year in various ships and establishments on the Mediterranean station, including the battleship Dreadnought. Here he first came into contact with Prince Louis of Battenberg, for whom he acquired a lasting admiration. In December 1888 he joined the cruiser Amphitrite, whose other officers included George Warrender and R. F. Scott (of Antarctic fame), for a three year commission with the Pacific Squadron. After further service in Home waters, he was appointed in January 1896 to the Ramillies, the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet. His next appointment, in October 1897, was to the Surprise, a despatch vessel used as the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean's yacht, and so he was able to study Sir John Fisher, who assumed command of the station in 1899, at close quarters. Horniman was never impressed by Fisher and was at a loss to understand the “extraordinary ascendancy Fisher exercised over his contemporaries.”

In 1901 Horniman was appointed to the 3rd class cruiser Barracouta on the Cape station, but the ship, which was kept as smart as a millionaire’s yacht, was only intermittently involved with the military operations ashore. Further service in Home waters followed until, in 1906, he joined the battleship Duncan, the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. From 1908 to November 1912, Horniman served successively in the battleships Venerable and Implacable, the cruiser Shannon and the battle cruiser Indomitable, but none of these commissions was especially eventful. He was then appointed to the battle cruiser Inflexible (Captain A N Loxley), the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne. On 4 August 1914 Inflexible encountered the German battlecruiser Goeben and the light cruiser Breslau but, not being yet at war with Germany, Milne shadowed the Germans until ordered home on 18 August. Inflexible afterwards took part in the battle of the Falkland Islands, the Dardanelles campaign and the battle of Jutland. From 1917-19, Horniman was Paymaster at the Admiralty Controllers’ Department, and then joined Iron Duke, as Paymaster Commander and Fleet Accountant Officer on the Mediterranean station from March 1919, and took part in the post-armistice operations in the Black Sea during the Russian civil war. He was created C.B. in 1922, and was placed on the retired list in 1925. He died at Worthing on 21 May 1956.

Henry Horniman was born in 1870, the son of Paymaster-in-Chief William Horniman, R.N. After attending Christ’s Hospital School, he entered the Royal Navy in January 1887, as an assistant clerk in the paymaster’s department. He spent the next year in various ships and establishments on the Mediterranean station, including the battleship Dreadnought. Here he first came into contact with Prince Louis of Battenberg, for whom he acquired a lasting admiration. In December 1888 he joined the cruiser Amphitrite, whose other officers included George Warrender and R. F. Scott (of Antarctic fame), for a three year commission with the Pacific Squadron. After further service in Home waters, he was appointed in January 1896 to the Ramillies, the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet. His next appointment, in October 1897, was to the Surprise, a despatch vessel used as the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean’s yacht, and so he was able to study Sir John Fisher, who assumed command of the station in 1899, at close quarters. Horniman was never impressed by Fisher and was at a loss to understand the “extraordinary ascendancy Fisher exercised over his contemporaries.”

In 1901 Horniman was appointed to the 3rd class cruiser Barracouta on the Cape station, but the ship, which was kept as smart as a millionaire’s yacht, was only intermittently involved with the military operations ashore. Further service in Home waters followed until, in 1906, he joined the battleship Duncan, the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. From 1908 to November 1912, Horniman served successively in the battleships Venerable and Implacable, the cruiser Shannon and the battle cruiser Indomitable, but none of these commissions was especially eventful. He was then appointed to the battle cruiser Inflexible (Captain A N Loxley), the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne. On 4 August 1914 Inflexible encountered the German battlecruiser Goeben and the light cruiser Breslau but, not being yet at war with Germany, Milne shadowed the Germans until ordered home on 18 August. Inflexible afterwards took part in the battle of the Falkland Islands, the Dardanelles campaign and the battle of Jutland. From 1917-19, Horniman was Paymaster at the Admiralty Controllers’ Department, and then joined Iron Duke, as Paymaster Commander and Fleet Accountant Officer on the Mediterranean station from March 1919, and took part in the post-armistice operations in the Black Sea during the Russian civil war. He was created C.B. in 1922, and was placed on the retired list in 1925. He died at Worthing on 21 May 1956.

An interesting C.B. group of eight awarded to Paymaster Rear-Admiral Henry Horniman, Royal Navy

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion’s neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Paymaster H. Horniman, H.M.S. Barracouta.); 1914-15 Star (Ft. Payr. H. Horniman. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Payt. Commr. H. Horniman. R.N.); Jubilee 1935; France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, these last six mounted as worn; Russia, Empire, Order of St Stanislas, Second Class neck badge with swords, 48mm, by Eduard, St Petersburg, girt and enamel, some minor enamel chips, otherwise good very fine (8) £2200-2600

Henry Horniman was born in 1870, the son of Paymaster-in-Chief William Horniman, R.N. After attending Christ’s Hospital School, he entered the Royal Navy in January 1887, as an assistant clerk in the paymaster’s department. He spent the next year in various ships and establishments on the Mediterranean station, including the battleship Dreadnought. Here he first came into contact with Prince Louis of Battenberg, for whom he acquired a lasting admiration. In December 1888 he joined the cruiser Amphitrite, whose other officers included George Warrender and R. F. Scott (of Antarctic fame), for a three year commission with the Pacific Squadron. After further service in Home waters, he was appointed in January 1896 to the Ramillies, the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet. His next appointment, in October 1897, was to the Surprise, a despatch vessel used as the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean’s yacht, and so he was able to study Sir John Fisher, who assumed command of the station in 1899, at close quarters. Horniman was never impressed by Fisher and was at a loss to understand the “extraordinary ascendancy Fisher exercised over his contemporaries.”

In 1901 Horniman was appointed to the 3rd class cruiser Barracouta on the Cape station, but the ship, which was kept as smart as a millionaire’s yacht, was only intermittently involved with the military operations ashore. Further service in Home waters followed until, in 1906, he joined the battleship Duncan, the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. From 1908 to November 1912, Horniman served successively in the battleships Venerable and Implacable, the cruiser Shannon and the battle cruiser Indomitable, but none of these commissions was especially eventful. He was then appointed to the battle cruiser Inflexible (Captain A N Loxley), the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne. On 4 August 1914 Inflexible encountered the German battlecruiser Goeben and the light cruiser Breslau but, not being yet at war with Germany, Milne shadowed the Germans until ordered home on 18 August. Inflexible afterwards took part in the battle of the Falkland Islands, the Dardanelles campaign and the battle of Jutland. From 1917-19, Horniman was Paymaster at the Admiralty Controllers’ Department, and then joined Iron Duke, as Paymaster Commander and Fleet Accountant Officer on the Mediterranean station from March 1919, and took part in the post-armistice operations in the Black Sea during the Russian civil war. He was created C.B. in 1922, and was placed on the retired list in 1925. He died at Worthing on 21 May 1956.

Sold with photocopies of ‘Sailing Through, The Autobiography of Henry Horniman, Royal Navy’, 142pp typescript, and ‘Diary of Henry Horniman, Fleet Paymaster R.N. Kept while serving in H.M.S. Inflexible 4 Nov 1914 to 25 April 1915 - Together with a narrative of the first part of the Ship’s Commission from 4 Nov 1912 to 4 Nov 1914’, 73pp typescript transcript. The originals of both are held by the Imperial War Museum Department of Documents. The papers ‘include very interesting assessments of several distinguished officers under whom he served, notably Admirals of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir Doveton Sturdee, Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe and Sir John de Robeck and Admirals Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, Sir Ernest Troubridge and Sir Richard Phillimore, while they also reflect his life long admiration for the lower deck.’
The C.B., Kenya ‘Mau Mau’ C.B.E., Second War North West Europe 1944 D.S.O. and 1945 Second Award Bar group of thirteen awarded to Major-General the Lord Thurlow, Seaforth Highlanders, who served during the Second War in Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Eritrea, and the Western Desert, before landing with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders on D-Day, and serving as their Commanding Officer in France. Awarded the D.S.O. for securing a bridgehead across the River Vie in September 1944, he added a Bar to it for breaching the Siegfried Line in February 1945, and subsequently commanded the 39th Infantry Brigade against the Mau Mau in Kenya.

The recommendation, dated 8 September 1944, states: ‘Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruc... the Hon. H. C. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruc... Seaforth...), partially officially corrected; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Brig. the Lord Thurlow. D.S.O. O.B.E. Staff); Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, mounted court-style as worn, generally good very fine (13)

£6000-8000
D.S.O. Second Award Bar London Gazette 10 May 1945.
The recommendation, dated 5 March 1945, states: ‘Brigadier H. C. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce commanded a Brigade which successfully breached the Siegfried defences east of Kranenburg on the night of 8-9 February 1945, securing the strong defences at Nutterden and subsequently exploiting their success by securing the vital high ground at Materborn, thus opening the way to Cleve. The task of assembling the armoured assault force for breaching the Siegfried Line was a very precarious one in the dark and in the appalling conditions of going prevailing at the time. Only by careful planning and personal supervision was this possible. At all stages Brigadier Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce had a firm grip on the situation and by his personal example and untiring efforts succeeded in launching a successful assault.
At short notice on 9 February, on being ordered to push on to the high ground at Materborn, he quickly planned a rapid follow-through and so secured this vital high ground and also the wooded feature north-west of Cleve. On 18 February he was given the task of assaulting the strongly defended town of Goch, which task he most ably planned and executed, again despite the difficulty of the going and the poor visibility. On the morning of 19 February whilst the situation in Goch was far from secure he was early on the scene encouraging his troops and making the most suitable dispositions.
On 23 February his Brigade was given the task of securing the high ground south of the Goch-Cleve railway which dominates the direct approach from Goch to Weeze. As a result of careful planning his Brigade early secured all their objectives. Throughout the operations commencing on 8 February and lasting to date he has commanded his Brigade with great courage, determination, and ability. He has always been an example and a steady ing influence to his men.’
Order of St. John, Officer London Gazette 24 June 1938.

Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, 7th Baron Thurlow of Thurlow, was born on 29 May 1910, the eldest son of the Revd. 6th Baron Thurlow and his wife Grace, daughter of Revd. Canon Henry Trotter, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He received a Commission into the Seaforth Highlanders as a Second Lieutenant on 28 August 1930, and left for Palestine with his Regiment in December 1933, having been promoted Lieutenant on 28 August 1933. He served as a signal officer in headquarters during the Arab-Jewish conflicts in 1936, before being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan on 15 December 1936. Promoted Captain on 28 August 1938, he held the post of Assistant Military Secretary, British and Trans-Jordan on 15 December 1936. Promoted Captain on 28 August 1938, he held the post of Assistant Military Secretary, British Forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan from March 1940 until February 1941, when he was promoted temporary Major and attached to the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, then operating with the 4th Indian Division against the Italians in Eritrea. He commanded a company during the East African Campaign and took part in the assault and capture of Keren. During 1941-42 he served with the Libyan Arab Force in the Western Desert and from December 1942 until June 1943, when he was appointed Brigade-Major of the 152nd Brigade, 51st Highland Division, serving with them until the North African Campaign, and receiving a Mention in Despatches for ‘gallant and distinguished service in the Middle East’ (London Gazette 13 January 1944). Having spent 1944 in England as a Staff Instructor, he requested a return to the division and was posted second-in-command of the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders just before D-Day. On 6 June 1944 he landed with the battalion near Courseulles on the Normandy coast and immediately saw heavy fighting, with the battalion suffering severe casualties in the fighting around Caen in June and July 1944, losing over 200 men in the first month, including the Commanding Officer. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce was given the command and remained in command of the 1st Gordons throughout the fighting across France, Belgium, and Holland, including the Battle of Le Havre, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. A fellow officer described his first impression of his new Commanding Officer: ‘He seems a charming chap, perhaps a slightly unorthodox military figure with his rather old-fashioned curly moustache, white framed horn rimmed spectacles, and a slight stoop. I hope to God he knows his job’, before adding at the end of the campaign, ‘I never met a Commanding Officer who is less feared yet so much respected and adored, nor one for whom people would go to such pains to produce good results.’ On 27 November 1944 he was appointed Brigade-Commander of the 44th Lowland Brigade, 15th Scottish Division, and led the Brigade as they fought through the Siegfried Line and across the Rhine and Elbe Rivers, for which he received a Second Award Bar to his D.S.O.
Post War he commanded a number of Army training centres, and was promoted Colonel on 31 December 1952 and advanced to Brigadier in 1954. Taking command of the 39th Infantry Brigade in East Africa, he commanded them during the Mau Mau Emergencies in Kenya, and was Mentioned in Despatches ‘in recognition of distinguished service in Kenya during the period 21 April to 20 October 1954’ (London Gazette 1 January 1955), and appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. From May 1959 until May 1962 he served as Major-General in command of the 50th Northumbrian Infantry Division, then being appointed Major-General on 1 January 1962, and then from November 1962 until December 1963 as General Officer Commanding, Malta and Libya. He retired on account of disability on 24 March 1964.
Elected President of the Royal Society for Missions to Seamen in 1965, a charitable society to which his father had also served as President, he subsequently served as Chairman of the Soldiers’, Sailors’ and Airmen’s Families Association. In 1968 he was advanced to Commander of the Order of St. John, having been appointed an Officer of the Order some 30 years previously. When he first arrived to command the Gordon Highlanders in July 1944, the unfamiliar black medal-ribbon of the Order caused much speculation among his troops. When his servant asked them what they believed it to be, the reply was ‘Well Sir, we thought that perhaps both your parents were killed in the Blitz.’
He succeeded his father as 7th Baron Thurlow on the latter’s death on 23 April 1952. Lord Thurlow died unmarried at Queen Alexandra’s Military Hospital, Millbank, following a heart attack, on 29 May 1971, the day of his 61st birthday, and was succeeded to the Barony by his younger brother, the Hon. Sir Francis Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, K.C.M.G. The title is extant, and is currently held by the recipient’s nephew.

Sold together with a large quantity of copied research including numerous photographic images.
A superb Great War '1916' C.M.G., Boer War 'Magersfontein' subaltern's D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Colonel W. G. Neilson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who rescued a wounded man during the Battle of Modder River on 28 November 1899, and was himself wounded later in the same action. The following month Neilson again distinguished himself when he led a bayonet charge at Magersfontein on 11 December 1899, which cleared an advanced post of 60 men, killing or wounding half of them. Neilson was one of four brothers who all represented Scotland at Rugby.


Provenance: Taylor Collection, Christie’s, November 1990.

C.M.G. London Gazette 3 June 1916.
D.S.O. London Gazette 27 September 1901.

Walter Gordon Neilson was born at Thankerton House, Bothwell, Glasgow, in 1876, and was educated at Merchiston Castle School and Fettes College. In 1894 he was selected to play Rugby for Scotland against England at Edinburgh in the (then) Four Nations Championship, a match which Scotland won 6-0. He was still at school when he was called up, 'in the 1890’s, four brothers - the Neilsons - from Merchiston Castle School were all capped by Scotland. Both Walter and William made their debuts at the age of 17 years and five months; whereas George had to wait until he was 20 and Robert 19.'

Neilson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1897. He served with distinction during the Boer War in South Africa, 1899-1902. He was present during the advance on Kimberley, and the regimental history records his part in the Battle of Modder River, 28 November 1899, ‘At the battle of Modder River, about midday, a man of ‘G’ Company, lying in advance of the general line, was badly wounded, bleeding to death, and unable to crawl back to a small depression in the ground, where Captain Shanahan, R.A.M.C., was attending to the wounded. 2nd Lieut. Neilson seeing this ran out and carried the man to the medical officer, thus saving his life. On returning to the firing line 2nd Lieut. Neilson was shot through the arm.... www.dnw.co.uk
The total casualties during the day were Lieutenant Baker-Carr and 2nd Lieut. Neilson wounded, and 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 101 wounded, of whom 11 subsequently died of wounds, not to mention various slight wounds which did not necessitate men leaving the ranks, making a total of 122 casualties out of 478 for the whole force engaged. (History of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, R.P. Dunn Pattison refers)

It was at Magersfontein on 11 December 1899, when Neilson's leadership came to the fore, 'It seems that Colonel Goff was almost killed at the first discharge. The command therefore devolved on Major Wolrige-Gordon. He went back to where the mass of the battalion had rallied and shaken out into open order. Wolrige-Gordon at once ordered an advance; the right of the line was entrusted to 2nd Lieut. Neilson. Very soon after this, about 4.30, the guns opened fire and relieved the strain on the brigade. Neilson, who had most of his own company well in hand, and a mixture of men from the other battalions of the brigade, kept bearing away to the right. Soon he came under a very heavy fire from the mimosa and scrub on his right flank. This fire came from the outpost of Scandinavians, who were stationed there to cover the gap between the trenches on Magersfontein Hill and the underfeature. Neilson at once developed an attack on this position, and after some considerable time, about 6am, he got to within charging distance. He then gave the word, and, aided by mixed detachments under 2nd Lieuts. Sceales, King, and Lang who had joined him sometime before, either captured or bayonetted the whole detachment....' (ibid).

Neilson's account of the action included in the regimental history adds the following: 'Major Gordon came along to my end of the line and said that he was going to advance, and that I was to take command of the right of the line. I did so, and we had not gone far before we were subjected to a very heavy fire from our right flank, where mimosa and scrub were growing. I made my part of the line change direction and we made for this fire: very soon I could discern men retiring and lying behind bushes. Against these bushes fire was directed, and we gradually closed and finally charged, and what was left of these Scandinavians (for it turned out to be the advanced post of Scandinavians, some 60 or 70), held up (each) a little white flag. It was impossible to stop the bayonet being used in all cases, as these fellows had fired on us up to the last; but the men were very good, and gave quarter in almost every case. We found that we had made sore havoc of this post. Behind one bush 1 counted six dead. The wounded were scattered about, the uninjured we collected, some 25 or 30, and I sent them back under an escort.... I found the officer in command of this post mortally wounded through the body.'

Neilson also took part in the action at Koodoosberg, the battles of Paardeburg and Poplar Grove, and the actions at Waternal, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodeoport and Heilbron. He served under Major General Hamilton during the operations in the Transvaal and was present during the actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek and Olifant's Nek. For his services in South Africa he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 10 September 1901 and 29 July 1902).

Neilson served as Adjutant with the regiment from 1902 until 1905. He was appointed Brigade Major, Lothian Infantry Brigade, Scottish Command in 1912. He served in the same capacity with 1/1st Lothian Infantry Brigade, Central Force, Home Defence, during the Great War from 5 August 1914 until 19 March 1915, before joining the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Ypres in March 1915. Posted as Brigade Major, 139th Infantry Brigade, he served in the French theatre of war from 1 June 1915 until 21 July 1916. For the remainder of the war he served in a number of Staff positions on the Western Front including with the 34th Division, the 15th Army Corps, the 63rd Division, and Headquarters 4th Army. For his services in the Great War he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. Geroge, was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 June 1918, and was four times Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 1 January 1916, 15 June 1916, 4 January 1917, and 15 May 1917).

Neilson was appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Aldershot, in 1922. He held this command until his death, as a result of a riding accident, on 29 April 1927.

Sold together with various photographic images of the recipient and other research.
Francis Roger Sedgwick was born in Bombay on 5 July 1876, and was educated at Uppingham School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on 26 March 1896 and was promoted Lieutenant on 21 March 1899. He served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the operations at Paardeberg, 17-26 February 1900; the actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River, 5-6 May 1900, and Zand River. He was also present at operations in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; and operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, in September 1900. Posted to the West African Frontier Force, 1901-05, he was promoted Captain on 15 January 1902, and transferred to the Retired List in 1913.

On the outbreak of the Great War Sedgwick was recalled for service, and went out with the Royal Artillery to the Western Front in 1914. During the War he was wounded, was three times Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 1 January 1916, 21 July 1917, and 7 July 1919), and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 August 1917, he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered during military operations in France and Flanders in the 1919 Birthday Honours’ List. For the recipient’s related miniature awards, see Lot 1364.

A Great War C.M.G., 1916 ‘Western Front’ D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. R Sedgwick, Royal Field Artillery

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion’s neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in Garrard, London, case of issue; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R. silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, these all tailor’s copies (Lieut. F. R. Sedgwick, R.F.A.); 1914 Star (Major F. R. Sedgwick, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. F. R. Sedgwick,) mounted as worn, minor edge bruise to obverse central medallion on CMG, otherwise nearly extremely fine (6)

£1400-1800

C.M.G. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

Francis Roger Sedgwick was born in Bombay on 5 July 1876, and was educated at Uppingham School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on 26 March 1896 and was promoted Lieutenant on 21 March 1899. He served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the operations at Paardeberg, 17-26 February 1900; the actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River, 5-6 May 1900, and Zand River. He was also present at operations in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; and operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, in September 1900. Posted to the West African Frontier Force, 1901-05, he was promoted Captain on 15 January 1902, and transferred to the Retired List in 1913.

On the outbreak of the Great War Sedgwick was recalled for service, and went out with the Royal Artillery to the Western Front in 1914. During the War he was wounded, was three times Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 1 January 1916, 21 July 1917, and 7 July 1919), and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 August 1917, he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered during military operations in France and Flanders in the 1919 Birthday Honours’ List. For the recipient’s related miniature awards, see Lot 1364.
Sir Herbert David William Lewis was born on 25 February 1872, the eldest son of the Reverend David Lewis, Rector of Briton Ferry, and was educated at Rossall School. He served with the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem throughout the Great War from August 1914 as Commissioner for Wales, and represented the Order of St. John in France at the Allied Forces Hospital in Boulogne; in addition he organised St. John Hospitals throughout Wales; raised 1,000 men for military hospitals; and formed several Voluntary Aid Detachment units. Appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire for his War service (London Gazette 7 January 1918), he was promoted to Knight Commander in November 1922, and was additionally created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John. He died on 23 January 1931.

For the recipient’s related miniature awards, see Lot 1363.
The important 1914 ‘Le Cateau’ D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Vallentin, commanding 27th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, for gallantry in saving guns under heavy fire at Ligny in August 1914, the fourth D. S.O. gazetted for the Great War

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer’s 1st type breast badge, hallmarked London 1919; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R.; 1914 STAR, with clasp (Major H. E. Vallentin, R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. H. E. Vallentin.) early matt bronze issue Victory Medal, minor chipping to green enamel wreaths on D.S.O., otherwise nearly extremely fine (3) £5000-6000

D.S.O. London Gazette 9 November 1914:
‘Major Henry Edward Vallentin, 27th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. For bravery and devotion in withdrawing guns by hand, under a heavy fire, near Ligny, France, on 26th August.’


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

Henry Edward Vallentin was born on 5 January 1870, son of Sir James Vallentin. He entered the Royal Artillery in February 1889, becoming Lieutenant in February 1892, and Captain in September 1899. He was Adjutant R.A. from January 1900 to March 1903, and was promoted to Major in February 1905. He served in the European War in 1914, landing in France on 23 August, and was immediately embroiled in the severe fighting during the ‘Great Retreat’ from Mons. He was commanding the 27th Battery R.F.A. and won the D.S.O. for gallantry in assisting in the withdrawal by hand of several field-guns of the battery, under an intense fire, near Ligny, during the battle of Le Cateau on 26th August. Two Sergeants and five Gunners of his battery won the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry on the same occasion.

Vallentin was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 October 1914, and was specially employed at the War Office from October 1916, where he became Assistant Adjutant-General from May 1917 until the end of the war, being awarded the O.B.E. for these services.

For a detailed account of the action see The Royal Regiment of Artillery at Le Cateau, Wednesday, 26th August 1914 by Major A. F. Becke, late R.F.A.
The unique Great War O.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain R. H. Struben, who raised and commanded Struben’s Scouts during the Boer War, before becoming Intelligence Staff Officer to Douglas Haig; he later served with the Remount Depot during the Great War, and was Member of Parliament for Albany, Eastern Cape; only 13 Q.S.A.s were awarded to Struben’s Scouts, of whom Struben was the only Officer

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer’s 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (Lieut. R. H. Struben. Struben’s Scouts.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. R. H. Struben.); Jubilee 1935, first three mounted as worn, last in card box of issue, together with the related miniature awards, about extremely fine, the Q.S.A unique to an officer in the unit (4) **£2000-2400**

**O.B.E. London Gazette 5 June 1919.**

**Robert Henry Struben** was born on 29 March 1876, the son of William Charles Struben, C.M.G., a veteran of both the Zulu and First Boer Wars, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. Returning to South Africa as a gentleman farmer, he served during the Boer War, first as Officer Commanding Struben’s Scouts, a unit of mainly local farmers that he raised himself in February 1900. The unit was disbanded at Pretoria in July 1900, and, having initially remained in service on General R. Pole-Carew’s Staff, Struben was subsequently posted as Intelligence Staff Officer to Colonel D. Haig in January 1901. For his services in South Africa during the Boer War he was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 16 April 1901).

Struben served during the Great War as a 1st Assistant Superintendent, Remount Service, Cavalry of the Line, first at the Romsey Remount Depot from 15 November 1916 until 13 June 1919, and then at the Remount Depot, Army of the Rhine, at Antwerp from 14 June to 16 July 1919, and at Cologne General Headquarters from 17 July to 30 October 1919, where he held the rank of Acting Major. For his services during the Great War he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, and was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 25 March 1919). He relinquished his commission on 13 February 1920, retaining the rank of Captain, and returned to South Africa, where he served as Member of Parliament for Albany, Eastern Cape. He died on 28 February 1936.

Sold together with the bestowal Document for the O.B.E., named to ‘Temporary Captain Robert Henry Struben’ and dated 3 June 1919; Bestowal Document for the Jubilee Medal 1935, named to ‘R. H. Struben Esq., M.P., O.B.E.’; the recipient’s Record of Service Booklet; original letter from the recipient requesting a Medal Roll for Struben’s Scouts, and the resulting original Q.S.A. Roll for Struben’s Scouts; the recipient’s letters of naturalization for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, dated 28 June 1898; a portrait photograph of the recipient; and a group photograph of some of the ‘Struben’s Scouts’.

Approximately 13 Queen’s South Africa Medals awarded to Struben’s Scouts; Struben’s medal is the only one named to an officer.
A Great War ‘Home Service’ O.B.E. pair awarded to Major A. M. A. Struben, South African Engineers attached Royal Air Force, late Kitchener’s Horse

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer’s 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt (hallmarks for London 1918), in Garrard, London, case of issue; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (Lieut: A. M. A. Struben, Kitchener’s H.) extremely fine (2) £400-500

Arthur Marinus Alexander Struben was born in Pretoria, South Africa, on 28 May 1871, and was educated at Pietermaritzburg High School and the South African College, Cape Town. Proceeding to London, he studied at the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature, and was awarded a Bronze Medal from the School of Practical Engineering, after which he worked as an apprentice engineer for the firm of Baldry and Yerburgh, and was appointed an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was employed as a surveyor for the construction of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway; railway work in Nottingham and London; and in South Africa on the railway at Vryburg and the Mafeking extension. He was subsequently appointed assistant engineer in the Public Works Department of the Cape Colony.

Following the outbreak of the Boer War, Struben was commissioned Lieutenant in Kitchener’s Horse, and saw action during the Relief of Kimberley, and the actions at Paardeberg, Driefontein, and Johannesburg. Upon the conclusion of the War, he returned to his engineering career, and for the next decade was involved in various irrigation and hydrographic surveys in both the Cape Colony and Transvaal. On the outbreak of the Great War he was commissioned into the South African Engineers, and was subsequently promoted Major on attachment to the Royal Air Force, although he never saw active service. For his valuable War service he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1919 New Year’s Honours List.

Sold together with the Bestowal Document for the O.B.E., named to Major Arthur Struben, R.A.F., and dated 1 January 1919; a South African Constabulary Cyclist Contingent Prize Medal, silver, the reverse engraved ‘Pte. A. Struben 1st. 1887 S.A.C.C.C.’, date corrected; a Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature Prize Medallion, bronze, the reverse engraved ‘To A. M. A. Struben, Student, Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering, for course satisfactorily passed, April 19th 1890.’, in John Pinches, London, case of issue, together with an extract from the Examiners’ Report; and a post card photograph of the recipient in later life surveying.

www.dnw.co.uk
**GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY**

**O.B.E.** London Gazette 12 December 1919:
‘For valuable services with the R.N. Division.’

**M.B.E.** London Gazette 7 June 1918:
‘For services with the British Expeditionary Force in France.’

Herbert Anthony Lockett was born on 2 January 1875 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 19 October 1903, having previously spent 4 years in the London Scottish. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 January 1912, whilst stationed with the London Division, and was appointed Assistant Paymaster on 12 October 1914. Promoted Paymaster on 28 February 1915, he was Mentioned in General Sir Charles Munro’s Despatch for his services with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (London Gazette 11 July 1916).

Promoted Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander on 30 May 1917, Lockett was transferred to the Permanent List; was Mentioned in Field Marshal Sir D. Haig’s Despatch ‘for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty during the period 20 February to 21 September 1917’ whilst serving with the British Expeditionary Force in France (London Gazette 7 December 1917); and was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1918 Birthday Honours’ List. He was demobilised on 23 July 1919, and was advanced to an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in December 1919. He was promoted to his ultimate rank of Paymaster Commander on 20 August 1923, and was awarded the R.N.V.R. Decoration the following year (London Gazette 28 November 1924).

**A Great War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Paymaster Commander H. A. Lockett, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**


£340-400

---

**O.B.E. London Gazette 12 December 1919:**

‘For valuable services with the R.N. Division.’

**M.B.E. London Gazette 7 June 1918:**

‘For services with the British Expeditionary Force in France.’

Clement Henry Armitage Hirtzel was born in Exmouth, Devon, on 10 April 1879. Emigrating to Africa, he was employed first as a Electric Tramway Engineer at Johannesburg in 1902, before becoming Engineering Manager, Delagon Bay, in 1903, and Boiler Factory Inspector (Electrical and Mechanical Engineer) for H.M. Government in British East Africa in 1908. On the outbreak of the Great War he attested for the East African Pioneer Corps as a Private Soldier.

Being an Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers; speaking German, French, and Swahili; an expert in the repair of cars and aeroplane engines; and also familiar with hydro-electric work, he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as a Second Lieutenant, and appointed an Assistant Equipment Officer on 15 November 1915. He was promoted Lieutenant on 8 February 1916, and temporary Captain whilst employed as an Equipment Officer on 27 May 1916. He controlled the development of the Aircraft Park at Adastraal House from July 1916 to February 1917, and was promoted Park Commander, with the rank of temporary Major, on 1 February 1917. He subsequently served as Park Commander, Transport Repair Park at Farnborough from 7 March 1917, before being seconded to the Ministry of Munitions to organise repair of aircraft within civilian firms.

On 14 September 1918 Hirtzel took command of the Salonika Aircraft Park (No. 16 Wing), was Mentioned in Lieutenant-General Sir G. F. Milne’s Despatch ‘for distinguished and gallant service during the period 1 October 1918 to 1 March 1919, with the British Salonika Force’ (London Gazette 5 June 1919, and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He transferred to the Unemployed List on 1 July 1919, and was appointed to the Disposals Board, Salonika Aircraft Park.

Sold together with a group photographic image featuring the recipient.

**A Great War ‘Salonika’ O.B.E. group of five awarded to Major C. H. A. Hirtzl, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps and East African Pioneer Corps**


£300-400

---

O.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

Clement Henry Armitage Hirtzel

www.dnw.co.uk
An O.B.E., Great War ‘Russian Intervention’ M.C. group of seven awarded to Colonel N. S. Henshaw, Royal Engineers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer’s 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G. V.R., reverse privately engraved ‘Capt. N. S. Henshaw’, with replacement ring suspension; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. N. S. Henshaw); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, with top Territorial riband bar, mounted as worn, very fine (7) £1500-2000

O.B.E. London Gazette 8 June 1939.

M.C. London Gazette 27 May 1918:
‘On the night 1st/2nd January, 1919, near Turchasova he was the last man to leave the advanced post and barricade. From 28th December, 1918, to 2nd January, 1919, he rendered valuable assistance, showing great gallantry and devotion to duty. The fact that the force did not suffer heavy casualties was mainly due to his efforts and untiring work.’

T.D. London Gazette 15 November 1935.

Norman Scotson Henshaw served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 January 1916, and subsequently with the Russian Intervention Force. Advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel, he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1939 Birthday Honours List whilst serving as Commanding Officer of 55th (West Lancashire) Divisional Engineers, Royal Engineers, Territorial Army.
A fine Second World War ‘Arakan’ O.B.E. and ‘Burma’ Immediate M.C. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. C. Lewin, 5th King’s African Rifles

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer’s 2nd type breast badge; Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1945; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (Lt-Col. T. C. C. Lewin (O.B.E.) (M.C.)) with named card box of issue; Efficiency Medal, Kenya, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Lt Col. T. C. C. Lewin) mounted as worn together with mounted group of eight miniature medals (lacking A.G.S.) and various ribbon bars, good very fine (17) £1800-2200

M.C. London Gazette 22 March 1945,
The original recommendation for an Immediate D.S.O. states: ‘For conspicuous leadership and gallantry in the Field. Major Lewin commanded 5 KAR in an attack on HILL 3069 near LETZAGON on 22 Oct 44. The enemy were firmly entrenched on a commanding feature and Major Lewin had no artillery. But by skilful planning and determined leadership supported by the gallantry of his officers and men the enemy position was stormed by a combination of mortar, grenade and bayonet. Well thought out positioning of his small reserve enabled Major Lewin to go on to capture a subsidiary position not previously located, and by nightfall the enemy were either killed or had fled. The success of this well conducted operation has had an important influence on the operations conducted by the Division as a whole.’

The original recommendation states: ‘During the period under review 16 May-15 Aug 45, Lt Col. T. C. C. Lewin has been Commanding Officer of the 5 (K) Bn KAR in an attack on HILL 3069 near LETZAGON on 22 Oct 44. The enemy were firmly entrenched on a commanding feature and Major Lewin had no artillery. But by skilful planning and determined leadership supported by the gallantry of his officers and men the enemy position was stormed by a combination of mortar, grenade and bayonet. Well thought out positioning of his small reserve enabled Major Lewin to go on to capture a subsidiary position not previously located, and by nightfall the enemy were either killed or had fled. The success of this well conducted operation has had an important influence on the operations conducted by the Division as a whole.’

M.I.D. London Gazettes 30 December 1941 (Middle East) and 30 June 1942 (Middle East),

Thomas Chippindall Colquitt Lewin is mentioned several time in the regimental history of the King’s African Rifles by Moyes-Bartlett, including the crossing of the Awash and advance to and occupation of Addis Ababa in 1941, the campaign in Madagascar in 1942, and the campaign in Burma with 11 (E.A.) Division in 1944-45. ‘Letzagon’ was the principal action fought by 5 K.A.R. in Burma. It cost the battalion four officers wounded, 14 African ranks killed or died of wounds, and 79 Africans wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Lewin was awarded the M.C. and Sergeant Bull the M.M. after this action. Sold with copied recommendations and extracts from the regimental history.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War M.B.E., M.C. group of eight awarded to Major E. K. Laman, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers

**A Great War M.B.E., M.C. group of eight awarded to Major E. K. Laman, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member’s 1st type breast badge, hallmarked London 1919; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. E. K. Laman. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Q.M. & Capt. E. K. Laman); Defence Medal; Coronation 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., E.V.I.R. (3800 S. Mjr: E. K. Laman. S.W Bdr.); together with Army Rifles Association medal, silver-gilt with bar inscribed ‘1913’; two Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs medals, ‘Wales & Monmouthshire League’, gilt and enamels, reverses inscribed ‘2nd Division 1932-33’ and ‘Second Division 1933-34’, these last three all unnamed; and a companion set of eight mounted miniature medals, very fine or better (12) £700-900

M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1918.

Ernest Kirkland Laman was commissioned as Lieutenant & Quartermaster on 2 January 1914; Captain & Quartermaster, 1 July 1917; Major, 3 January 1929; retired, 4 October 1930. Served with the 2nd Battalion and sailed 19 September 1914 for Tsingtao, China. Landed at “S” Beach, Gallipoli, 25 April 1915, and was wounded at Fir Tree Wood on 7 May. Left Gallipoli on 8 January 1916 for Alexandria, and thence to Marseilles, arriving on the Western front in April 1916. Captain Laman left France in August 1918 for 6 months’ duty at home. Sold with copied m.i.c. and some research notes.

Considerable extra information on this officer, including extracts from his war diaries and many photographs, can be found online at www.neverforgergetyourwelshheroes.org.uk

The 1937 North West Frontier M.C. group awarded to his son, Major F. E. K. Laman, 1st Punjabis, was sold in these rooms on 25 November 2015.

---

A Second War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class II Charity G. James, Auxiliary Territorial Service

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member’s 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (W.10072 W.O. Cl.2. C. G. James. M.B.E. A.T.S.) nearly extremely fine (5) £180-220


Miss Charity Grace James was born on 16 January 1908, and served with the Auxiliary Territorial Service during the Second World War. Advanced to Company Sergeant Major, she was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire ‘in recognition of Meritorious Services’ in 1945. She died in Cornwall on 21 June 1993.

---

A Post-War ‘Civil Division’ M.B.E. group of four awarded to Motor Mechanic A. G. Way, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

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; British War and Victory Medals (M.B.2451 A. G. Way. M.M. R.N.V.R.), one digit on BWM officially corrected; Defence Medal, together with the related miniature awards, nearly extremely fine (4) £100-140

M.B.E. London Gazette 7 June 1951.

Alfred George Way, the son of Captain Francis Way and his wife Lucy, was born on 14 September 1897, and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 9 April 1918, serving as a Motor Mechanic in H.M.S. Hermione. Promoted Chief Motor Mechanic on 1 July 1919, he was shore demobilised on 20 November 1919. He subsequently saw Home Service during the Second World War, and was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire in 1951 whilst employed as Manager of the Film-Coating Department, Ilford, Limited.

For the M.C. group awarded to Captain Francis Way, see Lot 30.
A good Boer War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Fairweather, Kaffrarian Rifles, who was three times wounded and twice Mentioned in Despatches during the Boer War, doing especially good service at the Relief of Wepener; he subsequently commanded the South African Railway Regiment in German South West Africa during the Great War and was later given the command of the South African Motor Cyclist Corps. He was killed in action on 18 February 1917, ‘dying as he would himself have chosen, in action serving the Empire’


D.S.O. London Gazette 31 October 1902.

James McIntyre Fairweather was born in Dundee, Scotland, on 13 October 1876, the eldest son of Joseph Fairweather, esq., Sculptor, and was educated at the Harris Academy, Dundee, and by private tutors. Originally intended for the legal profession, he went to South Africa in 1896 and joined the Staff of the East London Harbour Board. On the outbreak of the Boer War he was Assistant Town Clerk at East London, and volunteered for active service with the Kaffrarian Rifles, receiving a commission in that Corps, later being promoted Captain and Adjutant. He was present in operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the defence of Wepener; operations in Orange River Colony (May to 29 November 1900), including the action at Wittebergen (1 to 29 July); and operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He was three times wounded, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches in March 1901 and March 1902. Doing especially good service at the Relief of Wepener and at Quaggasfontein, he also commanded the troops which entered the town when Aliwal North was ceded by the rebels, and was created Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. On the cessation of hostilities Fairweather was offered a commission in the Regular Army, but deciding to return to civilian life, and accepted a position on the Headquaters Staff of the Central South African Railways, subsequently rising to hold the post of Superintendent attached to the personal Staff of Sir William Hoy, General Manager of the South African Railways. At the time of the Union, he rendered valuable service as one of the special Committee who undertook the task of assimilating the general conditions of service for the administration of the entire staff (involving over 60,000 employees) of the Union Railways. He took a keen interest in military matters in South Africa, and after the Union became Commanding Officer of the Transvaal Motor and Cycle Corps, and later of the Rand Light Infantry. In 1913, during the July disturbances on the Rand, he was in military control of Bramfontein, and again during the strike in January 1914, he rendered valuable services.

In July 1914, Fairweather was one of two South African officers who left for England on the invitation of the War Office to represent the Union Defence Department at the autumn army manoeuvres. He arrived in England a few days after the declaration of war, and sought permission to proceed to the Western Front, but was instructed to return at once to South Africa. On the suppression of the Rebellion he proceeded to German South West Africa with the Rand Light Infantry. A new regiment had to be formed in German South West Africa, and was educated at the Harris Academy, Dundee, and by private tutors. Originally intended for the legal profession, he went to South Africa in 1896 and joined the Staff of the East London Harbour Board. On the outbreak of the Boer War he was Assistant Town Clerk at East London, and volunteered for active service with the Kaffrarian Rifles, receiving a commission in that Corps, later being promoted Captain and Adjutant. He was present in operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the defence of Wepener; operations in Orange River Colony (May to 29 November 1900), including the action at Wittebergen (1 to 29 July); and operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He was three times wounded, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches in March 1901 and March 1902. Doing especially good service at the Relief of Wepener and at Quaggasfontein, he also commanded the troops which entered the town when Aliwal North was ceded by the rebels, and was created Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. On the cessation of hostilities Fairweather was offered a commission in the Regular Army, but deciding to return to civilian life, and accepted a position on the Headquaters Staff of the Central South African Railways, subsequently rising to hold the post of Superintendent attached to the personal Staff of Sir William Hoy, General Manager of the South African Railways. At the time of the Union, he rendered valuable service as one of the special Committee who undertook the task of assimilating the general conditions of service for the administration of the entire staff (involving over 60,000 employees) of the Union Railways. He took a keen interest in military matters in South Africa, and after the Union became Commanding Officer of the Transvaal Motor and Cycle Corps, and later of the Rand Light Infantry. In 1913, during the July disturbances on the Rand, he was in military control of Bramfontein, and again during the strike in January 1914, he rendered valuable services.

In July 1914, Fairweather was one of two South African officers who left for England on the invitation of the War Office to represent the Union Defence Department at the autumn army manoeuvres. He arrived in England a few days after the declaration of war, and sought permission to proceed to the Western Front, but was instructed to return at once to South Africa. On the suppression of the Rebellion he proceeded to German South West Africa with the Rand Light Infantry. A new regiment had to be formed in German South West Africa to expedite the reconstruction of the destroyed railway line from Aus westward to Keetmanshoop, thence north to Windhuk, then south through Kalkfontein to meet the new railway line which was being built from Uppington, and all railway servants with combatant units were ordered to transfer to this. It was styled the Railway Regiment, and Colonel Fairweather was given the command. He achieved splendid results under very difficult conditions, and was Mentioned in Despatches in August 1918 in this connection. On returning to the Transvaal several months later than the military contingent from German South West Africa, he returned for a short time to his civil duties at Railway Headquarters, but later was given the command of the South African Motor Cyclist Corps, and was killed in action on 18 February 1917, at Kupira, in the Livingstone Range, and is buried there.

Writing of Colonel Fairweather, Mr. H. Bourne, the Secretary of the Defence Department of South Africa, said: ‘The death of this officer will be a very great loss, not only to the Railway Administration, but to the Union generally, and especially to the Union Defence Forces, as he was one of the oldest and keenest of Citizen Force officers, and full of soldierly qualities. The example set by Colonel Fairweather was a very high one, and I trust and hope will long be followed by the more junior officers of the Active Citizen Force’.

Brigadier General Sir Charles Crewe, K.C.M.G., C.B., writing of him, said: ‘A most gallant officer, and one for whom I have always had the greatest regard ... He again in West Africa showed the same gallantry and devotion to duty which was so noticeable in the 1900 campaign. He met his death, and we who all deplore his loss must also feel that he, like many others who have made the greatest sacrifice can make, died as he would himself have chosen, in action serving the Empire’.

Colonel H. B. Cuming, C.B., who commanded the Kaffrarian Rifles during the Boer War, wrote: ‘He was without doubt the most gallant fellow I ever worked with in the field. His complete indifference to shell fire and bullets amazed me. He was an excellent officer in every way, and his death is an irreparable loss to the Active Union Defence Force. In every detail of his work he was thorough and full of useful ideas’.

However, it was perhaps the testimony of an anonymous correspondent who represented him best, writing: ‘The men who served under him were unanimous in their praise and liking of their Commander, whose chief anxiety at all times, even at great personal sacrifice, lay in promoting the welfare and comfort of the rank and file... Quick to commend and reward good services, he was equally spontaneous in his denunciation of the bad ... He was a man of the most honourable and lofty principles, and the country generally, still more the Railway Administration and the military service, can ill spare him’.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fairweather’s brother, Major Joseph Fairweather, of the South Wales Borderers, was killed in action during the Great War, near Kut on 15 January 1917. For his Queen’s South Africa Medal see Lot 412.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War D.S.O., M.C. group of four awarded to Major J. A. Roddick, 10th (Scottish) Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, who was awarded his Military Cross at the Third Battle of Ypres, and afterwards commanded the defence of Limerick Post in November 1917, when his small garrison held out against overwhelming enemy forces for 18 hours, though entirely surrounded - ‘one of the epic actions of the War’

D.S.O. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

M.C. London Gazette 18 February 1915:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company to their objective with great dash in spite of determined hostile opposition, and when the battalion on his left was held up by a hostile strong point, he took a platoon and captured a strong point on his flank, thus enabling the advance to continue. He was afterwards wounded, having skilfully consolidated his position and organised his defence.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 22 May 1917.

James Albert Roddick was born at Annan, Dumfriesshire in 1887, one of four sons of William Roddick, agent for the town’s Commercial Bank. He was educated privately at Edinburgh Institution and then went to work as a clerk at Lloyd’s of London, eventually becoming an underwriter in a career that was only interrupted by his highly distinguished war service.

Roddick enlisted in the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps in May 1915 and was commissioned into a Territorial battalion of the Hampshire Regiment in October. He quickly arranged a transfer to 10th (Scottish) Battalion, King’s Liverpool Regiment, in which his younger brother Thomas had served since before the War, and had himself now earned a commission. He reported to the Regiment’s 1st Battalion in France at the end of March 1916 and quickly made his mark.

At the end of his first year’s service his name was put forward for a Mention in Despatches, the recommendation reading ‘For consistent good work and keenness as a Company Commander. Joined the Battalion as Lieut. in March 1916. Has commanded a company since August 1916 in a highly satisfactory manner. He has considerable military ability and is most assiduous in looking after the well-being of his men.’

Roddick was still commanding a company in July 1917 when the Liverpool Scottish moved up to Wieijte in the Ypres Salient, in readiness for the Third Battle of Ypres. On 31 July, its opening day, they attacked the German lines, facing heavy counter fire and losing many men. They managed to capture a number of German trenches and remained holding them until being relieved on 3 August. Apart from the battalion’s creditable performance, the action was notable for its resulting in the award of a bar to the Victoria Cross to its much-loved Medical Officer, Captain Noel Chavasse. Despite receiving a nasty head wound on the first day, he insisted on remaining at his post and performing his duties through the next two days, going out repeatedly under heavy fire to collect the wounded. He finally succumbed to his wounds the day after the battalion was withdrawn. Roddick was himself wounded in the action – an injury to his right arm that was to trouble him throughout his life – and very likely came under the gallant Chavasse’s care.

After his wound had healed Captain Roddick returned to 1st Liverpool Scottish, which by the end of November 1917 had been moved south to the Somme sector, responsible for a section of the line at Epehy, near Cambrai. Instead of the usual line of trenches, the front consisted of a series of strong-points, connected by a system of communicating trenches. The area remained quiet even during the moderately successful Allied attack employing massed tanks that took place north of Cambrai on 20 November, but the peace was shattered by the massive German counter-attack that followed 10 days later, unleashing 20 of their divisions against the sparsely-held British line.

Defence of Limerick Post

The attack opened with a terrific barrage at 7 a.m., one of the effects of which was to destroy telephonic communications. It was followed up by well-targeted strafing and bombing attacks by enemy aircraft, as German infantry poured forward. The two battalions to the north of the Liverpool Scottish were completely overwhelmed, as were two of its own companies, and the remainder of the battalion found itself completely outflanked. When the storm broke Captain Roddick was at battalion headquarters with his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. A. MacDonald. Finding it impossible to understand the situation from there, the two officers reconnoitred forward to the front lines and started to gather the scattered parties of troops. They settled on Limerick Post and Kildare Trench as the most readily defensible places to gather, Roddick being instructed to take command of the former, while his Colonel stayed with the latter. Presently however the occupants of Kildare Trench found themselves out of ammunition, without food, their defensive wiring largely destroyed and with limited field of fire. In such circumstances Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald reluctantly decided to withdraw at dusk, and Limerick Post was left to stand alone.

When Roddick took command of Limerick Post at 1.45 p.m. he had at his disposal a garrison consisting of 4 officers and 90 other ranks of 1/5th King’s Own Royal Lancasters, 2 officers and 25 men of his own battalion, and 1 officer and some details of 1/5th Loyal North Lancashires. There were three Lewis guns in serviceable condition and a good supply of ammunition and bombs. He organised the defences to best effect, placing bombing blocks in strategic places, then with remarkable candour informed the men that they were surrounded, and ordered to resist to the last.
At 3.15 p.m. the enemy, after a call to the garrison to surrender was refused, made a determined simultaneous attack from north, west and south, which was repulsed with heavy loss after severe hand-to-hand fighting (although the enemy did succeed in cutting off the post from the garrison of Kildare Trench). He then made repeated efforts to drive in the bombing blocks, without success.

At 4.15 p.m. another attack was launched via the communication trenches from a neighbouring post and from the rear, but again the enemy got a rough reception and achieved nothing. For some time after this he was inactive and this welcome lull in the fighting was used to issue rations, water and rum as the men had had nothing to eat all day.

At 6.15 p.m. two volunteers started out in an effort to reach British lines with a message regarding the situation. They succeeded in getting through, but no return was possible.

Until 2.45 a.m. the enemy contented himself with rifle and machine-gun fire and reconnoitring patrols, when he brought up grenade launchers and two trench mortars. At 3.30 a.m., after intense bombardment, he launched an all-round attack which was again repulsed, but left Limerick Post’s trenches heavily damaged and a further 18 of the garrison as casualties.

As was now obvious to Captain Roddick that at daylight the Post would quickly be obliterated by artillery fire, and so he decided to break out and try to regain his own lines. Careful plans were made, the survivors divided into parties and a route selected. As many as the wounded as was possible to move were carried. By 5.05 a.m. they were clear, and after making their way through 1000 yards of enemy-held country, safely returned to British lines at 5.45 a.m. It was a notable feat, one of the few bright spots in a reverse which brought much criticism on higher commanders, and was specifically referenced by Field Marshal Haig in his Despatch on the battle: “a single strong point known as Limerick Post held out with great gallantry throughout the day, though heavily attacked.” In fact it made enough of an impression on Haig that at a banquet given in his honour at the Town Hall, Liverpool in July 1919, he singled out this dogged feat of resistance as one of the outstanding feats of arms performed during the war by Liverpool and Lancashire troops.

Roddick was recommended by Lt. Col. MacDonald for an immediate award of the DSO, the recommendation for which fortunately survived in the records of 55th Division:

“For conspicuous ability and devotion to duty in face of superior numbers of the enemy near Epehy on 30 Nov./1st Dec. 1917. Took command and organised a strong point garrisoned by another regiment when the officer in charge had been wounded. The post was rapidly surrounded by strong forces of the enemy, but the many attacks which he launched from all directions under cover of severe trench mortar, rifle grenade and machine-gun fire were successfully defeated with heavy casualties. The exceptional ability and judgement in making his dispositions combined with the coolness and bravery which this officer displayed to his men were largely instrumental in enabling the garrison to hold much superior forces of the enemy in check for 18 hours.”

The recommendation was supported by spontaneous testimony from two officers who had also found themselves in Limerick Post. Lieutenant C. M. Barber wrote: ‘This officer was the life and soul of the post and by his personal bravery set a very fine example to the garrison. During attacks Capt. Roddick was always at the danger point encouraging us all. His fine leadership enabled the post to hold out under most trying circumstances for 18 hours.’

Captain R. A. Ferguson added: ‘On several occasions the enemy tried to rush the post under cover of TM fire but were each time successfully beaten off. By his sound judgement and grasp of the situation the garrison were finally able to fight their way through the enemy line without casualties. His bravery, coolness and disregard of danger in my opinion saved an extremely critical situation.’

Unjust as it may seem, in the recriminatory climate that prevailed after the reverse of 30 November, a political decision seems to have been taken not to make any awards to officers associated with it, and although a number of D.C.M.s and M.M.s were granted to other ranks, the officers’ recommendations were not acted upon.

After the action at Epehy 1/10th Liverpool Scottish was taken out of the line to reform and retrain, eventually returning to the trenches at Givenchy in late February 1918. Major Roddick was acting in command at this time. According to a regimental history an issue of confidence occurred between the senior officers of the battalion and their Brigade commander. Roddick felt obliged to go over his head and took their troubles to Major-General Jeudwine, commanding the Division, with satisfactory results. However, it was obvious in view of the somewhat strained relations with the Brigade commander that he could not continue to command the Battalion, and so he left for England on substitution leave with a recommendation to the Senior Officers’ School, Aldershot, in his pocket. He returned to France in July 1918 and spent the remaining months of the war as second-in-command of 13th Battalion, West Riding Regiment, finally being demobilised in January 1919.

A close reading of the War Diary of 13th West Riding Regiment makes it difficult to attribute the award of the D.S.O. that came Roddick’s way in 1919 to any service performed while he was serving with that unit. The battalion was formed in France in May 1918 from four Area Employment (Garrison Guard) Companies and does not seem to have been intended for more than trench-holding duties in quieter parts of the line. It first went into the trenches in mid-August 1918 and undertook further routine tours during September and October. Roddick was second-in-command throughout, except for a few days acting for the Commanding Officer during August. Neither of the battalion’s two commanding officers during the period received any recognition at all. It therefore seems very possible that in some higher quarter the lack of direct and immediate recognition for Roddick’s actions at Limerick Post was felt to be unjust, and action was later quietly taken to correct it.

Major Roddick was invested with his Distinguished Service Order at Buckingham Palace in March 1921, by which time he had returned to his old occupation at Lloyd’s. He died at Croydon in 1950.
A Great War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck, 9th Lancers, attached to the Protectorate Regiment during the Defence of Mafeking, he was wounded there having fired the first shot of the siege; he afterwards served at Gallipoli with Godley’s Australian and New Zealand Division until wounded and evacuated, and later in France with Godley’s II Anzac Corps

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R.; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal, Orange Free State (Major Lord C. C. Bentinck, 9th Rl. Lancers) last two clasps with unofficial rivets; 1914-15 Star (Major Lord C. C. Bentinck, 9/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. Lord C. C. Bentinck) mounted as worn and in old Spink carrying case with regimental badge affixed to lid, minor chips to the first, otherwise good very fine (5) £3000-4000


M.I.D., Baden-Powell’s Mafeking despatch, dated 18 May 1900: ‘Lieutenant (Local Captain) Lord C. Bentinck, 9th Lancers, commanded a squadron of the Protectorate Regiment, with very good results. He did good service by his zeal and readiness in action.’

Charles Cavendish Cavendish-Bentinck was born in 1868, son of Lieut-General Arthur Cavendish-Bentinck and his second wife Augusta, daughter of the Very Reverend the Honourable H. M. Browne, Dean of Lismore. His father died in 1877 and two years later his half brother, William, a Subaltern in the Coldstream Guards, inherited the Dukedom of Portland from their unmarried and highly eccentric kinsman, the 5th Duke, who had been absorbed with his vast work of building and digging out tunnels at Welbeck Abbey. Granted the title and precedence of a Duke's younger brother Cavendish-Bentinck was educated at Eton and commissioned into the 9th (Queen's Own) Lancers in 1889. Ten years later he joined Baden-Powell in South Africa, where B.-P. was raising two Regiments of Colonial Irregulars, which in the event of war, were to raid the Transvaal, 'a la Jameson' and so draw off large numbers of Burgers who otherwise might attack vulnerable parts of the Cape and Natal. Plans to raid, however, were abandoned but the presence of Baden-Powell at Mafeking with the 700 strong Protectorate Regiment, to which Cavendish-Bentinck was attached, nevertheless occupied the attentions of some 7,700 Burgers under Commandant-General Piet Cronje, nearly a fifth of the available Boer forces, during the first crucial weeks of war, before British Forces arrived.

The siege of Mafeking began on 14 October 1899, with Cavendish-Bentinck following Baden-Powell’s characteristic instruction to go out and get a 'chance at the enemy'. Early that morning, when it was still dark, Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck, who commanded one of the four Squadrons of the Protectorate Regiment, was returning to town with a patrol. He was approaching the railway line when he and his men heard voices nearby. With a low "Halt" he brought up the patrol. "Dismount" was whispered from man to man and each swung from his saddle, rifle in hand. A party of Boers was observed in a hollow, talking and brewing coffee, magazines and breeches were loaded and at Cavendish-Bentinck’s orders a volley was loosed off, followed by another. Within seconds the patrol was mounted and careering away across the veldt to heavy rifle fire from the disturbed Boers. Cavendish-Bentinck made one of the few sound decisions that morning and having completed his patrol, returned to Mafeking to make his report. The alarm was raised in the Boer Camps in that area, to the North of the town and some seven miles from it. In Mafeking the armoured train was soon steaming out into the plain, which was half-lit by the morning light. Both sides drew towards battle. The train, manned by 15 Troopers of the British South Africa Police, passed the patrol of Cavendish-Bentinck as the latter was riding up the line near the town. "Go along and engage them and when you find them, give them beans," shouted Lord Charles.

Cavendish-Bentinck, having himself fired the first shot of the siege at a Boer scout, was wounded at Mafeking on 24 April 1900. He was also engaged in the dramatic finale to the siege nearly seven months later, when the garrison successfully repulsed Sarel Eloff’s all out bid to take the town on 11 May, shortly before the British relief column arrived. Major Alick Godley now concentrated his attention on another Boer position, a stony hillock, where the Boers had also refused to surrender. Six rounds of shrapnel were fired at it and the Boers fled towards the Malopo, intending to get out of the perimeter by the same route as they had used to come in. But Godley had been prepared for this and Lord Charles Bentinck, with a Troop of the Protectorate Regiment, was waiting for them. But Bentinck received an order from Baden-Powell to let the Boers go, he was no doubt conscious of the effect of prisoners on his food supplies and now thankfully confident that no help was coming to Eloff, who had made a lodgement within the perimeter.

Cavendish-Bentinck returned from South Africa, having been, slightly wounded, Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Brevet of Major on 20 November 1900. The 61st Duke of Portland recalled in his memoirs how "Charlie" brought home a number of shells which fell in Mafeking and also a specimen of the daily ration, consisting of a cake of coarse bread, a handful of meal and a slice of sausage, upon which the defenders had lived and fought for at least two months of the 212 day siege. His dog Podger, was with him all the time. Towards the end Podger grew terribly suspicious of the natives, who had long since killed and eaten all the other dogs in the town. When Charlie returned to England, he brought Podger with him. He accompanied Charlie to a reception at Worksop and I began telling someone about his history, when Charlie nudged me and whispered, "Shut up, you idiot, I had to smuggle him into England. Don't give us both away".

In 1901 Cavendish-Bentinck was appointed Adjutant of the Gloucestershire Hussars and in 1904 became Commandant of the Yeomanry School and Instructor at the Cavalry School until early 1906 when he retired. He immediately rejoined on the outbreak of the Great War and in 1915 was serving in Gallipoli on the Staff of Godley’s Australian and New Zealand Division. During a day of heavy fighting in early August 1915, Godley recalled "my old friend of Mafeking days, Lord Charles Bentinck and I were sitting together, discussing, with our Medical Officer, Colonel Manders, arrangements for the evacuation of the wounded from the beach. Manders suddenly ceased talking, his head dropped on his shoulder and remaining as he did in a sitting position, it was some moments before we realised that a spent bullet had noiselessly struck him on the temple and that he was dead". Cavendish-Bentinck was himself wounded and evacuated from Anzac a few weeks later. He next served as ‘Corps-Horsemaster’ of Godley’s 11 Anzac Corps in France during the Messines offensive and the battle of Passchendale. In January 1918, when Godley’s command was re-titled XXII British Corps and the need arose to select a distinctive symbol for the formation, Cavendish-Bentinck’s and Godley’s mutual love of fox-hunting dictated the adoption of a fox-hound in full cry. Ending the War with three Mentions in Despatches and the award of the D.S. O. in 1916, Cavendish-Bentinck ‘who had so much to do with the New Zealanders’, returned to the Gallipoli Peninsula with a small party of V.I.P.s for the unveiling of the N.Z. memorial on top of the Chunuk Bair. An M.F.H. and J.P. for Nottinghamshire, Lord Charles died at the age of 86 years on 19 June 1956.

www.dnw.co.uk
Germany infantry attacks. By evening, though, "D" Company had only 30 men left fit to fight; were just as he stepped off it. This very gallant young officer was last seen defending himself with his revolver. He was killed on the 22nd.

Sir Thomas Andrews Bradford was born in 1886, the eldest son of George and Amy Bradford, of County Durham, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, Eltham. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, 1906, he combined soldiering with cricket, playing for Durham between 1909-1914, including a spell as the county's Captain, and over the five years averaged 39.97 with the bat. At the outbreak of War in 1914 he was Captain of "D" Company, 8th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry Territorial Force. The Durhams left Newcastle on 19 April 1915, arriving at the Front on 24 April, and were straight into action during the Second Battle of Ypres. "A" and "D" Companies of the 8th Battalion were to occupy trenches which had been held by Canadian troops, with a few Canadians remaining to support the Durhams' firepower with their machine guns. Daylight on 25 April revealed that the German trenches were less than 200 yards away. The trench was badly protected, and throughout the day a heavy bombardment was kept up by the enemy. What made matters worse was that the Durhams had no steel helmets, and so were particularly vulnerable to shrapnel. The scene was one of chaos and destruction, with the screams of frightened and wounded men merging with the ear-shattering noise of exploding shells which rained down upon them. The dwindling number of officers and NCOs vainly tried to make themselves heard above the din. There was nothing the men could do but take this hell that broke over them, cowering in what little shelter the disintegrating breastworks could give. There was no way they could fight back. Some men, a few, cowered against the breastwork, their nerves shattered, unable to control their shaking limbs and the tears streaming down their faces - all they could do was curse, cry, and pray. Men were literally blown out of existence. Those badly wounded tried to crawl to shelter in the dugouts already crowded with Canadian wounded. Comrades tried to stem the flow of blood from ugly, gaping wounds with inadequate shell dressings. (Harry Moses, *The Fighting Bradfords* refers). Despite all this, Bradford continued to lead his men, moving back and forth along the trench with complete disregard for his own safety, and rallied those still standing so effectively that during the course of the day they beat off three German infantry attacks. By evening, though, "D" Company had only 30 men left fit to fight; were virtually out of ammunition; and were completely isolated. As the enemy began to move around their left flank, Bradford gave the order to withdraw, moving out through "A" Company's position on their right. Of the 200 men he had led into the line that morning, 7 officers and 173 NCOs and men had been killed, were wounded, or were missing. On 24 May, the remnants of the Battalion were in an advance, when they found that their path was blocked by wire entanglements on the railway line. Bradford crawled ahead under heavy fire, cut a path through, and his men were able to dash across and take shelter under the railway embankment. He then led on across the line, and despite suffering casualties from enemy fire, managed to relieve the 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. For the rest of the year his company was continuously chosen to lead the Durhams into difficult situations, and the following January he was awarded the D.S.O.

Having been promoted Staff Captain, and then a Brigade Major in 1916, Bradford was wounded, and whilst recovering, he took a regular commission in the York and Lancaster Regiment, and was sent to Fermoy in Ireland as an instructor training young officers. The War over, Bradford left the army, and took up farming back in County Durham. He stood twice for Parliament, losing on both occasions, and in 1939 was knighted for political and public services in the County of Durham (London Gazette 2 January 1939). In 1942 he was High Sheriff of County Durham, and throughout his retirement worked for the DLI Regimental Association. He died in 1966, fifty years after his three brothers, George Nicholson Bradford, V.C. (1887-1918), James Barker Bradford, M.C. (1889-1917), and Roland Boys Bradford, V.C., M.C. (1892-1917).


For most conspicuous gallantry at Zeebrugge on the night of the 22nd-23rd April, 1918. This officer was in command of the Naval Storming Parties embarked in *Iris II*. When *Iris II* proceeded alongside the Mole great difficulty was experienced in placing the parapet anchors owing to the motion of the ship. An attempt was made to land by the scaling ladders before the ship was secured. Lieutenant Claude E. K. Hawkins (late Erin) managed to get one ladder in position and actually reached the parapet, the ladder being crashed to pieces just as he stepped off it. This very gallant young officer was last seen defending himself with his revolver. He was killed on the parapet. Though securing the ship was not part of his duties, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford climbed up the derrick, which carried a large parapet anchor and was rigged out over the port side; during this climb the ship was surging up and down and the derrick crashing on the Mole; waiting his opportunity he jumped with the parapet anchor on to the Mole and placed it in position. Immediately after hooking on the parapet anchor Lieutenant-Commander Bradford was riddled with bullets from machine guns and fell into the sea between the Mole and the ship. Attempts to recover his body failed. Lieutenant-Commander Bradford’s action was one of absolute self-sacrifice; without a moment’s hesitation he went to certain death, recognising that in such action lay the only possible chance of securing *Iris II* and enabling her storming parties to land.

www.dnw.co.uk
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

M.C. London Gazette 17 April 1917: Temporary Second Lieutenant James Barker Bradford, Durham Light Infantry
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He gallantly led his men into the enemy’s trench, capturing many prisoners and two machine guns. He himself killed three of the enemy. Later, he succeeded in repelling a determined enemy counter-attack.’

‘For most conspicuous bravery and good leadership in attack, whereby he saved the situation on the right flank of his Brigade and of the Division. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford’s Battalion was in support. A leading Battalion having suffered very severe casualties, and the Commander wounded, its flank became dangerously exposed as close quarters to the enemy. Raked by machine-gun fire, the situation of the Battalion was crucial. At the request of the wounded Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford asked permission to command the exposed Battalion in addition to his own. Permission granted, he at once proceeded to the foremost lines. By his fearless energy under fire of all description, and his skilful leadership of the two Battalions, regardless of all danger, he succeeded in rallying the attack, captured and defended the objective, and so secured the flank.’

M.C. London Gazette 18.2.1915 Lieutenant R. B. Bradford, Durham Light Infantry
‘For services rendered in connection with Operations in the Field.’

Sold together with the recipient’s Great War ribbon bar; and the bestowal document for the Coronation Medal, named to Colonel Sir Thomas Andrew Bradford, D.S.O., D.C.L., D.L.

An extremely rare Anglo-Boer War D.T.D., Great War German South-West Africa D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. de Jager, Piet Retief Commando, one of a handful of South Africans to be awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanislas

An groep met zeven voorzien van een D.T.D., Piet Retief Commando, een van de weinige Zuid-Afrikanen die de Russische Orde van Sint Stanislaus werden onderscheiden.

Anglo-Boer War Decoration voor Trouwe Dienst 1899-1902 (Kapt. & Adj. P. L. de Jager); Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top ribbon bar; Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (Kapt. & Adj. P. L. de Jager); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Kol. P. J. de Jager, Piet Retief Kdo.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. P. L. de Jager); Russia, Empire, Order of St. Stanislas, Third Class breast badge, with swords, by Eduard, St. Petersburg, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, manufacturer’s marks on reverse, with gold mark and kokoshnik mark for St. Petersburg 1908-17 on eyelet, minor enamel damage and wear to the last, generally good very fine (7) £8000-12000

D.S.O. London Gazette 22 August 1918.
The original recommendation states: ‘For exceptional loyalty, thorough understanding of duty and applying the strictest discipline in his Commando. An officer of outstanding merit and capacity especially deserving of reward.’

Russia, Order of St. Stanislas, Third Class, London Gazette 15 February 1917.

Petrus Lafras de Jager, who was born in Harrismith District in Orange Free State in May 1870, served as a Captain & Adjutant on Botha’s staff in Natal and the Transvaal in the period September 1899 to June 1902; the award of his D.T.D. was approved in July 1921.

He subsequently served as a Major in the Pier Retief Commando in German South-West Africa from October 1914 to August 1915, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 30 June 1916 and 8 February 1917), as well as being created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. He was also awarded the Third Class of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus. He was discharged as unfit for further duty in December 1916.

Note: Just 18 recipients of the D.T.D. went on to win a D.S.O. for the Great War.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War R.R.C. group of six awarded to Miss Gwendoline Williams, American Ambulance Hospital

ROYAL RED CROSS, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., gold and enamel, on lady's bow ribbon; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Miss G. Williams.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, erased; 1914 STAR (G. Williams. Amer. Amb. Hosp.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Sister G. Williams.) mounted as worn, toned, good very fine (6) £1200-1600

R.R.C. London Gazette 3 June 1918:

‘In recognition of her valuable service with the Armies in France and Flanders.’

Gwendoline Williams was born at Glynneath, Glamorganshire in 1871, and trained at the Royal London Hospital from 1888 to 1890. She was subsequently employed at the York Road Hospital, Lambeth. Following the outbreak of the Boer War, Miss Williams travelled to South Africa where she served as a locally employed civilian nurse, attached to the Army Nursing Service, and qualified for her Queen’s South Africa Medal without clasp for her services with No 1 General Hospital, Wynberg, and No 13 General Hospital, Bloemfontein. The remarks column on the Q.S.A. roll additionally notes: ‘from Simons Town 23rd July 1900 to No 1 General Hospital 2nd March 1901’. Although she later made a statement on her Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve application form that she had served in South Africa from 1899 until 1902, her name is not included in the K.S.A. Medal Roll.

Returning to the UK in 1902, Miss William was appointed Sister at the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, following which she took temporary charge at two cottage hospitals, before securing employment as a ‘Trained Sick Nurse’ in London. On the outbreak of the Great War, she volunteered her services to the Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, being accepted for overseas duty on 12th August 1914. Embodied for service with No 4 General Hospital, Wimereux, she proceeded to France on the 1st September 1914, and was one of the first nurses to be selected for duty with the American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris.

‘The American Hospital in Paris did not wait for war to begin in 1914 to commit unconditionally to the French cause. On 2 August, twenty-four hours before the German Empire declared war on France, the hospital began, in the words of its 1914 Annual Report, “massing our forces so as to meet the conditions which faced the Hospital during the period of war.” The Board of Governors of the four-year old institution in the Parisian suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine resolved to assist the French soldiers who would inevitably be wounded. Unlike the vast majority of their countrymen at home, Americans in Paris were anything but neutral. By early September, the Ambulance had taken shape. While work continued on the upper floors, one hundred beds were ready and waiting on the completed first floor. On 6 September, the waiting ended. The French Army launched its counter-offensive to save Paris and push the invading Germans north of the River Marne, producing some of the first wounded of the modern age. The first four wounded troops arrived at the Ambulance on 6 September, and the numbers increased with each passing day: 91 on 15 September, 146 the next day, 209 the day after that, leading to an average of 238 new casualties every day for the rest of the month. With so many wounded men coming into the Ambulances at Neuilly 13 and Juilly, the need for more nurses became acute. The Ambulance Committee met at the Lycée Pasteur on 27 September to consider an offer by Mrs. Oliver of the Saint John’s Ambulance Association in London to provide orderlies and “as many trained certificated nurses, speaking French, as might be needed.” The Committee accepted the offer, and English nurses took their place alongside their American sisters at the Lycée Pasteur.’ (The American Hospital of Paris, by Charles Glass refers).

Gwendoline Williams later served as Matron with the hospital ship, H.M.H.S. St Denis, before joining No’s 13 and 14 General Hospitals, Boulogne, the latter appointment as Sister-in-Charge of the Nurses Hostel, Boulogne. Her service record provides the following summary of her service with the Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.: Relieved Miss Lowe as Matron of Hospital Ship ‘St Denis’ on 22nd August 1916; No 14 General Hospital Boulogne from December 1916; Hospital Ship ‘St Denis’ from January 1917; No 13 General Hospital Boulogne from April 1917; Nurses Senior Hostel Boulogne as Senior-in-Charge from July 1917; No 7 SSS attached from Seniors Hostel from November 1917; UK Leave from August 1919; No 43 Ambulance Train from September 1919; to Home Establishment from April 1920; Cambridge Hospital Aldershot from December 1920; King George V Hospital Dublin from March 1921; Military Families Hospital Ripon from February 1922; Louise Margaret Hospital Aldershot from October 1922; Demobilised 30th November 1922. Her demobilisation, ‘until for active service – old fracture of wrist’, was almost certainly brought about as a result of an accidental fall down a flight of stairs, which occurred whilst on duty, on 22 July 1920, resulting in her fracturing her right wrist.

For her valuable services as Acting Sister-in-Charge, Nurses Hostel, Boulogne, she was awarded the Royal Red Cross in the 1918 Birthday Honours List, and she was presented with her R.R.C. by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 3 July 1918. Following the Armistice, she returned to private nursing, and died in London on 24 June 1943.
A Second War 1945 ‘Far East’ D.S.C. group of six attributed to Commander D. N. Penfold, Royal Navy, who distinguished himself serving with H.M.S. White Bear minesweeping and surveying the approaches to the Rangoon river, prior to the assault on Rangoon. Penfold had already been M.I.D. for operations during the assaults on the Arakan coast in March 1945, and was later to receive the Commander-in-Chief’s Commendation for his actions during the Great Flood of 1953.

Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated ‘1945’, silver, hallmarks for London 1948; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star, Defence and War Medals, 1939-45, M.I.D. Oak Leaf, mounted as worn, last has come loose from mounting, with 2 sets of related mounted miniature awards (one of which is mounted with an N.G.S. 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48), a set of ribbon bars which also include the N.G.S., generally very fine or better (6) £800-1000

D.S.C. London Gazette 20 November 1945:
‘For courage, efficiency and devotion to duty in the establishment of navigational aids in the approaches to the Rangoon river, in minesweeping and in the survey of the river prior to the assault on the city, May, 1945.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 21 August 1945:
‘For bravery, skill and determination shown during hazardous assaults on the Arakan coast in March, 1945.’

Commander-in-Chief, The Nore, Commendation:
‘Flood Relief Operations - February, 1953.
Lieutenant-Commander D. N. Penfold, D.S.C., R.N.
For initiative and presence of mind. H.M.S. Sharpshooter was in dry dock at Chatham on the night of 31st January/1st February when the dock became flooded. In his capacity as Commanding Officer he took prompt action which undoubtedly prevented the ship from receiving serious damage.’

David Noel Penfold was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, 4 September 1937. His service included in H.M.S. Jason (minesweeper), from April 1939, and H.M.S. Franklin (minesweeper and survey ship), June 1943 - January 1944. The latter was primarily employed in carrying out surveys around the coast of the UK in connection with the laying of minefields.

Penfold served in H.M.S. White Bear during operations off the Arakan coast, March-April 1945. The White Bear was an armed yacht originally called the Iolanda, which had been requisitioned and renamed by the Royal Navy in 1939. Her war service had initially been as a submarine tender, but later she converted to work as a survey ship, employed in connection with minesweeping. She was armed with 20mm Oerlikon AA and Bofors 40mm AA, and was equipped with full printing facilities in order to print sea charts. During the period that Penfold served with her, the White Bear served as the Far East Fleet’s Survey Ship. Under the command of Captain Archibald Day (later Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Day) she cruised around the south China Sea especially the Malaca Straits, Malaya, Sumatra and the other Indonesian islands.

Day commanded an assorted squadron of minesweepers and survey craft, known as ‘W Force’, which cleared and marked the Rangoon river prior to the assault of the city (for which Day was awarded the D.S.O., and Penfold the D.S.C.), before moving southwards to open up the Malayan and East Indies ports after the Japanese surrender.

After the war Penfold advanced to Lieutenant-Commander, and was the commanding officer of H.M.S. Sharpshooter (survey ship) when she was in dry dock at Chatham during the Great Flood of 1953. His prompt action saved the ship from serious flood damage, and was recognised with a Commander-in-Chief’s Commendation. Penfold was subsequently employed by the Ministry of Defence, and retired as Commander in September 1976.

Sold with the following related documents and items: M.I.D. Certificate, dated 21 August 1945; Admiralty Letter to recipient notifying him of the award of his D.S.C., dated 27 November 1945; Commander-in-Chief’s Commendation, dated 6 March 1953; Special Order of the Day, listing all those receiving the Commander-in-Chief’s Commendation for Flood Operations; Certificate in Gunnery for the rank of Lieutenant, dated 16 September 1938; recipient’s certificates of conduct for his time in H.M. ships Jason and Franklin, dated 19 September 1939 and 17 January 1944 respectively; Telegram, ‘Good luck and thank you for your Surveying and Pilotage which were the key to the operation’, dated 16 March 1945; Letter of thanks from the Ministry of Defence to the recipient upon the occasion of his retirement from the Civil Service, dated 30 September 1976; 2 Defence Medals and a War Medal 1939-45, last missing retaining rod; Middlesex Volunteer Regiment cap badge; Royal Army Medical Corps cap badge; St. John Ambulance War Service badge, with Middlesex suspension, reverse numbered ‘3592’, and other ephemera.
A Great War M.C. and Bar group of four awarded to Major D. H. Russell, M.D., F.R.C.S., Royal Army Medical Corps

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., WITH SECOND AWARD BAR; 1914 STAR (Capt: D. H. Russell, R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major D. H. Russell), nearly extremely fine (4)  

M.C. London Gazette 16 August 1917:
‘T/Capt. David Henry Russell, M.D., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a bearer division. He showed the greatest energy and complete disregard for personal safety in his untiring and successful efforts to locate the wounded and attend to them. His devotion saved many lives, and on many occasions he has displayed the same gallantry under fire.’

Bar to M.C. London Gazette 17 December 1917; citation 23 April 1918:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in successfully evacuating a large number of wounded under constant shelling and in very bad weather conditions. He frequently helped to carry wounded, although himself exhausted.’

A fine Great War M.C. and 1914 D.C.M. group of five awarded to 2nd Lieutenant H. W. Hines, Royal Field Artillery, killed in action in October 1917


D.C.M. London Gazette 17 December 1914:
‘On the Aisne from 14 September to 13 October and near Ypres from 21 October to 15 November has shown consistent gallantry in keeping up communications between the battle and Ops. The efficiency of his batteries fire was largely due to his efforts.’

M.C. London Gazette 26 January 1917:
‘For conspicuous gallantry in action. He displayed great courage and determination in getting men and horses away without casualties when under heavy shell fire.’

‘The list of D.C.Ms. which appears in the London Gazette for 17th December 1914 is followed by a Note requiring all recipients of unnamed medals awarded in that Gazette to send them to the Deputy Director of Ordnance Stores, Woolwich Dockyard, for engraving.’ (Ref. British Gallantry Awards, Abbott & Tamplin).

Harold W. Hines, M.C., D.C.M., 113th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, was killed in action on 7 October 1917, aged 34, and is commemorated by name on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War ‘Western Front’ M.C. group of seven awarded to Major R. C. Rome, Royal Field Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut: R. C. Rome. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major R. C. Rome.); Coronation 1911; Russia, Order of St Vladimir, 4th Class breast badge with swords, silver-gilt and enamels, unmarked, lacking reverse centre; Russia, Order of St Anne, 4th Class breast badge, bronze-gilt and enamels, marks for Dimitri Osipov, generally good very fine (7)

£2000-2400

M.C. London Gazette 18 February 1915.
M.I.D. London Gazette 17 February 1915; 30 June 1916 (East Africa); and 7 October 1918 (Russia).

Robert Cowper Rome was born in Glasgow in 1889. He served during the war of 1914-19 as Adjutant 15th Brigade, R.F.A. in France, 26 August 1914 to 10 March 1915, 1 June 1915 to 7 December 1915, and 15 March 1917 to 1 June 1917; in British, German and Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, 24 December 1915 to 3 July 1916; and in Russia, 23 August 1917 to 26 February 1918. His application for the 1914 Star was confirmed by the Secretary, Restriction of Enemy Supplies Department (Russian Section).
A Great War 1915 ‘French theatre’ M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel O. W. D. Steel, Monmouthshire Regiment and Royal Army Medical Corps

**Military Cross**, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Capt. O. W. D. Steel. Monmouth. R.); **British War and Victory Medals**, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (Lt. Col. O. W. D. Steel.); **Territorial Decoration**, silver, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1920, with integral top riband bar, mounted as originally worn, generally very fine or better (5)  £1200-1600

[Image of medals]

Owen William Dyne Steel was born in Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, in May 1887, and was the son of Dr. W. D. Steel. He was educated at Marlborough College, and studied Medicine at Emmanuel College, Cambridge and London University Hospital. Steel was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 4th Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers, in July 1905. He advanced to Lieutenant in January 1908, and stayed with the Battalion when it was redesignated the 3rd Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment.

Steel was promoted to Captain in July 1911, and was employed as House Surgeon in charge at Stamford, Rutland and Lincoln General Infirmary. He served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 27 October 1915. Steel’s gallant conduct with the Battalion is recorded in the Abergavenny Chronicle, 14 May 1915:

‘The Battalion had had the rough experience of 21 consecutive days in the trenches prior to this attack, and though they suffered very severely, there is some consolation in the fact that the Germans received even greater punishment.

In this terrible action [8-9 May] the 3rd Battalion have covered themselves with glory. There were many heroes, some of whose deeds may go unrecorded. Not the least of them is Capt. O. W. D. Steel, one of the most popular officers, and the eldest son of Col. W. D. Steel of Abergavenny. According to a private of the 3rd Mons., Capt. Steel deserves the V.C., for, regardless of his own safety, he carried in the wounded and gave them medical attention between the lines. It is reliably reported that Capt. Steel’s conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty have not gone unrecorded, and he may shortly hear that suitable recognition has been awarded. The public will await with eagerness the full story of the gallant part the 3rd Monmouthshire Batt. have played in this trying ordeal. Although, as we state, we cannot give the numbers of killed, wounded, and missing, we are pleased to be able to state that about 60 straggles came in after roll call, so that the losses were not so great as was at first supposed.’

Steel transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps (T.F.) in August 1915, and was immediately attached to his original unit. He advanced to Temporary Major, and then Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, when placed in command a Field Ambulance, June 1918. After the war he was appointed to command the 3rd Battalion, Monmouthshire Regiment, and he relinquished his commission in July 1921. In later life Steel resided at Castle Vale, Pennybont Station, Radnorshire. He died in Leominster, in March 1967.

Sold with a file of copied research, including photographic images of recipient in uniform.

For the medals to the recipient’s son, see Lot 41.

M.C. London Gazette 14 January 1916.
M.I.D. London Gazette 1 January 1916 and 25 May 1918.
Francis Joseph Way was born at Wimbledon, Surrey, on 2 May 1868, and attested for the Commissariat and Transport Corps on 11 March 1886, having previously served for 3 months in the Medical Staff Corps. Promoted Corporal on 1 September 1889, he was advanced to Company Sergeant Major on 14 January 1898, and served with the Army Service Corps in South Africa during the Boer War from 6 October 1899 until 14 September 1902. Advanced to 1st Staff Sergeant Major on 7 July 1906, he was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal before being commissioned Lieutenant and Quarter Master on 29 January 1910.

On the outbreak of the Great War he was posted to 1st Base Motor Transport Depot, Army Service Corps, and served with the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. Mentioned in Field Marshal Sir John French’s Despatch (London Gazette 1 January 1916), and awarded the Military Cross, he was promoted Captian on 1 July 1917, before returning home, suffering from the effects of War Service, and dying in hospital at Aldershot on 25 October 1918. He is buried in Aldershot Military Cemetery, Hampshire.

Sold together with two Army Service Corps cap badges and A.S.C. unit insignia; two postcard photographs of the recipient; and a large file of copied research.

For the recipient's related miniature awards see Lot 1367.

For the medals to the recipient’s son, Alfred George Way, see Lot 18.
Frank Oswald Harris was born in Southampton in 1892 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 2 August 1915, having previously served as a Gunner in the 3rd Hampshire Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Attached initially to the 1/30th Punjabis, he transferred to the 92nd Punjabis, and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry on 2 February 1917, during Maude’s offensive in Mesopotamia between 11 January and 24 February 1917.

Harris subsequently distinguished himself on 22nd February 1917, during the assault on the Sannaiyat Position, as recorded in the 92nd Punjabis War Diary:
‘Lieutenant Newbury in command of 3rd wave was killed crossing no man’s land - Captain Reilly, 69th Punjabis, attached 92nd Punjabis, and Lieutenant Meade were killed by shell fire on entering enemy’s second line. Lieutenant Christopher was killed shortly after enemy’s line. Between 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. the enemy made 3 counter-attacks ... the third of which was momentarily successful. Men were however quickly rallied by Lieutenant F. O. Harris, under the supervision of Colonel MacLachlan, and speedily regained their positions.’

Total casualties were 8 Officers and 29 other ranks killed, and 7 Officers and 171 other ranks wounded.

During the Second World War Harris served as a Captain in the Royal Artillery, and died on 15 September 1944. He is buried under a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone in Southampton (Hollybrook) Cemetery.
We wiped them out, and then we were shelled for 48 hours without a break. Two of our guns were damaged, but we kept up the firing in an exposed position day and night in a fall of snow. We prevented the Huns from putting in a counter-attack more than once, and I am pleased to say we had the best of matters in the end.’

The Abergavenny Chronicle added more detail:

‘The deed which won Lieut. Amos Barroll the Military Cross is a thrilling one. The young officer was given the difficult task of keeping in check a German “whizz-bang” battery which was shelling our infantry at a place about two miles from St. Quentin. He fired about 2,000 rounds and silenced it for a time, but later the battery again opened fire, and Lieut. Barroll got his guns into position and fired another couple of thousands of rounds, this time completely silencing the battery. Owing to the good effect of the fire of the machine guns, the German “heavies” attacked, smashing two guns and burying the teams. These Lieut. Barroll extricated himself, got the remaining two guns into position and opened fire. Later, while the Germans were massing for a counter attack Lieut. Barroll poured a hot fire into them and succeeded in suppressing the attack. Subsequently he was instrumental in staving off a German attack on a force of our infantry in another place, and was personally thanked by the commanding officer for his services. From April 2nd to the night of the 7th April Lieut. Barroll remained at his post, being in an exposed position night and day. It is considered to be the first time for machine guns to knock out a battery of “whizz-bangs”.’

M.C. London Gazette 26 May 1917:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a machine gun section. He handled his section with great skill and was responsible for inflicting many casualties on the enemy. On one occasion he engaged an enemy field artillery battery at close range and prevented the enemy from manning their guns for over two hours.’

Amos Barroll was born in Crickhowell, Breconshire, Wales, in May 1882. He served with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers prior to enlistment in the 13th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers in October 1914. Barroll advanced to Sergeant in February 1915, and was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the 16th Battalion, The King’s (Liverpool Regiment), in October 1915. He was attached for service with the Machine Gun Corps, and served in the French theatre of war from 16 October 1916.

Barroll was awarded the Military Cross for operations during April 1917, with the following details provided in a letter from him to a friend, subsequently published in the Brecon and Radnor Express, 10 May 1917:

‘No doubt you will be pleased to learn that your friend has been honoured. It is wicked to see the damage done by the Germans during their retreat from... My section took part in an attack on a number of villages on April 2nd. We took them, and I got my guns in position and caught a party of Germans, who were a great nuisance to us.

We wiped them out, and then we were shelled for 48 hours without a break. Two of our guns were damaged, but we kept up the firing in an exposed position day and night in a fall of snow. We prevented the Huns from putting in a counter-attack more than once, and I am pleased to say we had the best of matters in the end.’

After winning his Military Cross, Barroll was injured whilst serving with 14th Company, M.G.C., 11 July 1917:

‘In the early hours of 11th July 1917 Lieut. A. Barroll went out on a reconnaissance. It was dark at the time and on the return journey he slipped into a hole. When he got up he had great difficulty in walking and was evidently suffering from a sprained ankle.’ (Casualty Report refers)

Having recuperated Barroll returned to the front, only to be severely wounded the following year whilst serving with 265th Company on attachment to the Guards Division. On 4 April 1918, ‘I was wounded near Arras - a piece of shell taking my arm off below the elbow.’ (Medical Board report refers).

Barroll returned to the UK, and had an artificial arm fitted in the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. He relinquished his commission 20 February 1920, and returned to reside in Crickhowell. Barroll died at Rathbury Nursing Home, Newport, in December 1948.

Sold with comprehensive file of copied research, including several photographic images.

A good Great War 1917 ‘French theatre’ M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant A. Barroll, The King’s (Liverpool Regiment), attached Machine Gun Corps, late Sergeant, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who engaged an enemy field artillery battery at close range with his gun, and despite having been buried by shell fire early in proceedings, managed to successfully silence the German “heavies”

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., reverse engraved ‘Lieut. Amos Barroll, May 1917’; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. A. Barroll.), mounted for wear, generally very fine or better (3) £700-900
A Great War 1918 ‘St. Quentin front’ M.C. group of six awarded to Major J. M. Bevan, Royal Field Artillery, who played Minor Counties Cricket for Carmarthenshire, and went on to be appointed the Deputy Lieutenant for Glamorgan during the Second War

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. M. Bevan); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated ‘1914-1918’, mounted as originally worn, generally very fine (6) £800-1000

M.C. London Gazette 16 September 1918:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty throughout sixteen days’ operations. On one occasion he voluntarily carried a message under heavy hostile machine-gun fire at about 300 yards range.

John Maybury Bevan was born in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, in September 1886. He was the son of Isaiah Bevan, a chemical manufacturer and Director of the Briton Ferry Steel Company. Bevan was educated at Clifton College, and Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. He represented Carmarthenshire in Minor Counties Cricket, 1909-1911, and also turned out for the Gentlemen of Carmarthenshire and the Gentlemen of Glamorgan.

Bevan served as Second Lieutenant, with the 149th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, on the Western Front from 26 May 1916. He served as Acting Captain and Adjutant of 149th Brigade, 6 February 1917 - 19 April 1918, and was awarded the M.C. for gallantry in action on the St. Quentin front at the end of March 1918. Bevan was appointed Staff Captain, 49th Divisional Artillery, from 20 April 1918. He advanced to Major, and relinquished his commission in 1919.

After the war Bevan worked as an Engineer, and became Managing Director of Briton Ferry Steel Company. He was appointed Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1929, and a Justice of the Peace for Neath in 1939. He served as President of Glamorgan County Cricket Club throughout the Second War, and was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Glamorgan in 1941. Bevan died in Neath in 1970.

Sold with a file of copied research, including photographic images of recipient.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain H. W. Marsh, Durham Light Infantry, attached 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, late H.A.C. Infantry

**Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (4103 Pte. H. W. Marsh, H.A.C.-Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. W. Marsh.) together with companion miniature medals, both sets mounted as worn, extremely fine (8)**

*M.C. London Gazette 24 September 1918:*

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during recent operations. He led a counter-attack with great dash and ability against the enemy, who were attacking his front line posts. He set a fine example to all ranks under his command.’

Details of this action appear in the War Diaries of 2 Wiltshire Regiment: ‘Thursday 6 June 1918. France, in action near Chambrecy. About 4.30am the enemy were seen to be advancing up the hill South of the Chambrecy Road in artillery formation, about 200 strong. Lieuts S. Collier and H. W. Marsh seized the situation, got together about 30 to 40 men of the Wilts company, and advanced to meet them under covering fire from our MGs and rifles. These officers then charged the enemy, who turned and ran, sustaining many casualties.’


**Henry William Marsh** enlisted into the H.A.C. on 26 July 1915, serving with the 2nd Battalion in France from December 1915 to November 1916. He was commissioned into the Durham Light Infantry on 17 December 1917 and won his M.C. whilst attached to the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.
An outstanding Salonika M.C. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Round, 7th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, for gallantry in the attack on Grand Couronne, 18 September 1918, when his commanding officer won the Victoria Cross and the Battalion was awarded the French Croix de Guerre

M.C. London Gazette 1 February 1919:

‘T./Lt. Alec John Round, att. S. Wales Bord. 7th Bn.).

In the attack on Grand Couronne on the 18th September, 1918, Lt. Round was commanding a company. Though wounded early in the day he continued to lead his men to the assault of the final position, when he was again hit and carried out of action. The fine example set by his bold and fearless leading helped to inspire all ranks under his command. As Brigade Bombing Officer for about ten months, Lt. Round has shown great zeal and initiative, and his efforts have contributed largely to the fighting efficiency of the battalion.’

Alec John Round first entered the war with the British Salonika Force on 24 July 1917.

**The Grand Couronne**

From 15 September 1918, the Allied barrage had come down on the whole of the Macedonian front line. The barrage lifted early on the morning of the 18th September followed by an infantry attack against the Grand Couronne. The day was very hot and the position to be captured was 2,000 ft high and strongly defended by concrete and barbed wire a hundreds yard thick.

The 7th Bn, South Wales Borderers, a left flanking battalion led by Colonel Daniel Burges, managed to reach their first position with very few casualties and then moved forward through the scrub, capturing two hills and stopping just short of the slopes of Grand Couronne. However, their two right-hand flanking battalions, the 11th Welsh and 11th Royal Welch Fusiliers, together with the 3rd Greek Regiment had not been allowed to enjoy the same success and the 11th Welsh suffered enormous casualties. The Borderers had no choice but to retire after reaching within 250 yards of the summit. By now an earlier haze had lifted and they were cut to pieces by machine gun fire from three sides and suffered heavy casualties.

General Franchet d’Esperey, as the Allied forces’ commander-in-chief, was so impressed with the efforts and gallantry of the 7th Bn, South Wales Borderers that he awarded the battalion the French Croix de Guerre. The citation stated:

‘A Battalion animated by a remarkable spirit and a lofty sense of duty. On 18th September 1918 under the energetic leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Burges, it attacked the enemy’s positions, climbing a steep slope under a hail of shells and the fire of trench mortars and machine guns. In spite of heavy losses it pressed on with no thought but to reach the enemy and thereby gave proof of its tenacity and offensive spirit, and formed an example of self sacrifice worthy of the highest praise.’

The signal honour of the award of the Croix de Guerre to the 7th Battalion is unique for this theatre of war, and just four were given to British units on the whole Western Front.

Colonel Daniel Burges received a well-merited V.C., announced in the *London Gazette* of 14 December 1918:

‘For most conspicuous bravery, skilful leading and devotion to duty in the operations at Jumeaux ( Balkans ) on the 18th September 1918. His valuable reconnaissance of the enemy first line trenches enabled him to bring his battalion without casualties to the assembly point, and from thence he maintained direction with great skill, though every known landmark was completely obscured by smoke and dust. When still some distance from his objective the battalion came under severe machine-gun fire which caused many casualties among company leaders. Lt.-Col. Burges, though himself wounded, quite regardless of his own safety, kept moving to and fro through his command, encouraging his men and assisting them to maintain formation and direction. Finally, as they neared the enemy’s position, he led them forward through a decimating fire until he was hit again twice and fell unconscious. His coolness and personal courage were most marked throughout and afforded a magnificent example to all ranks.’
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

London Gazette 18 May 1943, the recommendation dated 12 March 1943, states:

‘Near Medenine on 6 Mar 43, this officer was observing from an O.P. on Point 153. As the attack disclosed itself he quickly engaged it with the concentrated fire of the Regiment. He skilfully controlled this fire by direct observation, whilst the attack was being pressed home, with devastating effect. During this time his O.P. was subjected to intermittent bursts of artillery fire, and at the peak of the attack it came under the aimed fire from enemy light automatics. His skill, calmness and complete disregard for his own safety at this vital period and throughout the whole day played a big part in the successful issue of the engagement.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 4 April 1946.

Allan Brinley Shipton was born in Gilfach Goch, Glamorgan, in October 1913. He was educated at Ogmore Vale Secondary School, and the North Wales Counties Training College, Bangor. He captained the Rugby team at the latter, and qualified as a Physical Training Instructor. After further study at Loughborough, Shipton joined the Royal Devon Yeomanry (T.A.) at Bideford in May 1939.

With the outbreak of the Second War, Shipton was posted to No. 121 Officer Cadet Training Unit. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, 18 January 1940, and posted for service with the 58th (Sussex) Field Regiment in January of the following year. Shipton advanced to Temporary Captain in March 1942, and was posted for service in the Middle East later that year. He was attached to the 8th Army in September 1942, and served during operations in North Africa.

Shipton distinguished himself whilst serving with the 58th (Sussex) Field Regiment, as part of the 7th Armoured Division, 30 Corps, during the Battle of Medenine, Tunisia, 6 March 1943 - Rommel’s last battle in Africa.

Having returned to the UK at the end of 1943, Shipton was posted to the 84th Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery, in January 1944. He served with the unit in North West Europe, and was appointed Adjutant in March 1945. Shipton remained in Germany as part of the army of occupation, and returned to the UK in February 1946. He was released from service in May 1946, and was awarded his Efficiency Medal in November 1948.

Shipton rose to the rank of Major in the Territorial Army, and retired in 1963. In later life he was employed as a teacher and then as a Headmaster in Devon. Shipton’s final employment was as a Clerk to the Council, Seaton, Devon, and he died in November 1976.
A good Second War 1943 ‘Immediate’ Sicily M.C. group of eight awarded to Captain D. L. C. Price, Royal Artillery

Military Cross, G.VI.R. reverse officially dated 1943, with Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt. D. L. C. Price. R.A.), on Honourable Artillery Company ribbon, mounted as worn and housed in a Harrods, Knightsbridge, card box addressed to ‘D.L.C. Price Esq., 8 Sunnydale Gdns, London W8’, good very fine and better (8)

£2000-2400

M.C. London Gazette 23 December 1943:
‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Sicily.’

The recommendation, for an Immediate M.C., dated 20 August 1943, states: ‘On the 4th August 1943 at approximately 1100 hours, “A” Company of the 7th Battalion Green Howards sent out a fighting patrol to investigate the situation on a hill west of Catania. The patrol was to be supported by the fire of 124 Field Regiment Royal Artillery and Captain Price volunteered to act as Forward Observation Officer.

The position was duly occupied without opposition but was covered by very heavy enemy machine-gun fire from about 8 Spadeaus sited to the front and flanks. Although the fire was exceedingly heavy and covering the whole position, Captain Price left his carrier and walked up to the top of the hill where he moved about until he had spotted several of the machine-gun positions. He then moved his carrier into a position from which he could observe and engage the enemy. He was continuously under fire from enemy machine-guns throughout the whole of this period. It soon became apparent that the position was untenable to the force available and the patrol was ordered to withdraw.

Captain Price remained shooting his guns until everyone was off the position and it was not until he had collected a wounded man and got him on to his carrier that he himself withdrew. Although the distance between the vacated position and his own lines was quite considerable and continuously swept with crossfire from machine-guns, he ordered his carrier to go very slowly over the broken ground and himself walked beside his carrier steadying the wounded man to avoid excessive pain.

Throughout the operation Captain Price showed the utmost courage, calmly doing his duty as Forward Operating Officer under exceedingly difficult and dangerous conditions and his action in collecting the wounded man was quite beyond any necessary part of his duty. His coolness won the frequently expressed admiration of the Officers and Men who were with him.’

David Lewis Corbett Price was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 29 June 1940, and served with the Royal Artillery during the Second World War in North Africa, Sicily, the Middle East, and north-west Europe. He was awarded an Immediate Military Cross whilst serving as a Forward Observation Officer with the 124th Northumbrian Field Regiment, Royal Artillery in Sicily in August 1943, and was subsequently Mentioned in Despatches ‘for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East’ (London Gazette 6 April 1944). He was awarded the Efficiency Medal on 12 August 1947, before relinquishing his commission on 29 August 1951, being granted the honorary rank of Captain. He died on 30 June 1977.

Sold together with an annotated group photographic image of the Officers of 124th (Northumbrian) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorial Army).
A good Great War 1918 Handley Page pilot's D.F.C. group of eight awarded to Captain, later Squadron Leader, A. W. Williams, Royal Air Force and Royal Naval Air Service, late 4th Dragoon Guards and Army Service Corps, for a low-level night raid on Ehrang Railway Junction, 2 September 1918, when he managed to drop four bombs on a moving train from 500 feet, before making several passes over the station and sidings from as low as 90 feet, all whilst under heavy machine-gun fire


D.F.C. London Gazette 2 November 1918 (jointly listed with his Observer):

'Captain Williams, with 2nd Lt. Watters as Observer, took part in a night raid on a railway junction. Getting well over the objective they descended to 500 feet and released four bombs on a moving train. They then, in face of very heavy and accurate fire, flew up and down the junction and railway track at altitudes varying from 250 ft. to 90 ft., bombing the railway and sweeping the station and sidings with machine-gun fire. Captain Williams has carried out fifteen night bomb raids with great success, proving himself an able and courageous pilot. In these raids he has been ably assisted by his Observer, 2nd Lt. Watters. This officer possesses qualities invaluable in an Observer - quickness in detecting hostile movements as well as first-rate marksmanship.'

M.I.D. London Gazette 1 January 1945.

Arthur Watts Williams was the son of J. W. Williams a colliery owner, and was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, in May 1895. He initially served during the Great War as a Private with the Army Service Corps, in the French theatre of war from 14 August 1914. Williams was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 4th Dragoon Guards (4th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry), 28 December 1914. He gained his Royal Aeronautical Club Certificate (No. 2705), in a Caudron Biplane at Ruffy-Baumann School, Hendon, 8 April 1916, and was commissioned Flight Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service, later the same month. Williams was posted for further training to R.N.A.S. Chingford, and during this time his engagement and subsequent marriage to Lettice Mabel Becker was noted in a number of newspapers and publications, including the Daily Mirror and Tatler.

Having advanced to Flight Lieutenant in December 1917, Williams transferred as Lieutenant to the Royal Air Force in April 1918. He was posted as a Pilot for operational service with 215 Squadron (Handley Pages), Alquines, France, in July 1918. Operating as part of Trenchard's Independent Force in France, the Squadron was engaged on long range night bombing operations, including over Germany, until the Armistice. Williams, who advanced to Flight Commander, flew in at least 15 of these operations (copied bombing raid reports included in lot), targets including: Armentieres, Fives Railway, Douai, Cambrai (8), Folpersweiler Aerodrome, Boulay Aerodrome and Ehrang Railway Junction (2).

Williams was awarded the D.F.C. for the low-level raid on Ehrang Railway Junction, 2 September 1918. He advanced to Captain in April 1919, and relinquished his commission in July of the same year. After the war he resided at The Grange, Twyford, Buckinghamshire, and was engaged as a Captain with the 99th (Buckinghamshire & Berkshire Yeomanry) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (T.A.), in August 1922. Williams subsequently resided in London, before moving his family to Kenya in 1936. He re-engaged for service during the Second War as a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, in November 1940. Williams advanced to Flying Officer the following year, and to Temporary Squadron Leader in July 1944. He retired as Squadron Leader in September 1945, and after the war continued to reside in Kenya. He was appointed the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. Williams died at Nyandarua, Kenya, in June 1955, and is buried in Nakuru North Cemetery.

Sold with the following related documents: Air Ministry Letter to recipient with regard to Second War Medal entitlement and enclosure of medals, addressed to him in Kenya, and dated 24 May 1955; enclosure slip for Second War Campaign Medals; newspaper cuttings and other ephemera, including photographic images of recipient in uniform and a file of copied research.

www.dnw.co.uk
Claude Ivan Bull was born at Uitenhage, South Africa on 3 October 1902 and enrolled in the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Pretoria on 13 April 1920. He served as a first-aider during the Rand Revolt in 1923, before moving to Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia in 1926, where he was employed by the Rhodesian Railways. On his arrival he joined the Bulawayo Raylton Ambulance Division, the first to be formed in Rhodesia. He was also the trainer and captain of the first team to compete in the Selborne Shield ambulance competitions. He was awarded the Service Medal of the Order of St. John in 1932, the first Rhodesian to be so honoured, and received additional award bars in 1942, 1951, 1953, and 1958. He served throughout the Second World War as Production Assistant to the Director of Production, Munitions and Military Equipment, and on the cessation of hostilities he established an engineering company in Bulawayo. Bull was appointed an Officer of the Order of St. John in June 1953 (London Gazette 26 June 1953), being elevated to Commander in July 1961, and latterly served as Commissioner of the Matabeleland District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He died in Bulawayo on 18 February 1969.

William Dyne Steel was born in Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, in March 1855. He was educated at Marlborough College, and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 9th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers in March 1880. Steel studied Medicine at the University of Aberdeen, King’s College and the London Hospital. Having qualified as a Doctor he practised in his home town, and was Medical Officer Health, Abergavenny U. District; Medical Officer and Public Vaccinations Llanarth District and Workhouse Abergavenny Union; and District Surgeon for L.N.W. Railways. Steel advanced to Captain in January 1884, and was appointed Honorary Major, 4th Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers (re-designated from 9th Monmouthshire R.V.), in March 1895. Steel was appointed as a Member of the General Council of the University of Aberdeen, and as Senior Physician of the Abergavenny Cottage Hospital, and Surgeon of the Abergavenny Dispensary. He served as a Lecturer and Examiner for the St. John Ambulance Association, and was appointed a Magistrate in 1896. Steel advanced to Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1900 (awarded his Volunteer Officer’s Decoration in May 1900), and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and officer commanding of the 4th Volunteer Battalion. He was appointed Honorary Colonel to the 3rd Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment (re-designated from 4th Volunteer Battalion), in April 1908. Steel was appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Monmouthshire in May 1914 (having already been a JP for some time), and President of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch of the British Medical Association in the same year. He retired from military service in March 1914, only to re-engage for service as a Temporary Major with the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment, in May 1915. He retired in July 1916 due to age and ill-health. Steel died in Abergavenny in November 1930.

For the medals to the recipient’s son, see Lot 29.

Sold with a file of copied research, including several photographic images of recipient.
An Order of St John group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Evans, Royal Army Medical Corps, who served as a Civil Surgeon during the Boer War; distinguished himself during the earthquake in Kingston, Jamaica, 14 January 1907 - for which he was thanked by both the Governor of Jamaica and the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and commanded the 31st British Stationary Hospital in Mesopotamia during the Great War.

The Order of St John of Jerusalem, Officer’s (Brother’s) breast badge, silver; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Civil Surgeon A. J. Evans.) rank partially officially corrected; King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (Civ. Surg. A. J. Evans.); Territorial Force War Medal (Capt. A. J. Evans R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (Lt. Col. A. J. Evans.), mounted as originally worn, generally very fine (6) £600-800

Arthur John Evans was born in Crickhowell, Breconshire, in April 1871, and was educated at St. Edmunds School, Canterbury. He studied Medicine at the London University Hospital, and served as a Civil Surgeon with the Royal Army Medical Corps at No. 2 General Hospital and the Welsh Hospital, Pretoria, during the Second Boer War. He joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in February 1904, and had a practice in Liverpool. He was employed as the Medical Superintendent for the Elder-Dempster Line. Evans accompanied Sir Alfred Jones, and other political and commercial men, on the visit to the Agricultural Conference held in Jamaica, in January 1907. The delegation travelled on the Port Kingston (Elder-Dempster Line), for which Evans was appointed ship’s doctor. Evans was present in Kingston, when a huge earthquake occurred, 14 January 1907. He wrote an account of his experiences, which was published in the British Medical Journal, 9 February 1907:

‘By this time, the town was ablaze, the flames being driven rapidly in our direction, fanned by a strong land breeze. From that time onwards I know nothing of the events on land. The Port Kingston was the only passenger ship in harbour. They brought the wounded to us along the wharf, and after we had cast off they came in boats, dug-outs, lighters, steamers, and every conceivable craft. In an hour’s time, the companionways, alleyways, decks, second-class saloon, smoke room, and hatches were simply littered with the dying and the wounded; one could not step between them at times without touching a fractured limb!

An operating table was improvised, first in the main companionway, then in the second saloon, then on the afterdeck, and finally on the wharf, and so each section of the ship was dealt with. Such a scene was presented as I have never experienced before. The injuries were terrible, mostly, however, to the lower limbs, spine, and head, all fouled by dust and mortar.... As to the surgical work, it was nothing but setting fractures of every description; arresting haemorrhage by ligation and tourniquet, cleansing wounds and amputating limbs. Such severe injuries it has never been my lot before to witness in spite of a lengthened experience in military surgery during the South African war. Some 200 cases passed through my hands. Surrounded by leading representatives of the press, and public men, much that is kind and appreciative has been written and said of our work on the Port Kingston. I hope I did my duty. I was glad to be there, and glad to be an Englishman, for we received on board that ship wounded and refugees of every colour, nationality, and creed.’

Evans received a letter of appreciation for his services from both the Governor of Jamaica, and Lord Elgin - the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The incident itself received a large amount of press coverage including in The Times. Upon Evans’ return to the UK, ‘the medical officer of the steamer Port Kingston, who distinguished himself in connection with the Jamaican disaster, had the honour of being presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Knowsley on the evening of the Grand National day. His Royal Highness, who is familiar with Jamaica, warmly congratulated Dr. Evans on his arduous and humane work, and spent the best part of an hour inquiring of him the particulars of the catastrophe. Dr Evans was also introduced to Lord Roberts, who recognised in him a member of the Army Medical Staff who served with him in South Africa.’

Having resigned his commission from the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in July 1909, Evans was commissioned Captain in the 1st West Lancashire Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial) later the same year. He was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Liverpool Select Vestry in 1910. Evans advanced to Major in the 1st Western General Hospital, R.A.M.C., in November 1913, and served as honorary surgeon to the Liverpool Stanley Hospital and to the Liverpool Shipbroker’s Benevolent Society.

Evans served during the Great War with the R.A.M.C. in the Mesopotamian theatre of War from August 1916. He assumed command of the 31st British Stationary Hospital in October 1916, and advanced to Acting Lieutenant-Colonel at the end of the year. As ‘Surgical Specialist to the 31st British Stationary Hospital [he] collapsed whilst performing an operation on March 24th 1917, the symptoms suggesting heat exhaustion. He had previously been overworked during the operation about Kut and Baghdad and was run down.’ (Medical Report refers)

Invalided home, Evans returned after recuperation to serve with the 1st Western General Hospital. He was discharged in July 1919, and resumed his employment with the Elder-Dempster Line. Evans also lectured in clinical surgery at the University of Liverpool. He died in January 1933.

Sold with a file of copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.
Edward Leeming was born in Adlington, Lancashire, on 18 January 1886, and joined the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve on 2 August 1914. He served during the Great War at R.N. Hospital **Haslar** from 2 August to 20 September 1914, and then at R.N. Hospital **Queensferry** from 21 September 1914 to 30 May 1919 (entitled to a British War Medal only). He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 July 1920, and a Second Award Bar to the Medal on 19 December 1932.

Leeming was also an active member of the Adlington St John Ambulance Brigade, and was awarded his Service Medal in 1923, with additional award Bars in 1928, 1933, 1943, and 1948. He was appointed a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John in 1951.

Sold together with a portrait photograph of the recipient.
A good ‘Heavy Brigade’ D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Thomas, 1st Royal Dragoons, who is recorded as having been taken prisoner during the famous charge at Balaklava, 25 October 1854, only to escape from the clutches of eight Cossacks, despatching two of them during his flight.

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R.** (John Thomas, 1st Rl. Drags.); **CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol** (Pte. J. Thomas 1st Rl. Drags.) contemporarily engraved naming, top lugs removed; **TURKISH CRIMEA 1855**, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged with small ring suspension, all with contemporary silver top riband buckles, light contact marks, generally very fine (3)

D.C.M. recommendation dated 9 January 1855.

**John/Evan Thomas** was born in Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. He was baptised ‘Evan’ and known locally by this name, but recorded as ‘John’ in all military records. Thomas attested for the 10th Hussars in 1838, and transferred to the 1st Royal Dragoons the following year. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea, and took part in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava, 25 October 1854. Thomas wrote to his mother during the Crimean war, and three of his letters were published in the local paper for Haverfordwest. Including the following, written three days after the Battle of Balaklava:

‘Camp, near Sebastopol, Crimea, October 28th, 1854....

Dear Mother - I give God thanks that I am spared to write this letter. I will now inform you as well I can the position the army occupied on the morning of the 25th, when the battle of Balaklava was fought. The infantry and artillery were with the guns that were playing on Sebastopol, the Dragoons, and the Heavy and Light Brigades about a mile behind them, then the 93rd Highlanders and the Horse Artillery behind us (the Dragoons), and about half-a-mile behind them were 600 Turks. They had the command of three high hills, with a fort on top of each, and each fort mounting four 32-pound guns.... You will no doubt have an account of it in the papers before you get this. On approach of the enemy, which was at five o’clock in the morning, we were all ready for them, for ever since the cannonading began upon Sebastopol we have been mounted every morning at three o’clock, as we have been expecting this reinforcement every day. There were 22,000 came on us at five this morning, with 48 pieces of field artillery with them, and such an engagement took place as was never witnessed before - not even at Waterloo....

The Heavy Dragoons received orders from Lord Lucan to charge them; and at 12 o’clock at mid-day my Regiment (1st Royal Dragoons), the Scots Greys, and the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, charged at 20 guns in front of us, and ten on our left and right, besides the infantry firing on us. We charged! - at this time it was awful slaughter - the field being covered with dead or wounded men and horses. I cannot half describe it to you: - to see some running with their heads nearly blown off, others with arms and legs blown to pieces, and blood covering nearly every one of us. My regiment had ten horses killed, twelve wounded. We only had two men killed, and eight wounded. The Colonel had his leg blown off; my Captain was shot through the leg; the man next to me had his arm blown off; and we had two Captains and one Lieutenant wounded.... We fought hand to hand for about eight hours; then we gained the hills that the Turks lost. I got one sword cut on my foot. Balls and shells flew about us in such numbers, that there was not one that I have talked with since who expected to return to camp.’

In another letter, Thomas describes showing his newly awarded D.C.M. to his nephew (who also served in the Crimea):

‘Camp, near Balaklava, June 11th, 1855...

I am glad to inform you that he [nephew] had the pleasure of seeing his uncle with a medal on his breast - not the Crimean Medal, but one for Distinguished Bravery in the battle of Balaklava. On one side of it there are swords, shields, and trumpets; on the other side are the words - “For Distinguished Bravery in the Field”; and on the edge of it is my name and regiment. There were six given to each regiment; so it happened to be one of the six. I shall also get £5, which is to be given to each of the six men on leaving the regiment. At the end of the month we shall get the Crimea Medal and Clasps for Balaklava and Inkermann. So that will be a second for me, please God I live to wear them.’

Thomas was discharged 27 January 1863, having served 24 years and 50 days. He died of Typhus in November 1864. Thomas’s obituary appeared in the Pembrokeshire Herald and General Advertiser, 11 November 1864, and gives the following:

‘He was actively engaged in the memorable battle of Balaklava and was one of the ‘heavies’ whose terrific charge scattered the Russian cavalry like chaff before the wind. Towards the close of the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade, Mr Thomas was taken by a band of eight mounted Russians. His captors deprived him of his carbine, but allowed him to retain his sword, probably thinking that further disarming was unnecessary, and that their prisoner would not attempt to escape in the face of such great odds.

Mr Thomas, however, when marching to the Russian camp, with a Cossack on each side of him, and six others between him and the British lines thought of the severity with which Russians treated English prisoners, and to use his own words he came to the conclusion that it would be better to lose his life in an attempt to regain his liberty than to rot in a Russian prison. He drew his sword, and being an active as well as a powerful man, he quickly cut down the guard on each side of him, and putting spurs to his horse he galloped off for the British quarters. So rapidly was this daring feat performed, that Mr Thomas had ridden several yards before the Russians had recovered from their surprise.'
They commenced a pursuit, and fired several shots after him, but the British dragoon being the better mounted, increased the distance between himself and his pursuers at every stride. The unequal contest had been witnessed by the men of his own regiment and a large portion of the British army, who looked on anxiously, expecting to see their comrade fall beneath the Russian bullets. But on he rode, and as he approached the English lines, several dragoons who had mounted as quickly as possible, started off to his assistance, which however was not needed, as the Russians, seeing that they could not overtake him, gave up the pursuit and returned to their own camp.

One shot struck Mr Thomas’s horse, the only effect of which was to make it go faster. On reaching the English lines, he was received with the most deafening cheering: his comrades were overjoyed at his return, and also proud of the courage he had shown, and he received the warmest congratulations of several distinguished officers.

For this daring deed - one of the most prominent among numerous instances of individual bravery which the war produced - he received at the hands of the Queen a medal for ‘distinguished bravery in the field.’ In the Balaklava... during the charge of the ‘Heavies’ he received a slight cut on the sword hand, and also a blow from a sabre on his boot, which penetrated the leather, but did not injury to his foot....

He was a great favourite in his regiment, and on the occasion of the Queen placing on his breast the medal for distinguished valour, he and five other veterans who were similarly decorated, were drawn in a carriage through the public streets by their comrades....

1 of 8 D.C.M.’s awarded to the Regiment for the Crimean Campaign.

Sold with a file of copied research.

A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Battery Sergeant Major W. G. Phillips, Royal Field Artillery


D.C.M. London Gazette 27 September 1901

W. G. Phillips served with the 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War, and was Mentioned in Lord Roberts’ Despatch (London Gazette 10 September 1901) in addition to being awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Although it is hard to say for certain exactly what action the ‘Mention’ and the D.C.M. were for, it is possible that they were for the action at Vlakfontein on 29 May 1901: ‘Two guns of the 28th were with Dixon when he was attacked at Vlakfontein on 29th May 1901. After the screen was driven in, it was round these two guns, which were captured and then recaptured, by what was perhaps the finest bayonet charge in the war. The fight raged with unsurpassed fierceness. The 28th Battery R.F.A. had about 5 men killed and 12 wounded. Several mentions were gained on this occasion.’

www.dnw.co.uk
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

An unusual Boer War 'friendly fire' incident D.C.M. pair awarded to Private H. Morton, Seaforth Highlanders


D.C.M. London Gazette 26 July 1901.

H. Morton served with the Seaforth Highlanders in South Africa during the Boer War, and was decorated for his gallantry during a 'friendly fire' incident at Houtbosch Loop in June 1901, and was Mentioned in Despatches by Lord Kitchener thus, 'Private H. Morton (promoted Corporal); on June 14, a company of mounted infantry with which he was, being shelled by our own guns at 2,000 yards, took cover; Morton stayed in the open trying to signal to the guns, though the shells were all around him.'

The original Recommendation for Morton's D.C.M. made by Major T. Macan, Officer Commanding 18th Mounted Infantry gives the following:

'I have the honour to bring to your notice the conduct of No. 5601 Pte. H. Morton 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders now serving with the 18th Mounted Infantry as a signaller. On the 14th June 1901 the company to which this man belongs was working in the Houtbosch Loop when shell fire was opened upon it by one of the guns belonging to a co-operating column, the company having been mistaken for the enemy; the company managed to get under cover but Private Morton remained in the open at very great personal risk endeavouring to signal to the party who were firing on the company. The distance the gun was firing from was only about 2,000 yards and the range had been correctly estimated as the shells were bursting all round the position. I consider the conduct of Pte. Morton well worthy of recognition.'

Additional remarks supplied by Colonel G.E. Benson state: 'I recommend Private Morton's conduct for consideration. I think that it is probable he may have saved the lives of some of his comrades by this action. The column which opened fire was Colonel Parkes's.' Brigadier General Spens added: 'Forwarded and recommended that No. 5601 Pte. H. Morton 1/Seaforth Highlanders be awarded a Distinguished Service [as the D.C.M. was sometimes called at the time] Medal for gallant conduct on the 14th June 1901.'

A 'Gheluvelt' 1914 D.C.M. awarded to Corporal M. Pugh, 3rd Battalion, South Wales Borderers

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (13211 Cpl. M. Pugh. 3/S. Wales Bord:) light contact marks, otherwise good very fine £800-1200

D.C.M. London Gazette 16 January 1915:

'For gallantry on 31st October in assisting to collect unattached men and bringing them to the trenches under a heavy fire, and again on 2nd November in gallantly assisting to extricate men who had been buried by a shell, under heavy fire.'

Later, at Zillebeke on 12 November 1914, the German XVth Corps Prussian Guard attacked, but were repulsed, a few prisoners being taken. The regimental history takes up the story:

'Thus the weary survivors of the battalion were still able to give a good account of themselves, nor did they leave the initiative entirely to the enemy, for when a machine-gun posted in a house was making itself troublesome, Corporal Pugh and Private Black went out from our trenches, crawled up to the house and, rushing it, killed the entire team and put the machine-gun out of action.'

Matthews Pugh entered France on 8 October 1914. He was later a Sergeant with 170 Coy., Royal Engineers.
Charles Henry Brownlow was born in Armley, Leeds, Yorkshire, in 1888, and attested for service with the East Yorkshire Regiment at Beverley on 24 August 1906. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served at home before transferring to the Army Reserve in August 1913 on completion of his first term of engagement. Recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Great War, he was re-posted to the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, which at the time was quartered at York having been assigned to the 18th Infantry Brigade, 6th Division, and embarked for St. Nazaire aboard the S.S. Cavador Castle with his Battalion on 8 September 1914.

Brownlow was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous courage and ability whilst employed in patrolling and scouting duties. Although the citation provides no indication of either location or date, it is most likely that they occurred between November 1914 and February 1915, a period when the Battalion was manning trenches in the ‘Houplines Sector’, about a mile to the east of Armentieres. The first three awards of the D.C.M. to the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment were not gazetted until 3 April 1915, these being awarded for actions between 20 September and 27 November 1914. No further D.C.M.’s were gazetted until those to Brownlow, Sergeant J. E. Wood and Private J. W. Smith, the announcement for all three awards being published on 23 June 1915. No further D.C.M.’s were gazetted to this Battalion until 15 September 1915, when four D.C.M.’s were announced for the action at Hooge on the 9 August 1915.

Brownlow later transferred to the Royal Fusiliers, being allocated regimental number, J/3442, the ‘J’ prefix indicating service in the Judean Brigade.

In April 1917, the War Cabinet allowed the formation of a ‘Jewish Regiment of Infantry’ to be drawn from Russian Jews enlisted under a special convention with M. Kerensky’s Government. A great many Jews from the United Kingdom also volunteered for service. Following the fall of the Kerensky Government, Jewish volunteers from the USA, Canada, Argentina, Palestine and numerous other countries were allowed to enlist, including 150 Turkish Jewish prisoners of war. The ‘Judean Brigade’, consisted of the 38th, 39th and 40th Battalions Royal Fusiliers, all of which saw active service in Palestine during 1918. Two reserve battalions, the 41st and 42nd Battalions were later formed to provide drafts to the Brigade.

Following his discharge, Brownlow secured work as a Porter employed by the London and North Western Railway Company at Leeds Railway Station. He died on 19 May 1928, at the Lunatic Asylum, Otley, the cause of his death being given as ‘Dementia Paralytica’, a mental disorder, the cause of which was almost certainly brought about as a result of his military service.
A fine Great War raiding party ‘Winter Operations 1914-15’ D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. Johnson, South Staffordshire Regiment, for his conspicuous gallantry during a raid on the enemy trenches at Givenchy, 20 February 1915. When an enemy shell killed or wounded practically the whole storming party, including both officers, Johnson seized the initiative, rallied the remaining survivors and, taking command, led them forward into the German trench.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7352 L. Cpl. W. Johnson. 2/S. Staff: Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (7352 Pte. W. Johnson. 2/S. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7352 A. Sjt. W. Johnson. S. Staff. R.) edge bruise to first, nearly very fine (4) £1000-1400

A Great War Posthumous ‘Neuve Chapelle’ D.C.M. awarded to Acting Bombardier Albert Priestley, Royal Field Artillery; he was killed on the opening day of the battle

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (66216 A.Bmbr: A. Priestley. 104/Bty. R.F.A.) together with R.A. cap badge, nearly extremely fine (2) £400-500

A fine Great War raiding party ‘Winter Operations 1914-15’ D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. Johnson, South Staffordshire Regiment, for his conspicuous gallantry during a raid on the enemy trenches at Givenchy, 20 February 1915. When an enemy shell killed or wounded practically the whole storming party, including both officers, Johnson seized the initiative, rallied the remaining survivors and, taking command, led them forward into the German trench.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7352 L. Cpl. W. Johnson. 2/S. Staff: Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (7352 Pte. W. Johnson. 2/S. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7352 A. Sjt. W. Johnson. S. Staff. R.) edge bruise to first, nearly very fine (4) £1000-1400

A Great War Posthumous ‘Neuve Chapelle’ D.C.M. awarded to Acting Bombardier Albert Priestley, Royal Field Artillery; he was killed on the opening day of the battle

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (66216 A.Bmbr: A. Priestley. 104/Bty. R.F.A.) together with R.A. cap badge, nearly extremely fine (2) £400-500

D.C.M. London Gazette 1 April 1915:
‘For conspicuous gallantry at Givenchy on 20th February, 1915. After his Officers had been wounded, he led the party of the right column with gallantry and skill in the attack into the German trench.’

William Johnson was born at Birmingham in 1890, and attested for service with the South Staffordshire Regiment on 18 April 1905. Posted to the 2nd Battalion he served with the Regiment at home before transferring to the Army Reserve in 1912. Recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Great War, he proceeded to France as part of a draft for the 2nd Battalion in early November 1914, arriving on the Western Front on 7 November 1914.

Johnson was awarded his Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous gallantry during a raid on the enemy trenches at Givenchy on 20 February 1915, when an enemy shell killed or wounded practically the whole storming party, including both officers. Quickly seizing the initiative, Johnson rallied the remaining survivors and taking command, led them forward into the German trench.

The History of the South Staffordshire Regiment by J. P. Jones describes the action as follows:

‘In front of the left section of the line held by the 2nd South Staffords, occupied by ‘A’ Company, on February 20th, it was proposed to take a German trench opposite the ‘Duck’s Bill’ (Givenchy section), with the object of finding out if the enemy was mining up to our front, and if so to destroy it.

Volunteers from ‘A’ and ‘C’ Companies, 2nd South Staffords, of 20 men each, under 2nd Lieut. L. T. Despicht and 2nd Lieut. J. St. C. G. Harris, with other parties of the 1st Royal Berks and 9th Highland Light Infantry formed the storming and demolition parties, the South Staffords forming the right column, while the Royal Berks formed the left column of assault. At 5 p.m. the artillery bombardment of the German trench began, breaching the wire and smashing up portions of the enemy’s trench, while covering fire by the troops on both flanks was opened, thus preventing the enemy from firing on the attacking parties.

At 5.30 p.m., the storming parties left their trenches. The South Staffords led by 2nd Lieut. L. T. Despicht, had no sooner started than they were partially buried by the explosion of a large shell, and nearly the whole of the storming party was knocked down and injured. 2nd Lieut. J. St. C. G. Harris, seeing the confusion, led his supports forward and was seriously wounded at the enemy’s trench. 2nd Lieut. Despicht, although wounded, behaved extraordinarily well, crawling up to the German parapet and cheering on the men. About 5 or 6 Germans were seen who retired before the South Stafford attack. No trace of mining was discovered by the R. E. Parties, and the whole party retired. Unfortunately 2nd Lieut. J. St. C. G. Harris, who was wounded near the German trench, fell into it, and was never recovered.

The left column, led by Lieut. Burney, and 20 men of the 1st Royal Berks, were equally successful in getting into the German trenches, and retired unmolested. The South Staffords casualty list for this raid was 2nd Lieut. J. St. C. G. Harris and one other rank killed, 2nd Lieut. Despicht and four other ranks wounded. The operation was quite satisfactory and was over by 5.50 p.m.’

Severely wounded, Johnson convalesced in Manchester Hospital, and was discharged to pension on transfer to Class ‘P’ Army Reserve on 2 December 1916. He was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 38205, which was authorised on 10 March 1917. The Class ‘P’ Army Reserve consisted of men whose services were deemed to be of more value to the country in civilian employment than in the Armed Forces, and if discharged, would be eligible for pension on account of disability or length of service.

A Great War Posthumous ‘Neuve Chapelle’ D.C.M. awarded to Acting Bombardier Albert Priestley, Royal Field Artillery; he was killed on the opening day of the battle

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (66216 A.Bmbr: A. Priestley. 104/Bty. R.F.A.) together with R.A. cap badge, nearly extremely fine (2) £400-500

D.C.M. London Gazette 3 June 1915:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and ability at Neuve Chapelle from 10th to 12th March 1915 in managing his communications with great skill. He was killed on this duty.’

Albert Priestley was born at Barnsley and enlisted at Manchester. He entered France on 6 October 1914 and was killed while employed as a signaller on the opening day of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, 10 March 1915. He is commemorated by name on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

www.dnw.co.uk
D.C.M. London Gazette 23 June 1915:
‘For conspicuous gallantry at Ypres on 5th and 6th April, 1915, in erecting wire entanglements on two occasions under close fire of the enemy, whose main trench was within 60 yards. Corporal Pavitt has done consistent good work, volunteering to go out sniping by day and night, and has previously been noted for gallant conduct at St Eloi on 14 March, 1915.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 22 June 1915.

John Thomas Pavitt was born at Fulham, London in 1890, and attested for service with the Prince of Wales’s Leinster Regiment at London in November 1907. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served with them in India, before transferring to the 1st Battalion, probably wishing to remain in India with the newly arrived 1st Battalion, rather than return home with the 2nd Battalion.

On the outbreak of the Great War, the 1st Battalion was still stationed at Fyzabad, India. On the 16 October 1914, it embarked at Bombay and landed at Plymouth on 16 November, where it immediately entrained for Morne Hill, Winchester, having been assigned to the newly formed 82nd Brigade, 27th Division. Parvitt embarked with the Battalion at Southampton on 18 December 1914 and landed at Le Havre the following day. Lance Corporal John Pavitt is confirmed as having entered the France and Flanders theatre of war with his unit, on the 19th December 1914. Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous gallantry near Ypres, on 5-6 April 1915, he was also Mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig’s Despatch of 5 April 1915, the Regimental History stating that this was in connection with ‘services in connection with the operations round St Eloi and Ypres.’

The 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, along with the remainder of 27th Division, moved to Salonika in December 1915, before Pavitt transferred to the 82nd Company, Machine Gun Corps in May 1916. He later transferred to the 8th Battalion Machine Gun Corps, and subsequently served with them during the Russian Intervention. Arriving in Murmansk on 20 May 1919, the 8th M.G.C. sailed with convoy and icebreakers for Archangel, arriving at Archangel on 26 May 1919. The following day they marched to Sobornaia Wharf, and on 9 June 1919 proceeded up the Dwina River.

The Battalion embarked for the U.K. on 27 September 1919, and after a short period of home service was transferred to India, where Pavitt is confirmed as having been stationed at Gough Barracks, Trimulpherry, Secunderabad in March 1920. Allocated the new army number 7809183, he continued to serve with the Machine Gun Corps, and saw further active service during the Arab Revolt in Iraq, where his unit served as Divisional Support Troops to the 6th Division during the campaign. He died in 1959.

A fine Great War ‘Ypres and St Eloi’ D.C.M. group of five awarded to Colour Sergeant J. T. Pavitt, Prince of Wales’s Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), later Machine Gun Corps, for his gallant conduct including carrying out sniping duties ‘by day and night’

A Great War 1915 ‘St. Eloi’ D.C.M. group of four awarded to Company Sergeant Major T. C. Tait, Rifle Brigade

**Provenance:** Michael Haines Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2002.

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

“For conspicuous gallantry at St Eloi, on 15th March, 1915, in leading his Company in the attack in the most gallant manner, after all the Officers had been killed or wounded.”

**Thomas Cummings Tait** was born in Dundee, the son of Sergeant-Major John Tait, formerly of the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade. He attested for the Rifle Brigade as a boy entrant, aged 14 years, at Dundee in 1898, and served in his father’s old battalion, the 4th. Prior to the Great War he has served with Rifle Brigade for 16 years, of which 8 years had been spent abroad in both Egypt and India. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 December 1914, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at St Eloi on 15 March 1915, when he took the initiative after all his officers had been killed or wounded and led his company forward to the attack in the most gallant manner in the face of very heavy rifle and machine gun fire, being severely wounded in the left arm. That day, the battalion suffered 103 all ranks killed, wounded, and missing. Repatriated to Dundee, he recuperated from his wounds in Dundee Royal Infirmary (newspaper cutting refers), before being posted to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion, based at Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey. He died from the protracted effects of his wounds on 28 April 1916, and is buried in Sheerness (Isle of Sheppey) Cemetery, Kent. His Distinguished Conduct Medal was forwarded to his mother on 15 March 1917.
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

A superb Great War ‘Battle of Loos’ D.C.M. group of four awarded to Company Quarter-Master Sergeant E. Canning, King’s Own Scottish Borderers, for his conspicuous gallantry on 25 September 1915 during the attack on Madagascar Trench, when, after all the officers had been killed or wounded and his Battalion had suffered 650 casualties, he organised and took command of the remnants of the force, with only 46 men being assembled at the end of the day. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, he was killed in action near Bernafay Wood during the Battle of the Somme on 4 July 1916.

Edward Canning was born at Sunderland, County Durham, in 1888, and attested for service with the King’s Own Scottish Borderers in 1905, being posted to the 1st Battalion and serving with them in Gibraltar and India. Transferring to the Army Reserve in 1912 following completion of his term of engagement, he was employed with the South Shields Post Office before being mobilised following the outbreak of the Great War, and was posted to the newly constituted 6th (Service) Battalion, which had been formed at Berwick-on-Tweed in August 1914. The battalion was assigned to the 28th Infantry Brigade, 9th (Scottish) Division, and Canning landed at Boulogne with his unit on 12 May 1915.

He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous gallantry and ability on the 25th September 1915, during the attack on Madagascar Trench, Loos - within the first hour of the attack the Battalion had suffered 650 casualties, and at the end of the day there were only 46 men uninjured. Appointed Regimental Sergeant Major shortly afterwards, he commissioned Second Lieutenant, ‘for services in the Field’, on 15 April 1916.

On 4 July 1916, the 6th Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers were entrenched at Bernafay Wood in the Somme, and were subjected to a heavy enemy bombardment for the majority of the day. The Battalion War Diary confirms that Edward Canning was one of three officers killed in action on this day out of a total of 5 officers and 130 other rank casualties. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

A Great War ‘Mesopotamia’ D.C.M. group of four awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major William Murray, 4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was also mentioned in despatches for Gallipoli

good very fine (4) £1000-1200

D.C.M. London Gazette 29 August 1917:
‘4/12517 C./S./M. (A./R./S./M.) W. Murray, S. Wales Bord. For gallantry and devotion to duty. He has always been conspicuous for his coolness and energy in every action. He was wounded.’

William Murray entered the Balkan theatre of war on 15 July 1915. He was appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 4th Battalion in June 1916, when the battalion was serving at Shaikh Saad.

A Great War ‘St Quentin’ D.C.M. group of six awarded to Corporal A. P. H. Werner, Royal Field Artillery

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (L.4981 Cpl. A. P. H. Werner, R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (L-4981 Gnr. A. P. H. Werner, R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L-4981 Cpl. A. P. H. Werner, R.A.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, very fine (6) £700-900

D.C.M. London Gazette 3 September 1919:
‘L/4981 Cpl. A. P. H. Werner, C/153rd Bde. R.F.A. (Walworth). For conspicuous and untiring devotion to duty in laying and maintaining telephone communications, especially during the battle of St Quentin in March 1918, and the retirement which followed; as also in action at Ypres. During these periods he did his duty regardless of danger, frequently under heavy shell fire.’

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class I J. W. Embleton, Royal Field Artillery

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R.**
- (51070 S.Mjr: J. W. Embleton. 181/Bde: R.F.A.);
- **KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps** (66856 Sjt: J. W. Embleton. R.F.A.);
- **1914-15 STAR** (51070 B.S. Mjr. J. W. Embleton. R.F.A.);

Mounted court style, light contact marks, generally very fine and better (6) £1300-1500

D.C.M. London Gazette 4 June 1917:
‘For continual gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work throughout, and has at all times set a fine example to his men.’

James William Embleton was born in Camberwell, London, in 1869 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 31 August 1888. Initially posted to the 104th Battery, he served in India from 29 September 1891 to 6 November 1895, and in South Africa during the Boer War with the 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery from 18 January 1900 until 24 October 1906. Promoted Corporal on 13 April 1893, and Sergeant on 2 June 1897, he was discharged on 30 August 1909, after 21 years’ service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Embleton re-enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery at London on 9 September 1914, and was promoted that day to Battery Sergeant Major. He served on the Western Front from 1 June 1915, and was promoted Warrant Officer on 14 February 1916. Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, whilst serving with 181st Brigade, R.F.A., and Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 1 January 1916), he was discharged on 9 October 1917, after a further 3 years and 31 days’ service.

Sold with copied research.

---

A Great War D.C.M. awarded to Gunner P. Kenna, Royal Field Artillery

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R.**
- (7905 Gnr: P. Kenna. 55/Bde: R.F.A.) polished, nearly very fine £400-460

D.C.M. London Gazette 22 September 1916:
‘For gallantry and exceptionally good telephone work in all weathers and at all times of day and night during operations.’

---

A Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Quarter-Master Sergeant T. W. Redmore, Royal Engineers

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R.**
- (28915 Q.M. Sjt: T. W. Redmore. R.E.);
- **BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (28915 T.W. O. Cl. 1 T. W. Redmore. R.E.) mounted as worn, good very fine (3) £500-600

D.C.M. London Gazette 21 June 1916:
‘28915 Q.MS. (Engr. Storekeeper) T. W. Redmore, R.E. For excellent work carried out under difficult conditions in Engineer Stores.’
A Great War 1918 ‘Western Front’ D.C.M. group of six awarded to Private R. W. Black, Norfolk Regiment


A Great War D.C.M. awarded to Private Henry Strike, Welsh Regiment, later Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (55394 Pte. H. Strike, 13/Welsh R.) officially re-impressed naming, nearly very fine £300-360

A Great War D.C.M. pair awarded to Lance-Corporal R. Millar, Gordon Highlanders

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (10088 L.Cpl. R. Millar. 2/Gord. Hdrs.) very fine (2) £480-550

D.C.M. London Gazette 25 November 1916:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When one of three men who went forward with an officer to make a reconnaissance he showed great courage and skill under very heavy fire. Later, although wounded three times, he refused to leave his officer until the reconnaissance was completed.’

Ralph B. Millar served in France and Flanders from 14 September 1914. He was later promoted Sergeant.
A Great War ‘German East Africa’ D.C.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal John, King’s African Rifles

**King’s African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.** (656 L. Cpl. John. 1/K.A.R.) extremely fine £600-800

D.C.M. Nyasaland Government Gazette 30 December 1916:

‘For conspicuous bravery at Hyamanga, 22 miles north of New Utengule, German East Africa, by carrying messages from his Company to Column Headquarters, a distance of 300 yards over flat open ground, under close fire of the enemy at 200 yards range. Previously Mentioned in Despatches for gallantry in action.’

John served with the 1st battalion, King’s African Rifles during the Great War with the Nyasaland-Rhodesia Force, and was Mentioned in Brigadier-General Edward Northey’s Despatch of March 1917 (*London Gazette* 25 September 1917).

Farman Ali served with the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment during the operations against the Upper Mohmands during 1933, and was also present during the Loe-Agra Operations in the North-West Frontier Province, which lasted from 23 February to 13 April 1935, services for which he was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, one of five such awards given for this campaign.

The action in which Farman Ali was decorated has been described as ‘one of the most ferocious and sustained attacks that was ever inflicted by tribesmen in the history of the North-West Frontier. The night defence of Kila Hari post in the Loe-Agra operations of the Nowshera Brigade in April 1935 by a party of the 72nd Punjabis is an epic. A small detachment was attacked by an unexpectedly well-organized tribal lashkar of 1,000 Shamozai tribesmen, which threatened to overwhelm the defenders in a series of fiercely contested hand-to-hand attacks that involved revolvers, bayonets, stones and knives over a prolonged and sustained ten hour period.

**Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue** (L-Nk. Farman Ali, 3-2 Punjab R.) with integral top silver ribbon bar; **India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935, with M.I.D. oak leaves** (7466 L-Nk. Farman Ali, 3-2 Punjab R.); **1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed as issued to Indian personnel, good very fine, scarce** (7) £1000-1400

A scarce Inter-War ‘Loe-Agra Operations’ I.D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Naik Farman Ali, 2nd Punjab Regiment, for his gallant conduct during an epic defence of Kila Hari Post, 5-6 April 1935, when a small detachment of his unit was besieged by an unexpected and well organized tribal lashkar of 1,000 Shamozai tribesmen, which threatened to overwhelm the defenders in a series of fiercely contested hand-to-hand attacks that involved revolvers, bayonets, stones and knives over a prolonged and sustained ten hour period.

Farman Ali served with the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment during the operations against the Upper Mohmands during 1933, and was also present during the Loe-Agra Operations in the North-West Frontier Province, which lasted from 23 February to 13 April 1935, services for which he was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, one of five such awards given for this campaign.

The action in which Farman Ali was decorated has been described as ‘one of the most ferocious and sustained attacks that was ever inflicted by tribesmen in the history of the North-West Frontier. The night defence of Kila Hari post in the Loe-Agra operations of the Nowshera Brigade in April 1935 by a party of the 72nd Punjabis is an epic. A small detachment was attacked by an unexpectedly well-led tribal lashkar of 1,000 Shamozais. They were almost overwhelmed in the hand-to-hand fighting which involved revolvers, bayonets, stones and knives and lasted an incredible ten hours.

No significant opposition had been met during the advance to Loe-Agra, and there was no evidence of any substantial lashkars in the area. Nevertheless it was determined that a strong picquet should be left on the heights dominating Loe-Agra known as Kila Hari. This picquet consisted of one rifle company and a machine gun platoon drawn from the 3/2nd Punjab Regiment. An intelligence report was received during the afternoon of 5 April that a large enemy lashkar had been sighted and was intending to launch an attack on Kila Hari Post from the east. This report was considered unreliable and not given credence.

The unexpected attack began about 7:30 p.m., when Shamozai swordsmen attempted to rush the machine-gun post. This resulted in severe hand to hand fighting, but the tribesmen’s attack, although pressed home with considerable ferocity was beaten back. The enemy made further assaults at about 15 minute intervals until midnight, but all were repulsed. At about 9:30 p.m. the lower post on the ridge was heavily attacked, followed by other attacks against other posts which were also beaten off. The tribesmen surrounded the position and kept it under constant fire until just before dawn, when they withdrew. It was then confirmed that during this night attack 28 tribesmen had been killed, and almost certainly a far larger number wounded.’

In addition to the award of the I.D.S.M., Farman Ali was also mentioned in despatches ‘for gallant and distinguished services during the Loe-Agra Operations between 23 February to 13 April 1935.’

Approximately 98 I.D.S.Ms of this type are believed to have been awarded.

www.dnw.co.uk
A fine Great War submariner's D.S.M. group of five awarded to Leading Stoker Henry Brassington, Royal Navy, for his part in the E. 11's famous patrol in the Sea of Marmora in May 1915, that resulted in the destruction of at least 90 enemy vessels and the award of the V.C. to his skipper, Martin Nasmith

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (K.12223. H. Brassington, Sto. 1 Cl. H.M. Submarine. E11.); 1914-15 STAR (K.12223. H. Brassington, D.S.M. Sto. 1., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (K.12223 H. Brassington. L.S. to. R.N.) mounted as worn, pin lacking, very good fine (4) £5000-6000

D.S.M. London Gazette 13 September 1915 [with reference to the London Gazette of the 10th April and 21st May, 1915]: ‘For service in submarines in the Sea of Marmora.’

Henry Brassington was born on 9 August 1893, at Kentish Town, London. He joined the stoker branch of the Royal Navy on 28 August 1911, signing on for 12 years. Transferring to the submarine depot ship Dolphin in June 1914, he was serving as a Stoker 1st Class at the outbreak of hostilities later that year. He appears to have joined E.11 on 1 April 1915.

The spring of 1915 found the E.11 attached to the Fleet in the Mediterranean and, with Lieutenant-Commander Martin Eric Nasmith in command, she proceeded to make history at a rapid rate. It was in the middle of May that she left for her perilous passage through the Dardanelles, and before she was through them she ran into her first encounter with the enemy. When the Narrows had been successfully negotiated, and the submarine rose to get fresh bearings, two battleships were seen to be lying a little further on. Such an opportunity was not to be let slip without an effort, and, necessarily keeping the periscope above water, Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith at once proceeded to put his boat in a suitable position for launching a torpedo. Unfortunately, the Turks sighted the periscope a minute or two too soon, and instantly the battleships began blazing away with their light guns as hard as they could. At the same time they ‘upped anchor’ and got under way, so there was nothing for it but for the E.11 to dive and hide herself until the furore had subsided. She was far too slow to catch the battleships if she ran submerged, and if she rose to the surface she would almost certainly have been breeched by a shell. After a little, therefore, she gently settled herself on the bottom of the Straits, and there she remained until dusk.

That same evening she pushed on into the Sea of Marmora, where for several days she alternately rested and cruised about without finding anything that was worth the expenditure of a torpedo. Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith made Constantinople the centre of his operations during the whole of this raid, and his first reward came one Sunday morning, just before half-past six, when a big gunboat was seen cruising off the port. The submarine was ready for instant action, and in less than a minute the fatal torpedo was underway. At 6.25 the gunboat was hit; at 6.30 she had sunk, but not without giving the E.11 something of a shock. While she was heeling well over to the water’s edge, a shot was fired that went clean through the submarine’s periscope, carrying away about four inches of the diameter a few feet from the base, and leaving the rest standing. Had the shot struck about six feet lower, it would very probably have made a breach in the conning tower, and so rendered the submarine helpless, as she would not have been able to dive.

The very next day brought an adventure which, if it was not so exciting, at any rate did not lack in interest. A big steamer was sighted making her way from Constantinople towards the Dardanelles, and the E.11 came to the surface a short distance ahead, fired a shot across her bows, and brought her to a standstill. There happened to be a facetious American newspaper correspondent on board, and when Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith hailed “Who are you?” - meaning, of course, to inquire what the ship was and what was her business - this gentleman replied by giving his own name and that of the paper for which he was working. This was not good enough for the E.11. A few more questions elicited the fact that the ship was a Turkish transport, the Nagara, and when he got as far as that, Nasmith promptly replied, “Right, I am going to sink you”. “May we have time to get off?” queried the newspaper man, by this time rather subdued. “Yes”, came the answer from the submarine, “but be d..... quick about it.”

The Turks were so quick that they upset two of their boats in lowering them, and capsized several men into the water, though all of them managed to get into safety again. Then Nasmith went on board the ship to see what she carried. There was a six-inch gun, a great quantity of ammunition for heavy guns on its way to the Dardanelles, and before she was through them she ran into her first encounter with the enemy. When the Narrows had been successfully negotiated, and the submarine rose to get fresh bearings, two battleships were seen to be lying a little further on. Such an opportunity was not to be let slip without an effort, and, necessarily keeping the periscope above water, Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith at once proceeded to put his boat in a suitable position for launching a torpedo. Unfortunately, the Turks sighted the periscope a minute or two too soon, and instantly the battleships began blazing away with their light guns as hard as they could. At the same time they ‘upped anchor’ and got under way, so there was nothing for it but for the E.11 to dive and hide herself until the furore had subsided. She was far too slow to catch the battleships if she ran submerged, and if she rose to the surface she would almost certainly have been breeched by a shell. After a little, therefore, she gently settled herself on the bottom of the Straits, and there she remained until dusk.

The very next day brought an adventure which, if it was not so exciting, at any rate did not lack in interest. A big steamer was sighted making her way from Constantinople towards the Dardanelles, and the E.11 came to the surface a short distance ahead, fired a shot across her bows, and brought her to a standstill. There happened to be a facetious American newspaper correspondent on board, and when Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith hailed “Who are you?” - meaning, of course, to inquire what the ship was and what was her business - this gentleman replied by giving his own name and that of the paper for which he was working. This was not good enough for the E.11. A few more questions elicited the fact that the ship was a Turkish transport, the Nagara, and when he got as far as that, Nasmith promptly replied, “Right, I am going to sink you”. “May we have time to get off?” queried the newspaper man, by this time rather subdued. “Yes”, came the answer from the submarine, “but be d..... quick about it.”

The Turks were so quick that they upset two of their boats in lowering them, and capsized several men into the water, though all of them managed to get into safety again. Then Nasmith went on board the ship to see what she carried. There was a six-inch gun, destined to strengthen the forts on the Dardanelles; there were several sets of mountings for weapons of large calibre; and there was a great quantity of ammunition for heavy guns on its way to the Dardanelles. The ship was, in fact, loaded from keel to upper deck with war material; and when the crew, and the American correspondent, had withdrawn to a safe distance, the submarine drew off, fired a torpedo, and sent the ship to the bottom.

The most audacious act of the E.11 was, however, her raid on Constantinople itself. Early one morning, while she was slowly cruising off the mouth of the harbour, she hailed a Turkish merchantman to stop; but the enemy ignored the demand and ran for all he was worth toward the harbour, with the E.11 in hot pursuit. It may have been this incident that gave Nasmith his inspiration; but however that may be, the E.11 found herself early one morning lying actually within the port of Constantinople itself. Observations were cautiously taken, and it was seen that a number of enemy transports were lying alongside the wharfs and that some of them actually had troops on board. The harbour of Constantinople is traversed by tricky currents, and although the E.11 fired two torpedoes, neither of them hit the object at which it was aimed. Nasmith’s intention was, of course, to sink the transports, and although the first torpedo did not do that, it blew up a barge with such force that the transport Stamboul, lying close by, was so badly damaged that she had to be run ashore in order to save herself from sinking. The second torpedo did not hit a ship, but it exploded against the quayside and destroyed a considerable length of it. In the Turkish capital itself the moral effect of this attack was tremendous. Hearing the explosion of the two torpedoes and the noise of the guns - for the Turkish batteries went on firing long after the E.11 was safely out of sight - the civil population jumped to the conclusion the Allied Fleet had arrived before their city.

www.dnw.co.uk
This by no means ended the thrilling experiences of the E.11. Before she set out on her return journey from the Sea of Marmora she had sunk in all one large gunboat, two transports, three small ships, and one ammunition ship (the Nagara), and had forced another store ship to run ashore; and when, on her way back, she was about to enter the Dardanelles again, Nasmith sighted another transport coming up astern, and he waited until she came along and then torpedoed her and sent her to the bottom. In all the E.11 destroyed eleven ships, no bad record for a small vessel with a crew of 30 officers and men, who had to face the gravest perils single-handed from the time they entered the Dardanelles until they left them. On the way out these perils were encountered in a most alarming form. As the E.11 was making her way seawards beneath the surface, those on board became aware of a resistance which was not of the sea, and every now and then a faint bump was heard against the vessel's side. Instinctively and instantly everyone on board realised what had happened.

The submarine had fouled the cable by which a floating mine was chained to its anchor on the sea bed, and the cable, instead of slipping past the smooth hull, had somehow become entangled in the forward hydroplanes. Any one of those ominous bumps might suffice to explode the mine and send the submarine to the bottom like a log. It was impossible for Nasmith to manoeuvre his boat in an effort to get rid of the thing, for he was passing through the most thickly mined area of the whole Straits, and any deviation from the set course would almost certainly have taken the boat straight to destruction. Nor could he rise to the surface and send a man out to detach the machine, for the churning screws of the patrol boats could be heard overhead. There was nothing for it but to carry on as slowly and as carefully as possible and to trust to Providence. For eleven miles the submarine crept on with sudden death dangling from her bows, a death from which those on board were saved only by the lightness of the bumps by which the mine had announced itself. A sharp blow would have detonated it. One can imagine what feelings of relief there were when the boat at last reached an area where she could 'break surface' in safety. Once afloat again, it did not take long to disentangle the cable and drop the mine over the side.

His courageous services brought Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith the award of the Victoria Cross, while the two other officers on board, Lieutenant Guy d'Oly-Hughes and Lieutenant Robert Brown, R.N.R., received the Distinguished Service Cross. All the Petty Officers and men were granted the D.S.M.

Remarkably, Nasmith, his crew and the E. 11 returned to the Sea of Marmora for two further protracted and highly successful patrols. On the first of them, in July-August 1915, which lasted for 29 days, they sank the Turkish battleship Barbarossa, a gunboat, six transports, a steamer and 23 dhows, in addition to bombarding enemy troops and other military objectives along the coast. And on the second, which lasted for 42 days in November-December 1915 - the longest patrol accomplished by any submarine to date - they sank a destroyer, 13 steamers and 35 sailing ships.

From the end of 1916 Brassington served above the waves in a variety of vessels, including the destroyer Foyle which, on the night of 15 March 1917, struck a mine killing twenty-seven of her crew of seventy. Fortunately, Brassington was only slightly wounded on this occasion. He was advanced to Leading Stoker in May 1918 and was discharged to shore 'Free' on 16 February 1920. Sold with copied discharge papers and a small photograph of him, with his father, wearing naval uniform with H.M.S. Pembroke cap tally.

A Great War 'Armed Merchant Cruiser' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Yeoman of Signals J. B. Gunn, Royal Navy, for services in H.M.S. Alsatian, flagship of the 10th Cruiser Squadron


H.M.S. Alsatian was a commercial liner converted for use as an Armed Merchant Cruiser. Joining the 10th Cruiser Squadron she became flagship for Rear-Admiral Dudley De Chair, and later for Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper. Patrolling off the Shetland Islands as part of the Northern Patrol, she assisted in the blockade of Germany. Chief Yeoman of Signals Gunn was presented with his D.S.M. by Vice-Admiral Tupper, at sea, on 16 April 1916.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War ‘Battle of Jutland’ D.S.M. and Medaille Militaire group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer H. E. Fox, R.N., for services aboard H.M.S. *Falmouth*, which survived the battle but was sunk by U-boats off Flamborough Head a few weeks later

**Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R.** (165514. H. E. Fox, C.P.O., H.M.S. Falmouth. 31. May, - 1. June, 1916.); **Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902**, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (H. E. Fox, P.O. 2nd Cl: H.M.S. Barracouta) clasps riveted but loose as issued; 1914-15 **Star** (165514. H. E. Fox, C.P.O., R.N.); **British War and Victory Medals** (165514 H. E. Fox, C.P.O. R.N.) the B.W.M. officially re-pressed; **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R.** (165514. H. E. Fox, C.P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke); **French Medaille Militaire**, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse circlet on this lacking most enamel, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (7) £1200-1500

19 medals with 3 clasps issued to H.M.S. Barracouta.

**D.S.M. London Gazette** 15 September 1916: ‘For services rendered by Petty Officers and Men of the Grand Fleet in the action in the North Sea on the 31st May-1st June, 1916 - Chief Petty Officer Harry Ernest Fox, ON 165514.’

Medaille Militaire **London Gazette** 15 September 1916 (Jutland Gazette).

**Harry Ernest Fox** was born in the Parish of St John’s, Margate, Kent. He served aboard the light cruiser *Falmouth* from 9 February 1912 to 26 August 1916, taking part in most of the early fleet actions, including the battles of Heligoland Bight, Dogger Bank, and Jutland. As part of the 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron in the battle of Jutland, *Falmouth* fired a total of 175 shells, the most of any British light cruiser.

On the evening of 18 August 1916, the Grand Fleet put to sea in response to a message deciphered by ‘Room 40’ that indicated that the High Seas Fleet would be leaving harbour that night. The German objective was to bombard Sunderland the following day, based on extensive reconnaissance conducted by Zeppelins and submarines. Part of the plan was to draw British ships through a series of submarine ambushes and *Falmouth* fell victim to one of the awaiting U-boats, *U-66*, at about 16:05 the following afternoon after the Grand Fleet was headed for home. Two torpedoes badly damaged the cruiser, but follow-on attacks were unsuccessful due to the presence of escorting destroyers. Shortly after she was struck, the armed trawler *Cooksin* went alongside and took off all of the men not required to work the ship. *Falmouth* was able to steam through the night under her own power at a speed of just 2 knots, although a pair of tugboats came out the following morning and took her in tow. Her course took her right past *U-63*, which put another pair of torpedoes into her around noon, despite eight escorting destroyers. The cruiser remained afloat for another eight hours before sinking off Flamborough Head. No one was killed in the attacks, but one man later died of his injuries.

---

A Great War ‘North Sea 1917’ D.S.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer J. W. Lee, Royal Navy


D.S.M. **London Gazette** 19 December 1917: ‘For services in action with enemy submarines.’

**John William Lee** served during the Great War in the Royal Navy, and was additionally awarded the Italian Bronze Medal for Military Valour **(London Gazette** 16 March 1918).
A rare Second World War Naval Expeditionary Force ‘operation Royal Marine’ D.S.M. group of five awarded to Able Seaman H. G. Howes, Royal Navy, Coxswain of small boats carrying out special mine-laying operations in the river Rhine, part of a plan conceived by Winston Churchill which launched more than 2,300 specially developed ‘fluvial’ mines into the rivers Rhine, Moselle and Meuse during the battle of France, May to June 1940; as Churchill later remarked “the success of the device was, however, lost in the deluge of disaster”

The original recommendation states: ‘For good services in the Naval Expeditionary Force in Operation R.M... Able Seaman Howes. When action as coxswain of small boats carrying mines down the affluents of the Rhine this rating has shown remarkable daring in proceeding into the channel of the Rhine in order to ensure that his cargo reached the main stream. The fact that the laying party remained undetected is due to his skilful handling of the operations.’

One of nine D.S.M’s. awarded for Operation ‘Royal Marine’.

Extract from Report by Commanding Officer, Naval Expeditionary Force, 27 May 1940: ‘These disadvantages have forced me to make frequent use of laying positions on the banks of the Rhine. These positions involve the exposure of the laying sections to great danger night after night, as every position is commanded by at least three German casemates at short range. The fact that no casualties have been incurred shows the high standard of drill achieved by the personnel concerned.’

Sold with copied extracts from the operation report and other research.

A Second World War ‘withdrawal of troops from Le Havre’ D.S.M. group of five awarded to Boatswain Seymour White, Merchant Navy, for gallantry whilst serving in H.M. Rescue Tug Stalwart

The official recommendation taken from Operation Cycle report states:

‘S. E. White, Boatswain (T.124) H.M. Rescue Tug Stalwart. On June 10th after evacuating wounded from St Valery in 3 cutters went on board Wellington and assisted at forward guns. Next morning volunteered to take ship’s boats to Veules beach. Took off several boatloads to transport Duke of York and on last trip Duke of York got underway to avoid shell fire whilst boats alongside and whaler and dinghy were capsized. Mr White assisted several soldiers and Naval ratings to the upturned whaler, which was under shell fire. He then was taken on board a motor vessel where he assisted the E.R.A. to caulk a leak, and in the evening was once more on board Wellington helping with the forward guns.’

www.dnw.co.uk
An unusual Second World War Inshore Squadron D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman Edward Phillips, Royal Navy, who served under eccentric Australian skipper ‘Pedlar’ Palmer – ‘the Pirate of Tobruk’ - in the celebrated auxiliary schooner H.M.S. Maria Giovanna, and was decorated for facing down and destroying a German bomber that was attacking his ship.


D.S.M. London Gazette 25 November 1941: ‘For courage and devotion to duty while serving in the Mediterranean’.

The original recommendation states: ‘Able Seaman Phillips fought his gun skilfully during a low level attack by 2 Heinkels. I attribute the success of shooting one of the attacking planes down to Phillips’s coolness despite the fact that he was being machine-gunned. He withheld fire until the plane was within 200 feet, then managed to get his full magazine into the nose of the plane and the ultimate result was a crash.’

Edward Howell Phillips was born in Wales in 1919, and joined the Royal Navy on a short service engagement in 1938. He served during the Second World War in the auxiliary schooner H.M.S. Maria Giovanna, and was presented with his D.S.M. at an investiture held on 10 November 1942.

H.M.S. Maria Giovanna had a short but noteworthy career as one of the more unusual vessels on the Navy List of 1941 – though the class of warship in which she belonged always remained a mystery. A three-masted Italian cargo schooner of about 250 tons and 180 feet length, built in 1919, she later had diesel engines added to assist her propulsion, and was called up by the Italian Navy for war service. On New Year’s Day 1941 she was captured off the coast of North Africa by the destroyer H.M.S. Dainty.

The need to supply the advancing British forces in the Western Desert led the Royal Navy to form an Inshore Squadron in its support. This motley collection of ships included an elderly monitor, three river gunboats from the China Station and a couple of armed boarding vessels, together with destroyers, minesweepers and various small supply vessels. Their duties would include bombarding shore targets, as well as replacing merchantmen in the business of carrying fuel, water and supplies, and evacuating wounded and prisoners of war. Of the less conventional craft – of which Maria Giovanna was a prime example – the Admiralty’s official account of operations in the Mediterranean later wrote ‘there was about all their exploits a disdain of the enemy and a contempt for death that had a fine Elizabethan flavour; it is said that even gold earrings were not unknown among them.’

Maria Giovanna was spotted at Sollum not long after her capture by Lieutenant A. B. Palmer Royal Naval Reserve, an Australian-born professional seaman who had first gone to sea in the days of square riggers, and whose experiences included surviving encounters with mines and U-Boats during the First World War, as well as an interlude serving with the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in the ‘thirties. As one journalist observed, ‘he might well have stepped from the pages of Somerset Maugham’. Palmer had spent the previous couple of months in charge of the lighter X-39 – a primitive sort of landing craft – carrying petrol, ammunition and rations to ports such as Sidi Barrani and Sollum, work for which he was to be rewarded with a D.S.C. When X-39 was badly damaged in a bombing raid, Palmer received permission to transfer his small crew to Maria Giovanna and take command.

At first Maria Giovanna was kept busy ferrying stores from larger vessels offshore to the pier at Sollum, often returning with cargos of Prisoners of War for removal to Alexandria. Carrying 750 at a time, on one day alone she is recorded as transporting more than 14,800 men. Initially unmanned, by devious methods Palmer managed to have a 3-pounder fitted in the stern, a 12mm Breda mounted in the bow and a 20mm Izzoti amidships, with a couple of Lewis guns for good measure. While the British advance continued the schooner made several trips between Alexandria, Derna, Tobruk and Mersa Matruh; as the arrival of Germany’s Afrika Corps caused the tide to turn, Maria Giovanna continued to perform useful services and was one of the last craft to remain at Dema while the enemy were hammering at the port with their artillery. In fact she loaded stores until the wharf itself came under the fire of hostile tanks which appeared over the hill. Then, embarking the remains of an Indian regiment, she proceeded to sea with shells falling round her.

From then onwards this indefatigable schooner was employed in carrying stores to the besieged garrison at Tobruk. Between April and October 1941 she managed 23 journeys, the round trip from Alexandria taking about six days, on each occasion braving the hazards of enemy minefields, submarines, shore batteries and aircraft attacks, as well as the navigational challenges of an unlighted coast and unchartered wrecks. She became an icon to the garrison, and equally well-known to the enemy, being selected for a special tirade from Lord Haw Haw – ‘We will get you yet, Palmer!’

Maria Giovanna received the attentions of enemy aircraft on numerous occasions, at least three of them falling to her guns. The specific incident referred to in Able Seaman Phillips’s recommendation appears to have taken place when the ship was briefly detached to round up small craft during the evacuation of Crete, and was colourfully described by Palmer himself in a newspaper interview:

‘There was my old tub loaded to the scuppers with explosives – in fact everything that nobody else would dream of carrying. When we saw these two birds come over only a few hundred feet up, I said to my crew “Now, by heck you have got to fight like you have never fought before or you and I will be meeting upstairs in a few minutes, and I know none of you coves can play harps.” I took the wheel and started swinging poor old Maria Giovanna as she had never had helm before. Jerry thought we were piece apple pie and came down to look at us. Leading fellow circles round to give us works, when my forrard gunner turned hose on him. Boy, we gave him twenty-five of Musso’s best 12-millimetre shells right in his ribs. Bits and pieces flew in every direction, black smoke poured out of him, and he put his nose right down into the sea with almighty splash. I had no time to do anything more about him, for his mate came for us. He never gave us the same chance, but tried from all heights for nearly an hour to get us. I thought he’d never run out of bombs.’

Returning to Alexandria after this trip she was met outside the breakwater by the guard boat, which tossed in a black flag and instructions from Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham to fly it coming into harbour. The little schooner’s subsequent passage through the shrilling whistles and sounding bugles of the capital ships of the fleet – Ensign at the Mizzen, Skull and Crossbones at the Main and Pennants at the tare – was a proud day in her existence.

www.dnw.co.uk
On a later occasion Maria Giovanna was not so lucky or successful. During a determined attack by two Heinkels she sustained 79 holes from near bomb misses and cannon fire, 26 of which were below the water line. Three men were killed and five others wounded – a big proportion of the ship’s company of twelve. With six feet of water in the hold and another eight feet in the engine room she struggled to Mersa Matruh and then to Alexandria, where five plates were needed to replace those damaged. It seems likely that the action was the cause of Phillips leaving the ship, as he was fortunate not to be aboard when grounding and capture ended her career in November 1941. It also resulted in the third and last of the decorations awarded to the ship, a D.S.M. going to her engineer.

In spite of all the discomforts and dangers, it was said that Maria Giovanna was one of the happiest vessels in the fleet. Her crew were required to work hard, shoot straight, and fight as long as they were conscious, but Palmer had only one punishment - dismissal from the ship. His infrequent despatches, masterpieces of the laconic recording of essentials, invariably concluded in the same way: ‘No complaints. No requestmen. No defaulters.’

Sold together with copies of “The Pirate of Tobruk” by A. B. Palmer (1994) and “Under Cunningham’s Command” by Commander George Stitt (1944), both containing much further detail.

A superb Battle of the Atlantic D.S.M. awarded to Chief Stoker W. L. Scarff, Royal Navy, for gallantry in H.M.S. Harvester after she had rammed and destroyed the U-444 before she was herself torpedoed and sunk by the U-432, which was in turn rammed and sunk by the Free French corvette Aconit, the few survivors from Harvester being subsequently rescued by Aconit.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R. (K.66425 W. L. Scarff. Ch. Sto.) very fine £1800-2200

D.S.M. London Gazette 1 June 1943: ‘For distinguished services in action against enemy submarines, whilst serving in H.M.S. Harvester - Chief Stoker Wilfred Leonard Scarff, CK.66425. Only two D.S.Ms. awarded for this remarkable action, in addition to one D.S.C. and five M.I.Ds., two of them Posthumous.

Sold with original Admiralty letter, torn and repaired, notifying recipient of his award, ‘for gallantry and steadfast devotion to duty in H. M.S. Harvester after she had rammed and destroyed an Enemy Submarine on the night of 10th/11th March, 1943, in gallant defence of a Convoy.’

In March 1943, the experienced Group B3, comprised of British, Polish and Free French escort vessels employed on convoy duties in the Atlantic, led by Commander A. A. Tait in the destroyer Harvester, was detailed to escort Convoy HX 228, comprising sixty ships from Halifax. The convoy was set upon by a German Wolf Pack, comprising thirteen U-boats of the mid-Atlantic Neuland Group, who succeeded in sinking four Merchantmen as well as the Harvester, but not without their own losses.

On the night of 10th-11th March, running down a radar contact, Tait sighted U-444 on the surface, and, after attacking her with depth charges, rammed the U-boat at full speed. However, as the Harvester drove through and over, the submarine scraped and bumped its way along the destroyer’s keel and became wedged under her propellers. The two vessels lay locked in this way for a time, and, by the time the U-boat finally broke free, Harvester’s propellers and shafts had suffered so much damage that she was reduced to a slow crawl on one engine.

The French corvette Aconit, coming to her leader’s help, found U-444 still miraculously afloat and delivered the coup de grace by ramming her again. Meanwhile, Tait, in spite of Harvester’s heavy damage, had rescued 50 survivors from one of the sunken merchant ships before limping slowly on. Aconit was ordered away to rejoin the convoy; but soon after daylight Harvester’s propeller shaft cracked, bringing her to a standstill. Called back again to Harvester’s aid, Aconit was still some distance away when a column of smoke on the horizon and a last signal told Lieutenant Levasseur, her captain, that the helpless and immobilized destroyer had been torpedoed. Hurrying to the rescue, Aconit was rewarded with an asdic contact. Depth-charges brought a U-boat to the surface and once again Lavasseur had the satisfaction of ramming and sinking one of the enemy - a satisfaction deepened by the discovery that his victim, U-432, had been responsible for torpedoing the Harvester. Loss of life from the Harvester was tragically heavy, and included her captain, eight officers and 136 ratings. Chief Stoker Scarff was one of the few survivors picked up by the Aconit.

Sold with copied extracts from the Board of Enquiry report into the loss of Harvester, and other research.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War M.M. and Bar group of four awarded to Private J. O. Sellers, Worcestershire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (10639 Pte J. O. Sellers. 3/Worc: R.); 1914 Star (10639 Pte J. O. Sellers. 3/Worc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10639 Pte J. O. Sellers. Worc. R.) polished, very fine (4) £600-800

M.M. Second Award Bar London Gazette 27 June 1918.

John Oliver Sellers was born at Oldbury, Worcestershire, on 20 July 1889, and attested for the Worcestershire Regiment at Dudley on 20 August 1907. He served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion on the Western Front from 12 August 1914, was awarded the Military Medal and a Second Award Bar, and was wounded on the left side of his back by machine gun bullet on 27 May 1918. He was disembodied on 26 June 1919.

A Great War M.M. awarded to Corporal H. C. Bagley, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (11056 Cpl. H. C. Bagley. 11/R. War. W.) very fine £240-280


Harry C. Bagley attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 July 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal in June 1916, and was discharged to Class ‘Z’ Reserved on the cessation of hostilities.

A Great War 1916 ‘Somme’ M.M. pair awarded to Private O. M. Selig, 13th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, a battalion runner who worked for 48 hours without rest, and was continually exposed to sniper and shell fire. He was wounded in action, 17 May 1918


M.M. London Gazette 8 December 1916. The original recommendation states:

‘For bravery and devotion to duty during the operations N.W. of Pozieres 29th/31st August. He was a battalion runner and worked for 48 hours without rest and was continually exposed to the greatest danger from shells and snipers. His courage and devotion to duty are very highly recommended.’

O. M. Selig was born in Dungoy, near Maitland, New South Wales, Australia, in 1892. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 30 August 1915, and embarked for Egypt, in December 1915. Selig served with the 13th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 4th Australian Brigade, 4th Australian Division in the French theatre of war from June 1916.

Selig was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular during attacks north west of Pozieres 29/31 August 1916. The Battalion War Diary for these dates records an attack on Mouquet Farm. During the latter the Battalion suffered 8 other ranks killed, 3 officers and 42 other ranks wounded.

Selig continued to serve with the Battalion in France, and was wounded in action, 17 May 1918. He was invalided to England a few days later, and returned to Australia in the H.T. Marathon. Selig was discharged 21 March 1919.
At another village, in Flanders, we saw the Germans making a hasty retreat from the district. The villages were in an indescribable state, houses having been pillaged and burnt. In all directions property was recklessly destroyed, and everywhere we came across women and young girls who had been violated.... When in a village on the Aisne we found a baby about three months old stuck on the end of a German bayonet. A number of people in one village were shot for declining to assist in the blowing up of a bridge....

Spies were found everywhere. In one instance the Mayor of a French village was discovered to be in the pay of the enemy. A clever spy - a Frenchman with a wooden leg - rendered the Germans a lot of help until discovered. He had a steel spike in the wooden leg, and with this tapped the wires, having an instrument concealed under his clothing and a coil of wire."

Clapton advanced to Quarter Master Sergeant and was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry in 1916. He transferred to the Machine Gun Corps in 1917, and is recorded as having been recommended for the D.C.M. Later the same year, Clapton transferred to 2/Royal Tanks Corps, and ‘amongst those who have recently been home on leave from the front we noticed Sergt. W. E. Clapton, of Tank fame. This gallant N.C.O. is a soldier of whom Llanelly has every reason to be proud... on formation of the Tank Corps he immediately volunteered for service in this daring and dangerous branch of the service. He took part in the great Tank advance which preceded the battle of Cambrai last November...’ (Llanelly Star, 16 February 1918, refers)

Clapton was severely wounded, 22 March 1918, and continued to serve with the Royal Tank Corps until his eventual discharge, 13 February 1937. He died at Westminster Hospital, in January 1961.

Sold with the following related documents: three portrait photographs of recipient in uniform; Certificate of Discharge, and a file of copied research.

A fine Great War 1916 ‘French theatre’ M.M. group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer Class II W. E. Clapton, Army Cyclist Corps and Royal Tank Corps, who was present in a ‘bicycle on horse’ action in 1914, before serving in the Battle of Cambrai, and being severely wounded, 22 March 1918

**M.M. London Gazette 11 October 1916.**

**William Ewart Clapton** was born in Llanelly, Cymru, in March 1890. He attested for the King’s Shropshire Light Infantry in 1910, and served during the Great War with the Regiment in the French theatre of war from 10 September 1914. Clapton advanced to Corporal, transferred to the Army Cyclist Corps, and carried out the following interview which appeared in the *Cambria Daily Leader*, 25 February 1915:

‘The adventures of the Headquarters Staff of the 6th Army Cyclist Corps were described to a “Leader” representative by Corporal Clapton, who has been home on furlough at Llanelly. The civilian population of France, he stated, were very good to the British soldiers, meeting trains at wayside stations and supplying them with coffee, grapes, etc. In fact they could not do enough for the Tommies.

“On one occasion, we came across an advance party of German cavalry. The meeting was as unexpected to us as it was to them. Our party consisted on 100 cyclists, but the Germans thought we were a much stronger advance party and they retreated. Many of the Germans were taken prisoner. Some of them spoke English fluently, and for the first time realised they were fighting against the English. It came to them as a shock. The war had then been in progress well over a month.

At another village, in Flanders, we saw the Germans making a hasty retreat from the district. The villages were in an indescribable state, houses having been pillaged and burnt. In all directions property was recklessly destroyed, and everywhere we came across women and young girls who had been violated... When in a village on the Aisne we found a baby about three months old stuck on the end of a German bayonet. A number of people in one village were shot for declining to assist in the blowing up of a bridge....

Spies were found everywhere. In one instance the Mayor of a French village was discovered to be in the pay of the enemy. A clever spy - a Frenchman with a wooden leg - rendered the Germans a lot of help until discovered. He had a steel spike in the wooden leg, and with this tapped the wires, having an instrument concealed under his clothing and a coil of wire."

Clapton advanced to Quarter Master Sergeant and was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry in 1916. He transferred to the Machine Gun Corps in 1917, and is recorded as having been recommended for the D.C.M. Later the same year, Clapton transferred to 2/Royal Tanks Corps, and ‘amongst those who have recently been home on leave from the front we noticed Sergt. W. E. Clapton, of Tank fame. This gallant N.C.O. is a soldier of whom Llanelly has every reason to be proud... on formation of the Tank Corps he immediately volunteered for service in this daring and dangerous branch of the service. He took part in the great Tank advance which preceded the battle of Cambrai last November...’ (Llanelly Star, 16 February 1918, refers)

Clapton was severely wounded, 22 March 1918, and continued to serve with the Royal Tank Corps until his eventual discharge, 13 February 1937. He died at Westminster Hospital, in January 1961.

Sold with the following related documents: three portrait photographs of recipient in uniform; Certificate of Discharge, and a file of copied research.
A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. Cox, Royal Army Medical Corps


A scarce Great War M.M. awarded to Sergeant M. Nicholson, South African Rifles, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his service in the theatre around Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika

Military Medal, G.V.R. (466 Sjt: M. Nicholson. 2/S.A. Rif:) toned, edge nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine £400-500


Malcolm Nicholson was born on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in 1882, and attested for the South African Expeditionary Force at Potchefstroom on 7 October 1915. He served during the Great War with the 2nd South African Rifles as part of the Nyasaland-Rhodesia Force, was promoted Sergeant, and was Mentioned in Brigadier-General E. Northey’s Despatch of March 1917 for his work in the area between and around Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika (London Gazette 25 September 1917). He was also awarded the Military Medal, almost certainly for his service with the Nyasaland-Rhodesia Force, before being discharged on medical grounds at Cape Town on 5 January 1918. Recovering, he re-enlisted in the Miscellaneous Trades Corps on 12 July 1918, before taking his final discharge at Potchefstroom on 16 December 1918.

A Great War ‘Western Front’ M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal S. Jackson, Manchester Regiment


M.M. London Gazette 19 November 1917.

Septimus Jackson served during the Great War in the 12th Battalion, Manchester Regiment from 16 July 1915 to 30 March 1918 when he was transferred to the Royal Defence Corps. The recipient came from Rusholme, Manchester.

A Great War 1917 ‘Ypres’ M.M. group of three awarded to Private A. Delury, 25th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who received a shrapnel wound to the right shoulder in the process of winning the M.M., and was later gassed 12 May 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4797 Pte. A. Delury. 25/Aust: Inf:); British War and Victory Medals (4797 Sgt. A. Delury. 25-Bn. A.I. F.), mounted for display, generally very fine or better (3) £700-900

M.M. London Gazette 12 December 1917. The original recommendation states:

‘At Westhoek Ridge 20th September 1917 for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, when despite heavy shell fire he laid out telephone wires to the front line, and by repairing continual breaks, consequent upon enemy shell fire, he maintained communications throughout.’

A. Delury was born in Woolwich, Kent, in 1893. He was employed as a Well Borer prior to his enlistment in the Australian Imperial Force, in January 1916. Delury served with the 25th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 7th Australian Brigade, 2nd Australian Division in the French theatre of war from November 1916. Delury was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations at Ypres, in particular during the attack on Westhoek Ridge, 20/21 September 1917. The Battalion War Diary for this date records that all objectives were taken and consolidated, with the 25th Battalion suffering 3 officers and 135 other ranks wounded and 4 other ranks missing. Delury was amongst the Battalion’s wounded for that day, having suffered a shrapnel wound to the right shoulder.

Delury continued to serve with the Battalion in France, and was gassed, 12 May 1918. He returned to Australia in the H.M.A.T. Border, 9 December 1919, and was discharged ‘medically unfit’ 27 April 1920.

A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Gunner H. Triplow, Royal Field Artillery


A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer 2nd Class L. T. Suggett, Duke of Wellington's Regiment


M.M. London Gazette 10 April 1918.
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

A Great War 1918 ‘Somme’ M.M. group of three awarded to Private C. Wells, 47th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for gallantry as a Runner at Dernancourt, 5 April 1918

M.M. London Gazette 16 July 1918. The original recommendation states:

‘At Dernancourt, south west of Albert 5th April 1918, Wells acted as a runner and did some splendid work. He showed great determination in getting his messages through heavy artillery and machine gun fire. When passing the Battalion Headquarters with a message, he was wounded, but delivered his message. His grit was very fine and was an example to all the men.’

C. Wells was born in Brisbane, Australia, in 1891. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, in November 1915. He embarked for Egypt on H.M.A.T. Star of Victoria, in March 1916, and travelled on to France on the H.T. Hunstpill, in June 1916. Wells served with the 47th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 12th Australian Brigade, 4th Australian Division in the French theatre of war from July 1916.

Wells was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular at Dernancourt, 5 April 1918. The Battalion War Diary for this date records that the attack was successful, with the 47th Battalion suffering casualties of 3 officers and 22 other ranks killed, 2 officers and 85 other ranks wounded.

Wells continued to serve with the Battalion in France, and was hospitalised suffering from ‘lumbago, debility and trench fever.’ He returned to Australia in the S.S. Commonwealth, 11 February 1919, and was discharged 28 July 1919.

A Great War 1918 ‘Somme’ M.M. awarded to Private P. O’Sullivan, 44th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for single-handedly capturing a machine-gun, an officer and 20 men, during an attack on Hamel, 4 July 1918

M.M. London Gazette 1 October 1918. The original recommendation states:

‘On the 4th July 1918 during the attack on Hamel, this man on reaching the final objective saw an enemy machine gun being mounted for action. He immediately rushed forward, bombed and killed the crew and captured the gun. He then bombed the adjacent dugout and captured an Officer and 20 men. During the whole of this operation this man showed conspicuous bravery and set a very high example of devotion to duty to his comrades.’

P. O’Sullivan was born in Warren Island, County Kerry, Ireland. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 10 January 1916, and embarked for France on H.M.A.T. Suevic, 6 June 1916. O’Sullivan served with the 44th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 11th Australian Brigade, 3rd Australian Division in the French theatre of war. He was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular during the attack on Hamel, 4 July 1918. During the attack on Hamel, 12 German officers and 350 other ranks were captured, together with 20 machine-guns. O’Sullivan’s battalion suffered 22 other ranks killed, 5 officers and 113 other ranks wounded, and 13 other ranks missing.

O’Sullivan returned to Australia in H.T. Plassy in September 1919, and was discharged 10 December 1919.
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

A Great War 1918 ‘Somme’ M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal C. Coleman, 28th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for his part in the capture of 12 men and 4 machine guns during an attack east of Framerville, near Amiens, 11 August 1918. He received a gunshot wound to his left leg the following month.


‘During the attack east of Framerville, near Amiens, on the morning 11th August 1918, these two signallers passed through a gap in the line during the mist, and came upon the enemy strong point while carrying their signalling gear and attack the post, capturing 12 prisoners and 4 machine guns.’

C. Coleman was born in Birkenhead, South Australia, in 1890. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 8 September 1916, and embarked for France on S.S. Militia in January 1917. Coleman served with the 28th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 7th Australian Brigade, 2nd Australian Division in the French theatre of war.

Coleman was awarded his M.M. for gallantry in operations on the Somme, in particular during the attack on Framerville, 11 August 1918. The Battalion War Diary records that zero hour for the attack was 4am, and that the barrage was heavy with all calibre of guns. The Germans replied with a counter barrage, machine guns and gas, before the Australian Brigade attacked on a 2,000 yard front. The attack was successful with the Germans suffering heavy casualties, and 2 officers, 67 other ranks, and 16 machine-guns being captured. The 28th Battalion suffered 2 officers and 7 other ranks killed, 3 officers and 68 other ranks wounded.

Coleman continued to serve with the Battalion in France, and received a gunshot wound to the left leg, 5 September 1918. He returned to Australia in the S.S. Breman in May 1920, and was discharged 19 September 1920.

Family Group:

A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal B. Gardiner, Royal Engineers

M.M. London Gazette 13 March 1919. B. Gardiner attested for the Royal Engineers at Reading, Berkshire, and was serving during the Great War with No. 207 Field Company on the Western Front when he was awarded his Military Medal.

F. A. Gardiner was awarded his Efficiency Medal per Army Order 119 of 1946.
A Great War 1918 ‘Somme’ M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal A. E. Boyd, 37th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for continued gallantry as a stretcher bearer over a three week period in August 1918


*£700-900*

M.M. London Gazette 29 March 1919. The original recommendation states:

‘On the night of the 9th/10th August 1918, Corporal Boyd, who was then a stretcher bearer, did consistently good work getting out wounded men. During this operation, he was continuously under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, and was working until late in the morning. At Proyart 12th August, Bray 24th August, Suzanse 26th August, Howitzer Wood 29th August, Clery 30th August, he continued to do good work showing a total disregard for personal danger and endurance and courage of a remarkably high standard.

When wanted he was always on the job and apart from his personal work was invaluable in directing the work of other stretcher bearers of B Company. Corporal Boyd has proved himself a splendid and dauntless leader under the most trying and perilous circumstances.’

A. E. Boyd was born in Yarrawonga, Victoria, Australia. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, in January 1916. Boyd embarked for the UK on the S.S. *Shropshire*, and travelled on to France, 15 February 1917. He served with the 37th Australian Infantry Battalion as part of the 10th Australian Brigade, 3rd Australian Division in the French theatre of war.

Boyd was awarded his M.M. for gallantry as stretcher bearer in operations on the Somme, over a three week period in August 1918. The Battalion War Diary for this month records the 37th Battalion suffering casualties of 4 officers (including the CO) and 34 other ranks killed, 12 officers and 257 other ranks wounded, and one officer and 14 other ranks died of wounds.

Boyd continued to serve with the Battalion in France, and was wounded in action. He returned to Australia in the S.S *Nestor*, 20 May 1919, and was discharged 9 August 1919. Boyd died in November 1956.

---

A Great War M.M. pair awarded to Private C. Wilson, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, late Royal Fusiliers


*£300-360*

M.M. London Gazette 13 May 1919.

Charles Wilson served in the 8th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers during the Great War, later transferring to the 9th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The recipient came from Dumfries.

---

A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. W. Carroll, West Riding Regiment

**MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (12492 Pte J. W. Carroll. 2/W. Rid: R.); 1914-15 STAR (12492, Pte. J. Carroll [sic], W. Rid. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3-12492 Pte. J. W. Carroll. W. Rid. R.) edge bruise to MM and this slightly polished, nearly very fine and better (4)**

*£340-380*


James Wilson Carroll was born in Bradford, Yorkshire on 30 January 1895. He attested for the 3rd Battalion, West Riding Regiment on 15 September 1911 but was discharged by purchase on 18 May 1914. He re-attested at Bradford on 28 January 1915 for the West Riding Regiment and during the Great War served in the French theatre of war from 29 April 1915 with the 2nd Battalion. He was sent home dangerously ill on 14 March 1915 and after recovering was posted to the 8th Battalion and served at Mudros, Gallipoli and Egypt before returning to the Western Front in July 1916. He was posted to the 10th Battalion on 1 July 1918 and then the 2nd Battalion on 1 September 1918. He was wounded on 24 October 1918 and returned home on 29 October 1918. He transferred to the Army Reserve in March 1919 and was finally discharged on 31 March 1920. He died in 1979.


www.dnw.co.uk
A Great War 1918 ‘Somme’ M.M. group of three awarded to Private C. McCabe, 55th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for continued acts of gallantry over a 11 month period in 1918, in particular during the Spring Offensive, and at Peronne, 1 September 1918

**MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R., (5418 Pte. C. McCabe. 55/Aust: Inf:); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5418 Pte. C. McCabe. 55 - Bn. A.I.F.), mounted for display, generally very fine or better (3) £700-900**

M.M. London Gazette 20 August 1919. The original recommendation states:

‘For continued gallantry and devotion to duty during the period 25th February 1918 to 31st December 1918. During these periods Pte. McCabe was a member of his Company permanent patrol and many were his acts of gallantry and devotion to duty indicating an utter disregard of personal safety. Whilst the Battalion was in the line north of Villiers Bretonneux during the months of April and May 1918, his work was marked and won for him the admiration and confidence of all with whom he was associated. During the operations at Peronne on 1st September 1918, his coolness and energy under heavy fire so cheered and inspired his comrades that the operation was helped to a great degree by his personal example.’

**Family Group:**

**Five: Captain A. J. Carr, Royal Engineers**

*India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (Lieut. A. J. Carr. R.E.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. A. J. Carr. R.E.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt. A. J. Carr. R.E.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (Capt. A. J. Carr. R.E.); Khedive’s Star 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted court style, the British awards all unofficially renamed, lacquered, very fine

A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private C. J. Carr, Lord Strathcona’s Horse, late 6th Dragoons

*MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R., erased; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Pte. C. J. Carr. 6th Dragoons) unofficially renamed; British War and Victory Medals (551818 Pte. C. J. Carr. L.S.H. -R.C.-) mounted court style, lacquered, good very fine

**EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, Militia (1984580. Cpl. A. J. Carr. R.E.) about extremely fine (10) £300-400**

M.M. London Gazette 10 December 1918.

Cecil James Carr was born in London on 29 March 1881, the son of Captain A. J. Carr, and served with the 6th Dragoons in India, before emigrating to Canada and served with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police prior to the Great War. He attested for the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 11 April 1916, and served during the Great War with Lord Strathcona’s Horse (Royal Canadians) on the Western Front from 25 May 1916. He was wounded on 2 September 1918, and awarded the Military Medal at the end of the War.
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

An unusual Second War 1941 ‘North Africa’ M.M. group of six awarded to Driver E. Lewis, Royal Army Service Corps, for saving the life of his wounded Sergeant, whilst under severe attack from the air and ground forces. Due to a case of mistaken identity Lewis was not recognised with his well earned award until September 1947.

M.M. London Gazette 25 September 1947, the recommendation dated 20 February 1941, states:

‘On the 15th Feb. 1941, the driver performed a most brave action on the Agedabis - Bengasi Road in the face of severe dive-bomb and machine gun attack from the air. His N.C.O. Sgt. Barker was lying helpless and wounded near a burning vehicle, and the driver, while the attack was still on, went forward 100 yds and dragged his N.C.O. to safety and under cover.’

The above award was originally gazetted, 9 May 1941, but erroneously to another man with the same surname and in the same unit, with one digit of his service number different. The clerical error was not recognised until after the war, by which time official measures were taken to make sure that ‘Edgar Lewis’ as opposed to ‘Samuel Edward Lewis’ was recognised with the award of the Military Medal for his gallantry on 15 February 1941.

Edgar Lewis was born in Llandilofawr, Carmarthenshire, in May 1916. He served during the Second War as a Driver with the 58th Company, Royal Army Service Corps, as part of the 7th Armoured Division in North Africa.

Sold with the following original items and documents: named card box of issue for M.M., with named enclosure for award, and envelope addressed to ‘Mr. E. Lewis, Melbourne House, Garnant, Ammanford, Carm.’; card box of issue for campaign awards, with enclosure slip, addressed to recipient at the same address; a file of copied research - which includes official correspondence relating to the mis-allocation of the M.M. to another man, and the rectification of the process.

A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Able Seaman J. Holman, Merchant Navy, for his bravery after his ship the S.S. Earlston, as part of Convoy PQ 17, had been torpedoed and sunk in the Barents Sea 5 July 1942; he helped steer the open life boat containing 33 survivors for seven days before making landfall in Russia.

B.E.M. London Gazette 6 October 1942:

‘When his ship was sunk, the Second Officer [D. M. L. Evans - awarded an M.B.E.] took charge of the navigation of a crowded boat and brought her people to land after seven days. When he himself was prostrate with illness, the handling of the craft was carried on by Able Seamen Folwell, Holman, and Hooper. It was largely due to their uniring efforts and example that the lives of the 33 survivors were saved.’

Jeremiah Holman, a native of Newfoundland, served during the Second World War as an Able Seaman in the Merchant Navy, and was awarded the B.E.M. for his gallantry after his ship, the S.S. Earlston (7,195 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine U-334 in the Barents Sea on 5 July 1942, whilst sailing from Iceland to North Russia as part of Convoy PQ 17. 23 of her crew and 3 passengers were lost, and the convoy as a whole lost 24 of its 35 Merchant Vessels - the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, later described the event as ‘one of the most melancholy naval episodes in the whole of the War.’
A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Foreman Engineer G. B. Cameron, John Brown & Co., Clydebank, for a gallant industrial rescue on board a ship which resulted in the loss of his arm

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (George B. Cameron) in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine

£300-400


‘Cameron was one of a party who were conducting investigations in the engine-room of a ship. An apprentice who was in attendance caught the belt of his overalls in a coupling pin on the turbometer shaft which ran close behind him and which was revolving at the time. His cry of alarm brought Cameron to his aid and, with help, he dragged the victim free by tearing his clothes. In so doing Cameron was himself caught by the sleeve, and could not be freed. His forearm was so badly lacerated and broken by the revolving shaft, which could not be stopped for nearly two minutes, that his arm later had to be amputated at the elbow. Cameron well knew the danger of grave injury to himself that he was incurring when he went to the rescue. He showed complete lack of regard for his own safety and, by his prompt and energetic measures, saved the apprentice from serious injury. He displayed great fortitude while awaiting his release from the shaft and during his journey to hospital.’

George Bruce Cameron was 45 at the time of his act of gallantry, and had spent the past 28 years working for John Brown and Company, Clydebank. During the Clydebank Blitz of 13-14 March 1941 Cameron’s home was destroyed, one of over 30,000 homes were destroyed or damaged during that devastating Blitz. After he rescued the 19 year apprentice docker, Leonard Smith, Cameron was operated on abroad the ship before going to hospital. He received his British Empire Medal at an Investiture at the Palace of Holyroodhouse on 22 September 1944.

A Second War ‘Home Guard’ B.E.M. pair awarded to Company Quarter Master Sergeant W. Edwards, Essex Home Guard

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (C.Q.M.S. William Edwards. H.G.); Defence Medal, the B.E.M. struck on a slightly thinner flan, good very fine (2)

£200-240


The Recommendation states: ‘This N.C.O. has rendered most valuable service to his Company ever since its formation. In addition to carrying out his normal duties in a most efficient and conscientious manner, he has lent accommodation for stores, vehicles, and offices; provided transport, labour, and materials of all kinds free of charge; and allowed the use of ground for training. He has acted in a most helpful and generous manner throughout.’

William Edwards was born in Dagenham Essex, in 1887, and served during the Second World War with the 9th (Mistley) Battalion, Essex Home Guard.

A Second War ‘Salonika’ B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Staff-Sergeant A. Q. Cooper, Southern Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment and South African Armoured Corps

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (SR.597978V. S/Sgt. Alexander Q. Cooper S.A.A.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal (SR.597978 A. Q. Cooper) mounted as worn, very fine, the BEM rare to a Rhodesian (7)

£240-280


The recommendation, dated 29 April 1945, states: ‘This N.C.O., of the Agricultural Branch, has been called upon to perform specialist duties. These duties he has performed, showing outstanding ability, initiative, and vision. Due to a shortage of personnel provided, he has carried out duties normally allotted to officers, and during the critical times in January 1945 showed an outstanding capacity for leadership. His work in the interests of agriculture in Macedonia has been most marked and he is respected by all with whom he comes into contact.’

Alexander Quibell Cooper was born on 15 May 1904 and attested as a Trooper in the Southern Rhodesia Armoured Car Regiment on 1 December 1942. He transferred to Prince Alfred’s Guard, as part of 11th Armoured Brigade, on 3 May 1943, and then to the South African Armoured Corps (Tanks) on 26 March 1944. He served with the Agricultural Branch, attached Headquarters, Salonika District, Greece, and was awarded the British Empire Medal for his services in Macedonia. He was demobilised on 12 November 1945.

One of only 15 British Empire Medals awarded to Rhodesians during the Second World War.

Sold together with a Prince Alfred’s Guard cap badge and collar titles.

www.dnw.co.uk
A 1949 ‘Malaya operations’ B.E.M. group of five awarded to Corporal T. G. Shand, 45 Squadron, Royal Air Force

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 2nd issue (1371940 Cpl. Thomas G. Shand, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (1371940 Cpl. T. G. Shand, R.A.F.) last officially renamed, generally nearly very fine or better (5) £300-400

B.E.M. London Gazette 16 September 1949:

‘Corporal Thomas Shand, was in charge of the engine maintenance of No. 45 Squadron detachment in Malaya from August, 1948, to February, 1949. With limited equipment and manpower he frequently carried out tasks beyond normal Daily Servicing and has worked tirelessly to maintain the tempo of his squadron’s operations. Despite the difficult working conditions at Kuala Lumpur he has at all times maintained a high standard of resource, man-management and technical skill.’


A rare B.E.M. for Gallantry pair awarded to Aircraftman Kawilla, Royal Rhodesian Air Force


B.E.M. London Gazette 22 June 1962:

‘On 22nd November, 1961, a civil Dakota aircraft of Rhodesian Air Services crashed at the Royal Rhodesian Air Force Station, New Sarum. The only occupants of the aircraft were the two pilots who were killed and the air hostess who was injured and rendered unconscious. Aircraftman Kawilla, who was off duty and working nearby in his garden at the time, immediately ran to the aircraft, scaling a high boundary fence en route and was the first person to reach the scene. As a trained fireman, it would have been apparent to him that there was an imminent danger of fire. However, on reaching the aircraft, he discovered the air hostess pinned to the floor beneath a seat in the broken-off section of the fuselage. He entered this section, released the air hostess, and carried her to safety some 40 yards away. He subsequently returned to the aircraft and, together with a Sergeant of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Medical Corps who had just arrived on the scene, he removed the body of one of the dead pilots. A few minutes later, the Royal Rhodesian Air Force crash fire services arrived and smothered the aircraft with foam. It is considered that by entering the crashed aircraft prior to the arrival of the fire services and in rescuing the air hostess in this period, Aircraftman Kawilla carried out a brave and meritorious act.’
A Q.P.M. pair awarded to Superintendent G. J. Hickey, Victoria Police

Queen's Police Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, for Distinguished Service (Gerald J. Hickey, Supt. Gde. 1, Victoria Police.) in Royal Mint case of issue; Police Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Gerald Joseph Hickey) good very fine (2)


Sold together with the recipient's ribbon bar; crossed batons collar badges; Victoria Police Force belt buckle; and embroidered Victoria Police emblem; together with a hand written letter of congratulations to the recipient from the Governor of Victoria on the occasion of the award of the Q.P.M., in envelope, dated 1 January 1971 and signed 'Rohan Delacombe'.

An Anglo-Boer War D.T.D. pair awarded to Commandant D. J. Jonker, Rouxville Commando

Anglo-Boer War Decoration voor Trouwe Dienst 1899-1902 (Komdt D J Jonker.); Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (Komdt D J Jonker.); together with the related miniature awards, extremely fine (2)

Dirk Jacobus Jonker served as Commandant with the Rouxville Commando from 10 October 1899 and saw action at Stormberg, Wepener, and Bethlehem until his capture following the surrender of General Marthinus Prinsloo at Fourniesburg on 30 July 1900. Taken prisoner, he was held at Ceylon, before being sent back to South Africa on parole due to illness caused by the War. Sent to Aliwal North Camp on 6 May 1901, he died of heart disease on 1 November 1901.

The recipient's son, on the application form for the awards, wrote: 'On Commando my father suffered from ear suppuration which weakened his body and affected his lungs. When he arrived in Ceylon the Camp Doctor made a special application for him to be returned to Africa as the climate was unsuitable for his health. Fourteen days later he was sent back to Cape Town where he spent 5 months in Simons Town Camp. From there he was transferred to De Aar and from there, on application of my mother who was in the Aliwal North Camp, he was allowed to join her. Within three months he died in the Aliwal Camp.'

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient, and one of his widow.
SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

101

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion’s breast badge, gold and enamels, unmarked, the badge 42mm. diameter, of good quality continental manufacture, complete with gold swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle, chips to lower arm, both ‘Ich Dien’ scrolls and both red enamel circlets, otherwise very fine
£400-500

102

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion’s breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, officially converted for neck wear in its R & S. Garrard & Co. case of issue, complete with neck cravat, nearly extremely fine
£400-500

103

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Civil) Companion’s breast badge, 18 carat gold, hallmarked London 1885, complete with gold swivel-ring suspension bar and gold ribbon buckle in its R & S. Garrard & Co. case of issue, extremely fine
£600-700

104

BARONET’S BADGE OF GREAT BRITAIN (Rose and Thistle surround), a privately made, unmarked badge of contemporary manufacture, slightly smaller that the Royal Mint issue, 45mm x 36mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse inscribed ‘Rose of Leith 1935’, with a small length of ribbon, gilt a little worn, otherwise good very fine
£600-800

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Arthur Rose, 1st Baronet, cr. 1935, served in the Great War in command of the 15th Battalion, The Royal Scots (D.S.O. 1917). Chairman of various educational and banking establishments; appointed by the Government, Investigator into the Derelict Areas of Scotland, 1934; and Commissioner for Scotland under Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934-36; died 14 August 1937.

www.dnw.co.uk
SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

105

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge silver-gilt and enamels, 104mm x 72mm, and breast star in silver and silver-gilt with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, complete with full dress sash, the badge with chips to both centres and reverse centre depressed, very fine, the star nearly extremely fine (2) £1800-2200

106

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G. Knight Commander’s set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, 90mm x 62mm, and breast star in silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, with length of neck ribbon in its Garrard & Co case of issue, badge with chip to one obverse arm and small chips to reverse centre, otherwise good very fine (2) £1000-1200

107

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G. Companion’s breast badge converted for neck wear, silver-gilt and enamels, in its damaged Garrard & Co case of issue for a breast badge, chips to both centres, the obverse slightly depressed, otherwise very fine £360-400

108

The Royal Victorian Order, G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, both pieces officially numbered ‘256’ and with French import marks, white enamel chipped on two arms of cross on the star, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £1200-1500
### The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 5th Class

- **Honorary breast badge in silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamels**, the reverse officially numbered ‘294’, in its Collingwood & Co. case of issue with accompanying lapel ribbon, the case numbered ‘5H 294’, **extremely fine and scarce**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£160-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military)

- **Member’s 1st type breast badge, silver**, hallmarks for London 1919, on 2nd type riband, **extremely fine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£60-80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military)

- **Member’s 2nd type breast badge**, in Royal Mint case of issue, **extremely fine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Second War M.B.E. awarded to Warrant Officer Class 1 K. H. Broadley, Royal Army Service Corps

- **Member’s 2nd type breast badge**, silver, in Royal Mint case of issue, **extremely fine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Sold together with the bestowal Document for the M.B.E., named to Warrant Officer Class I Kenneth Henry Broadley, R.A.S.C., and dated 1 January 1946, in envelope; and the named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the M.B.E., dated 7 June 1947, together with Central Chancery accompanying letter and reply form.**

### The Order of St. John of Jerusalem

- **Bailiff Grand Cross set of insignia**, by Toye, Kenning, and Spencer, London, comprising sash badge, 75mm, silver-gilt (hallmarks for Birmingham 1981) and enamel, animal embellishments in angles, maker’s mark to reverse; with miniature width riband for neck wear; Star, silver-gilt (hallmarks for Birmingham 1991) and enamel, un-embellished; maker’s mark to reverse, **minor white enamel chipping to centre of Star, otherwise nearly extremely fine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£1000-1200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Officer’s (Sister’s) shoulder badge**, small issue, silver and enamel, animal embellishments in angles, unmarked, on lady’s bow riband, nearly extremely fine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£200-240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Royal Red Cross, 1st Class**, E.II.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the lower arm stamped ‘Specimen’, lacking ring suspension; together with a **Princess Royal’s Volunteer Corps First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Service Medal**, unnamed, generally very fine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Order of St. John of Jerusalem

KING’S MEDAL FOR COURAGE IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, unnamed as issued, mounted on bow for Lady in its Royal Mint case of issue, **extremely fine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£200-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KING’S MEDAL FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, unnamed as issued, mounted on bow for Lady in its Royal Mint case of issue, **extremely fine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£200-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 4 Royal Victorian Medals in Bronze were awarded during the reign of George VI.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

CARIB WAR 1773, silver, with small fixed ring for suspension, a very finely detailed hand-chased example at variance to the norm with the obverse bust within a beaded border and the reverse encircled by a wreath of laurel, a piece of outstanding quality and very rare thus, nearly extremely fine £1500-1800

Struck to commemorate the Treaty of St Vincent in 1773 following a rebellion by the Caribs on the island of St Vincent in 1772-73. The medals were authorised by the Legislative Assembly of the island and awarded to those who took part in the suppression of the native rebellion. The combined British and local force under the command of Major-General William Dalrymple included the 14th, 31st and 70th Foot regiments. The medals themselves vary both in the quality of the casting and in the chasing and general finish given to them. The example offered here is perhaps the finest ever seen.

DEFENCE OF GIBRALTAR 1779-83, General Picton’s Medal, silver, edge bruising and light surface marks, otherwise better than very fine and scarce £1000-1200


HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR CEYLON 1795-96, silver, 50mm, fitted with later silver clip and bar suspension, an extremely rare original striking with no marks from rusted dies, contact marks from wearing, therefore nearly very fine £1400-1800


www.dnw.co.uk
**SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS**

**122. Alexander Davison’s Medal for the Nile 1798,** bronze, unnamed and unmounted as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks,* very fine £160-200

**123. Honorable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799,** silver-gilt, 48mm., Soho Mint, fitted with swivel-ring suspension bar and ornate silver-gilt bar inscribed ‘Seringapatam’, with top pin brooch in contemporary red leather fitted case, *this rather distressed, otherwise very fine* £800-1000

**124. Sultan’s Medal for Egypt 1801,** 1st Class, gold, 54mm, with original gold chain and hook suspension, *nearly extremely fine and very scarce* £5000-6000

Fewer than 100 First Class medals awarded.

**125. Matthew Boulton’s Medal for Trafalgar 1805,** silver, a later re-strike struck from the original dies, the edge inscription faintly engraved, pierced at 12 o’clock for ring suspension, *minor edge nicks,* good very fine £400-500

www.dnw.co.uk

William Willson is confirmed on the rolls as a Boy aboard H.M.S. Stately. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria. Approximately 31 clasps issued for 'Stately 22 March 1808'.

**William Willson** (occasionally Wilson) was born in Walstead, West Sussex, around 1794. At the age of 13, on 11 August 1807, he enlisted as a Volunteer in the Royal Navy at Yarmouth. He was entered on the books of H.M.S. Stately 64, as a Boy 3rd Class. He served in Stately for a little over 2 years 6 months and witnessed the destruction by Stately and Nassau, also a 64-gun frigate, of the last surviving Danish man-of-war *Prins Christian Frederik* 64, off the north coast of Zealand on 22 March 1808.

He was invalided out of Stately on 31 January 1810, probably because of some sickness or wound. He most likely took passage home in a merchant ship, and was entered on the books of the *Gladiator* 44, with the notation ‘on passage’. Gladiator was a convalescent ship which never went to sea. He was dismissed as ‘unserviceable’ from the books of Gladiator a bit over a week later, on 9 February 1810. At this point we lose track of his whereabouts until December 1818.

However, at the claimed aged of 27, he appears on the books of *Icarus* 10, on 26 December 1818, where he was rated Able Seaman. It is likely he had had further service in the merchant marine because of this immediate higher ranking. He served in Icarus on the South American Station for 2 years 6 months, until the ship was paid off on 14 June 1821. Icarus was involved in pirate suppression. We again lose track of him until May 1828.

On 30 May 1828 he appears in the *Grasshopper* 18, where he is again rated Able Seaman. But less than 3 weeks later he is rated ‘Captain of the Forecastle’, a Petty Officer rank indicating he is now a seasoned sailor with ability to supervise and lead others. Based in Jamaica, Grasshopper served on the West Indian Station during the years 1828-30, where she was involved in suppressing the slave trade. For some unknown reason, possibly he was guilty of some minor offence, Willson reverted back to the rating of Able Seaman, on 15 June 1830, and stayed in that rate until 8 November 1830, when he was again rated Captain of the Forecastle, in which rate he served until the ship was paid off on 6 September 1831. At this point we lose track of his naval career. On 5 December 1846 the Admiralty summarised his service in the Royal Navy as 8 years, 3 months, 1 week, and 1 day.

Sold with a USB stick with all research material in digital form including several copied pictures of the action.

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Stately 22 March 1808 (William Willson.) dark toned, very fine £3600-4200**
George Smith was born in Esher, Surrey, in 1785 and joined the Royal Navy as a Volunteer and Landsman in H.M.S. Stork on 20 November 1807. He was lent to H.M.S. Cleopatra from 9-21 February 1809, before returning to Stork in time for the combined naval and military assault and capture of the French-held island of Martinique in the Caribbean Sea, 24 February 1809. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman on 1 March 1811 and was discharged to H.M.S. Trent for passage home on 6 April 1813. He was admitted to Greenwich Hospital on 6 March 1845, aged 60.

One other man with the name George Smith appears on the Admiralty Claimants’ List for Martinique, an Able Seaman in H.M.S. Captain, although he additionally received the clasp for St. Domingo; 16 other men with the name George Smith appear on the Admiralty Claimants’ List for the Naval General Service Medal as a whole, including 9 for Syria.

Peter Lines is confirmed on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. President.

Michael C. Stephens was born in 1790. He was appointed Paymaster in the Royal Navy on 9 July 1811, and, according to his statement to the Admiralty in July 1834, when he stated he was still ‘able and willing to serve’, he had served 16 years 6 months in the Royal Navy. During this period he was afloat as Purser or Acting Purser, 4 years 6 months during the Napoleonic War, and 7 years 6 months in peace time.

He is listed as a retired Paymaster in the 1853 Navy List, with seniority of 1811, entitled to the War Medal with one clasp. He is not listed in the 1854 issue, and must have died somewhere between 1853 and 1854.

Sold with a USB stick with all research material in digital form including an English translation of an interesting Danish account of the action.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS


John Hughes Lloyd served as Volunteer 1st Class in H.M.S. Heron when the combined English and Dutch fleets attacked the heavily fortified town of Algiers, 27 August 1816.

John Hughes Lloyd (listed as ‘John B. Lloyd’ on Message’s roll) was the son of Major R. H. Lloyd, Royal Merioneth Militia, and was born at Plymog, Gwerclas, near Corwen, Merionethshire. O’Byrne further records, ‘this gentleman, whose family is of illustrious Welsh extraction, and who is a collateral descendant of King Henry VII, is brother of Capt. Edw. Salbury and Hugh-Hughes Lloyd, both of the Hon. E. I. Co.’s service.’

Lloyd joined the Royal Navy as Volunteer 1st Class in June 1815, and having served at Algiers passed his examination in 1822. He advanced to Lieutenant in September 1831, and his service included with the surveying vessel H.M.S. Aetna off the coast of Africa, 1834-1835. His last command was of H.M.S. Devonshire (the Russian prison ship at Sheerness), July 1854 - April 1856.

Lloyd retired Commander in October 1863, and died at Haslar Hospital 31 May 1866.

Sold with a file of copied research, including an image of recipient in uniform.

---

Provenance: Glendining’s, March 1905.

Richard Hickson is confirmed on the roll as a Private, Royal Marines, aboard H.M.S. Hebrus. Another man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria, also a Private, Royal Marines, and possibly the same man.

---

Provenance: First recorded at Spink in 1897 (sold for £2, 5s).


John Potts was born in Ryde, Isle of Wight, in 1809, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. Victory on 27 August 1824. He transferred to H.M.S. Rose on 7 December of that year, and served in her as a Boy 1st Class during the battle of Navarino in which the combined fleets of Britain, France and Russia engaged and routed the Turkish fleet on 20 October 1827. The morning after the battle Admiral Sir Edward Codrington described the state of the Turkish fleet as such, ‘Out of a fleet composed of eighty-one men-of-war, only one frigate and fifteen smaller vessels are in a state to ever put to sea again.’

Potts remained in the Rose until 18 March 1828, and subsequently joined H.M.S. St. Vincent as an Ordinary Seaman in May 1831, serving in her for three years. He next joined H.M.S. Vanguard as an Able Seaman in March 1836, becoming her Captain’s Coxswain on 1 November of that year, before moving to H.M.S. Pembroke in March 1837, and being advanced to Quartermaster in May 1838. He subsequently served in Portsmouth, first in H.M.S. Victory as Quartermaster and later Boatswain’s Mate, and then spent two years as a Seaman Rigger in Portsmouth Dockyard before going to H.M.S. Duke of Wellington as a Quartermaster in April 1853. He was transferred to the Pensioners’ List on 22 May 1856, but subsequently spent three years as a Labourer in Portsmouth Dockyard before spending over a year, from 14 September 1860 to 30 November 1861, as a Seaman Pensioner in H.M.S. Asia.

---


John Rundle is confirmed as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. Genoa.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

**135**  
**Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Saml. F. Short, Mate.)** light cabinet marks, good extremely fine £1000-1400  
Samuel Frederick Short was born in Yorkshire on 4 April 1804, and joined the Royal Navy as a Volunteer 1st Class for service in H.M.S. Brazen on 14 March 1823. He served as a Volunteer 1st Class in H.M.S. Beaver from 5 July to 18 October 1823; as a Midshipman in H.M.S. Cambridge from 25 December 1823 to 21 June 1826; in H.M.S. Gloucester from 26 June 1827 to 23 June 1828; and in H.M.S. Hyperion from 1 October 1828 to 19 July 1829, before being discharged to Haslar.  
Short then attended the Royal Naval College and passed his examination in 1830. He was appointed Midshipman and Mate on H.M.S. Weazel in 7 April 1830, and subsequently served as a Mate in H.M.S. Charybdis, Brisk, Revenge, Megara, Talbot, and Barham, before being appointed Mate aboard the steam vessel H.M.S. Cyclops on 9 January 1840. He served in that ship during operations on and off the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acce, was officially noticed and promoted Lieutenant on 5 November 1840. He transferred to the Coast Guard as a Lieutenant on 6 September 1844, based at Ramsgate, and was posted to Southampton on 2 February 1857. He retired with the rank of Commander on 4 December 1863.  
Sold together with the recipient's original ‘Passing Certificate’ for Lieutenant, and eight original ‘Appointing Letters’ from his first appointment as Mate of the steam vessel Cyclops in 1840, to the rank of retired Commander in 1863. Also sold with two cap ribbons, for Charybdis and Inflexible, the latter of later manufacture.

**136**  
**Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Wm. Drinkwater.)** edge bruising, otherwise very fine £500-600  
William Drinkwater is confirmed on the roll for Syria aboard H.M.S. Castor but no rate is given.

**137**  
**Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Thomas Illman.)** very fine £500-600  
Thomas Illman is confirmed as a Sick Berth Attendant aboard H.M.S. Thunderer.

**138**  
**Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Thos. Kanway.)** minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine £500-600  
Provenance: Glendining's, January 1913; Christie’s, July 1985.  
Thomas Kanway is confirmed as Captain of the After Guard aboard H.M.S. Hastings.  
He was born at Portsea, Hampshire, circa 1810, and entered Hastings on 6 February 1838, aged 28 years. He had previously served aboard H.M. Ships Rifleman, Challenger, Champion, Victory, Sparrow, Vernon, Rose, President, and a second term in Victory. He was discharged from Hastings on 2 February 1842, ‘Paid Off. Conduct Good.’ Sold with notes taken from ship’s musters.

**139**  
**Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Henry Morris.)** very fine £500-600  
Provenance: Glendining’s, March 1990.  
Henry Morris is confirmed on the roll as a Quarter-Master aboard H.M.S. Cyclops.

**140**  
**Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (James Shephard.)** fitted with silver ribbon buckle, good very fine £500-600  
Provenance: Glendining’s, January 1913; Christie’s, July 1985.  
Two men of this name shown on the roll, both for Syria, an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. Edinburgh and a Boy aboard H.M.S. Powerful.

**141**  
**Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Joseph James Shrubsole.)** traces of exposure to fire with bubble marks to surface fields, edge bruising, therefore very fine £400-500  
Provenance: Glendining’s, March 1990.  
James Joseph Shrubsole was born at Portsea, Hampshire, circa 1810, and entered Hastings on 6 February 1838, aged 28 years. He had previously served aboard H.M. Ships Rifleman, Challenger, Champion, Victory, Sparrow, Vernon, Rose, President, and a second term in Victory. He was discharged from Hastings on 2 February 1842, ‘Paid Off. Conduct Good.’ Sold with notes taken from ship’s musters.

**142**  
**Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (James John Stephens.)** first name additionally engraved after issue, light cabinet marks, otherwise good very fine £400-500  
The rolls show only one ‘James Stephens’, an Engineer’s Boy aboard H.M.S. Gorgon for Syria, and six ‘John Stephens’, including four for Syria. No one by the name of ‘James John Stephens’ is listed.

www.dnw.co.uk
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

**x 143**  
**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria** (William Taylor.) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine*  
£400-500  
The rolls show numerous men of this name including seven for Syria.

**x 144**  
**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria** (Thos. Williams.) *nearly extremely fine*  
£400-500  
The rolls show numerous men of this name including six for Syria.

**x 145**  
**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria** (William Willis.) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine*  
£400-500  
The rolls show three men of this name including two for Syria, both Privates R.M., aboard H.M. Ships Edinburgh and Hastings.

**x 146**  
**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Basque Roads 1809, St. Sebastian (David Davis.)* edge bruising and polished, otherwise toned, nearly very fine*  
£2800-3200  
*Provenance:* By direct descent to the present David John Davis.

David Davis is confirmed as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. Lyra for both actions. One other man of this name is shown on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. Mars at Trafalgar.

David Davis served on the 10-gun Cherokee-class brig-sloop Lyra from 1808 to 1815. At Basque Roads the sloops Lyra and Redpole were equipped as light ships to guide the fireships into the channel.

On 6 April 1828, David married Joanna Taylor in the Parish of St Dunstan, Stepney, Middlesex. They had several children one of whom was David John Davis, born in 1839. He attended the Royal Naval Hospital School and later became a seaman. After his father’s death on 5 May 1856, he inherited his Naval General Service medal and, in 1858, emigrated to Australia at the age of 19, taking the medal with him. In 1862 he married Letitia Norman and they had several children including another David John. David John Davis (1) died in Sydney in 1886, aged 47.

David John Davis (2) was born on 12 July 1870. He was a seaman and wharf labourer and lived in The Rocks, Sydney. He married Ethel Harvey in 1894 and of their three children one was called David John. David John Davis (2) died in Sydney on 8 July 1938, aged 68.

David John Davis (3) was born on 20 June 1899. He was also a seaman and wharf labourer and lived in The Rocks, Sydney. He married Ellen Conlon in 1923 and they had nine children, the last of whom was called David John. David John Davis (3) died in Sydney in 1957, aged 57.

David John Davis (4) was born on 29 May 1947. He married Ruth Klump in 1966 and they had three children. Their second child was given the names David John but he sadly died from German measles shortly after birth. David John Davis (4) is the vendor of this medal and is still alive at the age of 70 years. He has a grandson named Lachlan who is 16 years old and still at school. He serves in the Royal Australian Air Force Cadets and will be joining the Air Force when he leaves school. He is presently learning to fly and the proceeds from the sale of this medal will be used towards his flying lessons. Lachlan believes he will earn his own medals.

Sold with further family details contained on a memory stick.

**x 147**  
**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Algiers, Navarino** (William Wheeler.) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine*  
£800-1000  
William Wheeler is confirmed on the rolls as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. Superb at Algiers, and as Captain of the Fore Top aboard H.M.S. Talbot at Navarino. Three other men of this name are shown for Java, Algiers and Syria.
**SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS**

**148**

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 3 clasps, 1 June 1794, 23 June 1795, Copenhagen 1801 (John Peterson)** nearly extremely fine £6000-8000

Provenance: Glendining’s, December 1969.

John Peterson is confirmed as an Able Seaman on board the Queen Charlotte throughout the period 9 June 1793 to 11 July 1797, and is positively mustered aboard for the actions of 1 June 1794 and 23 June 1795. He joined Monarch on 11 July 1797 and was present in her at the destruction of the Danish Fleet off Copenhagen in 1801. The clasp for 23 June 1795 is not confirmed on the medal roll but his presence at this action is confirmed by the accompanying detailed research by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, R.N. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for the clasp ‘2 May Boat Service 1813’.

**149**

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (W. Page, 10th Foot)** light cabinet marks, otherwise very fine £700-900

Provenance: Glendining’s, October 1903 and December 1950; Sotheby, December 1990.

57 medals for Egypt issued to the 10th Foot.

**150**

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (Roger Price, 61st Foot)** edge bruising, otherwise very fine £700-900

Roger Price was born in the Parish of Cur Gow (Crickhowell), near Brecon, in the county of Abergavenny. He was attested for the 61st Foot on 25 March 1800, aged 18 years. He was transferred to the 1st Royal Regiment of Veterans on 2 October 1815, in consequence of ‘asthma and weakness of the left side from accidental fall while on duty at Gibraltar’, and was discharged upon the disbandment of that regiment on 21 June 1816.

Sold with file of copied research.

www.dnw.co.uk
**SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS**

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Barrosa, Vittoria (R. Thompson, R. Arty. Drivers.)** good very fine £800-1000

Not found on the medal roll.

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Pyrenees, Orthes (E. R. D’Alton, Ensn. Chass. Brit.)** fitted with a removable screw-threaded suspension rod to enable the medal to be worn ‘Continental-style’ without the clasps, French import mark on reverse of suspension bar, toned, extremely fine and very rare £2400-3000

Mullen’s roll lists two officers and four other ranks for the Chasseurs Britanniques. One other officer recipient, in addition to the one listed above, is also known to exist. Recipient confirmed on Challis’ Peninsula Roll.

Edward Richard D’Alton was appointed Ensign in the Chasseurs Britanniques on 3 June 1812, and was promoted Lieutenant, without purchase, on 7 September 1813. He served in the Peninsula from July 1813 to April 1814, and received the Silver War Medal with clasps for Pyrenees and Orthes.

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (John Burke, Corpl. 1st Foot Gds.)** contact marks and light edge bruising from Waterloo medal, otherwise toned, nearly very fine £1200-1500

Provenance: Sotheby, February 1912; Needes Collection 1940; Glendining’s, March 1969.

John Burke was born in Carterland, County Kerry, and enlisted into the 1st Foot Guards at Cork on 5 August 1812, a shoemaker by trade, aged 24, a volunteer from the Kerry Militia. He was present at Waterloo in Lieutenant-Colonel D’Oyly’s company of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Foot Guards, and was discharged to pension on 16 September 1829, his conduct being described as ‘indifferent’. In 1865 he was receiving his pension at Quebec, Montreal.

Burke was tried by a General Regimental Court Martial at the Tower of London on 17 November 1823, on four charges:

**Firstly:** For being in Liquor when for the Bank Piquet on the afternoon of Friday the seventh day of November 1823.

**Secondly:** For highly unsoldierly and mutinous conduct in fixing his bayonet and coming to the charge with it on Serjeant Andrew McFarlane, Serjeant in waiting of Lt Col Higginson’s company, coming to the charge on the said Drill Serjeant Charles Graves with his bayonet fixed and defying the said Drill Serjeant Charles Graves to confine him declaring that he would not be confined but by an officer.

**Thirdly:** For resisting the escort sent from the Main Guard to secure him, the prisoner, John Burke, and threatening to use violence towards them.

**Fourthly:** For resisting the escort sent from the Main Guard to secure him, the prisoner, John Burke, and threatening to use violence towards them.

John Burke was sentenced to seven hundred lashes, which sentence, it is noted, was both approved and carried out.

Sold with copied discharge papers and extracts from *The Men of the 1st Foot Guards at Waterloo and Beyond* by Barbara J. Chambers.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

**154**

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (Thos. Johnston, 92nd Foot.)** toned, nearly very fine

£1000-1200

Provenance: Seaforth Collection 1870.

Thomas Johnston, resident in Aberdeen, was admitted to out-pension, Aberdeen District, on 24 February 1852, and died there on 25 June 1859. Sold with copied extracts from various Chelsea out-pensioner registers.

---

**155**

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes (John Stark, 82nd Foot)** traces of brooch marks to obverse and light rubbing over unit, claw re-fixed, nearly very fine

£600-700

Provenance: Glendining’s, December 1911; Spink, April 2000, with first three clasps only.

The latter catalogue states that he was ‘also a veteran of Copenhagen, the siege and capture of Flushing, and the action before Fort Erie in North America.’

---

**156**

**MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D’Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (J. Button, Serjeant, 9th Foot.)** two edge bruises and some light marks, otherwise very fine and a rare ‘forlorn hope’ man

£3000-4000

Provenance: Glendining’s, December 1911; Spink, April 2000, with first three clasps only.

The latter catalogue states that he was ‘also a veteran of Copenhagen, the siege and capture of Flushing, and the action before Fort Erie in North America.’

Only two medals issued with this combination of clasps, both to the 9th Foot.

Joseph Button was born at Blandford, Dorset, in about 1789. He enlisted into the 9th Foot on 16 December 1804, and was discharged on the Isle of Wight on 26 July 1814, in consequence of ‘amputated left thigh from wound at St Sebastian’. He served as a private for 6 years 5 days, as corporal 243 days, and as a sergeant for 3 years 184 days. His commanding officer noted ‘Serjeant Joseph Button is a most excellent non-commissioned officer, a very gallant soldier, and deserving of the highest rate Pension’. That he twice volunteered for the ‘forlorn hope’ is confirmed by the following extract from *Letters of Private Wheeler 1809-1828*, edited by B. H. Liddell Hart (published 1951):

‘Mr. Gratten has written so much more about Ensign Dyas 51st and Lieut. Mackie 38th being passed over without promotion. What is to be thought of the following statement of Sergeant Button 9th Foot. He is one of the remnant of the old Peninsula Army and was present in the following actions, sieges, storms, besides affairs and skirmishes.

*Rolica 17 August 1808 - Private*
*Vimeira 21 August 1808 - Private*
*La Coruna 1809 - Private*
*Busaco 27 September 1810 - Corporal*
*Fuentes D’Onor 15 May 1811 - Serjeant*
*Ciudad Rodrigo January 1812 - Serjeant*
*Badajos 17 March and 6 April 1812 Private, volunteered ‘forlorn hope’ and Promoted Serjeant*
*Salamanca 22 July 1812 - Serjeant*
*Vittoria 21 June 1813 - Serjeant*
*San Sebastian August and September 1813 volunteered ‘forlorn hope’ lost left leg and wounded right leg by grape*

He was 10 years 8/12 in the 9th Foot. His brilliant service was rewarded by a pension of what? 3/6 per day – no, only 1/3 per day. This fine old veteran is now employed as a Toll collector in the Bath Turnpike Trust and might be seen on any day at some of the turnpike gates about Bath. (Bath 14 July 1847)’

Joseph Button, ‘late Sergeant 9th Foot Regiment’, died at Box, Wiltshire, on 17 April 1870, aged 81 years.

Sold with comprehensive research, including copied discharge papers and regimental muster and pay lists, all saved on two CDs.
**157**

**Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Talavera, Fuentes D’Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vitoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (Edward Boyett, 14th Light Dragoons.) edge bruise and contact marks, otherwise toned, very fine £2000-2400**

Edward Boyett was examined by the In-Pension Board on 23 June 1846, then aged 64. He had served 28 years 4 months and was placed on the Pension List at the rate of 1s 2d per day on 10 October 1832. Suffering from Rheumatism he stated that ‘he served 5 years in the Peninsula and was in several engagements.’ He was consequently admitted to an In-Pension at Chelsea Royal Hospital on 1 July 1846. He died on 7 May 1859. Sold with relevant copied entries from Chelsea registers.

**158**

**Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Talavera, Albuhera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vitoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (John Crosby, 48th Foot.) minor marks, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine £2200-2600**

Provenance: Seaforth Collection 1870; Whitaker Collection 1890.

Shown as Cransby on roll.

**John Crosby** was born in the Parish of Ricksworthorpe, Suffolk, and enlisted for the 48th Foot at Ipswich on 21 April 1805, aged 21. He was discharged at Canterbury on 23 February 1818, in consequence of ‘opaque cornea of both eyes from ophthalmia’, having served a total of 12 years 309 days, the last 4 years 278 days as a Sergeant. Sold with copied discharge papers.

**159**

**Waterloo 1815 (Serj. William Brown, 1st Reg. Dragoon Guards) fitted with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, light contact wear and polishing, otherwise nearly very fine £1600-2000**

William Brown was born at Silchester, Hampshire, in about 1790, and was a sawyer before enlisting into the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1807. He was discharged to Pension on 28 December 1818, in consequence of ‘ulcered legs with varicose veins produced as he reports when assisting the Excise at Ballinaford.’ He served a total of 20 years 6 months, after deduction of one year underage and addition of two years for Waterloo, of which 9 years 2 months were as a private, 5 years as corporal, and 5 years 9 months as a sergeant. He died in March 1830. Sold with research.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

160  
**WATERLOO 1815** (Thomas Turnham, 13th Reg. Light Dragoons,) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *minor edge bruising, very fine*  
£1600-1800  

Thomas Turnham was born in London, and attested for the 13th Light Dragoons in May 1798. He served with the Regiment during the Peninsula War (entitled to M.G.S. with ‘Albuhera’, ‘Vittoria’, ‘Orthes’ and ‘Toulouse’ clasps), and at Waterloo. Turnham was discharged 4 July 1820, having served 24 years and 40 days with the Colours. He died in June 1851.

161  
**WATERLOO 1815** (Col. Sir G. Wood, Commanding Royl. Artillery) renamed in upright serif capitals, fitted with steel clip and later ring suspension, *very fine*  
£400-500  

162  
**WATERLOO 1815** (James Smith, Sen. Driver, Royal Horse Artillery,) fitted with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*  
£1400-1600  

James Smith Senior enlisted on 18 January 1808, and was discharged on 28 February 1829, for disability, with 19 years 151 days to count plus 2 years for Waterloo, where he served in Major Ramsay’s “H” troop, Royal Horse Artillery.

163  
The Waterloo medal awarded to Captain I. W. Harris, 23rd Foot, who was severely wounded through both thighs at Albuhera, received a contusion in the head at Pampluna, and was severely wounded in the right thigh at Orthes  
**WATERLOO 1815** (Lieut. J. W. Harris, 23rd Regiment Foot, R.W.F.) fitted with an attractive silver suspension of rose, thistle and shamrock between palm fronds and scrolls inscribed ‘Dieu,’ ‘et Mon,’ ‘Droit’, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*  
£3600-4600  

Isaac Watkins Harris was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 23rd Foot on 10 December 1808, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 20 June 1811. He served in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and in the Peninsula with the 1st Battalion from December 1810 to September 1811, and from December 1812 to April 1814. He was present at the 1st siege of Badajoz, the battle of Albuhera on 16th of May 1811 (‘severely wounded through both thighs’), battle of Vittoria on 23rd June 1813, battle of Pampluna in the Pyreness on 28th July 1813 (‘received a contusion in the head’), and at the battle of Orthes on 27th February 1814 (‘severely wounded in the right thigh’). He served in No. 8 Company at the battle of Waterloo.  

Promoted to Captain on 7 April 1825, he was placed on half pay on 9 April 1826, and continued so until almost 1850, when he is supposed to have died. His M.G.S. medal with 3 clasps for Albuhera, Vittoria and Orthes, was sold in these rooms as part of the Collection of Medals to Welsh Regiments formed by the Late Llewellyn Lord, September 2016.
George Stainforth was commissioned Ensign in the 23rd R.W.F. on 29 July 1813. He served in the Peninsula in April 1814, and in No. 2 Company (Captain Strangway) at Waterloo, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 19 July 1815. He was declared supernumerary to establishment in February 1817 and placed on half pay the following March. He was still on the half pay when he died at Nivelle in Belgium on 27 April 1860.

According to Not Found Wanting, The Stainforth Family History, by Peter Stainforth, Ensign George Stainforth was wounded at Waterloo: ‘George’s fate was to be dragged to the centre of the Square, where orderlies staunched the loss of blood with a pad bound tightly by strips torn from his shirt, and there he lay while the fury of the battle raged all about him for the remainder of the day...’

Henry Smith was born in Whitchurch, Pembrokeshire, in 1795. He attested for the 23rd Foot, 10 June 1812, aged 17 years. Smith served in Captain Harrison's No. 3 Company during the Waterloo Campaign, 16 - 18 June 1815. He was discharged 24 June 1820.

Benjamin Robinson was born in the Parish of Keithley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, and enlisted for the 33rd Foot at Halifax on 13 April 1799, aged 26 years, a weaver by trade, for unlimited service. He was promoted to Corporal in about September 1803, to Sergeant in March 1810, and was one of the 33rd's six Colour-Sergeants at the battle of Waterloo. He was discharged on 29 July 1817, in consequence of 'being worn out and totally unfit for His Majesty's Service'. He served for a total of 26 years 4 months, including two years for Waterloo, and 12 years 6 months in the East Indies. He died at Keithley in August 1833. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.
**WATERLOO 1815** (Serj. Edward Hennessy, 2nd Batt. 44th Reg. Foot) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspender, good very fine £2000-2400

Edward Hennessy was born in Dowerstown, near Newbridge, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, and enlisted into the 44th Regiment on 29 October 1803, aged 18 years. He served in Captain Jacob’s company at Waterloo and was discharged to Kilmainham Royal Hospital on 24 March 1817, in consequence of ‘an old ulcer on the left leg & rheumatism and supernumerary to the present Establishment of the Regiment.’ He served a total of 15 years 147 days, the final 9 years 32 days in the rank of Sergeant. Sold with copied discharge papers.

**WATERLOO 1815** (Thomas Daniels 51st Reg. Light Infantry.) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, contact marks, therefore nearly very fine £1600-1800

Provenance: Whitaker Collection, 1908.

Thomas Daniels attested for the 51st Foot in Ireland, 4 December 1813. He served in Captain J. T. Keyt’s Company during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815. Daniels was discharged 6 December 1820.

**WATERLOO 1815** (Archd. Clark. 1st Batt. 92nd Highlanders) contemporary re-engraved naming, fitted with replacement silver clip and small ring suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine £400-500

Archibald Clark served in Captain Dougald Campbell’s company at Waterloo and was wounded in the right knee by a musket ball. Also entitled to M.G.S. for Fuentes D’Onor, Vittoria and Toulouse.
**SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS**

**170**

Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, fitted with steel clip and silver bar suspension, *clip slack, light marks overall, otherwise nearly very fine*  
£500-600

---

Edward Reynolds is listed on the latest published transcript of the Medal Roll as being entitled to a single clasp award for Poona; the 65th Foot, as a Regiment, were not present at the Capture of Deig.

---

**171**

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Capture of Deig (*Sergt. Ed. Reynolds, 65th. Foot.*) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, the rank extremely neatly engraved in the same style, *good very fine*  
£1200-1600
Francis Hunter was the younger son of John Hunter, Writer to the Signet (a judicial officer in Scottish law who prepares warrants, writs, etc.) and was born in Edinburgh on 10 May 1792. He was admitted to the Madras Establishment in 1809 and appointed Cornet on 19 September 1811. In November 1812, he was posted to the 1st Cavalry and in 1815 became Acting Quartermaster. On the eve of the Third Mahratta (Pindarry) War, he was appointed to the Poona Auxiliary Horse. In 1817 the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, declared his intention to hunt down the Pindaries in the Deccan and invited the Mahratta princes to join him. It was, however, a diplomatic fiction that the great princes did not connive at the crimes of their own licensed robbers, the Pindaries, and at the isolated Mahratta capital of Poona, agents of the Peshwa, Baji Rao, began to stir up trouble by disseminating seditious propaganda among the Sepoys of the small British garrison. The British Resident, Mountstuart Elphinstone, having uncovered various plots against his life hatchet by the Peshwa, knew that the small number of Company troops at hand were encamped in a vulnerable and indefensible position, but he had to refrain from doing anything that might suggest that war was inevitable until he knew the outcome of machinations at Scindia’s court at Gwalior. After living on the brink of destruction for many days, British reinforcements arrived in the shape of the Bombay Europeans and Elphinstone ordered the garrison to a stronger position four miles away at Kirkee, though he himself remained at the Residency. Then finally, on 5 November, the Peshwa, ‘confused by the fumes of indolence and debauchery and by the conflicting counsel of soothsayers and astrologers’, launched his army of 26,000 men against the 3,000 British and Indian troops under Elphinstone and Colonel Burr at Kirkee.

Meanwhile, apparently unaware of events at Kirkee, Hunter, accompanied by Cornet James Morison of the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and a party of one Havildar and twelve Sowars, was ‘travelling near Poona’ and arrived at Worlee which lay some twenty miles from the city. Here they were surprised by ‘a strong party of the Peshwa’s troops consisting of some hundred horse and some Arabs’. Hunter and Morison were offered safe conduct to the ‘British Camp at Poona’ but declined the ‘advantage, by which their followers who had claims to their protection, could not benefit’. Taking up a position in a choultry they constructed ‘a breastwork of their baggage’ and ‘defended themselves with honourable perseverance against a vast superiority of numbers for several hours.’ At length, Hunter’s detachment, reduced in strength by several casualties, ran out of ammunition, and was obliged to surrender after ‘the enemy got to the top of the building which they occupied and fired upon them, through holes made in the roof, when further resistance was evidently vain.’ The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deccan later recorded in General Orders, dated 11 January 1818, that ‘the loss to the enemy was four times the original number of this small party.’

The Havildar and Sowars were not detained but Hunter and Morison were made prisoners. For some days their fate remained uncertain, and at one stage they were believed to have been ‘murdere[d] in cold blood’, but by 23 November, Elphinstone had ascertained that they were in the custody of the treacherous Golkah, who had been largely responsible for the Peshwa’s attack at Kirkee, and who had fought on the British side at Assye in 1803, where Elphinstone had also been present.

‘...they were first in the charge of Major Pinto [an adventurer], who is said to have treated them well, and resisted Golkah’s orders to use them with severity, but before the Peshwa’s flight they were put in chains, and sent to Golkah’s fort of Kangoree, in the Concan.’ Later, Hunter and Morison were moved to the fort of Wasota, where they were held until 6 April 1818, when that stronghold fell to Major-General Pringle. According to the history of the Poona Horse, ‘They had suffered great hardships and were scarcely recognized by some intimate friends, having grown beards and being dressed in coarse unbleached cotton.’

Thereafter, Hunter joined the pursuit of the Peshwa, and resumed his service in the Deccan with the 2nd Division. He was specially employed by Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, who had reinforced Burr after Kirkee, ‘with a party of horse, in giving escort to the stores for the siege of Mallaigum [and] subsequently in Gunteroy and Candeish.’ On the cessation of hostilities in June 1818, Hunter continued with the Poona Auxiliary Horse until obliged to return to Europe for a period of three years on account of his health which had no doubt suffered during the five months of his imprisonment.

Promoted Lieutenant in September 1818, he returned to duty in 1823 and took charge of a recruiting party for the 1st Light Cavalry at Arcot. In the late 1820’s he was principally engaged in breeding horses for the Remount Department, a task for which he was ‘peculiarly qualified’. He advanced to the rank of Captain in 1829 and in 1835 reformed the Mysore Silladar Horse. In 1837, he participated in the suppression of the Coorg rising in Canara, and was thus noticed in the narrative of proceedings concerning the rebellion: ‘Captain Hunter with a small body of Mysore Cavalry, Infantry and Peons dispersed a body of insurgents who occupied the road between Oochingly and Bislly and broke the stockade which they had erected.’ He afterwards received the Thanks of the Government of India for the ‘zeal and ability displayed by him on the occasion of the recent insurrection in Canara’ (Calcutta Gazette 21 June 1837). In 1838, Hunter resigned from the office of Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, and in January 1839 sailed for England. In 1840 he finally received the necessary papers from India which enabled him to claim his rightful Cornet’s share of the Deccan Prize, previously denied to him on account of his imprisonment and the unexpected death of the commanding officer of the Poona Auxiliary Horse. Hunter retired from the service with the rank of Major later the same year.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

173  **Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava** (Corpl. T. Sheridan, 47th Foot.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, nearly very fine  £600-800

174  **Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor** (Lieut. J. S. Davies. 32nd N.I.) short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming, with silver top riband bar, official correction to number, toned good very fine  £800-1000


James Stephens Davies was the son of David Davies, a surgeon, and was born in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, in 1805. He was nominated as a Cadet in 1823, and arrived in India, 19 May 1824. Davies was commissioned Lieutenant in the 32nd Native Infantry in May 1825, and served as Acting Adjutant from September of the same year. He was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpoor, and advanced to Captain in July 1837.

Davies was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1856, and was posted to the 48th Native Infantry in June of the same year. He retired as Honorary Colonel in October 1857, and died at his father’s residence, Lower Hardwick, Chepstow, 15 July 1859. There is a memorial tablet, with others to members his family, at St. Mary’s Church, Chepstow.

Sold with a file of copied research.

175  **Ghuznee 1839** (Lieutt. Marmaduke Gwynne. 16th Lancers.) contemporary engraved naming to reverse centre, original suspension, suspension slack, very fine or better  £800-1200

Marmaduke Gwynne was the son of M. H. T. Gwynne of Llanelwith Hall, and was born in Llanelwedd, Radnorshire. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and was commissioned Cornet with the 16th Lancers in May 1837. Gwynne advanced to Lieutenant in December 1839. He had inherited the family home near Builth, with the death of his father, and was a patron of the local arts. After military service he was appointed to the Provisional Committee of the Gloucester, Aberystwith, and Central Wales Railway, and the Improvement of the Port and Harbour of Aberystwith, in July 1845. Gwynne died in Torquay, Devon, in April 1849.

176  **St. Jean d’Acre 1840, silver** (C. S. Norman. Mate H.M.S. Edinburgh.) contemporarily engraved naming, pierced with ring suspension, very fine  £300-400

Charles Spry Norman entered the Royal Navy on 6 January 1829, passed his exam for Lieutenant, and was promoted to Mate on 23 April 1835. He served as a mate in H.M.S. Cornwallis, Minden, Royal Adelaide and Pilot before joining H.M.S. Edinburgh on 29 April 1839. Whilst in Edinburgh he was promoted Lieutenant on 4 November 1840 ‘as a reward’ for assisting the boats under Captain Fraser Hastings in removing a quantity of powder from the Castle of Beyrout (London Gazette 17 November 1840).

On 28 May 1841 Norman transferred to H.M.S. Cornwallis during the latter part of the First China War, moving to H.M.S. Cruizer on 25 January 1842 and thence to H.M.S. Nimrod on 14 September of that year. He was subsequently appointed Senior Lieutenant in H.M.S. Comus on 25 February 1845, and took part in the campaign against General Rosas in the Parana River in the Argentine (for which no medals were awarded), following which he was promoted to Commander on 18 November 1845.

He subsequently served as a Commander in the Coast Guard, as an Inspecting Commander serving at Scilly, Salcombe, and Great Yarmouth. His final appointment was as ‘Agent for Mails’ from 31 January 1861. He retired with the rank of Captain on 1 August 1867, and died on 13 December 1871.

Note: Norman’s Naval General Service Medal with clasp for Syria is held by the Royal Naval Museum, Portsmouth, as part of the Douglas-Morris Collection, accompanied by a St. Jean d’Acre Medal in gold. The explanation given is that, “Commander Norman was at Constantinople during the Crimean War and was presented to the Sultan who, noticing the Syria medal and hearing that he had been wounded, remarked that he ought to have a gold medal.” The gold medal at Portsmouth is engraved ‘Comr. C. S. Norman R. N.’ (whereas the silver medal, which was of course the first medal that Norman received, is named in the rank in which he actually served); presumably upon receiving it Norman dispensed with his original silver medal.

177  **Cabul 1842** (No. 1115, Richard, Brown, 3d K.O.L. Drs.) naming engraved in the regimental style, fitted with replacement bar suspension, contact marks, nearly very fine  £300-360
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>178</strong> CANDAHAR, GOUZNEE, CABUL 1842 (Private Thomas Weir H.M. 40th Regt.) correctly named in fine running script, fitted with contemporary replacement clip and bar suspension, edge bruising and light pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**179** CHINA 1842 (William Edwards, H.M.S. Rattlesnake.) original suspension, edge bruising, nearly very fine


**William Edwards** was born at Holyhead, Anglesey, in 1818, and joined the Royal Navy in 1837. He transferred to H.M.S. Rattlesnake as an Able Seaman on 6 August 1839, and served in her during the First China War. He was discharged on 27 May 1844.

| **180** CHINA 1842 (Owen Roberts, H.M.S. Samarang,) original suspension, minor edge bruising, very fine | £400-500 |

**Owen Roberts** was born in Pwllhely, Caernarvon in 1815, and joined H.M.S. Samarang as a Volunteer at Buenos Ayres on 21 June 1837. He served as an Able Seaman during the First China War, and was discharged on 25 August 1841.

| **181** CHINA 1842 (James Cocker, 98th Regiment Foot.) with original suspension, good very fine | £500-700 |

**James Cocker** served with the 98th (North Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot in the First China War, and died in service on 25 October 1842.

| **182** SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (Thomas Filan, 9th. Regt.) edge bruising, very fine | £600-800 |

**Thomas Filan** was born in King’s Co., Ireland in 1813, and attested for the 9th Regiment of Foot at Dublin on 17 March 1831. He served with the Regiment overseas for 2 years 6 months in Mauritius, followed by 12 years and 5 months in India and Afghanistan, which included campaign service in Afghanistan in 1842, and in the First Sikh War, where the Regiment suffered 3 killed and 49 wounded at Moodkee; 70 killed and 204 wounded at Ferozeshuhur; and 5 killed and 29 wounded at Sobraon. He was discharged medically unfit due to eye problems on 15 October 1847, after 16 years and 108 days’ service.

| **183** SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, no clasp (James Woodcut 29th. Regt.) extremely fine | £400-500 |

**James Woodcut** served with the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot in the First Sikh War, and was killed in action at the Battle of Ferozeshuhur, 21 December 1845, at which battle the Regiment suffered 184 casualties.

| **184** SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Thos. Beattie 53rd Regt.) polished, otherwise nearly very fine | £340-400 |

| **185** NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse undated (3533 W. Healey 65th. Foot.) unit partially officially re-impressed, edge bruise, good very fine | £280-320 |

**William Healy** served with the 65th Foot in New Zealand from 14 April 1856 to 31 August 1865.

| **186** NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse undated (439. Thos. Brown. 68th. Foot) edge bruising, good very fine | £340-380 |

**Thomas Brown** served with the 68th (Durham) Light Infantry in New Zealand from 23 January 1864 to 12 March 1866, and was discharged on 13 April 1868.

| **187** NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (195. Edmd. Nicholas. 43rd. Lt. Inftry.) light scratch to obverse field, nearly extremely fine | £380-420 |

| **188** PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (Capt'n. M. MacGregor. 10th Foot.) tightened at claw, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine | £500-600 |

**Malcolm MacGregor** was born on the Isle of Wight on 13 July 1814. He was appointed Ensign in the 21st Foot on 6 September 1831, becoming Lieutenant on 12 December 1834, and Captain on 29 November 1841. He transferred to the 10th Foot as Captain on 31 March 1847, and exchanged to 3rd West India Regiment on 21 October 1853. Promoted to Major on 20 June 1854, he retired as Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 May 1859.

He was ‘present in the early part of the siege of Mooltan in 1848; repulse of the enemy attack, 17 August 1848; storming of the enemy’s strongly entrenched position before Mooltan, 12 September 1848 - wounded severely in the hand in the attack on the enemy, morning of 12 September 1848.’

Sold with research including extracts from Officers’ Services (WO 76/85).

| **189** PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (Jerh. Norton, 10th Foot) overall pitting, otherwise better than good fine | £260-300 |

www.dnw.co.uk
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

190  PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Robt. White, 32nd. Foot.) **edge bruising, good very fine** £400-500

Robert White died on 19 July 1850.

191  PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (F. Harber, 9th. Lancers.) **extremely fine** £600-800

Frederick Harber was born in Whitechapel, London, in 1828, and attested for the 16th Lancers in London on 12 January 1847, and transferred to the 9th Lancers on 31 May 1847. He arrived in India to join his new Regiment on 23 October of that year, and served with them in the Second Sikh War, being present at the Battles of Chilianwala, 13 January 1849, and Goojerat, 21 February 1894. He died on 6 April 1849, possibly from wounds received at the battle of Goojerat.

192  PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Drumr. W. Thomas, 24th Foot.) **nearly very fine** £550-600

Provenance: Llewellyn Lord Collection, DNW, September 2016.

William Thomas was born at Milford, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, and attested for the 24th Foot at Devonport, Devon, on 19 September 1842, aged 14 years. He was appointed Drummer on 19 March 1845, and promoted Corporal on 25 October 1862. He was discharged on 22 October 1867 and is not entitled to the L.S. & G.C. having twice been tried by court martial.

Sold with a file of copied research.

193  SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (J. Curtis. A.B.) **edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine** £360-400

John Curtis served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. Dee.

194  SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (John Curtis, 7th. Dgn. Gds.) **edge bruising, pawn broker’s marks to obverse field, nearly very fine** £340-380


John Curtis served with the 7th Dragoon Guards in South Africa during the Second Kaffir War, 1846-47.

195  SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (Corpl. J. Best. Rl. Arty.) **edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine** £300-360

Roll confirms as Gunner & Driver with 3 Coy. 7 Bn. R.A. in the second and third Kaffir wars.

196  SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (Stephen Hayford. 6th Regt.) **light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine** £360-400

Stephen Hayford served in the second and third Kaffir wars, and also in the Indian Mutiny (Medal without clasp). He was sent home from India on 13 February 1861, and discharged at Colchester on 8 July 1861.

197  SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (T. Bingham. 45th. Regt.) **edge bruising, good very fine** £300-400

Thomas Bingham was born in Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, in 1816 and attested for the 45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot at York on 10 October 1837. He served with the Regiment in South Africa for 14 years and 10 months, and saw action in both the Second and Third Kaffir Wars, 1846-47 and 1850-53. He was discharged medically unfit on 1 March 1858, suffering from rheumatism brought on by field service, after 20 Years and 86 days’ service. Awarded a pension, he forfeited this after he was convicted of feloniously assaulting his wife in 1859, and he died in 1866.

www.dnw.co.uk
Daniel Naylor was born in Nottingham in 1829 and attested for the King’s Royal Rifle Corps on 7 November 1846. He served with the 60th (King’s Royal Rifle Corps) Regiment of Foot in the Third Kaffir War, 1850-53, and died in service at Arrak, Bengal, India, on 14 July 1858 (additionally entitled to a no clasp Indian Mutiny medal).

Charles Coates (listed twice on the roll, both as a Sergeant and a Private) served with the 72nd (Duke of Albany’s Own Highlanders) Regiment of Foot in the First Kaffir War, 1834-35.

Elijah Leathers died 14 September 1855.

William Greenough (also spelt Greenoff) died 15 February 1855.

Edwin Beaumont was born in Maidstone, Kent, and attested for the Rifle Brigade on 3 September 1849. He served with the 1st Battalion in the Crimea, and died at Scutari on 23 December 1854.
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

A ‘Heavy Brigade’ Crimea Medal awarded to Shoeing Smith C. Lakin, 4th Dragoons Guards, formerly 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons

Charles Lakin was born in Weford, Lichfield, Staffordshire, and, a servant by trade, attested for the 6th Dragoons, in Birmingham, on 4 October 1845, aged 19. He served in the Crimea, Turkey and the East Indies as Private and was present at the Battles of Balaclava, Inkermann and Sebastopol. He was appointed Farrier in 1858 and was discharged at his own request on 30 December 1859, at Kirkee, East Indies, intending to reside in the High Street, Birmingham. On 2 February 1861, Charles Lakin re-attested in Birmingham for the 4th Dragoon Guards and was appointed Shoeing Smith in 1863. He was finally discharged in Liverpool, with 5 good conduct badges, on 5 April 1870, after 24 years’ service, and intending to reside in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sold together with two hallmarked silver fobs; and a cased Daguerrotype portrait of the recipient in 6th Dragoons uniform wearing a fob to right shoulder, the ‘hinge’ of the case broken.

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaclava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (C. Lakin. 6th Dragoons.) officially impressed naming, additionally engraved ‘No. 856’ and ‘6th D.’ to either side of impressed naming, left hand rivet popped between first two clasps, heavy contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine £1400-1800

George Grimsdale was born in West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, on 17 January 1829, and attested for the 57th Regiment of Foot at Canterbury, Kent, on 17 December 1846. He served with the Regiment during the Crimean War, before being discharged on 10 November 1856, after 9 years and 298 days’ service.

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Pve. Geo. Grimsdale. 57th Foot) contemporarily engraved naming, top left-hand lug missing, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine £240-280

James Buller served with the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the Crimea, and died at Scutari on 1 February 1855.

Note: Although the vast majority of Crimea medals issued to the next of kin of those who were killed or died of wounds/disease were officially impressed by the Royal Mint, a small number of medals to Officers, and to members of the Rifle Brigade, were issued slightly earlier than would otherwise have been possible with engraved naming, the latter thanks to the influence of the Rifle Brigade’s Commander in Chief, H.R.H. Prince Albert.

CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Buller. 1st. Bn. Rifle Bge.) contemporarily engraved naming, extremely fine £600-800

T. Shepherd commanded the Bengal Marine Vessel Spy from 1852-54, during which period she was stationed near Rangoon, engaged in surveying the Irrawaddy River. The History of the Indian Navy refers to an action in February 1853 whilst Spy was surveying the Irrawaddy during the Anglo-Burmese War: ‘When near Chinjao, a triangulation party in boats and ashore came under fire, wounding Mr. Lay. Mr. Shepherd returned fire, but Lieutenant Ward (of Spy), in charge of the survey, decided to give up the triangulation work as the Malay crew, who had jumped into the water, would not act in support of their officers.’ Shepherd was subsequently Marine Assistant to the Commissioner in Arakan.

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (T. Shepherd. Commr., “Spy”) good very fine, rare £400-500


www.dnw.co.uk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Josh. Beach, 18th. Rl. Irish Regt.)</td>
<td>Edge bruise and minor edge nicks, good very fine</td>
<td>£200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x219</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Danl. Flaundy, 18th Royal Irish Regt.)</td>
<td>Nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x220</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (A. Baxter, 64th Foot)</td>
<td>Good very fine</td>
<td>£460-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (320 Sert. W Tobin, 1st. Bn. H.Ms. 19th. Regt.)</td>
<td>Nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Alexander Baxter died in India on 26 July 1857 and is also entitled to the Indian Mutiny medal without clasp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (1821 Dr. J. Linegar H.Ms, 1st Bn. 7th Regt.)</td>
<td>Good very fine</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (968 Pte. Willim. Turner, 1/7th. Foot.)</td>
<td>A slightly later issue, minor edge bruising, good very fine</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Medal issued 6 June 1878.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Corpl. P. Byrne Sappers &amp; Miners)</td>
<td>Naming engraved in running script, claw re-affixed, edge bruising, otherwise good very fine</td>
<td>£140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>James Massey served with the 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot during the Bhootan Campaign, December 1864 to February 1866, before volunteering for service with the 7th Foot on 9 February 1866.</td>
<td>Good very fine</td>
<td>£200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>Samuel Pratt was born at Stoke Newington, Middlesex, on 22 February 1854 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 19 July 1870, being posted to H.M.S. Topaze. Advanced to Boy 1st Class on 15 August 1871, and to Ordinary Seaman on 1 September 1872. He transferred to H.M.S. Philomel on her commissioning at Portsmouth on 22 August 1873, and was advanced to Able Seaman on 1 September 1874, serving in her during the Perak campaign. After further service in H.M.S. Duncan, Newcastle, and Minotaur, he was discharged on 25 February 1882. Approximately 77 (plus 14 to Seedies) ‘Perak’ clasps awarded to H.M.S. Philomel.</td>
<td>Nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£240-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (S. Pratt. A.B. H.M.S. “Philomel.”)</td>
<td>Extremely fine</td>
<td>£260-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x230</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (521 Pte. H. Filing 2d Bn. L’pool R.)</td>
<td>Edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine</td>
<td>£120-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (5931 Bugler W. Carey. 1st. Bn. Rif. Brig.)</td>
<td>Edge bruising, very fine</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

232 **India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7** (Surgn. Major R. W. O'Donnell, Medl. Staff) suspension loose at claw, otherwise good very fine


**Richard William O'Donnell** was born at Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, on 17 April 1850, and was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on 30 March 1872, being promoted Surgeon on 1 March 1873 and Surgeon-Major on 30 March 1884. He served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, in charge of hospitals at Assouan and with the River Column (entitled to an Egypt and Sudan Medal with clasp Nile 1884-85 and Khedive's Star); and in the Burma campaign of 1885-87. He died on 1 July 1889.

**£240-280**

233 **India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue** (Syce Shaik Kamal 1st. Bombay Lcrs.)

*Good very fine* £100-140

234 **India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888** (Captn. W. C. W. Rawlinson, Linc. R.) nearly extremely fine and rare

**William Cecil Welsh Rawlinson** was born at Chedburgh Rectory, near Bury St Edmunds, on 17 December 1855. He was appointed an Ensign in the 10th Foot on 1 May 1878; Lieutenant, 31 August 1878; Captain, 10 January 1885; Major, 19 February 1896. He served with the Sikkim Field Force, 15 March 1888 to 27 September 1888, as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and was present in the engagement at Gnathong (Medal with Clasp). Sold with full research and a copied portrait photograph.

**£500-600**

235 **India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888** (641 Pte. F. Hilton 2nd. Bn. Derby. R) extremely fine

**Frederick Hilton** served with the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment in Sikkim from 21 August to 27 September 1888.

**£260-300**

236 **India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888** (1254 Lce. Corpl. E. Corrington 2d. Bn. North'd Fus.) unit partially officially corrected, good very fine

**£100-140**

237 **India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888** (2021 Pte. J. Butler 2nd Bn. R. Ir. R.) nearly extremely fine

**£100-120**

238 **India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891** (4146 Lce. Corpl. A. Coleman 4th. Bn. K.R. Rif. C.) minor official correction to first part of surname, nearly extremely fine

**£120-160**

239 **India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, clasps remounted in this order as usual with unofficial retaining rod** (872 Corpl. J. Hehir 2nd. Bn. R. Muns. Fus.)

*Good very fine* £160-200

240 **India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, clasps remounted in this order as usual with unofficial retaining rod** (1283 Private W. Regan 2nd. Bn. R. Muns Fus)

*Good very fine* £160-200

241 **India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1891, Samana 1891** (3791 Pte. T. Love 1st Bn. K.R. Rif C.) nearly extremely fine

**£180-220**

242 **India General Service 1854-95, bronze issue, without clasp** (Bhisti Gunga Din 4th Sikh Infy.); **India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933** (11732 Sep. Indar Singh, 5-12 F.F.R.)

*The first good fine, the second very fine* (2) **£80-120**

243 **Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp** (W. Blowes, 1st Batn. 10th Regt.) edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine

**William Bowles** was born at Royston, Cambridgeshire, and attested for the 21st Fusiliers at Cambridge on 12 June 1839, aged 19 years. He volunteered to the 10th Foot on 1 November 1847 and served a total of 21 years 194 days, being discharged at Preston on 10 December 1860. He was then in ‘possession of Five Good Conduct Badges, He is also in possession of the Punjab Medal and two Clasps, for Mooltan & Goojerat; the Indian Mutiny Medal, and the Good Conduct Medal and Gratuity.’ Sold with copied discharge papers.

**£180-220**

244 **Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp** (John Parkins, 73rd. Regt.) extremely fine

**£180-220**

www.dnw.co.uk
An interesting Indian Mutiny medal awarded to George Hamilton Freeling, Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Humeerpoor, who ‘Did good service to the State by accompanying the Military in all expeditions, in which he displayed both zeal, energy and gallantry; showed great gallantry during the siege of Azimgurh’

**INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (G, H, Freeling. Civil Service.) nearly extremely fine** £600-800

**George Hamilton Freeling** was born on 9 February 1831 and baptised on 16 March 1831 at St Botolph, Aldgate, son of Sir George Henry Freeling, 2nd Baronet of Ford and Hutchings, co. Sussex, Assistant-Secretary H.M. Post Office (1810-36) and his mother Jane née Lang. He was the 4th son and 10th issue of 14 children. He was recommended by his mother Lady Freeling and nominated by John Masterman a Director of the East India Company.

He was first educated at Barnstaple Grammar School 1845-47, and secondly by the Rev. Ravens’ Clapham Park where the Reverend Raven states that Freeling labours under a most disturbing nervous impediment of speech. He was probably sent to the Reverend Raven for voice training to help him through Haileybury 1848-50, where he obtained the medal in Law (4th Term). In his Petition papers he requested an appointment to the Madras presidency but was posted to Bengal departing via the overland route on 20th September 1849, and arriving in India in 1850. Appointed Assistant to the Magistrate at Allahabad, 31 March 1852; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Humeerpore, 2 June 1852; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Delhi but to continue his position at Humeerpore 31 May 1854; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector 2nd Grade, 18 April 1855.

On 9 July 1855 he married Adelaide Helen, daughter of Major James Mylne HM’s 11th Light Dragoons. The marriage did not last a year as Adelaide died at Orai in the District of Jaloun on 5 May 1856, aged 23. Barely a month before the outbreak of the Mutiny, Freeling took sick leave to Europe on urgent private affairs, sailing on the *Bentnick* on 8 April 1857. During his period of absence from India he married Edith Anna eldest daughter of Henry Armstrong, Bengal Civil Service. Urgently recalled by Calcutta due to the deteriorating situation in Bengal, he left his pregnant wife in England and arrived back in India on 27 January 1858, and was immediately sent to Benares and thence to Azimgurh. Here he accompanied the troops on many expeditions including the sally on 28 March 1858 against the enemy’s battery, when Captain Bedford was killed. Present at the siege of Azimgurh, where he showed great gallantry, and the pursuit of Koer Singh. He was thanked by Her Majesty the Queen for his Mutiny service in which he displayed both zeal, energy and gallantry.

On the orders of Lord Canning he was instructed to restore order to his old district of Humeerpore and to investigate the circumstances of the mutiny there. His “Narrative of the Events connected to the Mutiny at Humeerpoor” was compiled from native Indian sources as no European had survived the tragic events. The report was considered the most authoritative of the events at Humeerpoor but in dealing with the deaths of the Magistrate and and Collector Mr Kirkman-Loyd and the Joint Magistrate Mr Donald Grant, Freeling overlooks the native depositions, to conform to Victorian mores of class and bravery and desensitised their deaths. The native depositions in Delhi give a far more grisly account of their demise.

In early 1860 Freeling left Humeerpoor for the last time to take up the position of Magistrate and Collector at the District of Boolundshuhur, sixty miles south of Delhi. In 1861 he was struck down with jaundice and was given 3 months leave on Medical Certificate. He headed for the hills with his wife but on reaching Umballa his condition worsened and he died of hepatitis on 6 June 1861, aged 30 years. A promising career brought to a sudden end by exhaustion, disease and the vagaries of India’s climate. He had a daughter from his second marriage Gertrude Helen.

Sold with a very comprehensive file of research.
William Johnson was born in Calcutta circa 1808. He was an East Indian, born in India of European parentage. Little is known of his parents but in 1831 William was employed as the 2nd Draftsman in the Military Board, Calcutta. He worked alongside Mr Wale Byrne who became one of the leading lights in the Eurasian community. Wale Byrne was also the brother in law of Colonel John Byrne, C.B., who had been A.D.C. to Lords Dalhousie, Bentinck, Auckland, and Ellenborough. It was into this melange of cultures that William Johnson worked, and married Mary, the daughter of Colonel Byrne and his native wife Kammo Christina, affectionately known as “Beebee Byrne” on 20 April 1831, at Calcutta Cathedral.

William Johnson left Calcutta in 1832 to take up the position of Writer at the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court at Allahabad. While en route his wife gave birth to a daughter, Mary Henrietta Janet, on the Ganges River, who died a year later. A second child, William, was born in 1833 but only survived a few months. Two sons, Walter John and William Byrne followed in 1834 and 1835. [see footnote] Mary tragically died on 16 August 1841, at Allahabad. Sometimes after the death of his wife he transferred to Agra to take up the appointment of Assistant Register in the Sudder Court, a position he held until the outbreak of the mutiny. His transfer may have been instigated by Arthur D. Johnson who was the translator in the Agra Sudder Court and also editor of the N.I. Messenger and probably his brother. At the outbreak Johnson moved into the Agra Fort where he is recorded in the Census as being present with his wife and 2 children. His second marriage is unrecorded as are the names of the children at Agra and all subsequent births. From their military records we know that Cecil Willoughby was born at Agra on 11 October 1837, some months after the census, and Samuel Wellesley was born at Agra on 12 November 1839. The death administration of Samuel Johnson in 1901 shows that he had a sister in Simla named E. A. Baldwin and his estate was bequeathed to his brother Cecil Willoughby. It can be assumed that Miss E. A. Johnson was one of the children at Agra Fort.

William Johnson is listed on the medal roll as being attached to the Militia Battery as per Govt. of India Military Dept. No.46 of 23 July 1858.

William Johnson continued employment with the Agra Sudder Court and in 1868 he is shown as Clerk to the Chief Justice at Agra. Sometime between this date and 1875 he retired as by then he was working in Simla as the manager of the Simla Book Depot. In 1881 he was serving on HMS Ranger in India.

Note: Establishing the true chronological sequence of events with respect to the life of William Johnson rests on a document found in the India Office that was produced on his death. The Government of India, Home Department’s “Return of Death of a European Uncovenanted Pensioner in the Punjab for the month of August 1886", originating from Simla, shows William Johnson was from Calcutta and died in Simla aged 77. The paper also advises he had four surviving children two of whom were living in India and named as Dr. S. Johnson [Staff Surgeon Samuel Wellesley Johnson, H.M.S Ranger] and W. J. Johnson [Walter John Johnson] of Agra. By tracing Walter John back through the records the above life story of William Johnson can be told.

Colonel John Byrne, C.B., was instrumental in purchasing commissions in both the Indian and HM’s armies for his grandchildren including Johnson’s 4 boys and Wale Byrne’s 3 boys. Upon the Colonel’s death in 1851 his wife “Beebee” continued the practice. “Beebee” used her money wisely creating a large property portfolio in Simla including the Imperial property of Littlewood a large imposing property visible from the Tonga road. Suitably situated she was also the owner of the Tonga Dak, the only means of transport from Simla down to Kalki on the plains. Money lending and loan sharking also came under her remit. She was also a great gossip renting out rooms to various army officers for assignations with the wives and daughters of absent husbands and fathers, although when dragged to the various divorce courts she was the essence of secrecy.

Walter John Johnson sailed for England in 1849 and attended Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the HM’s 41st Regiment on 24 November 1854, and served in the Siege of Sebastopol. He died at Agra on 21 May 1887, where his occupation is stated as a “seaman”.

William Byrne Johnson travelled with his brother in 1849 and he was commissioned on 6 June 1854, as Ensign with HM’s 55th Regiment. He was severely wounded at the final assault on the Redan where he distinguished himself by his forward gallantry. He was permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission in 1857. The obituary of William Byrne Johnson taken from De-Rhe Phillips' Soldiers of the Raj states that “where and how he was employed during the next ten years is unknown but from 1867 onwards he was unemployed living with his grandmother “Beebee Byrne”. He was in fact helping “Beebee” run the Tonga Dak. He died at Simla on 6 August 1876. The mysterious missing ten years can be explained by entries in the London Gazette which show that both William Byrne Johnson and Walter John Johnson were incarcerated in Reading jail as unemployed insolvent debtors. What term of imprisonment was given or whether “Beebee” paid off their debts is unknown but it would seem clear that “Beebee” told them to “disappear” for ten years and not return to India making Walter’s occupation of sailor more understandable.

Cecil Willoughby Johnson was educated at Bishop Cotton’s School, Simla, and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, retiring on 11 October 1912 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married in Bombay in 1904 naming his father as William Johnson. He served in the Soudan Frontier Force 1885-6.

Samuel Wellesley Johnson joined the Royal Navy and died in 1901, with the rank of Staff Surgeon RN. At the time of his father’s death he was serving on HMS Ranger in India.

Sold with a very comprehensive file of research.
The Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Tyler, who was present with the 20th N.I. at Meerut upon the outbreak on 10 May 1857, from where he made a miraculous escape while many of his fellow officers were killed; subsequently attached to 1/60th Royal Rifles, he served throughout the battles of the Hindun, the siege, assault and capture of Delhi, where he was severely wounded, and throughout the Rohilcund campaign. Three times mentioned in despatches for the Mutiny, and afterwards for Abyssinia

John Hobart Tyler was born on 18 October 1831, at Iver, Buckinghamshire, the 6th son of Sir George Tyler KT., K.H., Rear Admiral R. N., Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent and M.P., and his wife Harriet Margaret daughter of the Right Honorable John Sullivan, P.C., M. P., Under Secretary of State for War. His grandfather was Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., who, as a Captain, fought at the battle of Copenhagen and was wounded in the thigh at the battle of Trafalgar whilst commanding HMS Tonnant. Educated by Stoton and Meyer at Wimbledon, he was nominated for the Bengal Infantry by Sir James Lushington, G.C.B., on the recommendation of the Earl of Ripon and travelled on the overland route to India on 13 December 1849. He was appointed Ensign on 20 December 1849; Lieutenant, 23 November 1856; Brevet-Captain, 20 December 1861; Captain 13 June 1865; Major, 20 December 1869; and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel, 9 December 1874. His Services in the Field as compiled from his service record are listed with additions from other sources:

On arrival in India was directed to do duty with the 27th Bengal Native Infantry at Benares, 1 March 1850. Posted to do duty with the 20th Bengal Native Infantry at Noorpore, 25 May 1850. Served in the Boree Valley Expedition in 1853, and against Boree Afreedies (Colonel Boileau’s Despatch dated 2 December 1853). Action against the the Bussar Khyels in 1855.

Served throughout the Mutiny with the 1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, from 12 May 1857 at Meerut to the end of July 1858. Present at the actions of the Hindun 30th and 31st May 1857, and the battle of Badii-ke-Serai and the heights before Delhi on 8 June 1857. Present at the Siege operations before Delhi and the subsequent assault and capture of the city on 14 September 1857, and final attack on the Palace (severely wounded).

Served as Extra Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General J. Jones, C.B., 60th Royal Rifles, in the Rohilcund campaign of 1858. Present at the actions of Bagawalla, 17 April, Nuggeenah, 21 April, Relief of Moradabad, 25 April, action of Doojavia, 5 May, attack and capture of Bareilly, attack and bombardment of Shahjahampore and defeat of the rebels, 11 May, capture of Fort Bunnoi, 24 May, pursuit of enemy to left bank of the Gomtee River and destruction of the Fort of Mahundee, 26 May (Medal with clasp for Delhi).

He was 3 times Mentioned in Despatches under Brigadier General Jones; for Nageenah Calcutta Gazette 2 June 1858; for Bareilly Calcutta Gazette 5 June 1858; and for Shahjahanpore Field Force, 21 July 1858.


Meerut

Lieutenant Tyler was present with the 20th Native Infantry at Meerut on 10 May 1857. There are many accounts of the events at Meerut but in N. A Chick’s Annals of the Indian Rebellion one account references the movements and savagery that took place with respect to the 20th N.I.: On Sunday the 10th May, at half past 5 p.m. several officers of the 20th N.I. were sitting in the commanding officer’s bungalow when Lieut. Pattle entered with information that he had been told that some disturbance had occurred in the lines. The officers proceeded to the lines without returning to their respective bungalows to collect their arms. The sepoys were quiet but were informed that a report had been circulated that the Europeans were coming down to seize the regimental magazine. The officers walked through the lines talking and assuring the men that if they remained quiet their magazine would remain intact. On arriving at the magazine they found the road blocked with natives from the Sudder Bazaar. They thronged in such immense numbers close to the magazine that Captain Taylor ordered the grenadier company to drive the populace back. The sepoys did not move and only the Christian drummers and musicians, who had armed themselves with sticks, carried out the order.

Several sepoys were seen stealing away with loaded muskets. The officers ran after them and persuaded them to return to their huts. Presently a 3rd light cavalry trooper galloped into the lines and told the men that the Europeans were coming and that if they were soldiers and intended in doing something, to do it at once. The Bazaar miscreants joined in the cry. Entire companies now raged forward and although many were turned back by the officers of the 20th N.I. many stole away towards the magazine. The kotees were broken open, the arms seized and Colonel Finnis, 11th N.I., on approaching the 20th magazine was fired at and killed. Captain MacDonald, 20th N.I. and V. Tregear, Inspector of Schools, were shot down immediately. The remaining officers, including Lieut. Tyler, took up their position in the centre of the street and were endeavouring to hold back the left wing. Bullets were flying thickly around them and several sepoys urged them to leave. They walked sorrowfully away not wishing to show the indignity of running. There was no lack of courage displayed by the officers of the 20th N.I. Lieut. Humphrey had his horse shot under him ridden with 11 bullets. Not a single officer, unarmed as they were, hesitated in forcing back their men, and on refusing to return to duty, sepoys with muskets loaded and cocked were knocked down by the fists of their unarmed officers. However there is a time for everything, a time to...
fight and a time to run. The escape of any officer of the 20th NI was indeed miraculous. Lieut. Humphrey fell from his horse and although fired upon managed to escape. Captain Earle escaped by driving at full gallop through crowds of natives amidst showers of bullets, neither horse or buggy nor men were injured. Ensign Lewis was wounded in the neck but managed to run through some compounds, in one of which he found a carriage about to drive off and clambered on board.

Captain Taylor and Lieuts. Henderson, Shuldham, Pattie, Tyler and Assistant Surgeon Adley went off in a body unarmed and on foot. Wherever they moved they encountered immense mobs; every street, lane, by-path and compound was one vast mass of animated villainy, yelling death and destruction to the Feringhees. After numerous escapes, occasionally effected by the use of their fists against armed men they took refuge in the out-houses of Colonel Smyth’s compound. Captain Taylor, and Lieuts. Henderson and Pattie became separated and were discovered and their out-house set on fire. They were killed by the mob escaping from the flames.

Lieuts. Tyler, Shuldham and Assistant Surgeon Adley were in the same compound but had taken refuge in what N. A. Chick euphemistically describes as the “Temple of Cloacina”. Cloacina was the Roman Goddess of the sewer so it leaves us in no doubt that they had chosen the servants latrines to seek refuge. The mob set fire to every out-house save the the Temple of Cloacina. Armed with just sticks they vowed to fight to the end. Again Chick euphemistically describes their “sanctuary” with the words, “the sanctity of their asylum proved their salvation”. For fully 5 hours they endured this “sanctuary” until the sound of marching troops freed them from their refuge.

Tyler’s professionalism and humour under Brigadier General John Jones at Delhi and throughout the Rohilcund must have impressed the officers of the 60th Royal Rifles for they presented him with a large silver tankard with lid, inscribed with the words:

“Presented to Lt. J. H. Tyler Bengal Army by the officers of the 1st Batt. 60th Royal Rifles with which Corps he served during the campaigns of 1857-8 including the siege, assault and capture of Delhi, in token of esteem and in memory of pleasant days of fellowship”.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler bequeathed this cup to his son Mervyn Hobart Tyler with the express wish that it never be sold or parted from the family. In 1958, a Mrs Hawkins, whose husband had served with the Royal Rifles in WW2, found and purchased the cup from a barrow stall in London and subsequently sold it to the Celer et Audax Club. It presently resides in the Warrant Officers and Sergeants’ Mess of the 1st Bn. The Royal Green jackets, Weeton Barracks, near Preston. A copied photograph of the cup is included with the lot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler returned to Glamorgan and lived in the family seat at Manor House, St. Hilary, where he became a J.P. and active member of society, being for years chairman of the Cowbridge county bench of magistrates. On 30 March 1880, he married his cousin Helen Margaret, 4th daughter of the Reverend Roper Trevor Tyler. He died on 11 March 1918, at Ventnor Lodge, Clevedon, Somerset, aged 86.

Sold with a very comprehensive file of research.

**248**

**249**

**250**
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

251

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Gunner Benjn. Howfield, Arty Recruit Depot.) nearly extremely fine £500-600

Provenance: Dalrymple White Collection, Glendining's, July 1946.

Benjamin Howfield was born in London, a silk dyer by trade. He attested at Westminster on 16 February 1856, for 12 years, and sailed to India on the Cambodia. A Gunner in the Artillery Recruit Depot, he was killed in action at Badli-ke-Serai on 8 June 1857, the only man of the Artillery Recruit Depot killed that day.

252

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Gunner Patk. Tynan, Arty. Recruit Depot.) nearly extremely fine £400-500

Patrick Tynan was born at Waterford, Ireland, and enlisted at Westminster on 16 July 1856, a clerk by trade, aged 26 years 9 months. He served with the Bengal Field Artillery, unposted recruits, and suffered a fractured thigh from a musket ball before Delhi on 23 June 1857, being discharged as an invalid in consequence.

253

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Sergt. John Smith, Bengal S & M.) naming officially engraved in fine running script but with some corrections, edge marks, otherwise good very fine £1000-2000

Victoria Cross
London Gazette 27 April 1858:
‘John Smith, Sergeant, Bengal Sappers & Miners. Date of act of bravery: 14th September 1857. For conspicuous gallantry, in conjunction with Lieutenants Home and Salkeld; in performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the Fortress of Delhi in broad daylight, under a heavy and destructive fire of musketry, on the morning of the 14th September 1857, preparatory to the assault.’ [General Order of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., dated headquarters, Delhi City 21st September 1857]

John Smith was born in February 1814 in Ticknall, Derbyshire, the sixth of eight children, and originally enlisted for unlimited service in the East India Company’s Artillery but transferred to the Sappers and Miners in 1838. Prior to his great gallantry at Delhi in September 1857, he had seen service in the Cabul campaign of 1842 and in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns of 1845-46 and 1848-49. In addition to being rewarded with the V.C. for the legendary Cashmere gate incident, Smith was promoted to Sub-Conductor, and was eventually commissioned into the Royal Bengal Engineers. He died of dysentery whilst serving at Jullundar on 26 June 1864 and was buried in the town’s Artillery Cemetery. His headstone showed his rank as Ensign.

A Victoria Cross attributed to Smith was sold at Sotheby’s in September 1989, the dated cross being described as genuine but the named suspension bar of later and unofficial manufacture. It has been speculated that his V.C. might have been split from the suspension bar and ‘made into two’ in order for these and his other medals to be inherited by various family members.

254

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Richd. Burdett, 84th. Regt.) minor edge bruising, good very fine £500-700

Richard Burdett served with the 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment of Foot as part of the 1st Relief Force at Lucknow, and died on 25 November 1857.
WILLIAM STEWART was born in Balbegie, Perthshire, in 1836, and attested for the 42nd Royal Highlanders at Stirling on 10 October 1854. He deserted on 27 January 1855, and rejoined at Camp on 18 October 1855. Tried by District Court Martial for desertion, he was sentenced to 50 lashes. He transferred to the 93rd Highlanders on 1 April 1857 and served with them in India during the Mutiny. He was severely wounded in action at the Shah Najaf Mosque, during the relief of Lucknow, on 16 November 1857. When the battle for the Secunderabagh was still going on, Captain Peel's naval brigade advanced towards the Shah Najaf Mosque, which the mutineers had fortified, and bombarded it with six 24-pounders, under Lieutenant T. Young, as well as mortars and rockets. They made little initial impression on its stout walls. An attack by the 93rd Highlanders was equally unavailing. The British guns were brought right up to the Mosque and Peel called for volunteers to climb a nearby tree to dislodge snipers on its walls, who were causing havoc amongst the gun crews. Lieutenant Nowell Salmon, Leading Seaman John Harrison, and Able Seaman Richard Southwell responded, though Southwell was killed almost immediately. The British were, in fact, on the point of retiring when Sergeant J. Paton, 93rd Highlanders, discovered a small gap in one of the walls. He led a party of Highlanders, who opened the main gate of the Mosque as its last defenders withdrew. (The Victoria Cross and the George Cross, The Complete History refers).

For his gallantry in this action Sergeant John Paton, of the 93rd Highlanders, was awarded the Victoria Cross, one of five awarded for this action.

Stewart was discharged having been found unfit for further military service, probably as a result of his wounds, on 24 August 1858, after 2 years and 304 days' service.

Note: Six private soldiers with the name ‘William Stewart’ appear on the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll for the 93rd Highlanders; although the other five recipients all received two clasps (Relief of Lucknow and Lucknow) medals.

John Fennessey, 53rd Regt.) dark toned, very fine £260-300

The roll notes ‘volunteered to 94th Foot’.

John Austen was born in East Grinstead, Sussex, in 1832, and attested for Rifle Brigade at Westminster on 5 October 1849. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was promoted Corporal on 1 August 1854, before being reduced to Private on 21 March 1855. He served with the Brigade North America, in the Crimea (entitled to the Crimea Medal and Turkish Crimea Medal), and in India during the Mutiny, and was promoted Corporal once more on 23 May 1862, and Sergeant on 22 August 1866. He was discharged medically unfit on 3 August 1869, after 19 years and 121 days’ service.

Died at Lucknow on 12 May 1858.
Joseph Harrison was born in the Parish of St Michael's Without, Dublin, and enlisted there for the 8th Hussars on 27 January 1841, a gardener by trade, aged 18 years. He embarked for the Crimea aboard the H.T. Wilson Kennedy on 15 May 1854. He was promoted to Corporal on 27 November 1854, served with Lord Raglan's Escort Troop during 1855, and was promoted to Sergeant on 27 August 1854. Entitled to the Crimean medal with four clasps, for Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol, there is no evidence to the contrary that he took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He is not recorded as having attended the Balaklava Commemoration Society in 1877 or 1879, nor any of the veterans’ functions. His status can therefore be taken as that of a ‘possible charger’.

Harrison embarked for India from Cork on board the S.S. Great Britain on 8 October 1857. He served in Central India and was present at Kotah and Gwalior, being promoted to Troop Sergeant Major on 31 August 1858. He was discharged from the West Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot, on 18 August 1865, at his own request after 24 years 202 days service. His conduct was stated to be very good despite his name appearing nineteen times in the Defaulters book and having been tried twice by Court Martial and imprisoned on each occasion. Having married Anne Hinnears at Nusserabad on 13 June 1860, he stated his intended place of residence to be Blackwell Gardens, Halifax, Yorkshire.

An engraved four-clasp Crimea medal named ‘Sgt. Joseph Harrison, 8th Hussars’ was sold at the Gaitskill Collection sale at Glendining’s on 23 May 1911, and again at Glendining’s on 22 March 1977, as part of lot 117. Another engraved four-clasp medal named ‘Sgt. Jos. Harrison. 8. Hussars.’ was sold at Christie’s on 18 November 1986. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research including a letter from the late James Boys.

Humphill Ramsey was born in the Parish of Antrim, County Antrim, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Glasgow on 11 December 1849, aged 22 years 5 months. He was discharged at Chatham on 14 April 1861, having ‘impaired use of left leg the result of gunshot wound in India. He served 11 years 49 days and was ‘present at the siege and capture of Chandharee, siege and capture of Jhansee and action of the Betwa during the Indian Mutiny in 1858 for which he is entitled to the silver medal and clasp for Central India.’

His Medical Report states: ‘This man was wounded in the calf of the left leg by a musket ball at Jhansee, Bengal, on 3rd April 1858. The ball passed through without injuring the bone. The wound has been healed a long time and though there is no marking the limb swells greatly. He has been in hospital some time and cannot use the leg.’ Sold with copied discharge papers.

Robert Kirk was born in Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, in 1823, and attested for the 86th Regiment of Foot at Wokingham, Berkshire, on 27 February 1843. He served with the Regiment in India for 15 years, 9 months, and saw service during the Mutiny. He was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 1 April 1864, and was discharged on 5 July of that year, after 21 years’ and 129 days’ service.

www.dnw.co.uk
Henry Hastings Affleck Wood was born in Brussels on 21 April 1826, the son of General John Sullivan Wood, Lieutenant of the Tower of London and his mother Sophia Mary, both of Norfolk Crescent, Bath. He was nominated by Major General Sir Jeremiah Bryant on the recommendation of his father. Admitted to the Service, travelling on the overland route, he arrived in Bombay on 11 January 1844. Attached to do duty as Ensign with the 5th Bombay N.I., 15 January 1844, and to the Bombay 4th N.I. At Baroda, 30 May 1844. Promoted Lieutenant, 11 March 1845; Captain, 28 January 1854; Major, 20 July 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 November 1866; Colonel, 15 August 1868; C.B., 29 May 1875; Major-General, 15 December 1881; Removed to the Supernumerary List, 31 March 1888; K.C.B., 11 August 1894.

General Sir Henry Hastings Affleck Wood, K.C.B., served with the Reserve Force under Sir Charles Napier in his expedition to Bhawulpore 1845-46, being also present at the Siege of Mooltan, including the attack on the suburbs, storming of the city breach and subsequent capture of the town and surrender of the fortress (Punjab Medal, with clasp).

He served in the Persian Campaign of 1856-57 with the rear-guard at Reshire, attack and surrender of Bushire, forced march on Borazjoon and occupation of the enemies entrenched camp, night attack of the 6th February and battle of Khoshab (Medal with clasp).

Served throughout the Central India Campaign of 1857-58, as Adjutant General to the force under Sir Hugh Rose, and was present at the attack on the camp before Rithghur, battle of Barodea, relief of Saugor, attack and capture of Garrakota, action and forcing the pass of Muddenpore, siege and storming of Jhansi, battle of the Betwa, and subsequent pursuit action and capture of Koonch, battle of Galowlie, and the several actions on the banks of the Jamna, action and capture of Calpee, action of Morar, battle and Capture of Gwaliar (Six times mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Major, Indian Mutiny Medal, with clasp). He served again in the field at the latter end of 1858-59 as Adjutant General to the whole of the troops south of the Nerbudda under Sir Hugh Rose.

He served as Assistant Adjutant General of the 1st Division throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68, and was present at the action of Arogee, and storming and capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Colonel, Abyssinia Medal). He commanded the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division of the South Afghanistan Field Force 1879-80, and proceeded with it during the hottest season of the year from Scind up the Bolan Pass to Quetta, and was invalided to India through a severe accident (Afghanistan Medal).

He commanded the Northern Division of the Bombay Army 1881-85.

He married Catherine, the daughter of Henry Sankey, at Bath on 22 March 1846. They had issue: Eva Kate St. Leger, 1852, Hastings St. Leger, 1856, Henry St. Leger, 1858, and Percy Arthur Noding St. Leger, 1859. General Wood and his wife retired to Boulogne-Sur-Mer (Medal with clasp). He died at Chateau Gothique, Boulogne-Sur-Mer, on 5 August 1904.

The British library holds General Wood's Order Book, dated June-July 1858, while Adjutant-General of the Central India Field Force. It contains details of every aspect of the Field Force from food, forage, ammunition, sickness, plus the names of hundreds of officers and men with whom he came into contact and the orders that he both received and gave. A wonderful source of information for those interested in the Central Indian Campaign. [Mss. Eur. D1007]

The lot is sold with 3 copy photographs of the General, two in full dress uniform with medals and one wearing miniatures, together with another of his wife, and a comprehensive file of research.

The Indian Mutiny medal awarded to General Sir H. H. A. Wood, K.C.B., Bombay Army

**Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Mjr. H H A Wood Staff of C.I & Rajpootana Field Force) suspension slack and claw soldered, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine**

£500-600
On 5 June 1827, O'Brien married Alice Harriet, daughter of William Linford, Corporal H.M. 14TH Regiment. They had issue 4 children. In 1831 he was the Assistant Dispenser in Simla. He worked in other stations, including Meerut, before returning to Calcutta where he was first, Apothecary at the General Hospital and second, Head Apothecary of the Calcutta Native Hospital. It was in this capacity that he and Mr Cotton had agreed to O'Brien's Commission. Martin had at long last managed to get O'Brien the commission he so desired. O'Brien's promotion to Commissioned Assistant-Surgeon, on 20 November 1853, was greeted with howls of disgust by many officers of the Indian Medical Service. The complaints of being too old, unqualified and not a 'proper' Surgeon appeared in the Lancet and other medical publications. In The History of the Indian Medical Service 1660-1913, Lt-Colonel D. G. Crawford refers to O'Brien as being one of those 'unqualified' officers. O'Brien at the time was 47 years old but as for being unqualified Crawford points out that he was more qualified than most Assistant-Surgeons. His M.D. acquired as an Apothecary at Calcutta emphasised the fact. Among O'Brien's official papers is a small note from James Ranald Martin stating that "he assumes the Court of Directors will confirm this appointment as you thus served uninterruptedly without being one day absent from regimental duties and that you discharged the duties of Surgeon towards his pension. Among the papers are letters that cover the events at Lullitpore, where he was not only in medical charge of the District but was also the Joint Magistrate...and was therefore admonished with O'Brien being acquitted of all charges. Reading through the S. M.D. records at Delhi you are left in no doubt that these boys or 'lad's', as they were called, were treated with great devotion by the authorities in Calcutta as many were barely into their teens.

On 25 January 1825, O'Brien was posted to do duty with the 38th Regiment at the Military Field Hospital at Rangoon during the 1ST Burmese War. It was here that he came into direct contact with Surgeon James Ranald Martin, who was later to become the Senior Medical Officer of the East India Company. Martin took him under his wing and they became lifelong friends. Research done in 1847 on the Burma casualties shows that during the first year, from a force of 2,716 soldiers, only 96 died of wounds while 1,215 died of disease. For his services in Rangoon, O'Brien was awarded the Army of India medal with clasp Ava. In 1826 he returned to Calcutta on the ship Hero of Malown with returning troops and on arrival worked in the General Calcutta Hospital.

On 21 January 1824, O'Brien was arrested at Berhampore, for striking the servant of Surgeon Martin Cathcart who had demanded O'Brien's duty hospital bed for the night. Due to the severity of the charge, which fell under the Articles of War, the authorities asked for advice from Calcutta as to what punishment should be levied. Investigation discovered that Cathcart had received Batta for food and accommodation and was therefore admonished with O'Brien being acquitted of all charges. Reading through the S. M.D. records at Delhi you are left in no doubt that these boys or 'lad's', as they were called, were treated with great devotion by the authorities in Calcutta as many were barely into their teens.

The interesting Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Assistant-Surgeon Peter O'Brien, who served a total of 45 years in the Bengal Medical Establishment, rising from Hospital Apprentice to full Surgeon; he was present in the 1st Burma war of 1824-25 with the Subordinate Medical Department, with whom he served for 32 years; he served a further 13 years in the Indian Medical Service. He was the oldest Assistant Surgeon in the Indian Mutiny and saved the lives of the Europeans at Lullutpore, where he was not only in medical charge of the District but was also the Joint Magistrate.
Ranald Martin Prize was instituted. It was a memorial named in the honor of the man who advanced the science of tropical medicine and prompted sanitary reform in India and at home with the inestimable result of improving health and lowering the death-rate of soldiers in India. Among the committee was none other than Peter Joseph O'Brien., F.R.C.S. Honorary Surgeon to the Madras Army, and died a few years later.

Surgeon Peter Joseph O'Brien died at St. Helier, Jersey, on 24 March 1882. His wife Alice continued to live in a guest house in Jersey for many years after his death and was much beloved by the people of Jersey. She died in 1910.

His Services in the Indian Mutiny are given thus: ‘Arrived Sauger, 14 September 1857. Engaged with the rebels at Tendkhera, 12 January 1858. In medical charge of detachment under the command of Captain Sale 9th Native Infantry. Served with the Central India Field Force commanded by Sir Huge Rose from 18 February to 29 May 1858 with the 3rd Bombay Europeans. Present at the battle of Muddenpore and the battle of Betwa, the siege, storming and capture of Jhansi. In medical charge of the left wing at the battle of Koonch, the storm and capture of Loharee and the various actions before Calpee and the capture of that place. Disabled by sunstroke at Calpee. Thanked in the despatch of Colonel Gall H.M.’s 14th Light Dragoons, commanding at the storm of Loharee. Medal and Clasp.’

Although disabled by exhaustion O'Brien still had time to write a report assembled by Sir Hugh Rose regarding the deaths of so many men of the 71st Highlanders due to Coup-de-Soleil. The report discusses clothing, diet, water, grog and character, noting the ages of the men who died were between 22 and 32 years of age. One is noted as a ‘free liver,’ one as a ‘tolerably free liver’ and the rest ‘sober’.

O'Brien appointed F.R.C.S. in 1859 and was advanced to Surgeon on 15 November 1864. He retired from the service on 6 July 1866. In 1875 The Sir James Ranald Martin Prize was instituted. It was a memorial named in the honor of the man who advanced the science of tropical medicine and prompting sanitary reform in India and at home with the inestimable result of improving health and lowering the death-rate of soldiers in India. Among the committee was none other than Peter Joseph O'Brien., F.R.C.S. Honorary Secretary, his ever friend to the last.

Surgeon Peter Joseph O'Brien died at St. Helier, Jersey, on 24 March 1882. His wife Alice continued to live in a guest house in Jersey and died a few years later.

Written with two very comprehensive files of research.

---

**INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Henry Campbell, 7th Hussars.) nearly extremely fine and unique to the regiment £500-600**

Henry Campbell died in India on 14 November 1858. The regimental medal roll confirms both clasps and states: ‘Served with the 13th Co. of the 5th Battn. Royal Artillery previously to rejoining 7th Hussars, and was present with the Company at the Relief of Lucknow, and operations against it from 2nd to the 15th March, with the 7th Hussars from 3rd April 1858 to 1st October 1858, including the affairs of Baree, Sursee and action of Nawabgunge.’

In the Remarks column it states: ‘This man surrendered himself as a deserter from the 7th Hussars on 3rd April last - his name has also been returned by the Artillery for a medal and clasps.’ The roll then shows an abstract of awards to the 7th Hussars: Lucknow 435, No bar 106, Relief of Lucknow 1.

Campbell’s Battery was actually the 5/13th R.A. (not 13/5th as shown on the roll above) which arrived in India from China at Calcutta in September 1857. It would seem that for some reason Campbell was unable to join his regiment as expected and was posted as a deserter, but his circumstances must have proved ‘acceptable’ for him to have been able to join a battery of the Royal Artillery. This can be substantiated by the fact that when he eventually did rejoin the 7th Hussars at Lucknow in April 1858, far from being punished as a deserter, he was taken back on the strength, fought with the regiment for a further eight months and in doing so earned himself a unique award of the Indian Mutiny medal. Sold with relevant research.

---

**INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Davd. Booker, 53rd Regt.) minor edge bruise, otherwise very fine £360-400**

John Veitch was born in 1836 and attested for the 93rd Highlanders at Cupar, Fife, having previously served in the Militia, in May 1855. He served with the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders in both the Crimea and in Indian during the Mutiny, and died in service on 14 October 1862.

Note: A Crimea Medal with single clasp for Sebastopol, privately engraved to John Veitch, 93rd Highlanders, sold at Bonham's, Edinburgh, in April 2014.

---

**INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (John Veitch, 93rd, Highlanders) edge bruise, good very fine £400-500**

John Veitch was born in 1836 and attested for the 93rd Highlanders at Cupar, Fife, having previously served in the Militia, in May 1855. He served with the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders in both the Crimea and in Indian during the Mutiny, and died in service on 14 October 1862.

Note: A Crimea Medal with single clasp for Sebastopol, privately engraved to John Veitch, 93rd Highlanders, sold at Bonham's, Edinburgh, in April 2014.
in defiance. All Sunday we remained at
and took a pull at the mare, as I had still a long ride for it, and knew my
but two sowars, who followed me together with poor Hayes's horse tearing on after me. On seeing this I put my pistol into my holster,
having reserved my fire until a man was actually upon me,
as I neared the road at the end of the maidan a ditch presented itself. It was but a moment I thought, dug my spurs hard in, and the
mare flew over it, though she nearly fell on the other side; fortunately I recovered her, and in another moment I was leaving all behind
all came shouting after me, and every now and then "ping" came a ball near me. Indeed, I thought my moments were numbered; but
the magistrate about attacking the Etah rajah, who had set himself up as king, and set our rule
before us; and after riding about eleven miles we came up in sight of our men apparently going along the road and quite orderly. They
Bowgous about half past 7 p.m. on Saturday, Hayes was determined upon cantering into Mynpoorie, about eight miles, to consult with
Carey to consult with the civil authorities eight miles away at Mynpoorie concerning an attack against the rebel Raja.

Carey’s own account of the subsequent events was penned at Mynpoorie on Tuesday the 2nd of June 1857:

‘I thank God that I am at this moment alive and well, and that I am able to write and tell you so; for last night we buried in the churchyard here my three poor companions, who were ruthlessly murdered by the sowars we were taking with us to assist in suppressing the mutinous spirit rising in these districts. I wrote to you from camp Gosanjunje three or four days ago. On arrival at Bowgous about half past 7 p.m. on Saturday, Hayes was determined upon cantering into Mynpoorie, about eight miles, to consult with the magistrate about attacking the Etah rajah, who had set himself up as king, and set our rule in defiance. All Sunday we remained at Mynpoorie, sending poor Barbor, the adjutant of the 2nd irregular cavalry, directions to proceed up to Kurrowlee, and that there we would join him on Monday morning. The Thanadar came in from Bowgous saying our men were mutinying, and begged us not to trust them; but when Hayes’s escort came in the evening, and said their men had been complaining about the long marches etc, we thought it was nothing. Well, we cantered along, all merrily, in the morning, talking of how we would open the road to Allygurh, and carry all

It was afterwards ascertained that Fayrer had been murdered earlier in the day, when, drinking at a well, a mutineer had crept up
behind him and practically cut off his head. Barbor, seeing what had happened, leapt into his saddle and galloped off down the road, but the way was blocked by a knot of sowars who hacked him to peices.
Carey continues:

‘Thus, up to the sixth mile from home did I continue to fly, when, finding my mare completely done, and meeting one of our sowars, I came immediately stopped him, jumped up behind, and ordered him to hasten back to Mynpoorie. After going about a mile on this beast we came up to poor Hayes’s horse, which had been caught; so on him I sprang, and he bore me safely back to the cantonments. It was indeed a ride for life or death; and only when I alighted at the magistrate’s Cutcherly, in which all the Europeans were assembled, did I feel at all comfortable. Men were immediately sent out to look for the body [Hayes] and bring it in, and ascertain the fate of Barbor, the adjutant, and young Fayrer, who were known to have left their last encamping ground with the men. In the afternoon poor Hayes’s body was brought in, his head most frightfully hacked about, his right hand cut off, and his left fearfully lacerated - his watch, rings, boots all gone, and his clothes all cut and torn to pieces. Poor fellow! It was a sad fate for such a good and clever man, and deeply do I feel the loss of one who was ever a kind friend to me, anxious to serve me by every means in his power; gladly would I have assisted him had I it in my power; but what could I do against 200 infuriated fanatics? Poor Hayes was not eight yards from me when he fell, and one instant’s delay would have been certain death to me. One old Sikh sidared with two followers, who stood aloof from these acts of murder, and one of Hayes’s servants, brought in his body, and from them I learned that poor young Fayrer’s and Barbor’s remains were also being brought in. A dastardly villain of a sowar, stole behind young Fayrer, as he was drinking at a well, and with one blow of his tulwar on his neck killed him; he fell back, his head half severed from his body. The old Sikh rushed forward to raise him, and ordered them to seize the murderer, when another man said, “What are you with these kafirs; take care of yourself.” On raising up poor young Fayrer’s head the poor man breathed his last.’

‘Barbor fled up the road, several giving chase; he shot one horse and two of the sowars, when he was hit with a ball and then cut down, his property taken off, his horse seized, and then they all rode off towards Delhi. Fayrer was killed about ten minutes before we came up; then they killed poor Hayes, then Barbor. Thus you see, through the mercy of God, I escaped these poor fellows fate. I am now with eight others in the Cutcherly of Mynpoorie; we have lots of ammunition. It is a large pukka building, and from the top we can make a good fight if no guns are brought against us. We have 100 infantry and cavalry all round, and now have about 100 each or more, besides a few men of the 9th Native Infantry who remained true to their salt, and did not desert with the rest. The Gwalior Horse, Major Raikes seems very confident in; but since the last émeute in our men I do not place trust in a single native. Deeply do I feel for my unfortunate companions who left Cawnpore with me, full of hope, and anxious to be the first to cut our way through this Etah rajah’s country, and open the road for government to Allygurh, which has now been closed some days. We were all anxious to distinguish ourselves, and every day we tried to inspire our men, who swore they would follow us; and thus with a deceitful lying, outward show of entering heartily into our views, did they lead us on, and then became the murderers of those poor men who had never injured them, and promised them all sorts of rewards if they would fight well and stick to our side like men. Thus is our dream dispelled, I, the only one left of those four it is sickening to contemplate.’

Carey finally found refuge in the fort at Agra where he performed the duty of Assistant Executive Engineer. He volunteered to do duty with the 20th Punjab Infantry, forming a portion of the flying column from Delhi to Lucknow under Colonel Greathead, C.B., 14 October 1857. He later served in the Quarter Master General’s Department and took part in the second relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, and in the capture of Lucknow city. It was in this capacity that he was Mentioned in Despatches no fewer than 9 times for services in the field, including for the Relief of Lucknow, 18 November 1857; Cawnpore, 10 December 1857; for Suwerespore(sic), 11 December 1857; twice for the capture of Lucknow, 26 March 1858; for Roarch, 16 April 1858; for Alligunge, 23 April 1858; for Bareilly, 8 May 1858, and for Siseyah Ghat, 16 June 1859.

In 1866 he was appointed Commandant of the 36th Bengal Native Infantry before transferring as Commandant to the 8th Bengal N.I. in 1871. In February 1878, he was promoted Lieutenant-General, and the following November he was advanced to the rank of full General and retired. General Carey died at 6 Wetherby Place, South Kensington, on 23 May 1892. He is buried at Bromton Cemetery在一起 with his wife Frances Adele, née Short, whom he married on 2 December 1879.

Sold with a comprehensive file of research.


Thomas Stradling served with the 1st Dragoon Guards in China during the Second Opium War, and was discharged, time expired, on 27 March 1877.

x278 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Driver John Wilkins. No. 4 B. 13th Bde. Rl. Arty.) officially impressed naming, good very fine £280-320

x279 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Lewis Hearne, 2nd Bn. 1st The Rl. Regt.) officially impressed naming, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £280-320

280 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Anthy. Lake. 31st. Regt.) officially impressed naming, good very fine £400-500

Anthony Lake served with the 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot in the Second China War, and died on 12 July 1862.

51 members of the 31st Regiment entitled to the Pekin 1860 clasp.

281 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (442. L: Sgt: J. T. Witmore. 47/Lanc: R.) officially engraved naming, with top silver brooch bar, second digit of unit officially corrected, good very fine £260-300

282 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (623 Pte. W. Hammill, 4: 60: K.R.R.C.) officially impressed naming, scratches to obverse field, otherwise extremely fine £300-400

x283 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (10. Pte. H. Halliday. 30th Rgt.) impressed naming, toned, nearly extremely fine £300-360

x284 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Pte. J. Denem, 13th Bn.) impressed naming, extremely fine £300-360

www.dnw.co.uk
**SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS**

285. **Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (1319, L/Cpl P. Hearn. 69/S. Lin: R.) officially engraved naming, edge bruise, pin marks from sometime having been mounted in a display frame, extremely fine** £380-420

*Peter Hearn* served with the 69th Regiment of Foot in Canada, and was present at the action at Trout River, 27 May 1870.

286. **Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Red River 1870 (Pte J. Jackson, 1/60 K.O.R.) officially engraved naming, toned, extremely fine** £1500-2000

123 ‘Red River 1870’ clasps to this regiment.

287. **Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (Pte. D. Lothian. 18th Bn.) impressed naming, mounted from silver ribbon brooch inscribed ‘Donald Lothian’, good very fine** £380-420

288. **Abyssinia 1867 (G. Smith H.M.S. Nymph) Rate has been neatly erased from centre of reverse, suspension soldered, otherwise nearly very fine** £160-200

289. **Abyssinia 1867 (E. Chenler R.M. H.M.S. Spiteful) suspension re-fixed, otherwise nearly very fine** £200-260

290. **Abyssinia 1867 (868 J. White 26th. Regt.) good very fine** £240-280

291. **Abyssinia 1867 (267. J. Froggett. H.M. 45th Regt.) suspension re-fixed, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine** £220-280

292. **Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (2463, Pte. F. Goodman, 2 Bn. 23. R.W. Fus: 1873-4) very fine** £300-360

293. **Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (2030, Pte. S. Palmer, 2. Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4) extremely fine** £280-320

294. **South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (116, Pte. J. Pead, 1/24th. Foot.) good very fine** £700-900

*Joseph Pead* was born in 1855 and attested for the 24th Foot at Newport, Monmouthshire, on 7 April 1874. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Zulu War, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 16 November 1880.

295. **South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (1885, Pte. G. Parrott. 80th. Foot.) nearly extremely fine** £500-700


*George Parrott* was born in Marylebone, London, in 1847, and attested for the 80th Regiment of Foot at Westminster on 22 February 1872. He rejoined the Regiment under a general amnesty, having previously deserted, on 25 August 1874, and served with them in South Africa, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 4 October 1879.
**David Malone** was born in 1856 and attested for the 13th (Prince Albert’s Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot at Downpatrick on 29 June 1874, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa in Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Zululand from 1875-79. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 1 July 1880, and was discharged on 28 June 1886, after 12 years’ service.

### SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Medal Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
<td><strong>SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (137, Pte. D. Malone, 1/13th. Foot.) extremely fine</strong></td>
<td>£500-700</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td><strong>SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1521. Lce. Sergt. W. Whitehead. 17th. D.C.O. Lrs.) minor edge bruising, very fine</strong></td>
<td>£500-700</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td><strong>SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (14496. Sapr. H. Jones. R.E.) nearly very fine</strong></td>
<td>£500-700</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td><strong>SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1098. Pte. W. Mulhall. 2/4th. Foot) minor edge bruise, extremely fine</strong></td>
<td>£500-700</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td><strong>SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (208. Pte. J. Mc. Vee. 88th. Foot.) good very fine</strong></td>
<td>£500-700</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td><strong>SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (971. Pte. F. Champion. 99th. Foot.) nearly extremely fine</strong></td>
<td>£500-700</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td><strong>AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (1256. Pte. H. Bryant. 10th. Rl. Hussars.) minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine</strong></td>
<td>£180-220</td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td><strong>AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (6474. Ag. Bombr. E. Davies. E/3 Bde. R.A.) toned, good very fine</strong></td>
<td>£120-140</td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td><strong>AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (12 Bde/747 Corpl. A. J. Smith. 81st Foot) contact marks and polished, good fine</strong></td>
<td>£140-180</td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td><strong>AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (12 Bde./628 Pte. J. Finnegan. 81st Foot.) toned, extremely fine</strong></td>
<td>£180-220</td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td><strong>AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (2719, Lce. Corpl. E. Ballard, 51st Regt.) very fine</strong></td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x307</td>
<td>Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul</td>
<td>(6763. Sergt. W. Bush. G/3rd R.A.) two small edge nicks, otherwise good very fine £180-220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x308</td>
<td>Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar</td>
<td>(1225. Pte. C. Hutchins. 9th. Lancers.) nearly very fine £280-320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x309</td>
<td>Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar</td>
<td>(1943. Pte. H. Smith. 2/60th Foot.) good very fine £180-220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x310</td>
<td>Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar</td>
<td>(1445. Pte. W. Marshall. 72nd Highrs.) light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine £400-500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x311</td>
<td>Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880</td>
<td>(2004 Corpl. John Dale 2/60 Foot) extremely fine £240-280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x312</td>
<td>Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880</td>
<td>(2596 Private John. Grant 2/60 Foot) good very fine £200-240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x313</td>
<td>Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland</td>
<td>(Pte. C. Taplin. D.E.O.V.R.) nearly extremely fine £200-260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x314</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July</td>
<td>(Lt: Hon: P. M. Hely-Hutchinson. R.N. H.M.S. “Alexandra”) light contact marks, very fine £300-400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x315</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July</td>
<td>(W. H. Harris. [Ord]: H.M.S. Invincible) rate largely obliterated, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £100-120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x316</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir</td>
<td>(2385. Pte. J. Brennan. 4th. Dn. Gds.) last part of surname officially corrected, nearly extremely fine £120-160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Charles Hutchins was born near Southampton in 1851 and attested for the 9th Lancers at Westminster on 18 November 1870. He served with the Regiment in India and Afghanistan from 9 January 1875 until 23 November 1885 (also entitled to a Kabul to Kandahar Star), and was promoted Lance Corporal on 20 July 1885. He was discharged on 23 March 1886, after 15 years and 126 days’ service.

John Dale served with the 2nd Battalion, 60th (King’s Royal Rifle Corps) Regiment of Foot in Afghanistan, and was additional entitled to an Afghanistan Medal with Ahmed Khel and Kandahar clasps.

John Dale served with the 2nd Battalion, 60th (King’s Royal Rifle Corps) Regiment of Foot in Afghanistan, and was additional entitled to an Afghanistan Medal with Ahmed Khel and Kandahar clasps.

In 1884 ‘the Victorian fleet was enlarged by the arrival of the first class torpedo boat Childers armed with four torpedoes for release over the side, using special dropping gear and two Hotchkiss guns. Lieutenant Heley Hutchison [sic] was in command of her during that October, on passage from Williamstown towards Geelong, when she struck an ‘uncharted’ rock. Childers escaped serious damage, but to this day the mysterious rock remains uncharted.’ (Deeds Not Words, The Victorian Navy, Wilson P. Evans refers) Hely-Hutchison advanced to Commander, and died in service, 27 January 1893.

The Honourable Patrick Maurice Hely-Hutchison was born in Paris, 27 April 1855. He was the third son of the 4th Earl of Donoughmore of Knocklofty, and the brother of the Rt. Hon. Sir Watler Hely-Hutchison. The latter being the Governor-General and Commander in Chief of Natal and Zululand, 1893-1901. Hely-Hutchison joined the Royal Navy as a Cadet in May 1868, and advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in April 1874. He served with H.M.S. Shah, May 1876 - October 1879, during which time he was promoted Lieutenant. Hely-Hutchison served during the Zulu War, and was present ashore as part of the Naval Brigade, 18 May - 21 July 1879. He accompanied the Eshowhe Relief Column; was present at the battle of Ginghilovo; afterwards joined Crealock’s Division and advanced to Port Dumford (Mentioned in Despatches; promoted). Subsequent service included in H.M.S. Alexandra, March 1880 - September 1882, during which he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria (entitled to Khedive’s Star). After service in South Africa and Egypt, Hely-Hutchison served in Australia as a Torpedo Officer with the Victorian Navy, 1883-88.

The Honourable Patrick Maurice Hely-Hutchison was born in Paris, 27 April 1855. He was the third son of the 4th Earl of Donoughmore of Knocklofty, and the brother of the Rt. Hon. Sir Watler Hely-Hutchison. The latter being the Governor-General and Commander in Chief of Natal and Zululand, 1893-1901. Hely-Hutchison joined the Royal Navy as a Cadet in May 1868, and advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in April 1874. He served with H.M.S. Shah, May 1876 - October 1879, during which time he was promoted Lieutenant. Hely-Hutchison served during the Zulu War, and was present ashore as part of the Naval Brigade, 18 May - 21 July 1879. He accompanied the Eshowhe Relief Column; was present at the battle of Ginghilovo; afterwards joined Crealock’s Division and advanced to Port Dumford (Mentioned in Despatches; promoted). Subsequent service included in H.M.S. Alexandra, March 1880 - September 1882, during which he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria (entitled to Khedive’s Star). After service in South Africa and Egypt, Hely-Hutchison served in Australia as a Torpedo Officer with the Victorian Navy, 1883-88.

In 1884 ‘the Victorian fleet was enlarged by the arrival of the first class torpedo boat Childers armed with four torpedoes for release over the side, using special dropping gear and two Hotchkiss guns. Lieutenant Heley Hutchison [sic] was in command of her during that October, on passage from Williamstown towards Geelong, when she struck an ‘uncharted’ rock. Childers escaped serious damage, but to this day the mysterious rock remains uncharted.’ (Deeds Not Words, The Victorian Navy, Wilson P. Evans refers) Hely-Hutchison advanced to Commander, and died in service, 27 January 1893.
The highly emotive Egypt and Sudan medal awarded to Private Donald Cameron, Cameron Highlanders - “The Immortal Donald Cameron”, who was first through the trenches at Tel-El-Kebir, 13 September 1882; where he was killed by a shot to the head whilst spurring the Regiment on to victory

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1455. Pte. D. Cameron. 1/Cam’n. Highrs.) nearly extremely fine £800-1200

Donald Cameron served with “E” Company, 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders at Tel-El-Kebir, 13 September 1882. At the latter action, ‘just as the Regiment reached the Egyptian trenches the enemy bugles rang out, and, in the words of the ‘narrative’ by Capt. & Adjt. K. S. Baynes, “shells screamed above, and a line of fire like a living volcano poured from the enemy’s trenches. The 79th moved steadily on in an unbroken line; not a shot was fired in reply; but on the ‘Advance’ for the Brigade being sounded by Drummer John Alcorn, D Company., Lt-Colonel Leith galloped to the front, waving his sword, crying, ‘Come on, the 79th!’ and breaking into double line, to the shrill music of the pipes, and cheering as they ran, the Regiment charged the enemy’s lines...”

When, on 21 February, 1883, the Regiment paraded for the presentation of the war medals, General Graham, the Brigade Commander, concluded his address by saying:-

“You men who have survived that gallant charge, and who are about to receive your medals, must not forget those intrepid comrades whose lives were sacrificed, and especially would I mention Private Donald Cameron, who was first into the trenches, and died shot through the head.”

“The Immortal Donald Cameron”

Cameron was ‘a big, good-natured laddie, who, had he known of the patriotic enthusiasm which his gallantry at Tel-El-Kebir aroused both in Perthshire and the world beyond, would have been embarrassed,... Donald left school early. Under his father’s supervision he began life in the peaceful calling of a farm labourer, and at the age of 16 he was a fully-fledged ploughman on the farm of Banich, near Coupar-Angus.... But though Donald conscientiously followed in the footsteps of his father, the blood of his Highland ancestors had been stirring in his veins. His ambition had become so strong that he forsook his pastoral pursuits to become a follower of the god of war.’

He was to get his chance at Tel-El-Kebir, ‘with the Highland Division... they struck a part of the line where the enemy resistance was strongest. Here, too, a frontal attack was the only plan open to them. They rushed forward in face of a fusillade of rifle bullets. Such was the speed of their advance that they had gained the shelter of the entrenchments before the enemy riflemen could take effective aim. Once up against the enemy fortifications, however, they faltered a moment before the tremendous earthworks which had yet to be scaled.

It was a vital moment, and it produced a hero. Suddenly a solitary figure was seen silhouetted against the lightening sky - the first British soldier to scale the enemy trenches. It was 21 year old Donald Cameron. Donald, as one of his companions related... was a very strong young man. His courage was in proportion to his great physical strength. His gallant action saved the situation. With a roar of triumph his companions swarmed up the earthwork after him, and at the point of the bayonet drove the enemy from their stronghold.’

After the campaign in Egypt and Sudan ended the 79th’s Regimental Bandmaster composed a song, and named it “Donald Cameron.” A number of other poems and songs were composed in tribute to the fallen Highlander, including the following:

‘From behind the earthen rampart
Sudden bursts a sheet of flame;
Blow the bugles, scream the bagpipes,
Forward, gallant hearts, to Fame.
Well ahead of all his comrades,
Mid the shouts and whistling balls,
With a bullet in his forehead,
Private Donald Cameron falls!
First to gain the hostile trenches,
Winner in the daring race,
He hath gained a wreath immortal,
Though death’s shade be on his face.
One more gallant Highland Soldier,
On the Roll of Fame so long
Hath inscribed his name by valour-
Donald Cameron! Live in song!
Donald Cameron, in the memory
Of thy Clansmen and thy Corps,
May thy name be green for ever;
Thou’rt not dead but gone before.

Such was the swell of patriotic pride that surrounded Cameron’s death, a memorial fund was set up by the “Peoples Journal”. Donations from all over the world were made, and a memorial was erected as a tribute to him in the churchyard at Moulin, Pitlochry.

Note that a contemporary local newspaper article was written recording the fact that Cameron’s Egypt Medal was stolen from his parent’s house. After work by the local MP, he ‘handed Cameron’s parents a new medal re-issued by authority of the War Office.’

www.dnw.co.uk
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

318  EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (2705. G. Paterson, 1/R. Hrs.) minor edge bruising, good very fine  £340-380


W. Morphew listed as ‘Dead’ on roll.

320  EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (S. J. Whitburn, Painter 2 Cl.) minor edge nicks, good very fine  £70-90

321  EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (1164. Sergt. J. H. Killmaster. 10th Husrs.) good very fine  £120-150

Also entitled to the Afghanistan medal.

322  EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (990, Pte. J. Mahoney, 1/Welch R.) edge bruising and pitting from star, therefore good fine  £160-200

323  EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (1162. Pte. H. Torr. 1/Welch R.) polished and pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine  £160-200


George Ward was born in Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1855, and attested for the 29th Infantry Brigade at Birmingham on 20 August 1877. Posted to the 58th Regiment of Foot on 13 February 1878, he served with the Regiment in South Africa from 26 February 1879 until 5 May 1881, and took part in operations during the Zulu War (entitled to Medal). He was promoted Corporal on 21 March 1883, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 23 August of that year.

He rejoined the Colours on 9 February 1885, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, reverting at his own request to the rank of Private. He served with the Regiment in South Africa from 18 February 1885 until 8 May 1886, and then in Egypt and the Sudan from May 1886 until 14 May 1889, taking part in the operations at Suakin and the action at Gemaizah on 20 December 1888.

Returning home, he was discharged on 18 May 1889, after 11 years and 269 days’ service.


Only 14 members of the Medical Staff Corps present at Kirbekan.

326  EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (2084. Sergt. J. Rough. 5th. Lancers.) initial officially corrected, good very fine  £240-280

327  EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (56. Pte. W. Hoare 1/Rl. Berks: R.) light pitting from star, otherwise very fine  £200-240

328  KHEDIVE’S STAR 1882, unnamed; EGYPT & SUDAN 1882-89, 1 copy clasp, Tel-el-Kebir, name erased, the first very fine, the second good fine (2)  £60-80

329  KHEDIVE’S STAR, undated, reverse impressed ‘1549 WEL’ contact marks to tips of star, very fine  £60-80

330  NORTH WEST CANADA 1885, no clasp (Corpl. W. G. Harrison. 7th Fusiliers) impressed naming, has been lacquered, very fine  £300-360

Confirmed on the roll as Lance-Sergeant in No. 7 Company, 7th Fusiliers.

331  BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (3807. Pte. Fred Outram. 2.W. Rid. Regt.) good very fine  £300-400

332  BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (4127 Pte. J. W. Marshall. 2/Y & Lancr. Regt.) edge bruise, good very fine  £300-400

Joseph William Marshall saw service with the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment in both Rhodesia and subsequently at Agra, India.

www.dnw.co.uk
was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 29 July 1916. He retired on 13 February 1922.

Promoted Stoker 1st Class on 2 July 1896, he served in H.M.S. 

Madras Medical Establishment on 30 September 1878, becoming Surgeon Major in September 1890. In 1897 he was serving as medical officer with the 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 May 1899. 

Charles Newman was born at Crookhaven, Co. Cork, on 25 July 1874, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 28 August 1894. Promoted Stoker 1st Class on 2 July 1896, he served in H.M.S. Fearless from 17 September 1898 to 8 November 1900, and was present during operations in the Boer War. His final posting was to the torpedo gunboat H.M.S. Skipjack, prior to his being invalided out of the service on 19 March 1906.

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895**
edge bruise, 
nearly extremely fine 
**£140-180**

J. Milne transferred to the Army Reserve in 1896.

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98**
(2883 Pte. A. Stevens 1st. Bn. Som. Lt. Infy.) 
good very fine 
**£100-140**

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98**
(Surgn. Major B. L. Mills, M.D. A.M.S.) 
nearly extremely fine 
**£240-280**

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98**
(Surgn. Major C. Mallins, I.M.S.) 
unit officially corrected, good very fine 

Clement Mallins was born on 15 May 1855, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon on the Madras Medical Establishment on 30 September 1878, becoming Surgeon Major in September 1890. In 1897 he was serving as medical officer with the 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 May 1899.

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98**
(3906 Corpl. W. Watts. 4th Dragoon Gds.) 
surname partially officially corrected, unofficial rivets between clasps, extremely fine 
**£120-160**

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98**
(2745. Pte. J. Heal. 1/D.C.L.I.) 
edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine 
**£140-180**

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98**
edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine 
**£140-160**

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98**
(Surgn. Lieut. R. R. Price I.M.S.) 
officially re-engraved naming, unofficial rivets between clasps, good very fine 
**£180-220**

Raymond Herbert Price was born on 23 September 1868 and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He entered the Indian Medical Service as a Surgeon Lieutenant on 28 January 1897, and saw service with the on the North West Frontier of India, including operations on Samana and in the Kurram Valley, and in Tirah in 1897-98. He subsequently took part in operations against the Para Chamkanis in 1899, and was promoted to Captain on 28 January 1900. He next saw service in the Nandi Expedition of 1905-06 (Medal and clasp), and was promoted Major on 29 July 1908. He served during the Great War in Egypt, Macedonia, and in Persia, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 29 July 1916. He retired on 13 February 1922.

**KHEDIVE’S SUDAN 1896-1908, no clasp**
(2821 Pte. Brindle 1 Cam. Highrs.) 
edge bruising, very fine 
**£60-80**

William Brindle was born in Kent in 1873 and attested for the Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders at London on 28 December 1891, having previously served in the 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served with the Highlanders in Egypt and the Sudan from 4 October 1897, and took part in the Nile Expedition of 1898, qualifying for the Queen’s Sudan Medal and the Athara and Khartoum clasps for his Khdivie’s Sudan Medal. He then proceeded with the Regiment to South Africa, and served there during the Boer War from 27 February 1900 entitled to the Queen’s South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and Transvaal. Invalided to England, he returned home on 25 October 1900, and was discharged on 29 June 1901, after 9 years and 184 days’ service.

**KHEDIVE’S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Hafr**
(No. 3755 Pte. L. Cooper 1 N. Staff. R.) 
contemporarily engraved naming, 
edge bruise, very fine 
**£120-160**

**KHEDIVE’S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum**
(No. 5129 Private F. McKay. 1st. Seaforth Highrs.) 
contemporarily engraved naming, 
very fine 
**£120-160**

Findlay McKay (also spelt MacKay) was born in Dingwall, Ross-shire, in 1875 and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders there on 17 September 1895. He served with the Regiment in Egypt and the Sudan from 5 January 1898 until 20 January 1901 (also entitled to the Queen’s Sudan Medal), and in South Africa during the Boer War from 21 January 1901 until 13 December 1902 (also entitled to a Queen’s South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, and South Africa 1902). He transferred to the Army Reserve on 17 December 1902, and was discharged on 16 December 1906, after 12 years’ service.

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY MEDAL 1897-1916, specimen planchet, by Spink, London, silver, die flaw to reverse field, edge bruise and scratch marks to edge, otherwise extremely fine**
**£100-140**

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp**
(C. Newman Stoker, H.M.S. Fearless) 
good very fine 
**£100-140**
### SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (3471 Pte. J. Brannan. 2/Linc. Rgt.)</td>
<td>2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (4663 Pte. C. Broxham. Lincoln: Regt.) suspension and clasps a little bent on the second, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)</td>
<td>£100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (6150 Pte. S. Graham. Rifle Brigade)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Condtir: J. Crawley. A.S.C.)</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (752 Tpr. H. Clements. Driscoll's Scts.)</td>
<td>toned, very fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Clements attested for Driscoll's Scouts at Bulawayo on 6 August 1901, aged 45 years, and served with them during the Boer War. He was discharged at Cape Town on 24 January 1902, after 137 days' service, and was additionally entitled to the Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, and South Africa 1902 clasps.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (441 Gnr: J. Hurley. Cape G.A.)</td>
<td>very fine</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (72 Tpr. J. Milson. Aberdeen D.M.T.)</td>
<td>edge bruise, good very fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 100 Medals awarded to Aberdeen District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. G. Hollis. Adelaide D.M.T.)</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 90 Medals awarded to Adelaide District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (19 Tpr. H. J. Theron. Caledon D.M.T.)</td>
<td>nearly very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 62 Medals awarded to Caledon District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (20 Tpr. W. R. Stubbs. Cathcart D.M.T.)</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 190 Medals awarded to Cathcart District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (157 Tpr. C. Wankle. E. London D.M.T.)</td>
<td>heavy wear to high relief points, therefore fair to fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 23 Medals awarded to Hex River District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (106 Tpr. A. Timms. Fort Beaufort D.M.T.)</td>
<td>extremely fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 106 Medals awarded to Fort Beaufort District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. G. Fauche. Hex River D.M.T.)</td>
<td>toned, nearly extremely fine, scarce</td>
<td>£260-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 23 Medals awarded to Hex River District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (13 Tpr. B. de St. J. van der Reit. Hopefield D.M.T.)</td>
<td>extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 46 Medals awarded to Hopefield District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (10 Tpr. C. K. Todd. K.W.T. D.M.T.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 135 Medals awarded to King William's Town District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (52 Tpr. F. J. du Toit. Nauwpoort D.M.T.)</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 128 Medals awarded to Nauwpoort District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (12 Tpr. A. Hey Peddie D.M.T.)</td>
<td>toned, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adolph Hey was born in the Easter Cape in 1851 and was first employed as a Sergeant in the City Police for Grahamstown in the Albany District from 12 June 1881, before transferring as Superintendent of the Borough Police at King William’s Town on 1 January 1882. He subsequently served as Chief Constable and Messenger for the Resident Magistrate of Queenstown from March 1888, transferring in the same capacity to George in the Southern Cape in January 1891, and to Peddie in the Pondoland region of the Eastern Cape in July 1893. He served during the Boer War with the Peddie District Mounted Troops, as part of “A” Squadron, No. 1 Troop, from 27 April 1901, before resuming his police duties on the cessation of hostilities. He retired from the Police on 1 January 1908, after 28 years and 6 months’ service.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (106 Tpr. H. G. van Vuuren. Steytlerville D.M.T.)</td>
<td>edge bruising and contact marks, good fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 117 Medals awarded to Steytlerville District Mounted Troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.dnw.co.uk
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

363 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp** (12 Tpr: W. Oosthuizen. Uniondale D.M.T.) nearly very fine £100-140

Approximately 37 Medals awarded to Uniondale District Mounted Troops.

364 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp** (Tpr. S. J. Jakins. Vict: East D.M.T.) officially re-impressed naming, nearly extremely fine £100-140

Approximately 139 Medals awarded to Victoria East District Mounted Troops.

365 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp** (10 Tpr: J. H. Bailey. Wellington D.M.T.) number before rank erased but still discernible, good very fine £160-200

Approximately 91 Medals awarded to Wellington District Mounted Troops.


**Angus Mackay Ross** was born at Walton on Thames, London, and attested for the Royal Highlanders in London on 9 January 1895. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and was killed in action at Magersfontein on 13 December 1899.

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp,** Cape Colony (5886 Pte. A. M. Ross, 2: R. Highrs.) extremely fine £600-800

367 **Provenance:** Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005.

**Montague Percy Cooke** was trained at Middlesex Hospital, qualifying in 1888. He practised at Fern House, Landkey, Barnstaple and in 1890, at Habertonford, Totnes. Later in 1890, he became a surgeon in S.S. Tartar, a ship of the Union Castle Line.

After service as a civil surgeon during the Boer War, Cooke returned to Ealing before emigrating to South Africa, where he died in 1908.

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp,** Cape Colony (Civil Surgeon M. P. Cooke.) extremely fine £180-220

368 **Provenance:** Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005.

The Scottish National Red Cross Hospital was organised in the first instance by the St Andrew’s Association and was funded by voluntary donations. The organisation of the hospital commenced in January 1900, the personnel eventually consisting of an officer in charge, 18 civil medical officers, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Warrant Officer, 2 secretaries, 35 nursing sisters of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, 45 first-class orderlies, all of whom were medical students, and 57 second-class orderlies, making a total of 160.

The first section arrived at Cape Town on 13 May 1900, and the hospital was opened for patients on 4 June, at Kroonstadt. Previous to that time however, the hospital staff had been employed on duty in the military hospitals at Bloemfontein and Kroonstadt. It remained during the whole period at Kroonstadt, and its equipment was handed over to the Government, when it ceased to exist as a private hospital, on 14 October 1900.

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp,** Cape Colony (R. J. Kidd, Scottish Hosp) officially re-impressed naming, good very fine £120-160

x 369 **Provenance:** Dix Noonan Webb, Spink, April 2012.

**W. H. Wakelin** served with the Border Horse in South Africa during the Boer War, and was killed in action at Labuschagne’s Nek on 5 March 1900 (the latest published transcription of casualty roll erroneously gives the date ‘5.2.1900’).

The Border Horse was formed under Colonel Crewe in February 1900, and ‘when General Brabant was driving the Boers from about Dordrecht, 200 of the corps joined Major Maxwell at Labuschagne’s Nek on 5th March. On the 4th Maxwell’s Colonials had established themselves on a mountain 1500 feet high on the east of the Nek, but the troops in front of the position had been held up, and indeed withdrawn. The Times History of the War in South Africa 1899-1902, vol.iii, mentions that the two squadrons of the Border Horse, when they arrived on the 5th, “proceeded to storm the Boer schanzes. By noon the whole Boer force was in full retreat towards Aliwal North,” to which place Brabant and Maxwell followed. On the 5th the Border Horse lost 2 killed and several wounded.’ (The Colonials in South Africa 1899-1902, J. Stirling, refers); thus making Wakelin one of the first two members of the regiment to be killed in action.

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp,** Cape Colony (Pte. W. H. Wakelin. Border Horse) minor edge bruising, good very fine and a scarce casualty £300-400

370 **Provenance:** Peter Maunder Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2012.

**J. Fisher** served during the Boer War with Nesbitt’s Horse, and was severely wounded near Brandfort on 3 May 1900.

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp,** Cape Colony (Tpr: J. Fisher. Nesbitt’s Horse) traces of lacquer, nearly extremely fine £160-200

J. Fisher served during the Boer War with Nesbitt’s Horse, and was severely wounded near Brandfort on 3 May 1900.

371 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp,** Cape Colony (Lieut: A. Dean-Willcocks, P of W. Lt: Horse.) nearly extremely fine £180-220

www.dnw.co.uk
### SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 373 | **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia** | **12071 Tpr: J. Brooker, 65th. Coy. 17th. Impl: Yeo:** extremely fine, single clasp rare to unit  
£300-400  
J. Brooker served with the 65th (Leicestershire) Company, 17th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of dysentery at Umtali on 9 June 1900. |
| 374 | **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Mafeking** | **354 Tpr: L. Watson, Rhodesia Regt.:** nearly very fine and scarce as a single clasp  
£400-500  
Louis Watson served with “A” Squadron, Rhodesia Regiment during the Boer War, and also with Brabant’s Horse. |
| 375 | **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana** | **4605 Pte. C. Ryan, Rl. Dublin Fus:** nearly extremely fine  
£140-180  
Charles Ryan was born in Dublin in 1871 and attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Naas on 2 November 1892, having previously served in the 5th (Militia) Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Posted initially to the 1st Battalion, he transferred to the 2nd Battalion and served with them in South Africa from May 1897. He saw action during the Boer War at Talana Hill, before being invalided home on 23 May 1900. He was discharged medically unfit on 24 April 1901 and returned to Dublin. |
| 376 | **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley** | **229. Pte. T. W. J. Wall. Cape Police.** a later issue, extremely fine  
£180-220  
Thomas Walter Jackson Wall was born in Ormskirk, Lancashire in 1875, the son of the Reverend G. W. Wall, rector of Sefton, and served with “B” Squadron, 1st Division, Cape Mounted Police in South Africa during the Boer War, being discharged with a gratuity. |
| 377 | **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley** | **Serjt: C. Betteridge. Kimberley Town Gd:** edge bruising, very fine  
£280-320  
|
| 378 | **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley** | **Pte. J. Dyason. Kimberley Town Gd:** nearly extremely fine  
£280-320  
|
| 379 | **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Elandslaagte** | **4148 Pte. E. Sutton, Devon. Regt.** minor edge bruising, good very fine  
£500-600  
E. Sutton served with the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, in South Africa during the Boer War, and was severely wounded at Elandslaagte, 21 October 1899. |

[www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk)
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

380 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Elandslaagte (4734 Pte. A. George, Gordon Highrs.) edge bruise, very fine, scarce as a single clasp £400-500

A. George served with the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Elandslaagte on 20 October 1899.

381 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (5669 Pte. J. Brown, L’pool: Regt.) edge bruise, very fine, scarce as a single clasp £140-180

J. Brown served with the 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was invalided on 18 August 1900.

382 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (4615 Pte. G. Mitchell, Liverpool Regt.) nearly extremely fine £200-240

George Mitchell was born in Liverpool in 1875 and attested there for the Liverpool Regiment on 21 August 1894, having previously served with the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Liverpool Regiment. He served with the Regiment in South Africa from 12 November 1897, before being invalided home on 17 August 1900. He was discharged ‘medically unfit’ on 25 January 1902, after 7 years and 158 days’ service. Previously, whilst stationed at the Curragh, he was Post Orderly for H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

383 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (4331 Pte. W. Cotterell, Glouc: Regt.) initial and majority of surname officially corrected, good very fine £100-140

William Cotterell was born in Bristol in 1875 and attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment on 6 June 1894, having previously served in the Regiment’s 3rd (Militia) Battalion. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 23 February 1897, before proceeding to South Africa on 24 September 1899, and served there during the Boer War until 23 August 1900, when he proceeded with the Regiment to Ceylon. Returning home on 30 December 1902, he was discharged on 5 June 1910, after 16 years’ service. He died in Bristol in 1940.

384 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (9455 Pte. H. Wheatley, K.R.R.C.) very fine £200-240

H. Wheatley served with the 1st Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps in South Africa during the Boer War, and is recorded as ‘Invalided’ on the Q.S.A. Medal Roll.

385 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (2575 Pte. M. Cullin, Manchester Regt.) good very fine £180-220

Martin Cullin served with the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was invalided home.

386 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (4830 Pte. H. Fletcher, Manchester Regt.) nearly extremely fine £180-220

Provenance: Sotheby’s, November 1980
H. Fletcher served as a Lance Corporal with the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of disease at Ladysmith on 15 March 1900.

387 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (5911 Pte. S. Rolfe, Rifle Brigade) minor edge bruise, very fine £140-180

Sidney Rolfe served with the Rifle Brigade in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of diarrhoea at Ladysmith on 19 April 1900.

388 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (193 Tpr: J. Walker. Border M.R.) edge nicks, very fine £100-140

389 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (549 Pte. S. Wyers, Cldstm: Gds:) extremely fine £500-600

Stephen Wyers was born in Birmingham and attested for the Coldstream Guards in London on 10 July 1896, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He served with the Coldstream Guards in South Africa during the Boer War, and was killed in action at the battle of Belmont on 23 November 1899. British casualties at Belmont amounted to 53 killed and more than 200 wounded.

390 QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Modder River (6517 Pte. J. Paterson, A. & S. Highrs) nearly extremely fine and scarce as a single clasp £200-240

J. Paterson served with the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of disease at Orange River on 10 April 1900.

www.dnw.co.uk
Charles Frederick Fisher was born in Islington, London, in 1870, and attested for the 19th Hussars in London on 2 July 1889. He served with the Regiment in India from September 1891 until January 1897, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 3 February 1897. Recalled to the Colours on 13 November 1899 following the outbreak of the Boer War, he served with the Regiment in South Africa from 16 February 1900 until 23 June 1902, and was discharged on 8 July 1902, after 13 years and 7 days’ service.

F. Fisher served with the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and returned to England on 1 June 1900.

Gabriel E. C. Meyer served as a Conductor with the Army Ordnance Department, and was promoted Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on 6 April 1898. He served with the Army Ordnance Department in South Africa during the Boer War, and was promoted Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain, on 22 October 1902. His was appointed Commissary of Ordnance on 4 July 1909, and retired on 5 June 1912.

William Young, a carpenter from Pietermaritzburg, enlisted in the Imperial Bearer Company on 21 March 1900, and was discharged on 1 April 1901.

J. Cleworth served with the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers in South Africa, and was wounded at Venterspruit on 20 January 1900. Also entitled to clasp ‘Transvaal’.

T. D. Hester served with the Natal Police, and was discharged on 26 January 1901.

Robert Cape served with the 4th Battalion Railway Pioneer Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War in the Transvaal and at Tugela Heights, before he transferred for service as a Bearer with the Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps, for service during the Relief of Ladysmith (additional entitled to the Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, and South Africa 1901 clasps).

Robert Cape served with the 4th Battalion Railway Pioneer Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War in the Transvaal and at Tugela Heights, before he transferred for service as a Bearer with the Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps, for service during the Relief of Ladysmith (additional entitled to the Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, and South Africa 1901 clasps).
403 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belfast (4159 Pte. W. Muckersie, 10th. Hussars) small scratch to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine £160-200

William Muckersie served with the 10th Hussars in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of disease at Rustenberg on 24 December 1900. The published casualty roll lists him as ‘Mackersie’ in the 9th Lancers. Believed to be just 9 single ‘Belfast’ clasps to the 10th Hussars, all to men on attachment to the 6th Dragoons.

404 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia (11132 Pte. D. Finnegan, 60th. Coy. 17th. Impl: Yeos) good very fine £240-280

D. Finnegan served with the 60th (North Irish Horse (Belfast)) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

405 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg (2231. Pte. C. Brocklebank. 2/Linc. Rgt.) extremely fine £100-120

Died of disease at Naauwpoort on 7 June 1900.

406 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg (2392, Pte. A. Smith, 2/Linc: Rgt.); 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (4995 l.-Corpl: G. H. Turtle. Lincoln: Regt.) light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (2) £120-140

For the D.S.O. group awarded to the recipient’s brother, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Fairweather, see Lot 19.

407 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3510 Pte. F. Chandler. 1st. Dgn: Gds) pawn broker’s mark to edge and reverse field, light pitting. very fine £160-200

Frederick Chandler served with the 1st Dragoon Guards in South Africa, and was wounded at Bankplaats on 5 May 1901, dying of his wounds on 10 May 1901 (additionally entitled to a South Africa 1901 clasp).

408 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (4392. Pte. J. Betteridge. Gren: Gds.) suspension claw tightened, nearly extremely fine £200-240

J. Betteridge served with the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards in South Africa during the Boer War, and was killed in action at Senekal on 29 May 1900, on which date the battalion suffered 130 casualties, including their Colonel.

409 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3787 Pte. E. Clarke, 2: Yorks: Lt. Inft.) number officially corrected, nearly very fine £120-160

Edward Clarke was born in 1873 and attested for the King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry at Pontefract, Yorkshire, on 9 June 1892. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 3 December 1899, and suffered a gun shot wound to the fingers on 8 June 1900, when his third and fourth fingers on his right hand were blown off. Invalided to England, he was discharged on account of his injuries on 10 December 1900, after 8 years and 216 days’ service.

Sold together with copied research regarding the recipient’s subsequent blindness including letters petitioning for an increase in his disability pension.

410 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (486 2ns. Cl: Sjt: F. G. Haddrell. S.A.C.) edge bruising, very fine £70-90

411 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (2232 Pte. W. Masters. Cape Police.) good very fine £100-140

William Masters was born in Manchester on 17 March 1881 and joined the Cape Police there on 1 April 1901.

412 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (Tpr. J. Fairweather. Gorringle’s F.C.) toned, extremely fine £140-180

Joseph Fairweather served with Gorringle’s Flying Column in South Africa during the Boer War. He was subsequently commissioned in the 9th Battalion South Wales Borderers, and was promoted Lieutenant on 5 November 1914, and Captain on 28 January 1915. He transferred as Captain to the 4th Battalion on 15 May 1915 and served with them during the Great War. Appointed Second in Command of the Battalion with the rank of acting Major on 27 September 1916, he was killed in action near Kut on 15 January 1917, and is buried in Amara War Cemetery, Iraq.

For the D.S.O. group awarded to the recipient’s brother, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Fairweather, see Lot 19.

413 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (5520 Pte. J. H. Spencer. 17th. Lancers.) very fine £100-140

James Henry Spencer was born at Saltley, Warwickshire, and attested for the 17th Lancers at Edinburgh. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and on the Western Front during the Great War, and was killed in action at the Battle of Frenzenburg Ridge on 13 May 1915. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

414 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (2/Lieut. W. H. Davis, Linc: Rgt.) extremely fine £100-120

415 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (358 Dmr: R. Nash. Lincoln: Regt.) 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (6791 Pte. R. Palmer. Lincoln: Regt.) nearly extremely fine (2) £120-140

www.dnw.co.uk
416 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (25 Cpl: W. H. Davis, S. Rhod: Vols) partially officially corrected, with the rank additionally unofficially re-engraved, edge bruising, very fine **£300-400**

417 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (77895 Gnr. J. Lovell. 67th. Bty., R.F.A.) extremely fine **£300-400**

J. Lovell served with the 67th Battery, Royal Field Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of disease at Ladysmith Garrison Hospital on 11 April 1900.

418 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (4650 Pte. P. Fisher, Leicester Regt.) pawn broker's mark to edge, extremely fine **£240-280**

419 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (9327 Pte. O. Thatcher. K.R.R.C.) nearly extremely fine **£200-240**

O. Thatcher served with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in South Africa during the Boer War, and was invalided on 24 April 1900.

420 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (4846 Pte. J. Sullivan, 5/Lcrs.) good very fine **£400-500**

John Sullivan served with the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers in South Africa during the Boer War, and took part in the sole squadron's famous charge at Elandslaagte on 21 October 1899. As the Boers mounted their horses and started to retreat, the 5th Lancers charged them three times as darkness was setting in. Many Boers were cut down and two field guns were captured, with total enemy casualties of around 350.

Sullivan died of enteric at Ladysmith on 22 January 1900, and is commemorated on the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers' memorial at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

421 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5709 Cpl. J. M. Willock, Liverpool Regt.) edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine **£140-180**

422 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (3890. Pte. J. Mahoney. 19/Hrs.) edge bruise, good very fine **£140-180**


John Mahoney was born in Limehouse, London, in 1873, and attested for the cavalry at London on 12 November 1892. Posted to the 19th Hussars, he served in India from September 1893 to October 1899, and in South Africa from 8 October 1899 to 11 May 1902 (additionally entitled to a King's South Africa Medal with two clasps). He was posted to the Army Reserve on 11 March 1903 and was discharged on 11 November 1904, after 12 years' service.

423 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (152. Pte. W. Dyke, Cldstm: Gds:) nearly extremely fine **£200-240**

W. Dyke served with the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Modder River on 28 November 1899.

424 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (9594 Pte. J. Lewis, Cldstm: Gds:) toned, good very fine **£400-500**

J. Lewis served with the Coldstream Guards in South Africa during the Boer War, and was killed in action at the Battle of Magersfontein, 11 December 1899.

425 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (5002 Pte. S. Moore, 2: Yorks: Lt. Infit.) edge bruising, nearly very fine **£140-180**

S. Moore served with the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Magersfontein on 12 December 1899.

426 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902**, 2 clasps, Natal, Belfast (2086 Pte. J. Mc.Ivor, 1st. Rl. Innis: Fus:) good very fine **£80-120**

*Provenance: Fred Rockwood Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 2014.*

J. McIvor served with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in South Africa during the Boer War, and was additionally entitled to an Orange Free State clasp on his Q.S.A., and to the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps. He subsequently transferred to the 4th Battalion.
427 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (1913 Pte. J. Haney, Yorkshire Regt.)**

*edge bruising, nearly extremely fine*  
£100-140

428 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2505 Tpr. H. H. M. Wells. Imp: Lt. Horse.)**

*nearly extremely fine*  
£240-280

H. H. M. Wells served with the 1st Imperial Light Horse in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Tiger Kloof on 18 December 1901. It was at Tiger Kloof on this day that Surgeon Captain Thomas Crean, also of the 1st Imperial Light Horse, was awarded the Victoria Cross: ‘although wounded himself, he continued to attend to the wounded in the firing line, under a very heavy fire at only 150 yards. He did not stop until hit a second time, and, as it was first thought, mortally wounded.’

429 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2607 Tpr. A. Nicholson, Natal Police)**

*good very fine*  
£60-80

A. Nicholson enlisted in the Natal Police on 27 January 1901 and was discharged on 27 October 1902; he was additionally entitled to the clasp ‘Orange Free State’.

430 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State (11021 Pte. J. Speers, 60th. Coy. 17th. Impl: Yeo:)**

*minor edge bruising, good very fine*  
£220-260

**Provenance:** Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

J. Speers served with the 60th (North Irish Horse (Belfast)) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

431 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State (12592 Shg: Sth: W. Young, 70th. Coy. 18th. Impl: Yeo:)**

*nearly very fine*  
£240-280

W. Young served with the 70th (Sharpshooters) Company, 18th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War, and was additionally entitled to a South Africa 1901 clasp.

432 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, South Africa 1901 (4742 Tpr: A. F. Lewis. 50th. Coy. 17th. Impl: Yeo:)**

*extremely fine*  
£240-280

A. F. Lewis served with the 50th (Hampshire) Company, 17th Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

433 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (2347 Pte. T. Green, 1st. Rl. Innis: Fus:)**

*edge bruise, nearly extremely fine*  
£140-180

T. Green served with the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in South Africa, and was wounded in Natal on 23 February 1900.


*the first nearly extremely fine, the second nearly very fine (2)*  
£140-160

James Wright served with the 1st King’s Dragoon Guards in South Africa during the Boer War, and was severely wounded at Swatklip on 7 November 1901, dying of his wounds two days later on 9 November 1901.

435 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3791 Pte. J. Wright, 1st. Dgn: Gds:)**

*extremely fine*  
£240-280

James Wright served with the 1st King’s Dragoon Guards in South Africa during the Boer War, and was severely wounded at Swatklip on 7 November 1901, dying of his wounds two days later on 9 November 1901.

436 **QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut: W. M. Townshend, Imp: Yeo:)**

*extremely fine*  
£140-180

W. M. Townshend was promoted Lieutenant on 1 September 1900, and served with the 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, in South Africa during the Boer War.
I was in a good place to see, though rather near. Our convoy, which was three miles long, the wagons being three and four abreast. We had rather a stiff fight before we got in, and we lost two killed and fourteen missing and six wounded in the Yeomany alone. I am sorry to say that Fred Northrop and John Anderton are prisoners. I will tell you as well as I can how it happened.

We left Swartzkopffontein at two p.m. with our convoy, which was three miles long, the wagons being three and four abreast. Our company, the 9th, were on the right flank, and when we had gone about two miles we heard guns firing. I was riding quietly along by myself with the wagon when the first shot was heard. I then galloped over a hill to my right, and saw the Boers on a kopje about a mile and a half away. I saw my company galloping up to a kopje, which they occupied; they passed about 500 yards away, and I thought of joining them, but I was just pointing out some Boers on a kopje when someone asked me what I was pointing at, and on looking round I found it was Lord Methuen. I told him what I saw and he told me to go and hurry up the bullock wagons, which I did. The shells and the "Pom-poms" were swishing over our heads. After that I went to see the fight. I was in a good place to see, though rather near. Our company occupied a kopje with the Kimberley Light Horse, but it got too hot - the horses were getting shot; they broke loose and some got away. The last I heard of Fred and Jack was they were left without a horse. Fred was on the top of the kopje, which was surrounded, and Jack could not run, having been hit with a splinter of rock on the knee. We got in Boshof, about 7 p.m. after a rather stiff five hours. Some of our fellows went to bury the dead on Saturday, and the Boers came up to them and told them that all the prisoners had been sent away. So they are on their way to Pretoria.

Yeomanry alone. I am sorry to say that Fred Northrop and John Anderton are prisoners. I will tell you as well as I can how it happened.

We left Swartzkopffontein at two p.m. with our convoy, which was three miles long, the wagons being three and four abreast. Our company, the 9th, were on the right flank, and when we had gone about two miles we heard guns firing. I was riding quietly along by myself with the wagon when the first shot was heard. I then galloped over a hill to my right, and saw the Boers on a kopje about a mile and a half away. I saw my company galloping up to a kopje, which they occupied; they passed about 500 yards away, and I thought of joining them, but I was just pointing out some Boers on a kopje when someone asked me what I was pointing at, and on looking round I found it was Lord Methuen. I told him what I saw and he told me to go and hurry up the bullock wagons, which I did. The shells and the "Pom-poms" were swishing over our heads. After that I went to see the fight. I was in a good place to see, though rather near. Our company occupied a kopje with the Kimberley Light Horse, but it got too hot - the horses were getting shot; they broke loose and some got away. The last I heard of Fred and Jack was they were left without a horse. Fred was on the top of the kopje, which was surrounded, and Jack could not run, having been hit with a splinter of rock on the knee. We got in Boshof, about 7 p.m. after a rather stiff five hours. Some of our fellows went to bury the dead on Saturday, and the Boers came up to them and told them that all the prisoners had been sent away. So they are on their way to Pretoria.

Yeomanry alone. I am sorry to say that Fred Northrop and John Anderton are prisoners. I will tell you as well as I can how it happened.

We left Swartzkopffontein at two p.m. with our convoy, which was three miles long, the wagons being three and four abreast. Our company, the 9th, were on the right flank, and when we had gone about two miles we heard guns firing. I was riding quietly along by myself with the wagon when the first shot was heard. I then galloped over a hill to my right, and saw the Boers on a kopje about a mile and a half away. I saw my company galloping up to a kopje, which they occupied; they passed about 500 yards away, and I thought of joining them, but I was just pointing out some Boers on a kopje when someone asked me what I was pointing at, and on looking round I found it was Lord Methuen. I told him what I saw and he told me to go and hurry up the bullock wagons, which I did. The shells and the "Pom-poms" were swishing over our heads. After that I went to see the fight. I was in a good place to see, though rather near. Our company occupied a kopje with the Kimberley Light Horse, but it got too hot - the horses were getting shot; they broke loose and some got away. The last I heard of Fred and Jack was they were left without a horse. Fred was on the top of the kopje, which was surrounded, and Jack could not run, having been hit with a splinter of rock on the knee. We got in Boshof, about 7 p.m. after a rather stiff five hours. Some of our fellows went to bury the dead on Saturday, and the Boers came up to them and told them that all the prisoners had been sent away. So they are on their way to Pretoria.

Yeomanry alone. I am sorry to say that Fred Northrop and John Anderton are prisoners. I will tell you as well as I can how it happened.

We left Swartzkopffontein at two p.m. with our convoy, which was three miles long, the wagons being three and four abreast. Our company, the 9th, were on the right flank, and when we had gone about two miles we heard guns firing. I was riding quietly along by myself with the wagon when the first shot was heard. I then galloped over a hill to my right, and saw the Boers on a kopje about a mile and a half away. I saw my company galloping up to a kopje, which they occupied; they passed about 500 yards away, and I thought of joining them, but I was just pointing out some Boers on a kopje when someone asked me what I was pointing at, and on looking round I found it was Lord Methuen. I told him what I saw and he told me to go and hurry up the bullock wagons, which I did. The shells and the "Pom-poms" were swishing over our heads. After that I went to see the fight. I was in a good place to see, though rather near. Our company occupied a kopje with the Kimberley Light Horse, but it got too hot - the horses were getting shot; they broke loose and some got away. The last I heard of Fred and Jack was they were left without a horse. Fred was on the top of the kopje, which was surrounded, and Jack could not run, having been hit with a splinter of rock on the knee. We got in Boshof, about 7 p.m. after a rather stiff five hours. Some of our fellows went to bury the dead on Saturday, and the Boers came up to them and told them that all the prisoners had been sent away. So they are on their way to Pretoria.

Yeomanry alone. I am sorry to say that Fred Northrop and John Anderton are prisoners. I will tell you as well as I can how it happened.

We left Swartzkopffontein at two p.m. with our convoy, which was three miles long, the wagons being three and four abreast. Our company, the 9th, were on the right flank, and when we had gone about two miles we heard guns firing. I was riding quietly along by myself with the wagon when the first shot was heard. I then galloped over a hill to my right, and saw the Boers on a kopje about a mile and a half away. I saw my company galloping up to a kopje, which they occupied; they passed about 500 yards away, and I thought of joining them, but I was just pointing out some Boers on a kopje when someone asked me what I was pointing at, and on looking round I found it was Lord Methuen. I told him what I saw and he told me to go and hurry up the bullock wagons, which I did. The shells and the "Pom-poms" were swishing over our heads. After that I went to see the fight. I was in a good place to see, though rather near. Our company occupied a kopje with the Kimberley Light Horse, but it got too hot - the horses were getting shot; they broke loose and some got away. The last I heard of Fred and Jack was they were left without a horse. Fred was on the top of the kopje, which was surrounded, and Jack could not run, having been hit with a splinter of rock on the knee. We got in Boshof, about 7 p.m. after a rather stiff five hours. Some of our fellows went to bury the dead on Saturday, and the Boers came up to them and told them that all the prisoners had been sent away. So they are on their way to Pretoria.
Medal), and was taken Prisoner of War at Helvetia during the Boer War on 29 December 1900, being later released. He transferred to

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Morris re-enlisted for service in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 26 July 1915, and served with them and the Labour Corps during the Great War, being demobilized on 9 February 1919. He died at Oswestry on 17 May 1939.

William Ernest Chamberlain was born in Norwood, London, in 1875, and attested for the Devonshire Regiment on 19 August 1895. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served with the Regiment in India from 9 September 1896 to 20 September 1899, and was awarded the India General Service Medal 1895-1902 with clasp ‘Punjab Frontier 1897-98’. He subsequently served in South Africa during the Boer War from 21 September 1899 to 18 January 1902 (and was additionally awarded the King’s South Africa Medal with two clasps), before returning to India until 25 March 1903. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 27 March 1903, and was discharged on 18 August 1907 after 12 years’ service.

Martin Flynn was born in Ballaghaderene, co. Mayo, in 1868, and attested for the Liverpool Regiment at Warrington on 28 July 1892. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 7 November 1897 until 6 September 1902 (also entitled to a King’s South Africa Medal with two clasps), before returning to India until 25 March 1903. He transferred to the Army Reserve on his return home, and was discharged on 27 July 1904, after 12 years’ service.

George Burrows served with the 1st King’s Dragoon Guards in South Africa during the Boer War, and was reported missing at Colesburg on 11 February 1901. He rejoined his regiment and died of disease at Blomfontein on 5 May 1901. Sold together with a framed photograph Christmas Card of Private Burrows.

Note:


- 458 www.dnw.co.uk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>459</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State</strong> (5618. Pte. J. Kent, Gren. Gds.) edge bruise, good very fine</td>
<td>Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing’s Nek</strong> (4694 Pte. J. Dawson [sic], Scottish Rifles) extremely fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>461</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal</strong> (5017 Pte O. Sinden, Rl. Wt: Surrey Regt) nearly extremely fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£400-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>462</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein</strong> (2389. Pte. G. Pearce, Glouc. Rgt.) good very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901</strong> (37721 Tpr. A. W. Harris, Driscoll’s Scts.) extremely fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901</strong> (243 Serjt. H. Lloyd, Driscoll’s Scouts) good very fine</td>
<td>Note: The date clasp is unconfirmed; however, it is attached by means of official rivets, and it is therefore possible that Lloyd qualified for it whilst serving with another unit.</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>465</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901</strong> (430 Tpr: J. Moriarty. Driscoll’s Scts.) good very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>466</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902</strong> (39961 Tpr. H. Silver. Driscoll’s Scts.) very fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>467</td>
<td><strong>Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal</strong> (Lt. Sir A. Armstrong, Bl. 61. Co. 17/Imp. Yeo.) nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001 and September 2006.</td>
<td>£600-800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**James Kent** was born in Calne, Wilshire, and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Bristol on 18 December 1895. He served with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and was additionally entitled to a King’s South Africa Medal with two clasps. He was discharged on 17 December 1907, after 12 years’ service, and subsequently emigrated to Canada.

**J. Dawson** served with the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at Inkwelo on 11 June 1900, one of four men from the battalion wounded on this day.

**O. Sinden** served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, in South Africa and was killed in action at Rustpan on 5 December 1901.

**H. Silver** served with Driscoll’s Scouts during the Boer War, and died of Enteric Fever at Boshof in March 1902.

Sir Andrew Harvey Armstrong, 3rd Baronet, was born on 23 May 1866, the eldest son of Rev. Sir E. F. Armstrong, 2nd Baronet of Gallen Priory, Fethbane, King’s County, Ireland. Succeeding his father to the title in 1899, he served in the Boer War as a Lieutenant in the 61st (South Irish Horse) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. On the outbreak of the Great War he was commissioned as a Temporary Captain in the 5th (Service) Battalion, Connaught Rangers, on 19 September 1914, having formerly been a Captain in the 3rd Leinster Regiment. Posted to the Depot, he served during the Great War at home.

Sir Andrew Armstrong was appointed High Sheriff of King’s County in 1914. He died in Auckland, New Zealand on 3 June 1922, and was succeeded in the title by his brother.
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, last clasp loose on ribbon as issued (11050 Pte. P. Quinn, 60th. Coy. 17th. Impl. Yeo) good very fine £240-280


Patrick Quinn was born in Shankill, Belfast, in 1879 and attested for service in the Imperial Yeomanry at Belfast on 9 February 1900, having previously served in the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards. He served with the 60th (North Irish Horse (Belfast)) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa from 6 April 1900 to 7 June 1901, and was discharged at Belfast on 15 June 1901, after 1 year and 127 days' service.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (959. Pte. J. Manning, 2/Linc. Rgt.) very fine £80-100

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, last clasp unofficially affixed (541 Bgr. T. Matthewson. 9th. Coy. 3rd. Imp. Yeo) good very fine £100-140

Thomas Matthewson (also spelt Mathewson) was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1880, and attested there for the Imperial Yeomanry on 23 January 1900, having previously served with the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. Appointed a Bugler, he served with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 28 January 1900, and was discharged on 15 June 1901.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (25848 Gnr: G. Partridge, 2nd. S.D., R.G.A.) initial officially corrected, nearly extremely fine £80-120

George Partridge was born in Leicester in 1879 and attested there for the Royal Artillery on 31 January 1898, having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Leicester Regiment. He served with the 2nd Company Southern Division Royal Garrison Artillery in Gibraltar from 5 March 1898 to 21 January 1900, and in South Africa from 22 January 1900 to 12 February 1904, and saw action during the Boer War with the 1st Maxim Royal Artillery 'Pom Pom' Battery from 28 March 1900 (additionally entitled to the King's South Africa Medal). He was discharged medically unfit on 15 March 1904.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (Capt: P. A. Cox, Rifle Bde) edge bruising and minor contact marks, very fine £240-280

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1917.

Patrick Godfrey Ashley Cox was born in Sitapur, India, on 10 October 1872 and was educated at Uppingham and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade on 21 February 1894, and was promoted Lieutenant on 26 August 1896 and Captain on 15 August 1900. He served in South Africa during the Boer War with the 4th Battalion, and as a Special Service Officer employed with the Mounted Infantry, and was present at operations in the Orange Free State, including the actions at Vet River on 5 and 6 May 1900, and the Zand River; operations in the Transvaal from May to June 1900, including the actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill, 11 and 12 June; operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to November 1900; operations in the Orange River Colony, May to November 1900, including the action at Caledon River, 27 to 29 November 1900; and operations in the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony, November 1900 to May 1902. For his services in South Africa he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 10 September 1901 and 29 July 1902); was promoted Brevet Major on 22 August 1902; and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Orange River Colony. Cox retired on 14 February 1911, before being re-employed with the rank of temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 29 October 1914, and commanded the 6th (Service) Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, throughout the Great War. For his services during the War he was three times Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 28 January 1916, 13 July 1916, and 6 December 1916); was awarded the French Legion of Honour; and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. He saw further service at home during the Second World War as Recruiting Officer, No. 6 Centre, Holloway, Middlesex, from 1941-42, and died in London on 15 February 1958.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (272 Pte. F. Prudence, C.I.V.) edge bruising, very fine £100-140

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (6435 Pte. T. Talbot. North'd Fus) good very fine £80-120

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (2824 3rd. Cl: Tpr. H. Busby. S.A.C.) date clasps block unofficially attached, edge nicks, good very fine £80-120

H. Busby served with the South African Constabulary, and was discharged by purchase in 1903.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (3231 Pte. A. B. Baylor. Cape Mtd Rifles) a later issue with officially re-impressed naming, light contact marks, nearly very fine £300-400

Arthur Bayly Baylor served with the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Boer War, and died at Bulawayo on 15 September 1950.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (2849 P. Shannon. Cape M. R.) good very fine £300-360

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (891 Pte. E. Whitehead. Kaffir: Rifles) top clasp slightly bent, minor edge nicks, about extremely fine £300-400


www.dnw.co.uk
...was born in Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, in 1869, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Doncaster, Yorkshire, on 6 March 1900. He served with the 66th (Yorkshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 April 1900 until 16 June 1901, and was discharged on 24 June 1901, after 1 year and 109 days’ service.

John Greveson was born at Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, in 1869, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Doncaster, Yorkshire, on 6 March 1900. He served with the 66th (Yorkshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 April 1900 until 16 June 1901, and was discharged on 24 June 1901, after 1 year and 109 days’ service.

John Greveson was born at Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, in 1869, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Doncaster, Yorkshire, on 6 March 1900. He served with the 66th (Yorkshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 April 1900 until 16 June 1901, and was discharged on 24 June 1901, after 1 year and 109 days’ service.

Note: Stewart's Queen's South Africa Medal is previously recorded with just the first three clasps; however, the medal roll confirms his entitlement to the Orange Free State clasp, and also to a King's South Africa Medal.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (5006 Tpr: M. Applebee. Brabant's Horse) toned, good very fine £300-360

Discharged 15 October 1900. Also served with the Prince of Wales' Light Horse.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (5006 Tpr: M. Applebee. Brabant's Horse) toned, good very fine £300-360

Discharged 15 October 1900. Also served with the Prince of Wales' Light Horse.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (2240 Pte. S. Kyle, 2nd Wilts. Regt.) last clasp unofficial attached, as issued, good very fine £100-140

Samuel Kyte was born in Halshead, Devizes, Wiltshire, in 1870, and attested for the Wiltshire Regiment at Devizes on 11 July 1999, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 21 February 1891 to 6 November 1895, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 21 October 1896. Recalled to the Colours following the outbreak of the Boer War, he served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from 16 December 1899 to 17 July 1901, and was discharged two days later, after 13 years and 10 days’ service.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (2883. Pte. C. Stedworth, 9/Licrs.) edge bruise, extremely fine £100-140

C. Stedworth served with the 9th Lancers in South Africa during the Boer War, and was invalided to England.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (2240 Pte. S. Kyle, 2nd Wilts. Regt.) last clasp unofficial attached, as issued, good very fine £100-140

Samuel Kyte was born in Halshead, Devizes, Wiltshire, in 1870, and attested for the Wiltshire Regiment at Devizes on 11 July 1999, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 21 February 1891 to 6 November 1895, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 21 October 1896. Recalled to the Colours following the outbreak of the Boer War, he served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from 16 December 1899 to 17 July 1901, and was discharged two days later, after 13 years and 10 days’ service.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (5006 Tpr: M. Applebee. Brabant's Horse) toned, good very fine £300-360

Discharged 15 October 1900. Also served with the Prince of Wales' Light Horse.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps (12343 Sgt. J. Greveson, 66th. Coy. Impl: Yeo) nearly very fine £100-140

John Greveson was born at Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, in 1869, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Doncaster, Yorkshire, on 6 March 1900. He served with the 66th (Yorkshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 April 1900 until 16 June 1901, and was discharged on 24 June 1901, after 1 year and 109 days’ service.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (2240 Pte. S. Kyle, 2nd Wilts. Regt.) last clasp unofficial attached, as issued, good very fine £100-140

Samuel Kyte was born in Halshead, Devizes, Wiltshire, in 1870, and attested for the Wiltshire Regiment at Devizes on 11 July 1999, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 21 February 1891 to 6 November 1895, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 21 October 1896. Recalled to the Colours following the outbreak of the Boer War, he served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from 16 December 1899 to 17 July 1901, and was discharged two days later, after 13 years and 10 days’ service.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (5006 Tpr: M. Applebee. Brabant's Horse) toned, good very fine £300-360

Discharged 15 October 1900. Also served with the Prince of Wales' Light Horse.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps (12343 Sgt. J. Greveson, 66th. Coy. Impl: Yeo) nearly very fine £100-140

John Greveson was born at Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, in 1869, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Doncaster, Yorkshire, on 6 March 1900. He served with the 66th (Yorkshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 April 1900 until 16 June 1901, and was discharged on 24 June 1901, after 1 year and 109 days’ service.

Queens South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (5006 Tpr: M. Applebee. Brabant's Horse) toned, good very fine £300-360

Discharged 15 October 1900. Also served with the Prince of Wales' Light Horse.
John Thomas Scott was born in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, in 1877 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Doncaster on 13 February 1901. He served with the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Company, 3rd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 March 1901, and died of enteric fever at Dordrecht on 4 February 1902, after 357 days' service.
INDEX OF MEDALISTS

501 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (29742 Tpr: J. Thomson. 6th. Imp: Yeo) extremely fine £140-180

Joseph Thompson was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1879 and attested for a one year short service engagement there on 7 February 1901. He served with the 14th (Northumberland) Company, 5th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa from 10 March 1901 to 9 September 1902, and was slightly wounded at Klipdrift on 7 March 1902. He was discharged on 15 September 1902, after 1 year and 221 days' service.

Although the medal is named to 29742 Pte. J. Thomson, 6th Imperial Yeomanry, his attestation papers clearly show his surname spelt 'Thompson', and that he served with the 5th Imperial Yeomanry.

502 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (4935 Pte. E. J. Bunting, 38th. Coy. 10th. Imp: Yeo) surname partially officially corrected, edge bruising, nearly very fine £80-120

Edgar John Bunting was born at Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire in 1872, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Buckingham on 5 January 1900. He served with the 38th (Buckinghamshire) Company, 10th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 10 February 1900 until 15 June 1901 (and as a result not entitled to the South Africa 192 clasp), and was discharged on 22 June 1901, after 1 year and 169 days' service.

503 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (32849 Pte. E. J. Webb, 93rd. Coy. Imp: Yeo) unofficial rivets between second and third clasps, very fine £120-160

Ernest Joseph Webb was born in Hayward's Heath, Sussex, in 1880 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry in London on 7 March 1901, having previously served with the 1st Middlesex Volunteers. He served with the 93rd (3rd Sharpshooters) Company, 23rd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 29 March 1901 until 9 March 1902, and was discharged on 16 August 1902, after 1 year and 162 days' service.

504 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9032 Pte. T. L. Tully. North'd: Fus) unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, very fine £80-120

505 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2485 Pte. J. Knox. K.R.R.C.) contact marks, nearly very fine £100-140

John Knox was born in Mullinaratt, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1881 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Cork on 2 January 1900. Posted to the 4th Battalion, he embarked for South Africa in February 1901 and served with the 4th Company, 25th (Rifles) Mounted Infantry Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, where it is likely that he was present at the Battle of Brakenlaagte, 30 October 1901. Leaving South Africa on 13 January 1903, he was posted to Somaliland as part of the 4th Battalion K.R.R.C. Mounted Infantry, and for his services was awarded the Africa General Service with clasps or Somaliland 1902-04 and Jidballi. He transferred to the Military Foot Police on 6 November 1907, with the rank of Lance-Corporal, and served during the Great War with the Salonika Expeditionary Force from 4 January 1916. Advanced Acting Sergeant on 29 January 1916 and Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major on 11 April 1917, he subsequently served on attachment with the Military Provost Staff Corps. For his services in the Great War he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (London Gazette 13 February 1917), and was discharged on 1 January 1921, after 21 years' service.

506 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, date clasp block loose on riband, as issued (Lieut: E. P. Prestwich, Driscoll's Scouts) nearly very fine £200-240

507 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (26419 Tpr: J. Allander. Driscoll's Scts) very fine £100-140

508 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8643 3rd. Cl: Tpr: T. A. Alder. S.A.C.) unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, edge bruise, nearly very fine £100-140

509 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (167 Tpr: R. Burt. S.A.C.) good very fine £100-140

Robert Burt was born on 8 March 1876 and attested for the South African Constabulary on 20 April 1901. He was discharged by purchase on 30 June 1902, after 1 year and 72 days' service.

510 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (787 3rd. Cl: Tpr: H. J. Jenkins. S.A.C.) Transvaal clasp a tailor's copy, with unofficial rivets between this and the other state and date clasp blocks, edge bruising, polished and worn, nearly very fine £70-90

Howard James Jenkins was born on 26 January 1873 and served for nine years with the 1st Warwick Artillery Volunteers. He served in South Africa during the Boer War with Kitchener's Horse, before attesting for the South African Constabulary on 12 March 1901.

511 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1511 3rd. Cl: Tpr: G. E. McGuire. S.A.C) unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, good very fine £100-140

George Edward McGuire was born in Orangeville, Ontario, Canada, on 28 July 1878 and attested for the South African Constabulary as a Trooper 3rd Class on 17 May 1901, having previously served in the 9th Royal Canadian Artillery. He transferred to the Reserve on 3 September 1902, after 1 year and 132 days' service.
from 13 December 1899 until 13 November 1901, first with the York and Lancaster Regiment, before reverting to the West Yorkshire Regiment on 6 October 1885. He served with the Regiment in India from 8 October 1886 until 21 April 1893, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 27 April of that year. Recalled to the Colours on 25 October 1899, he served in South Africa during the Boer War having previously served with the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment. Transferring to the Army Reserve in August 1894, he served with the Royal Field Artillery in India from October 1885 until February 1895, and then in South Africa during the Boer War from 15 May 1901 until 6 October 1902. He returned to India and served there until February 1904, before taking his discharge on 31 May 1904, after 19 years and 3 days' service.

Edward Michael Stacy was born in Maryborough, co. Laois, Ireland, in 1864, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Dublin on 28 May 1885. He served with the Royal Field Artillery in India from October 1885 until February 1895, and then in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 December 1899 until 13 November 1901, first with the York and Lancaster Regiment, before reverting to the West Yorkshire Regiment on 6 March 1900 (additionally entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasps). He was discharged on 30 April 1902, after 16 years and 207 days' service.

Bernard Langley Mills was born in Honiton, Devon, in 1870, and was commissioned Surgeon Captain in the Army Medical Department on 30 January 1886. He served during operations on the North West Frontier of India at Malakand in 1897-98; in operations in Bajaur and in the Mamund country, and was present at the attack and capture of the Tanga Pass. Promoted Surgeon Major on 30 January 1898, he served in South Africa during the Boer War, as Medical Officer of the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in addition to serving at No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 January 1906, he retired on 17 June 1908, and was re-employed at home during the Great War from 24 August 1914.

Edward Michael Stacy was born in 1879 and served during the Boer War first with the Colonial Scouts, serving in “G” Squadron at the Relief of Ladysmith, and then, following their disbandment, joining the Border Horse. He subsequently saw service with Kitchener’s Fighting Scouts, before being discharged on 2 August 1901.

www.dnw.co.uk
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

524  **QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (784 M. Lally, Clstdm: Gds:) minor marks, otherwise good very fine £500-600**

Michael Lally was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1875 and attested for the Coldstream Guards there on 9 February 1897, having previously served in the 4th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry. He served with the Guards in South Africa during the Boer War from 21 October 1899 until 23 December 1901, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 4 November 1902. He was discharged on 8 February 1909, after 12 years' service.

On the outbreak of the Great War Lally re-enlisted into the York and Lancaster Regiment on 5 August 1914, and served with the 3rd Battalion in Gallipoli from 12 October 1915. He was evacuated to Egypt on 20 December 1915, arriving there on 3 February 1916.

525  **KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4697 Pte. F. Knight, 18th. Hussars.) heavy contact marks, nearly very fine £40-50**

526  **KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (922 Tpr: W. H. Schroeder, Driscoll's Scouts) edge bruising, nearly very fine £40-50**

W. H. Schroeder served during the Boer War with Driscoll's Scouts and also with the Field Intelligence Department.

527  **QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (5652 Pte. J. H. Hall, W. York: Regt.) nearly very fine £240-280**

John Henry Hall was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment on 5 February 1901.

528  **QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (5548 Pte. H. Walker, W. York: Regt.) good very fine £240-280**

529  **QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (4880 Serjt: T. Connors, Rl: Mun: Fus:) suspension bent, pitting and overall corrosion, therefore fine £100-120**

530  **QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (3876 Pte. T. Ryan, Rl. Mun. Fus.) traces of brooch mounting to reverse, with later fixed suspension, nearly very fine £160-200**

531  **MAYOR OF KIMBERLEY'S STAR 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter ‘a’ (G. F. Cane,) contemporarily engraved naming, with integral top riband bar, good very fine £200-240**

G. F. Cane served in the Post Office Corps during the Siege of Kimberley, and also received a Queen’s South Africa Medal with clasp Defence of Kimberley.

532  **TRANSPORT 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (J. Rose, In Command.) good very fine £600-650**

J. Rose was Master in command of the Union Castle Line ship Roslin Castle. His medal was presented by H.M. the King on 4 November 1903.

533  **ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (Veldkornet A. G. Coulson,) edge bruise, very fine £200-240**

Albert George Coulson served as a Field Cornet with the Potchefstroom Commando, and was present during operations at Mafeking, Magersfontein, and Frederickstad. He was taken Prisoner of War at Kaffirskaal.

534  **ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (V.K. P. J. du Preez,) nearly extremely fine £200-240**

Paul Jacobus du Preez served as a Field Cornet with the Harrismith Commando, and was present during operations at Spion Kop, Paardeberg, and Colenso.

535  **ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (Korpl. H. E. Ries,) mounted for display with the ‘Wound Riband’, minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine £240-280**

Hartman Eckhart Reis served as a Corporal with the Piet Retief Commando from 1 October 1899 until his capture at Dundee on 9 June 1901; wounded, he was taken prisoner and held on Bermuda until 31 October 1902.

www.dnw.co.uk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>536</strong></th>
<th><strong>ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (Burg. F. H. Schubach)</strong> with ‘Z.A.R.’ brooch bar, nearly extremely fine</th>
<th>£240-280</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frank Herman Schubach served with the Heidelberg Commando from 1 May 1900 until his capture at Villiersdorp on 7 May 1901; he was taken prisoner and held on Bermuda until 10 October 1902.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>537</strong></th>
<th><strong>ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (Sjt. J. J. Smith)</strong> minor edge nicks, good very fine</th>
<th>£100-140</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johannes Jacobus Smith served as a sergeant in the Staats Artillery, and saw action at Ladysmith, Colesberg, and Mafeking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>538</strong></th>
<th><strong>ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (Luitenant M. J. Swart.)</strong> a later issue, extremely fine</th>
<th>£220-260</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mattheus Johannes Swart served as a Lieutenant with the Rustenburg Commando, and was present during operations at Staatsartellere, Welgeboomsruit, and Klerksdorp. Medal issued 17 February 1942.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>539</strong></th>
<th><strong>ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (Burg. G. F. Wilhelm)</strong> edge bruising and test mark, very fine</th>
<th>£180-220</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georg Frederick Wilhelm served with the Staats Artillerie from 8 April 1900, and was taken Prisoner of War in the Cape Colony. He was interned in India until 29 August 1902.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>540</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHINA 1900, 2 clasps, Relief of Pekin, Taku Forts (J. W. Hudson. Sto., H.M.S. Endymion.)</strong> very fine</th>
<th>£280-320</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stoker J. W. Hudson was issued with a duplicate medal. 25 medals with 2 clasps issued to H.M.S. Endymion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>541</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Po.11782 Pte. W. E. G. Archer, R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Proserpine.)</strong> extremely fine</th>
<th>£100-140</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>542</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22887554 Pte. T. Hotchkiss. Buffs.)</strong> unit officially corrected, good very fine</th>
<th>£70-90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>543</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (23024663 Pte. P. Lapthorn. Devon.)</strong> nearly extremely fine</th>
<th>£100-140</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>544</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22202417 Sgt. H. Bleackley. L.F.)</strong> contact marks, nearly very fine</th>
<th>£80-120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>545</strong></th>
<th>**AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22459151 Fus. H. Derbyshire. L.F.); together with a Boxing Prize Medal, bronze, unnamed, polished, very fine</th>
<th>£80-120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>546</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (23023337 Fus. R. W. Hunt. R. Innisks.)</strong> good very fine</th>
<th>£100-140</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>547</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22897260 Rfn. J. B. Batt. R.B.)</strong> rank partially officially corrected, good very fine</th>
<th>£80-120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>548</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (2668 Pte. W. Stokes. 4th. K.R.R.C.)</strong> light contact marks, good very fine</th>
<th>£200-240</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
<td>Tibet 1903-04, no clasp</td>
<td>good very fine, scarce to unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4343 Pvt H. A. Dunk Tel Deptt.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Cooly Bijalman Limbu S. &amp; T. Corps)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Cpl: R. D. Barker, Natal Royal Regt.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>552</td>
<td>Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Tpr: W. Lamont, Royston’s Horse)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908</td>
<td>scratch to obverse field, nearly extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6055 Pte. A. Rowe 1st. R. War. R.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908</td>
<td>pawn broker’s mark to obverse field, minor edge nick, extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6142 Pte. H. Stainthorpe. 1st. W.Y. Regt.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908</td>
<td>test cut to first, very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2940 Sowar Jagat Singh, 19th Lancers.; 3094 Sowar Kehar Singh 19th. Lancers)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908</td>
<td>another, bronze issue (Cappr Nathoo 20th Mule Cadre) trace of verdigris to right hand side of clasp on last, nearly very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4321 Sepoy Narayan Singh, 23rd. Sikh Pioneers.); another, bronze issue (Cappr Nathoo 20th Mule Cadre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12, bronze issue</td>
<td>(409 Cooly Hastalal Cheti No.1 Gurkhali Car. Corps) extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919</td>
<td>latter with official corrections, extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919</td>
<td>extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(G-22020 Pte. D. Mc Rae, 2-6 R. Suss. R.; M-129638 Pte. W. P. Bentley, M.T.) number partially officially corrected on first, very fine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>565</td>
<td>India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Lieut. T. L. Allen, 3 S. &amp; M.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provenance:** Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001.

62 Tibet Medals issued to Military Telegraphists, including five with the clasp for Gyantse.

H. A. Dunk was seconded from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment to the Telegraph Department, for service in Tibet, one of five men of this regiment who joined the expedition from their station at Sitapur, India. (Military Telegraphists with the Tibet Mission 1903-1904, by Alan Harfield, O.M.R.S. Journal, Winter 1990 refers.)

Oscar Norland served as an Acting Corporal with the Yorkshire Regiment during the Third Afghan War, and was additionally entitled to a British War Medal.

H. Gosling served as an Acting Corporal with the Yorkshire Regiment during the Third Afghan War, and was additionally entitled to a British War Medal.

Oscar Norland served as an Acting Corporal with the Yorkshire Regiment during the Third Afghan War, and was additionally entitled to a British War Medal.

H. Gosling served with the Duke of Wellington’s Regiment during the Third Afghan War, and was discharged in 1921.

David George Cowen served with the Prince of Wales’s Volunteers in the Third Afghan War, and was additionally entitled to a British War Medal.

W. Tomkinson served with the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment in the Third Afghan War, and was transferred to Class ‘Z’ Reserve on 1 February 1920.

**www.dnw.co.uk**
Thomas Godley was born in Bolton, Lancashire, on 29 April 1893, and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front in the ranks from 17 July 1915, and was advanced to Lance-Sergeant. Posted to an Officer Cadet battalion on 9 February 1917, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment on 30 May 1917.

Posted to India in July 1917, he was promoted Lieutenant on 15 October 1918, and was subsequently attached to the 6 Rajput Rifles. He relinquished his commission, retaining the rank of Lieutenant, on 18 September 1919.

Percy Douglas Taggart attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 8 August 1914 and served with them during the Great War prior to being commissioned into the Indian Army on 15 January 1918. He was promoted Lieutenant on 15 October 1918, and was subsequently attached to the 6 Rajput Rifles.

George Conren Powers served in the Machine Gun Corps during the Great War in Mesopotamia, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army on 19 October 1918. He relinquished his commission with the rank of Lieutenant on 18 September 1919.

John Martin served during the Great War as a Corporal with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (entitled to a British War Medals and Territorial Force War Medal), prior to receiving a commission in the Indian Army.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>592</td>
<td>INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933</td>
<td>(790522 Gnr. L. G. A. Barson. R.A.)</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>595</td>
<td>INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20</td>
<td>(54632 Dr. A. W. Smith. R.A.)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597</td>
<td>INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21</td>
<td>(2-Lieut. L. D. Dickinson, 3 S&amp;M)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
October 1914, aged 23. He is commemorated by name on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

Mohammad Akbar Khan

Chapelle on 29 October 1914.

Jemadar on 14 August 1916, and promoted Ressaidar on 9 April 1918. His British War and Victory Medals are known to exist.

Private Percy Martin

September 1914. He is commemorated by name on the La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial.

Private Frederick James Parker

Highland Cemetery, Le Cateau.

Private William Henry Parker

enlisted at Ebbw Vale. Sold with copied m.i.c. and extract from

The Roll of Honour.

Private Evan Walters

1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, entered the war on 20 September 1914, and was killed in action on 11 November 1914, aged 40, son of the late David and Ann Walters, of Rhyll, Cardif. He is commemorated by name on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

Private George Archer

1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, entered the war on 13 August 1914. His medal index card shows 'Desertion' crossed through followed by 'Dis. 21.9.16.', the reverse of the card noting 'Inf. Recs. Shrewsbury returns 1914 Star. Forfeits for desertion. 28.7.19.' From the style of impressing it would appear to have been re-issued at a later date.

Private Frederick James Parker

1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, entered the war on 13 November 1914, and was killed in action on 4 November 1918, at Castillon on the Sambre Canal. This was the last great battle in the west, 1/S.W.B. having five killed and one officer and 15 men wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Johnson was awarded the Victoria Cross for this action. Parker is buried in

Highland Cemetery, Le Cateau.

Private Owen Butt

in action in the trenches in the Somme by 'a stray night bullet' on 19 October 1915. On 30 October the Battalion sailed for the

Balkans; casualties for their time on the Western Front amounted to 1 officer and 8 other ranks killed, and 8 other ranks wounded.

2nd Lieutenant William Archibald Thomas

Redding is buried in Assevillers New British Cemetery, France. With copied m.i.c.

2nd Lieutenant William Archibald Thomas

1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, was badly wounded at Goudberg Spur, Paschendaele, on 10 November 1917. With research confirming only officer with these initials awarded medals as 2. Lieut.

Private John Jones

1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, entered the war in France on 9 November 1914, died of wounds on 29 December 1914. With copied m.i.c.

David Thomas Lloyd

was born in Ystrad, Glamorganshire, and attested for the Glamorganshire Yeomanry at Pentre, Glamorganshire. He served during the Great War with both the Glamorganshire Yeomanry and the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 2 October 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Theipval Memorial, France. With copied m.i.c.

Kale Khan

served with the 20th Field Company, 3rd Bombay Sappers & Miners during the Great War on the Western Front. A '276 Sapper Kale Khan, 3rd S & M' (note missing '3' from number) is recorded as being wounded in action during the first battle of Neuve Chapelle on 29 October 1914.

Mohammad Akbar Khan

served with the 38th Central India Horse during the Great War on the Western Front, was commissioned Jemadar on 14 August 1916, and promoted Ressaidar on 9 April 1918. His British War and Victory Medals are known to exist.

www.dnw.co.uk
607 1914-15 Star (16103 Pte. S. Campbell. High: L.I.) very fine £80-120
Stuart Campbell was born in Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, and attested for the Highland Light Infantry at Glasgow. He served with the 17th (3rd Glasgow) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on the first Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France. The 17th (3rd Glasgow) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, formed part of 97th Brigade, 32nd Division. On the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, they were involved in an attack on the Leipzig Salient. The Battalion led the assault together with the 16th Battalion, H.L.I. The Official History of the Great War records 'the leading companies moved out from the front line at 7:23 a.m. Creeping forward to within thirty to forty yards of the German front line, they rushed forward at 7:30 a.m. and quickly overran the German front line, obtaining possession of the Leipzig Redoubt. They quickly moved on towards their secondary objective, the Hindenburg Trench, but heavy fire from the Wonder Works brought the assault to a standstill.' The Battalion withdrew that evening to Crucifix corner, having suffered total casualties that day of 469 all ranks.

608 British War Medal 1914-20 (Rev. K. McKinnon) edge bruise, nearly very fine £50-70

609 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (J. T. de Neve.) nearly extremely fine, rare to unit £140-180
J. T. de Neve, a native of Liege, served as a Belgian agent with Military Intelligence during the Great War (confirmed on the WO372 roll).

610 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (No. 9222. Chinese L.C.) good very fine £60-80

611 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1917 A. Cpl. W. H. Jones. R. War. R.) good very fine £160-200
William Henry Jones was born in Birmingham, Warwickshire, in 1895, and attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 25 April 1913. He served with the 2nd/5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 May 1916, and was reported missing on 3 December 1917. Repatriated to the U.K. on 14 December 1918, following the cessation of hostilities, he was discharged on account of wounds on 15 March 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

612 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (286861. R. Higham. St. P.O. H.M.S. Alert.) light contact marks, very fine £100-140
Richard Higham was born at Bolton, Lancashire, on 14 November 1878, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 15 January 1898. Promoted Stoker on 1 December 1898; Leading Stoker on 2 July 1906; and Stoker Petty Officer on 18 October 1908, he served in H.M.S. Alert from 15 February to 2 July 1911.
Lent to the Royal Australian Navy on 6 March 1913, he spent the entire Great War in various Australian units, and was promoted Chief Stoker on 1 January 1916. On return to the United Kingdom on 24 April 1920, he was shore pensioned on 20 June of that year.

613 Naval General Service 1915-62 (2), 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (RM. 8789 W. Healey Mne R.M.) minor official correction to last letter of surname; another, 1 clasp, Near East (L/F. 951259 R. E. Deacon. N.A.1. R.N.) good very fine (2) £80-120

614 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (CH/X.5234 K. Lewis L.Cpl. R.M.) nearly extremely fine £80-120

615 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (RM.15709 W. H. Ward. Mne. R.M.) extremely fine £160-200

616 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (31755 Pte. J. Claytn. L.N. Lan. R.) light contact marks, very fine £80-120

617 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (294956 Dvr. W. Cawfield. R.A.) traces of brooch mounting; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23953746 Gnr. A. F. Slater. R.A.) nearly very fine, the latter better (2) £60-80

618 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (2) (59468 Pte. W. Cromack. E. York. R.; 80411 Sgt. W. Howard. K.O.Y.L.I.) pawn broker's mark to obverse field of first, good very fine, the first better (2) £100-140
William Cromack served with the Northumberland Fusiliers during the Great War (entitled to a British War Medal and Victory Medal), before transferring to the East Yorkshire Regiment for service in Iraq.

619 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (60157 Pte. H. Johnson. Manch. R.) small scratch to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine £70-90

620 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (4736507 Pte. J. A. Osborne. Y. & L.R.) good very fine £70-90
James A. Osborne served with the York and Lancaster Regiment during the Great War (entitled to a British War and Victory Medal) prior to service in North West Persia.

621 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (86199 Pte. J. Mc Wattie. M.G.C.) edge bruise, good very fine £80-120
622 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (914 Dvr. Fazal Dad, R.A.); another, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-48 (103836 Rfn. Bir Bahadur Mall, 3/9 G.R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (7356 Sepoy Ziarat Gul, Tochi Scouts); another, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (344 Cl. Mohd. Sher, 5-1Punjab R.) some with edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4) £120-160


623 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3443309 Fsr. J. N. Mullineux. Lan. Fus.) middle initial slightly mis-struck, toned, extremely fine and scarce to unit £140-180

624 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3854608 Pte. H. C. Smith. Loyal R.) clasp carriage slimmed down to facilitate mounting; **GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24173794 Pte. J. Curry Staffords) good very fine (2) £70-90

625 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2560 B. Const. C. W. Fordham. Pal. Police.) officially re-impressed naming; another, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed as issued to Indian personnel, very fine (2) £50-70

626 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (14988945 Tpr. E. J. Barter. R.A.C.) extremely fine £100-140

E. J. Barter served with 146th Royal Armoured Corps, 71st Indian Brigade.

627 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (14873442 Pte. A. H. Chandler. R.A.C.) nearly extremely fine £100-140

A. H. Chandler served with 146th Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps in South East Asia, 1945-46.

628 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (1434803 Pte. F. Thompson. W. Yorks.) light scratch to obverse field, otherwise extremely fine £70-90

629 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) (19064905 Tpr. E. W. Westwell. 4/7 D.G.; 14194384 L.Cpl. W. Harvey. 3/H.) attempted erasure of ‘Lance’ part of rank on latter, good very fine (2) £100-140


632 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (19141170 Pte. F. Essex. A.A.C.) official correction to last letter of surname, good very fine £160-200

Frank Essex was born in 1924 and undertook his Parachute course at No. 1 Parachute Training School, R.A.F. Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, between July and August 1947, where he was noted as ‘a satisfactory performer, but rather nervous. Keen and eager.’ he subsequently served with the 6th Airborne Brigade in Palestine. Sold together with a Parachute Regiment cap badge.

633 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (21187705 Tpr. K. W. Simmons. 4th. H.) good very fine £50-70


635 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (22880790 Pte. L. Miller. Manch.) in named card box of issue; another, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23235588 Fus. H. A. Hickey. L.F.) nearly extremely fine (2) £80-120

636 **GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (3) (21133559 Rfn. Ganja Gurung. 2 GR.; 21136734 Rfn. Sarbahadur. Gurung 7 GR; 21137593 Rfn Syamlal Limbu 10. G.R.) light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (3) £100-140


www.dnw.co.uk
639 **General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2)** (22538239 Cpl. G. Francis. 11 H; 22990777 Tpr. R. W. Urwin. 15/19 H.) nearly extremely fine (2) £100-140

640 **General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2)** (22524191 Tpr. F. Peyman. 12 L; 23698639 Tpr. K. Hobson. R.A.C.) extremely fine (2) £80-120

641 **General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R.** (22618766 Tpr T Cupples 13/18H) in named card box of issue, a slightly later issue, extremely fine £40-50

Thomas Cupples, a National Serviceman from West Lothian, was called up for training at Catterick in 1951, and then served with the 13th/18th Royal Hussars in Malaya until demobilised in 1953. Sold together with a 13th/18th Royal Hussars cap badge, three small photographs, and a letter from the recipient.

642 **General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R.** (23170772 Rfn. A. Haden-Guest. R.B.) suspension bar slightly bent, nearly extremely fine £40-50

Anthony Haden-Guest was born in Paris on 2 February 1937, the son of the 4th Baron Haden-Guest, and was educated at Gordonstoun and St. John's College, Cambridge. After National Service with the Rifle Brigade he moved to New York, and embarked upon a varied career as a writer, reporter, cartoonist, poet, and socialite. He is a frequent contributor to various newspapers and magazines, and is one of Manhattan’s most famous British bon vivants.

643 **General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R.** (9538 Pte. Mukwakwa. Rh. A.R.) number partially double-struck, extremely fine, scarce to unit £60-80

644 The General Service Medal awarded to Squadron Leader S. J. Beard, Royal Air Force, who was awarded the D.F.C. and Bar with No. 61 Squadron during the Second World War


D.F.C. **London Gazette** 27 October 1942.

D.F.C. Second Award Bar **London Gazette** 27 June 1944.

Sidney John Beard was born on 8 March 1920, and was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 14 December 1940, posted to the General Duties Branch. He was promoted Flying Officer on 3 December 1941 and Flight Lieutenant on 3 December 1942. He served with No. 61 Squadron (Lancasters) during the Second World War, and was awarded the D.F.C. and Bar, taking part amongst others on operational sorties on D-Day and in the Caen Raid that heralded the Allied break-out in Normandy. He relinquished his commission in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on appointment to a short service commission in the Royal Air Force on 18 April 1951, and served with the R.A.F. in Malaya. He retired with the rank of Squadron Leader on 27 January 1962 and died on 24 April 1984.

Note: Beard’s attributed Second War awards, comprising D.F.C. and Bar, 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45 were sold at Glendining’s in July 1985, the catalogue noting ‘Stars and Medals all named “S. Ldr. S. J. Beard, 61 Sq. R.A.F.”’


David Brodie was born in Rochford, Essex, on 3 November 1933, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force. He served in Malaya as an Air Signaller with no. 48 Squadron, R.A.F. On 2 March 1956 he was part of the 7 man crew, three Royal Air Force and four Army Service Corps, of a Valetta C1 aircraft that was undertaking a supply drop for 22 S.A.S. Regiment in the Cameron Highlands in the Malayan jungle. His aircraft approached the dropping zone both low and slow with both engines throttled back; after dropping one pack of supplies the aircraft began a starboard turn, but the port wing struck a tree and the aircraft cart wheeled into a gully killing all seven of the crew, including Brodie. He is buried in Cheras road Christian Cemetery, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.


Sold together with two photographs of the recipient.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>647</td>
<td>General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone</td>
<td>(T/22870070 Dvr D G Catlin RASC) in named card box of issue; together with an unofficial Suez Canal Medal (T/22870070 Dvr Catlin D.G. 1953-1955 R.A.S.C.)</td>
<td>extremely fine</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus</td>
<td>(23263780 Pte. J. Dearing. Devon Dorset.)</td>
<td>lacquered, extremely fine</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei</td>
<td>(23708552 L/Cpl. M. E. Birtles. 1 Green Jackets.)</td>
<td>extremely fine</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>652</td>
<td>General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus</td>
<td>(23238047 Pte. L. Banks. Para.) in named card box of issue, toned, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>653</td>
<td>General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus</td>
<td>(23460949 Pte. J. Parke. Para.)</td>
<td>extremely fine</td>
<td>£240-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655</td>
<td>India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp</td>
<td>North West Frontier 1936-37</td>
<td>light contact marks, about extremely fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp</td>
<td>North West Frontier 1936-37</td>
<td>traces of lacquer, good very fine</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>657</td>
<td>India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp</td>
<td>North West Frontier 1936-37</td>
<td>minor edge bruising, otherwise extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>658</td>
<td>India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp</td>
<td>North West Frontier 1936-37</td>
<td>extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>659</td>
<td>India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp</td>
<td>North West Frontier 1937-39</td>
<td>light contact marks, good very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661</td>
<td>1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, generally good very fine</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, generally good very fine</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663</td>
<td>1939-45 Star (8); Atlantic Star; Africa Star (2), one with North Africa 1942-43 clasp; Pacific Star; Burma Star (2); Italy Star; France and Germany Star (3); Defence Medal (5); War Medal 1939-45 (12), one officially impressed ‘71677 R. H. Sueltz,’ generally good very fine</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td>1939-45 Star (17), three with copy Battle of Britain clasps; Defence Medal (4); War Medal 1939-45 (9), generally very fine</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>665</td>
<td>Atlantic Star (4), one with France and Germany clasp; and two with copy Air Crew Europe clasps; Air Crew Europe Star, copy, with copy Atlantic clasp; Africa Star (9), two with 1st Army clasps; three with 8th Army clasps; and three with North Africa 1942-43 clasps; Pacific Star, with Burma clasp; Burma Star (3), two with Pacific clasp; Italy Star (6); France and Germany Star (5), one with copy Atlantic clasp; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with Overseas Service clasp and ribbon emblem; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, traces of verdigris to one of the Italy Stars, otherwise generally very fine or better</td>
<td>(32)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.dnw.co.uk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>Single Campaign Medals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>669</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22542497 Tpr. R. Sarginson, R.A.C.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22136660 Grn. J. Allen, R.A.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22699298 Pte. J. Brookes, R.S.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>672</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22687482 Pte. D. Curran, R.S.)</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>673</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (889786 Fus. E. Davis, R.N.F.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14444140 Fus. W. Thompson, R.N.F.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>675</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22723165 Pte. W. Cearns, Kings.)</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>676</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22637480 Pte. H. Conway, Kings.)</td>
<td>number double-struck, good very fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (21128978 Pte. J. Keenan, Kings.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>678</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22614580 Pte. S. W. Boyer, R. Norfolk.)</td>
<td>edge bruising and signs of abrasive cleaning, suspension claw loose, good fine</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22444450 Pte. D. J. Jarman, R. Norfolk.)</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14445978 Cpl J H Reynolds E Lan R)</td>
<td>a slightly later issue, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22458522 Pte. M. K. Eggleton, Welch.)</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>682</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22371743 Pte. C. Alder, Glosters.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£240-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22470518 Pte D Barr BW)</td>
<td>in named card box of issue, a slightly later issue, extremely fine</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>684</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22675731 Pte. R. S. Mackay, B.W.)</td>
<td>light contact marks, good very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>685</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22339483 Pte. D. Bone, MX.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22805830 Pte. J. Miller, D.L.I.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (4196022 Cpl. D. G. Hughes, R.U.R.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>689</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14444660 Sgt. C. J. Cox, 1 R. Tks.)</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
690  Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (7889729 Tpr. N. C. Tocher R. Tks.) good very fine   £120-160

691  Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (T/22293772 Dvr. J. Hogan. R.A.S.C.) in named card box of issue, minor official correction to letter and first digit of number, nearly extremely fine   £60-80

Henry James Hogan was born in 1929 and attested for the Royal Army Service Corps at Manchester on 10 October 1949. He served with the Corps in Korea from 20 December 1951 until 16 October 1953, and then with the British Army of the Rhine from 11 August to 7 December 1956. He was finally discharged on 9 October 1961, after 12 years’ service.

Sold together with the recipient’s red Certificate of Service book, and a portrait photograph of the recipient.


694  Korea 1950-53, 2nd issue (2328717 Sgt. H. Anderson. R. Sigs.) nearly extremely fine   £60-80

695  General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (2) (23974075 Tpr. C. J. Lord. QDG.; 23928969 Pte. K. A. Snow. 1 R. Leicesters.) edge bruise to first, extremely fine (2)   £100-140

696  General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (2) (23887894 Rfn. T. Joseph. 1 Green Jackets.; 24029769 Rfn. D. J. Cahalane. 3 Green Jackets.) extremely fine (2)   £100-140

697  General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21138989 Rfn. Kajiman Limbu, 2/10 GR.) extremely fine   £60-80

During the ‘Confrontation’ with Indonesia, the only Victoria Cross to be awarded to any British Army or Commonwealth service personnel was the decoration earned for the supreme gallantry displayed by Lance Corporal Rambahadur Limbu of 2nd Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles.

This was the only V.C. awarded to a member of the 10th Gurkha Rifles.

698  General Service 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Radfan (4264600 SAC. R. H. R. Scott-Wilds R.A.F.); another, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Dhofar, second clasp loose on ribbon as issued (SAC. G. Roberts (T4286419) RAF) nearly extremely fine (2)   £100-140

699  General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (24024903 Tpr. D. Bowen. QOH.; 23923729 L/Cpl. R. J. Ashton. 1 RTR.) nearly extremely fine (2)   £120-160


703  General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (24103952 L/Cpl. M. J. Howley Scots. DG.; 24215397 Tpr. S. B. Birley 16/5L.) extremely fine (2)   £120-160


705  General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (24399778 Gdsm M W Plows Coldm Gds; 24539596 Rgr M R Johnston R Irish) nearly extremely fine (2)   £100-140

Sold together with a Royal Irish Rangers cap badge.

www.dnw.co.uk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>706</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2)</td>
<td>(24503607 Gdsm J Brown SG; 24076841 Cpl. M. S. Iley, SG.) latter in card box of issue, nearly extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>707</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2)</td>
<td>(24049128 Pte. D. Kelly Green Howards; 24519360 Pte. E M Hayes DWR) both in named card boxes of issue, minor edge bruise to first, otherwise extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>708</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2)</td>
<td>(24779845 Pte P C Salter Kings Own Border; 25036964 Fus K Golland RRF) both in named card boxes of issue, latter officially re-issued, extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£70-90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>709</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (3)</td>
<td>(23870960 Cpl. C. B. Coombes RTR; 24751948 Tpr. I. Mc. Phee 4 RTR.) minor edge nicks to first, nearly extremely fine (3)</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland</td>
<td>(24122394 Pte. G. G. Davies Para.) in named card box of issue, extremely fine</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland</td>
<td>(24227828 Pte. R. J. Harris Para.) nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland</td>
<td>(24210319 Pte. J. A. Nicoll Para.) in card box of issue, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>714</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007 (2), 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia</td>
<td>(L4240858 SAC H. Brown R.A.F.) number officially corrected; another, 2 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland, second clasp loose on riband, as issued (S.4247104 SAC. A. D. Steel, R.A.F.) nearly extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, second clasp unofficially attached, as issued (23969012 Gdsm. A. Leg, SG.) nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>A typed note with the medal states: '23969012 Gdsmn A. Leg - Scots Guards 1963 - Joins 1st Battalion, Scots Guards 1964 - Volunteers for 1st (Guards) Independent Parachute Company, which in February was sent to Hereford and trained under control of 22nd S.A.S. Regiment. Some members also sent to several hospitals and trained in field surgery techniques. In April, sent to Singapore and the Jungle Welfare Training Centre. From June to November the Company spent on patrol in Sarawak, and then returned home. 1965 - Guardsman Leg volunteers to join the newly formed “G” (Guards) Squadron, 22 S.A.S. Regiment, which culminated in him being sent out to Malaysia and the patrolling into 1966. The above information came out in conversation with a current serving Lieutenant, 22 S.A.S., who served in Borneo in “B” Squadron at the same time as “G” Squadron and knew Guardsman Leg.’</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia</td>
<td>(22547402 Tpr. L. S. Smith. 4 RTR.) unofficial retaining rod between clasps, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia</td>
<td>(Lt. V. Collins. RAEC.) nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia</td>
<td>(23853947 Pte. R. Bennett. KOYLI) edge bruising, good very fine</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
721 **Army Lists (2),** comprising 1849-50 and 1859-60, being a list of the officers of the Army and of the Corps of Royal Marines on full, retired, and half pay, indexed, both rebound with cloth covers, good condition

**Records of Service and Campaigning in Many Lands, 2 Volumes,** by Surgeon-General Munro, published by Hurst and Blackett, London, 1887, cloth binding, duodecimo, covers somewhat stained and scuffed, fair condition

**History of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 2 Volumes,** by Major-General Whitworth Porter, R.E., published by Longmans, Green, and Company, London, 1889, cloth binding, Crown octavo, indexed, covers scuffed, fair condition (6) £40-60

---

722 **Assorted Army Lists (17),** comprising, December 1950, August 1952; December 1953; August 1954; April 1955; March 1959; March 1960; March 1961; September 1961; February 1962; March 1962; September 1962; March 1963; September 1963; March 1964, with original paper covers some of which are worn and detached, generally complete but in used and worn condition (lot) £40-60

---

723 **British Battles on Land & Sea, 4 Volumes,** by James Grant, published by Cassell and Company, London, with numerous illustrations, Morocco binding, octavo, bindings somewhat damaged and gilt lettering obscured in places, fair condition (4) £40-60

---


**The Life of Wellington, the Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain, 2 Volumes,** by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt., M.P., published by Samson Low, Marston and Company, London, 1899, illustrated with maps, battle plans, and photogravures, cloth binding, octavo, light foxing to covers, good condition (5) £40-60

---

725 **A Scrap Book,** compiled by General J. G. Griffiths, Bombay Artillery, containing newspaper cuttings regarding Armaments, Gunnery, India in the 1850s (including the Mutiny), and Military Matters in general; and extensive manuscript notes regarding railways in India, the Royal Artillery Staff in India, Indian Artillery at the time of the Mutiny &c.; together with some original documents and letters, loosely bound with the cover embossed ‘Extracts’, spine damaged, poor to fair condition

Julius G. Griffith was born in 1792 and was commissioned into the Bombay Artillery in 1810. He served in many of the early operations in India, including, amongst many others, Kashiwara and Ackomundel in 1811-12, the Maharatta War of 1814-18, and the Battle of Poona in 1817. He served as Commandant of the Bombay Artillery from 1816-46, and was appointed to the Command of the Mhow Division in 1846. He was promoted to his ultimate rank of General in 1860, and died in Boulogne in July 1872.

---

726 **The Life and Times of Queen Victoria, 4 Volumes,** published by Cassell and Company Ltd, London, illustrated with numerous portraits, views, and historical pictures, Morocco binding with marbled boards, octavo, the inside cover on all four volumes bearing the labels ‘Gardner, Printer, Tunbridge Wells’, and ‘George Gregory, Bookseller to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, 5 Argyll Street, Bath’, generally good condition (8) £40-60

---

727 **South Africa and the Transvaal War, 8 Volumes,** by Louis Creswicke, the first 6 Volumes published by T. C. & E. C. Jack, Edinburgh, 1900-01; the latter two Supplementary Volumes published by Caxton, London, with numerous illustrations and maps, cloth binding, octavo, generally good condition (8) £30-40

---

728 **A Boer War Diary,** by Lieutenant W. Waring, Life Guards, a typed manuscript covering the period 29 November 1899 to 29 November 1900, from their departure to their return at Southampton, 42 pp., interspersed with various original photographs, including one of the author, and various appendices, including a nominal roll of the Composite Regiment and Troop make-ups, bound in leather with 1st Life Guards crest embossed on cover, good condition

Walter Waring was born in 1876, the son of Charles Waring Esq., M.P. for Poole, and his wife Eliza, daughter of Sir George Denys, Bt., and was educated at Eton. He was commissioned into the 1st Life Guards in 1897, and served in the Boer War, for which he was Mentioned in Despatches and was awarded the Queen’s South Africa Medal with six clasps. In 1901 he married Lady Clementine Hay, the only daughter of the 10th Marquess of Tweeddale. Promoted Captain in 1904, he was elected Liberal Member of Parliament for Banffshire in 1907, and served as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries between 1909-10. He served in the Yeomanry during the Great War in France and Macedonia from 1915-17, and in the Naval Intelligence Division in 1918, and for his services during the Great War he was awarded the French Legion of Honour. After the War he resumed his political career, serving as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War from 1919-22, before losing his Parliamentary seat in the 1924 General Election. He subsequently served as a Conservative Member on London County Council for East Lewisham from 1925-28, and died in 1930.

---

729 **The Roll of Honour, 2 Volumes,** being a biographical record of members of His Majesty’s Naval and Military Forces who fell in the Great War 1914-1918, by the Marquis de Ruvigny, re-published by The London Stamp Exchange, both copies number 36 out of a limited print run of 100, with numerous portraits, very good condition

**Services of Military Officers 1920,** re-published by J. B. Hayward & Son, Suffolk, almost new condition (3) £60-80

www.dnw.co.uk
25th Light Dragoons 3rd Squadron Guidon c.1794-1802. A very fine quality and rare example of ‘swallow-tail’ format, 93 x 66 cm including the very crimson and gold fringe. The yellow silk ground with painted decoration comprising a central panel displaying ‘XXV/L.D. on a red ground set within coloured Union sprays, at the bottom ‘3’ within an oval cartouche. The four corner panels display the White Horse of Hanover on a red and green ground in two and Union sprays on red ground in the other two, now laid down on a fine hessian ground and contained in a heavy wood and glazed frame, one section of the yellow silk ground missing otherwise in very good condition for its age £2000-3000

Note: The purchaser will require external shippers.
Devonshire Yeomanry Cavalry Squadron Guidon (Georgian Period). A most rare example in painted silk 59 x 54 cm, the latter not including the 5cm fringe. In the centre a crowned strap ‘Pro Deo Rege Et Patria’ enclosing a display featuring a seated Britannia with attendant Union sprays, below, a trio of items being a bishop’s mitre cap, a silver coloured rampant lion on a red ground and a gold cross with a rampant lion in each quarter. The strap with attendant sprays of oak leaves. In the four corners, two panels showing DYC on red ground within Union borders and two panels showing the White Horse of Hanover on a red and green ground. Now laid down on a fine hessian backing and contained in a wood and glazed frame, paint loss to one of the four panels and inevitable ageing to the plain background but otherwise in good condition for its age £1500-2000

Note: The purchaser will require external shippers.
FIFE FENCIBLE CAVALRY GUIDON c1794-1800. A very rare example 66 x 50 cm of ‘swallow-tail’ format, the red fine linen ground with painted decoration comprising a central St. Edward’s crown over a Union spray and the Royal motto ‘Dieu Et Mon Droit’. In the four corners two panels display the unit title ‘Fife/Y.C’ within Union borders, in the other two the White Horse of Hanover on a red and green ground, now laid down on a fine hessian ground and contained in a wood and glazed frame, considerable paint loss to one of the title panels and to the Rose on the central Union spray, some inevitable fabric loss to the red ground

£1000-1500

Note: The purchaser will require external shippers.
**FIFESHIRE FENCIBLE CAVALRY 3RD SQUADRON GUIDON 1794-1800.** A very fine example of ‘swallow-tail’ format 86.5 x 50.5cm, (lacking fringe), the ivory coloured silk ground with painted decoration, in the centre a crowned title strap ‘Fifeshire Fencible Cavalry’ enclosing the GIIIR Royal cypher, attendant sprays of oak to the strap and at the bottom ‘3’ within an oval cartouche. The four corner panels comprise two showing the White Horse of Hanover on a red and green ground and two with Union sprays on a red ground, now laid down on a fine hessian ground and contained in a wood and glazed frame, paint loss to the central crown and top two corner panels, fabric loss to the ivory ground  £1200-1600

*Note: The purchaser will require external shippers.*
Ormond Union Cavalry, Earl Charlemont’s Irish National Army c1779-1794. Double Sided Guidon. A most rare example from this very early period 82 x 59 cm including a 2cm fringe. The very faded scarlet ground of one side, with embroidered and sewn on embroidered motifs comprising a central display showing the Ancient Crown of Ireland over the Maid & Harp, attendant oak sprays of narrow simple format. A double scroll above ‘Pro Aris Et Focis’ and a tri-part one below ‘Ormond Union Cavalry’. Of the four applied corner elements, two display sprays of shamrock and two clasped hands these with scarlet uniform wrists. The other side with a green silk ground but bearing the same embroidery and embroidered applied elements. Now contained in a wood and double glazed frame, the latter side in remarkably good condition the former with fading to the silks but still sound

£2000-3,000

Note: The purchaser will require external shippers.
SOMERSET YEOMEN CAVALRY 3RD SQUADRON GUIDON 1795-1815. An extremely fine quality and very rare example presented by Sophia, Countess Powlett in 1795. 86 x 58cm including the 3.8cm fringe and of ‘swallow-tail’ format, the pink silk ground with very fine painted decoration, in the centre a Countess’s coronet over double oval armorials, the first displaying the Paulet Arms of her husband, the Earl Powlett KT, and the second her family’s arms (Pocock), a motto scroll below ‘Gardez La Foy’, below this an oval bearing ‘3’. A scroll above the coronet ‘Somerset Yeomen Cavalry’. Four attendant panels display in two a Countess’s coronet and script initials ‘SP’, the other two with Union sprays. Now laid down on a green cloth ground and contained within a wood and glazed frame, a plaque on the frame with presentation details, some inevitable fractures to the silk ground but the paint work in really remarkable condition

£2000-3000

Sophia Pocock was the daughter of Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.B.
Note: The purchaser will require external shippers.
A General’s Saddle Cloth & Holster Covers c1770-1800. Very fine and extremely rare examples, the red cloth grounds embellished with magnificent silver border lace and raised silver lace decoration of similar format on all three items, the saddle cloth measures 110 x 57 cm and the holster covers 39 x 29 cm. The raised decoration of triple headed floral design, now laid down on a black cloth ground and contained in a wood and glazed frame, *some moth damage to the scarlet cloth ground on all three items but the lace decoration in very fine condition* £2000-3000

Note: The purchaser will require external shippers.
LIFE GUARDS OFFICER’S FULL DRESS UNIFORM QEC PERIOD. An extremely fine set comprising, plated helmet complete with all gilt metal fittings and frontal plate in gilt metal, silver and enamelled centre, white hair plume, scarlet tunic with gold laced collar and skirt pockets, aiguillettes and shoulder boards, gold laced pouch belt with scarlet flask cord, black plastic faced pouch complete with gilt, silver and enamelled badge, plated back and breast plates complete with fastening straps, pair of leather gauntlets (dated 1999), correct pattern sword the 94cm bright blade by Wilkinsons (numbered 12975 8465-99-122-2125 WS arrow 2001, the bright blade etched with the ELR cypher, crowned ‘LG’ cypher and battle honours to Soulevre Brussels & Nederrijn, complete with plated and gilt mounted scabbard sword knot and slings, the whole in excellent condition

£2600-3600
A British Lancer Regiment Officer’s Foul Weather Lance Cap c.1857-1880. A very scarce example in overall black patent leather complete with dummy plume boss and four small horn buttons in imitation of a covered top, good quality gilt lions’ mask side ornaments and similar gilt quatrefoil ring and hook cap line and chin strap retainer to the reverse, original buff leather sweatband, lining missing. The cap was worn without any frontal plate, but this example has been erroneously fitted with an other ranks brass plate of the 17th DCO Lancers honours to South Africa 1879, chin chain lacking and the patent finish crazed overall, some wear to two of the corners on the trencher top £260-360

Note: The only regiment to use distinctive side ornaments on the foul weather caps was the 17th, these were gilt skull and crossbones.

Household Cavalry Trooper’s Back and Breast Plates with Retaining Straps c. 1980, good quality examples complete with all brass studs, waist harness dated 1991 and correct pattern brass fastening straps, one of the straps incorrectly relined otherwise good overall condition £300-500

Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise’s) Officer’s Full Dress Badger Head Sporran c. 1881-1914, the brown and white badger’s head is ‘set up’, six gilt metal tassel holders embossed with thistles and white horse hair plumes, plain gilt brass cantle and red moroccan purse (this presumably intact) now contained in a fine quality glazed frame, together with sundry notes concerning the sporrans of the regiment, very good condition £400-500

www.dnw.co.uk
1896 Pattern Infantry Officer’s Sword to the 25th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers (2nd Tyneside Irish), a very rare example, the 81 cm blade with part single fuller by ‘Hutton(?) & Sons Ltd., Sheffield’ etched with crowned GVR cypher, scrolling foliage and detailed panel ‘T.R.Groom 25th Battn Northumberland Fusiliers’, the sheet metal handguard incorporating the GVR cypher, wire bound fish skin grip, together with its leather bound Field Service scabbard, very good condition £180-240

A Great War Lincolnshire Regiment Bugle, bearing crown, title, and badge of the Lincolnshire Regiment, the name plate inscribed ‘8846 Bugler D. Harrison’, and the Bugle additionally impressed with the Battle Honour ‘Marne 1914.’, with cord hand grip and tassels, signs of wear but in working condition £80-120

Frank Harrison was born in Derby and attested there for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914, and was advanced Acting Corporal. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 15 October 1917, and is buried in Prowse Point Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Royal Scots Fusiliers Officer’s Shoulder Belt Plate c1902-1954. Of regulation pattern the rectangular burnished gilt back plate with silver overlays comprising a crowned thistle motto, central thistle spray, this on a domed gilt ground, below, a tri-part unit scroll and the date ‘1678’ below, complete with hook and stud fasteners and a small section of the white leather shoulder belt, no gilt remains otherwise good condition £200-240

www.dnw.co.uk
28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment Officer’s Shoulder Belt Plate c1840-1855. The rectangular gilt back plate with silver mounts being the Royal Crest over ‘28’ these with an engine turned finish, complete with all fasteners and leather liner (Parkyn 240), very little gilt remains and the corners with some buckling £300-500

36th (Herefordshire) Regiment Officer’s Helmet Plate 1878-1881. A very scarce example, back plate of crowned star pattern with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of green velvet (now faded to blue) gilt numerals ‘36’, below the Garter a silver scroll ‘Firm’, two lug fasteners present out of three, gilt loss to the numerals high points and star finials otherwise sound ‘untouched’ condition £200-300

Cheshire Constabulary Victorian Period Helmet Plate, Cheshire Rifle Volunteers & 1st Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps Pouch Belt Plates. The first in die-stamped white metal (originally blackened) featuring crowned title strap and laurel sprays, a pinned through centre being the Prince of Wales’s Badge and Motto, three lug fasteners; the second in good quality die-stamped silver plate displays the Prince of Wales’s badge and motto over a title circle ‘Cheshire Rifle Volunteers’ at the bottom a tri-part scroll ‘Jure Et Dignitate Gladii’, three screw post fasteners; the third in good quality die-stamped blackened brass features a crowned Bath style cross with title circle ‘1st Nottinghamshire R.V. Corps’, in the centre reversed and interlaced ‘RHR’ (Robin Hood Rifles) complete with three screw post fasteners and retailer’s plaque ‘Hobson & Sons Lexington St London’, very good overall condition (3) £200-300

British Army Other Ranks Helmet Plates & Helmet Plate Centres, a Prussian Infantry Pickelhaube Plate. Comprising three two part Victorian period examples, the Yorkshire Regiment, Royal Berkshire, Dorsetshire (this with post 1902 centre), centres for Devonshire (1 lug only) Gloucestershire (2 lugs only) The Border Regiment, white metal all lugs present, the Prussian plate of standard format complete with both fasteners, good overall condition (7) £100-160

Two Helmet Plate Centres for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, one with Queen’s Crown, this missing two lugs on reverse; the other with King’s Crown, generally good condition (2) £40-60
749  **34th (Cumberland) Regiment Officer’s Shako Plate 1861-1868.** A good quality example of standard two part format, crowned eight-pointed star with mount featuring the Garter Motto and stencilled numerals ‘34’, complete with two loop fasteners, the top ‘jewel’ missing from the cross on the orb and slight gilt loss otherwise good overall condition  
£160-200

750  **74th Highlanders Sergeant’s Shako Plate 1855-1868.** A fine quality example in die-stamped white metal (74mm x 64mm), the Thistle star with raised central area, ‘Highlanders’ on a circle enclosing ‘74’, two loop fasteners, *very good condition*  
£300-400

751  **Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Officer’s Waist Belt Clasp 1881-1902.** A fine quality example of special pattern, side panels of standard acanthus form, large central disc with mounts in silver and gilt comprising a fused grenade with castle and title mount, the White Horse of Hanover with Motto below laurel sprays decorated with battle honours, matching bench marks ‘2’ (Ryan 191), *excellent overall condition*  
£180-220

752  **Officers’ Cap Badges.** An interesting selection comprising an HM silver Middlesex Regiment (Birm 1904), a silver plated, gilt and enamelled KC issue to the Notts & Derby Regiment (Sherwood Foresters, cast silver plated examples to the Northumberland Hussars (KC), 2nd Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment (with title scroll), KORR (Lancaster) 8th Punjab regiment (pin back), Rand Rifles (QVC) (pin back lacking); die-cast white metal 72nd Punjabis, Bihar Light Horse (wild boar); die-stamped white metal KOSB (KC), London Scottish RV (large thistle spray with broad blade fasteners), Artillery Volunteers (KC) double-wheel, *good overall condition* (12)  
£200-300

753  **Australian Military Cap Badges King’s Crown Period.** A card of five good quality examples, 22nd South Gippsland Regiment in die stamped bronze, 40th Derwent Regiment in die-stamped brass, 43rd Hindmarsh Regiment in die-stamped brass, 49th Regiment in cast brass, 57th Battalion, The Merri Regiment in die-stamped brass, all with original fasteners, *very good overall condition*  
£140-200

www.dnw.co.uk
754 ARP & CIVIL AID ENAMELLED BADGES & MISCELLANEOUS BADGES comprising National A.R.P. Animals/Animal Service, ARP Women’s Voluntary Services, County Borough of Grimsby Raid Welfare, ARP CWS, ARP Burslem & District Ind.Co-Op Society, MD & HB ARP, Dunlop ARP. A pair of Warwickshire Regt osd collars, KORR (Lancaster) collar, General Service osd collar, die-cast white metal s/title bugle/SPMR, Army Ordnance Corps, shield cap badge (other ranks), copy cap to the 1st VB Loyal North Lancs Regt, good overall condition (14) £70-120

755 ARP HM SILVER BADGES & MISCELLANEOUS BUTTONS. Three ARP badges of standard format, two London 1936, one London 1938; buttons include 18 Royal Naval officers’ good quality gilt examples c1860-1901, a large white metal for Bradford Electricity Corporation and a selection of excavated examples poor condition and mainly lacking shanks, sold as viewed not subject to return (40+) £40-60

756 IRISH MILITIA BUTTONS. A small carded display of fine quality examples comprising five large silver plated issues 102nd Donegal, 80th Royal Tyrone, Royal Meath Regt, Armagh Light Infantry, 109th County of Dublin; nine small issues, silver plated 102nd Donegal Monaghan Royal South Down, two white metal 101st Cavan Kilkenny, three black composition West Meath Rifles Kildare Rifles South Mayo Rifles, one small gilt Tyrone (no gilt remains), very good condition (14) £200-260

757 25TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IMPERIAL RUSSIAN ARMY, CRIMEAN PERIOD. A good quality example in die-stamped brass featuring the crowned double-headed Russian eagle and semi-circular lower section, this with pinned through brass shield bearing the white metal numerals ‘25’; five original fixing points of which three are present, the cross lacking from the orb on the crown otherwise very good condition £100-160

758 TWO H.M.S. RODNEY NAPKIN RINGS, silver, bearing a silver and enamelled crest of H.M.S. Rodney; together with an H.M.S. THUNDERER BRASS NAME BANNER, good condition (3) £40-50

Sold together with two Parchment Naval Certificates of Service, for Edward Henry Barrett, Royal Navy, and George Thomas Golding, Royal Marines, together with various other documents and letters relating to the former, including his Gunnery History Sheet; Certificate of Wounds and Hurts; and two letters of reference.

759 47TH SECOND SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA TWO PRESENTATION SILVER PLATED ITEMS. The first a tapered beaker (11.5 x 7.8cm) is engraved with the title, motto and precedence number of the regiment and ‘The Gift Of Lieut. G. Carew’, various markings to the base including that of the maker ‘T.H& S’; the second a double ended toasting cup is again engraved with the regimental details and fits neatly inside the beaker, very good condition (2) £40-60

760 GREGORY PATENT LATE VICTORIAN PERIOD TINTED SHOOTING GLASSES. Steel framed, one lens is tinted black and the other has an inset aperture lens this has a small hole the size of which can be adjusted admitting more or less light. The glasses have an ‘x’ shaped bridge nose bar so that they can be reversed and worn either way with the sight to the left or right. For use by a marksman allowing him to focus on a target with his dominant eye. They are marked ‘W. Gregory & Co. Ltd, 51 Strand WC, London. Patent 11079-1896, A 2449’, one ear securing section part missing £60-100
3rd Foot Guards Royal Commissions to William Douglas Clephane Maclean 1780 & 1792, the first appoints Maclean to be a Lieutenant in the regiment dated 13th December 1780, signed by George III and the Earl of Hillsborough; the second appoints him to be a Captain in the regiment dated 16th May 1792, signed by George III and Henry Dundas as Home Secretary, both with good clear signatures, wafer and seals and now superbly mounted and displayed in a glazed wooden frame, very good condition £300-400

3rd Foot Guards Signed Letter by Major General Maclean Clephane Dated 1803, a framed hand written letter, 32 x 19.5 cms, the gist of the letter being that Clephane who was also a Second Major of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards is appointing agents to receive regimental monies. Signed by Clephane with his wafer seal and countersigned by John Lisher, the reverse stated ‘Entered Off. And Public Accounts 1 June 1803 Thos. Gibbes’ now contained in a fine quality glazed frame, very good condition £80-120
3rd or East Regiment of Royal Jersey Militia Commissions to Thomas Labey, the first appoints Labey to be 1st Lieutenant in the regiment and is dated 20th April, 1811, this is signed by Lieutenant-General George Don, Governor of Jersey, the second is dated 17th June, 1816 and is signed by Major-General Hugh Mackay Gordon, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the island, both with good clear written detail and seals (the second with some crazing), also two photocopies of engravings of General Sir George Don and Major-General H.M. Gordon. A photocopy of the central ornaments of an officer’s shoulder belt plate of the period. Now superbly displayed in a glazed frame, together with some notes on General Don’s career, *very good condition* £300-400

Captain Mowbray Smith 1st Madras Light Cavalry Pastel Portrait by J.F. Mollow (?) 1847, a fine quality rendering 26 x 19 cms half length showing Smith in full dress uniform, this of French grey profusely embroidered with silver lace and three lines of buttons, stand-up heavily laced collar, gold and scarlet girdle. At the bottom a period handwritten caption ‘Captain Mowbray Smith 1st Light Cavalry’, contained in a good quality wooden and plaster glazed frame, *very good condition* £200-300

Orlando Norie Watercolour of Two Infantry Officers and a Private c. 1861-68, of oval outline 180mm x 138mm, the private soldier is shown in Full Service Marching Order wearing the 1861 pattern shako and scarlet tunic with yellow facings, the two officers are depicted one in the Undress scarlet frock and the other in Full dress, the former is wearing the 1857 pattern forage cap and the latter the 1861 pattern shako, signed ‘O. Norie’, *very good condition* (2) £80-120
45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment at Orthes 1814: A Water Colour Drawing by R. Simkin, the 34 x 22 cms picture shows a mounted Field Officer of the 45th leading a charge upon fleeing French Infantry, the Colours of the regiment are also in evidence, only one French Non-Commissioned Officer is making a stand against the onslaught, with ink inscription in block capitals on the lower left of the picture ‘R. Simkin’, now contained in a glazed wooden frame, very good condition £160-240

He was such a brave young officer that the company loved him I got him on my back again and told him to take me tight round the neck. I ran across the open space. During the time his watch fell out; I did not like to leave it so I sat down and picked it up, all the time under a heavy fire. Afterwards I went back again through the same fire, and helped to take up the mean Eadie. Then I returned for my rile, and firing a volley, we all left. Lieutenant Bramley died during the night.' (The Victoria Crosses that saved an Empire, by Brian Best refers).

For his gallantry in carrying his body back, Private Davis was awarded the Victoria Cross: ‘For conspicuous gallantry, at the attack on the Fort of Ruhya, when with an advanced party, to point out the gate of the Fort to the Engineer Officer, Private Davis offered to carry the body of Lieutenant Bramley, who was killed at this point, to the Regiment. He performed this duty, of danger and affection under the very walls of the Fort.’ (London Gazette 27 May 1859).
John Barker grew up in wartime Worcestershire. Post-war he served a School of Electronics electrical engineering apprenticeship at the Telecommunications Research Establishment (T.R.E.) at Malvern, later renamed Radar Research Establishment (R.R.E.). After two years working on electronics at the Department of Atomic Energy’s Windscale Works in Cumberland, and gaining Graduate membership of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Service requirements had to be met. The Royal Air Force decided he would be useful as an Electrical Engineer officer and thus began a 33-year service career. John’s interest in medals was sparked by an existing Orders and Medals Research Society member, the late Lieutenant-Commander Derek Woollett, and so, in January 1970, he became Member no. 904. His initial, wide, Royal Air Force medals interest led to a ‘R.A.F. Between the Wars (1919-1939)’ theme and this has been maintained ever since, although, as with most collectors, he also inevitably acquired aviation medals and groups of special interest that sat outside the strict parameters of the chosen theme. Following his retirement from the Royal Air Force in 1988, he decided to research the family medals of two uncles who had been young Great War army officers killed within a week of each other in 1918, one of whom had been awarded the Military Cross whilst serving with the Royal Field Artillery, whilst the other had served in the Worcestershire Regiment; thus began his second medals collecting theme, ‘The Worcestershire Regiment and its Predecessors’, which was sold at Dix Noonan Webb in September 2017. John presently assists with medals research at the Mercian Regiment Museum Archives at Worcester, and is a member of both the Birmingham Medal Society and the Cotswold Branch of the OMRS.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

Provenance:

K.B.E.
London Gazette 13 June 1957.

C.B.
London Gazette 1 June 1953.

D.F.C.
London Gazette 6 October 1933:
‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished services rendered in connection with the operations in Northern Kurdistan during the period December, 1931 - June 1932.’

M.I.D.
London Gazette 11 June 1942.

Sir George David Harvey was the son of Major-General D. Harvey, and was born at ‘Raffeen’, Worple Avenue, Wimbledon, in August 1905. He was educated at Westminster School and joined the Royal Air Force on a Short Service Commission in 1924. Harvey was posted as a Pilot Officer (On Probation) for his initial training at No. 5 F.T.S., Chester, before continuing at 7 Squadron, Bircham Newton, from October 1925. He was promoted Flying Officer in May 1926, and two years later Harvey won the ‘Laurence Minot’ Bombing Competition with his squadron commander, Wing Commander Charles Portal (later Marshal of the R.A.F. Viscount Portal), acting as his bomb aimer.

A rare K.B.E., C.B., ‘Northern Kurdistan’ D.F.C. group of ten awarded to Air Vice-Marshal Sir George Harvey, Royal Air Force

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, K.B.E. (Military) Knight Commander’s 2nd type set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with full width neck riband, in Garrard & Co. Ltd case of issue; THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion’s neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in Garrard & Co. Ltd case of issue, minor white enamel damage; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R.; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Northern Kurdistan (F/L. G. D. Harvey, R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. Oak Leaf; CORONATION 1953, with ten related and mounted miniature awards, the full size breast awards mounted as originally worn, generally very fine, unless otherwise stated (lot) £5500-6500

C.B. London Gazette 1 June 1953.
D.F.C. London Gazette 6 October 1933:
‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished services rendered in connection with the operations in Northern Kurdistan during the period December, 1931 - June 1932.’
M.I.D. London Gazette 11 June 1942.

Sir George David Harvey was the son of Major-General D. Harvey, and was born at ‘Raffeen’, Worple Avenue, Wimbledon, in August 1905. He was educated at Westminster School and joined the Royal Air Force on a Short Service Commission in 1924. Harvey was posted as a Pilot Officer (On Probation) for his initial training at No. 5 F.T.S., Chester, before continuing at 7 Squadron, Bircham Newton, from October 1925. He was promoted Flying Officer in May 1926, and two years later Harvey won the ‘Laurence Minot’ Bombing Competition with his squadron commander, Wing Commander Charles Portal (later Marshal of the R.A.F. Viscount Portal), acting as his bomb aimer.

www.dnw.co.uk
Harvey was appointed to a Permanent Commission in October 1929, and promoted Flight Lieutenant in January the following year. He served as a pilot on the Station Flight at R.A.F. Duxford for three years before being posted overseas. Harvey was posted as a pilot to 70 (Bomber Transport) Squadron (Vickers Victorias), Hinaidi, Iraq, in January 1932. He was to be shortly thrust into operational flying in Northern Kurdistan, when the Iraqi Government (aided by the R.A.F.) was compelled to assert its authority over the independent and often rebellious region of Barzan. The ‘campaign opened on 15 March 1932 and despite the very creditable way in which the Iraqi Army acquitted themselves, the R.A.F. were asked to assist and by 2 April were fully involved in the operations. As the campaign progressed fighting became more intensive and the R.A.F. suffered casualties. The chief difficulty which the R.A.F. faced was the very nature of the country itself, which was about as difficult as could be for air operations. Pilots and observers would gaze down upon row after row of misty white peaks rising to 8,000 feet and down into dark, deep gorges, whose sides were so sheer that one was astonished that the tribesmen could scale them. Aircraft frequently were fired on both from above and below as they threaded their way through the gorges at low altitudes. The air was so turbulent as to make control of the aircraft near impossible at times. On the ground there was not a single place where a forced landing could be made without the certainty of a serious crash... In the air, crews carried on them letters written in Arabic, Syrian and Turkish, known by the sinister sobriquet of ‘blood chits’ which promised rewards to all who aided the airmen if they were forced down. As one pilot recorded, ‘So long as they wanted the money, all is well, but if they don’t, they turn you over to their women folk whose inclinations are apt to prove embarrassing and painful.’ (Northern Kurdistan, Operations by the Royal Air Force, 1931-32, Wing Commander J. Routledge refers)

It was in the above environment that Harvey distinguished himself throughout the campaign, and was awarded 1 of just 2 D.F.C.’s for Northern Kurdistan.

Harvey spent 18 months in Iraq, before being posted as an Instructor to the Central Flying School at Wittering. He spent two years in this capacity, before being posted onto the staff of the Director of Training at the Air Ministry. Harvey was promoted Squadron Leader in February 1937, and was posted to the R.A.F. Staff College in January 1939. With the outbreak of the Second War he was posted onto the staff of the Director of Operations (Home) within the Department of the Chief of the Air Staff. Harvey advanced to Temporary Wing Commander in March 1940, and was posted for armament staff officer duties at HQ Bomber Command at High Wycombe in September of the same year. Subsequent postings included onto the air staff at HQ Fighter Command, Stanmore, and as Officer Commanding R.A.F. Hunsdon. He returned to the staff of HQ Fighter Command in July 1941, and advanced to Group Captain in March 1942 (C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1943).

Harvey served as Acting Air Commodore at AHQ Eastern Mediterranean from February 1944, and was appointed Deputy Senior Air Staff Officer, HQ Middle East Command, Cairo, in May 1944. His final posting of the war was in the Air Ministry as Air Commodore Personnel in the Directorate General of Personnel. Harvey was promoted Air Commodore in January 1946, and was appointed as one of the two Directors in the Directorate General of Personnel (II). He was appointed Acting Air Marshal, Senior Air Staff Officer (SASO) at HQ Bomber Command in September 1950, and advanced to Air Vice-Marshal in July the following year. Harvey served as Air Officer Commanding No. 23 (Training) Group at Leighton Buzzard, 1953-56, before returning to the Air Ministry as Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Training). Harvey was appointed K.B.E. (London Gazette 13 June 1957) and retired in October 1958. He died at Woodcutters Lodge, Over Worton, Middle Barton, Oxon in February 1969.

www.dnw.co.uk

C.B.
London Gazette 10 June 1948, the recommendation (originally for a C.B.E.) states: 'Air Commodore Saye has filled the appointment of Director of Navigation since December 1944. Throughout this period his single-minded devotion to duty and the high standard of his Staff work have been most impressive. He has played the principle part in the many recent important discussions which have taken place between the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and the successful outcome of these has largely been due to his tact and his thorough understanding of the problems involved. As Head of the Navigation Branch Air Commodore Saye has been particularly energetic in watching over the welfare of all navigators in the Royal Air Force. He has been much concerned in the careers of these personnel and has fought many difficult battles on their behalf without thought of his own interests. In all circumstances this officer's work has been outstanding and thoroughly deserving of special recognition.'

O.B.E.
London Gazette 11 July 1940.
A.F.C. London Gazette 3 June 1933.
M.I.D. London Gazette 11 June 1942.

Geoffrey Ivon Laurence ‘Gil’ Saye was the son of G. N. Saye, Advocate and Solicitor for the Straits Settlements. He was born in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 1907, and educated at Repton. Saye entered R.A.F. Cranwell as a Flight Cadet in February 1925. He was commissioned Pilot Officer in December of the following year, and posted to Calshot for a Flying Boat Pilot’s Course in March 1927. Having completed the course, Saye stayed on at Calshot and joined No. 480 (Coastal Reconnaissance) Flight in August 1927. He subsequently moved to the Air Pilotage Flight, and was promoted to Flying Officer in June 1928. Saye carried out further training and transferred, whilst remaining at Calshot, to 209 (Flying Boat) Squadron (Blackburn Iris Flying Boats) in 1929.

www.dnw.co.uk
In 1930, whilst serving with 209 Squadron, Saye was one of the pilots of the first RAF crew to fly to Iceland. Having landed in Iceland they undertook photography and demonstration flights in connection with the millennium celebrations of the Icelandic Parliament. Saye moved with the Squadron to Mount Batten in 1932, was promoted Flight Lieutenant in December of the same year, and awarded the A.F.C. in 1933. He was posted as Flying Boat Instructor to ‘C’ Flight, Seaplane Training Squadron, Calshot, in June 1933. Saye was posted as Adjutant for R.A.F. Heliopolis, Cairo, in November 1934.

After spending 18 months in Egypt Saye returned to the UK and was posted to the School of Air Navigation, Manston, to attend a Specialist Navigation Course. He was posted as an air navigation specialist to R.A.F. Bircham Newton, King’s Lynn, in November 1936. This proved to be the first of a series of specialist navigator postings which led by the end of the Second War to his position as Director of Navigation at the Air Ministry and to being a founder member, and, in 1949, a Fellow of the Institute of Navigation.

Saye advanced to Squadron Leader in August 1937, and was posted to be Group Navigation Officer at No. 1 (Bomber) Group, Abingdon. He stayed in the latter posting until the outbreak of the Second War, when he was posted to serve with HQ Advanced Air Striking Force (HQ AASF) in Rheims, France, 2 September 1939. Saye advanced to Temporary Wing Commander in June 1940, and served as Navigation Staff Officer, HQ Flying Training Command, Shinfield Park. He was posted as Command Navigation Officer at HQ Bomber Command, High Wycombe, in December 1940, and subsequently posted as Temporary Group Captain, Officer Commanding, R.A.F. Waterbeach, in July 1942.

Saye was appointed to the command of the Central Navigation School, Shawbury, in June 1944. Six months later Saye was appointed the important and newly-instituted Air Ministry post of Director of Navigation, with the rank of Acting Air Commodore. He remained Director of Navigation until March 1948, when he was appointed Group Captain in charge of Organisation at HQ MEAF, at Ismailia. After two years at HQ MEAF Saye returned to the Air Ministry to the Air Member for Personnel’s Department, as Director of Manning. He was promoted Air Commodore in July 1950, and attended the year-long Imperial Defence College Senior Officers Staff Course in 1953. Having completed the latter Saye was promoted Air Vice-Marshal in January 1954, and was appointed Air Officer in charge of Administration (AOA) at HQ MEAF during the same month. The Headquarters were relocated to Cyprus in 1954 because of the brewing Suez Canal crisis, and in 1956 the island was used to launch the Suez invasion.

In July 1956 Saye took up his final posting - as Air Officer Commanding, No. 19 (Reconnaissance) Group, Mount Batten. Following the disbandment ceremonies of 228 Squadron at R.A.F. St. Eval, 6 March 1959, he was taken ill and died at the Officers Mess.

Sold with a file of copied research, including photographic images of recipient in uniform, and copied extracts of his Log Books.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

A well documented Second War C.B., ‘Somme’ 1916 M.C. group of ten awarded to Air Vice-Marshal J. H. S. Tyssen, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who originally served as an Observer before retraining as a Pilot, and had success against enemy aircraft in both capacities. Wounded in May 1915, he served as a Flight Commander with 22 Squadron during 1916 and witnessed the First Day of the Battle of the Somme from the air, and the first use of tanks on the battlefield at Flers-Courcellette, 15 September 1916, all recorded in his flying log book. Tyssen commanded 58 Squadron in France, January - July 1918, and 20 Squadron on the North West Frontier, 1920-23. He served as AOC British Forces in Iraq from 1938.

Provenance: Group Captain F. Newall Collection, Christie’s, March 1988.


M.C. London Gazette 14 November 1916;

‘For conspicuous skill and gallantry. He has done fine work in photography, often fighting against odds in order to get his work done. On one occasion, when five enemy machines interfered with our patrol, he, with another officer, dived at one and brought it down.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 1 January 1941.

John Hugh Samuel Tyssen was born at Charlton Henbury, in June 1889. He was educated at Wellington College, and commissioned into the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in June 1907. Tyssen transferred to the North Somerset Yeomanry, and advanced to Captain in August 1914. He served with the Regiment in the French theatre of war from November 1914, before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps.

Tyssen was posted as an Observer Officer for operational flying to 3 Squadron, Chocques, near Bethune in March 1915. Between March - June 1915 he amassed 100 hours of flying in the Squadron’s ‘hotchpotch’ selection of aircraft. Tyssen helped force down a two-seater enemy aircraft with Captain G. F. Pretyman as his pilot, 5 May 1915. Flying in a Morane L the pair followed the stricken aircraft as it plunged into a ploughed field near Lille. Tyssen was hit in the leg by shrapnel when flying over the same area, 29 May 1915.

Having recuperated, Tyssen was posted for pilot training to 3 Reserve Air Squadron in August 1915. His formal training consisted of 4 hours and 45 minutes flying time carried out over two weeks. Tyssen was granted his Aviator’s Certificate 20 August 1915, and he carried out further training at 13 Squadron, Gosport. He advanced to Flying Officer in September 1915, and returned to 3 R.A.S. as an instructor. Tyssen was posted to 22 Squadron in December 1915, and was gazetted as a Fight Commander in February 1916. He flew with the Squadron to France at the end of the following month, initially arriving at Vert Galand before moving on to their base Bertangles.

22 Squadron was equipped with F.E.2bs, and was to operate as a reconnaissance unit tasked with locating enemy dumps, railheads and camps behind enemy lines. As Tyssen’s Log Book records he was up on patrol for the 1st Day of the Battle of the Somme, ‘Patrol & watched the intense...infantry attack.’ The Squadron met with considerable enemy opposition on their reconnaissance missions, and Tyssen was regularly involved in air combat. Examples of which include, 25 August 1916:

www.dnw.co.uk
‘While on patrol at 8,500 feet over Comblies we saw 2 H.A. flying over Guedecourt towards Flers at 4,500 feet. We dived on them and got on to the tail of one, firing a drum at about 80 yards. We then had the main petrol tank hit. We turned towards the H.A. and fired again just about at 50 yards range. Tracers were seen to enter the machine. One engine stopped and we turned West, crossing the lines at 3,000 feet and landed.’ (Combat Report refers)

And also, 24 September 1916, the combat which is mentioned in his M.C. citation, and is given in the Combat Report thus:

‘While on offensive patrol at 4.30 pm five H.A. (Type E) were encountered over Bus. Lt. Roberts and 2/Lt. Williams attacked one H.A. and it went down in a steep spiral and crashed at D.2. Central. This machine was seen to have one set of planes, crashed and was just at the edge of the road. It looked as if it had crashed into telegraph poles or wires. The crosses on the undamaged planes were clearly visible. Time 4.30pm.

At the same time one Roland was attacked by four other F.E.’s and was seen to go down in a vertical dive by all the pilots and observers, obviously out of control. At 4.35pm one H.A. of the same flock was noticed all alone. Capt. Tyssen and Lt. Clarke dived at firing both guns. The H.A. went through the clouds in a vertical dive and was seen again through a gap still diving and very close to the ground. Both pilot and observer were sure that the machine was out of control, but they did not actually see it crash.

At 5.30pm Lt. Roberts and 2/Lt. Williams attacked a H.A. (Type E) over the Wood St. Pierre Vaast, firing one and a half drums. It dived and then got into a steep spiral. They could not follow it to the ground. Later they saw a H.A. apparently upside down... which very probably was the same machine.’

The action is also noted in the Official History, The War in the Air: ‘Five FE’s of 22 Sqd were fighting an equal enemy formation at the same time over Bus, south of Bertincourt with greater success. Without loss to themselves they shot down one which crashed into a telegraph line, another which fell and overturned near the wood of St. Pierre Vaast and two others were seen in steep dives close to the ground.’

Other notable patrols carried out by Tyssen over the Somme in 1916, included, 15 September 1916. On the latter date tanks were used for the first time on the battlefield at Flers-Courcellette, and Tyssen’s Log Book records it thus, ‘Patrol for 1 hour before daylight to see the opening of the show. It was a wonderful sight & better than July 1st. Tanks first used.’

Tyssen completed his tour with 22 Squadron, and was posted to 51 (Home Defence) Squadron, Thetford, in October 1916. He advanced to Temporary Major, and Acting Squadron Commander in January 1917, and transferred as Squadron Commander to 36 (Home Defence) Squadron at Seaton Carew later the same month. Tyssen was invested with his M.C. at Buckingham Palace, 5 February 1917.

Having left 36 Squadron in December 1917, Tyssen was appointed to the command of 58 Squadron (F2b’s) which was being mobilised at Dover prior to flying to France. He flew with his Squadron to St. Omer, 10 January 1918. The Squadron was employed as a night bombing unit tasked with attacks on enemy bases and communications behind the lines. Tyssen moved with the Squadron to it’s various bases, and continued to command until he crash landed, 24 June 1918. He was hospitalised as a result of his injuries and returned to England 8 July 1918.

Following a period of convalescence, Tyssen was posted to No. 1 School of Navigation and Bombing at Stonehenge, 16 August 1918. He saw out the war in command of No. 8 Training Depot Station, Netheravon and No. 4 (Training) Wing. Tyssen was promoted to Squadron Leader in 1919, and was posted to India the following year. He served as the commanding officer of 20 Squadron (Bristol F2b’s), Bannu, India from April 1920. The Squadron, which he commanded for 3 years, was engaged with policing the borders along the North West Frontier. Tyssen was promoted to Wing Commander in January 1923, and returned to England to command No. 5 Wing, at Biggin Hill, from April 1923. He carried out a number of staff postings before being appointed to command and form the R.A.F. station at Tangmere in November 1926. After serving as the Senior Air Force Officer with the carrier H.M.S. Argus, Tyssen commanded R.A.F. Gosport April 1930 - March 1935. Having advanced to Group Captain in January 1931, he was appointed as Group Captain Training, HQ Fighting Area, Uxbridge, in March 1935. Tyssen was promoted Air Commodore in November 1935, and subsequent appointments included as AOC 12 Group, in 1937. Later the same year he was posted as Air Officer in charge of Administration, HQ British Forces in Iraq.

Tyssen advanced to Air Vice-Marshal, and was appointed AOC British Forces in Iraq, which position he held 1938-39. He still held this post with the outbreak of the Second War, but was invalided back to the UK in November 1939. Tyssen served as AOC No. 16 (Reconnaissance) Group, 1940-41, and had the honour of being received by H.M. King George VI, 13 March 1940. He was invested with the Companion of the Order of the Bath at Buckingham Palace, 21 October 1941, before retiring from the service in 1942.

Despite retirement, Tyssen served as the Regional Air Liaison Officer for the North East, 1942-45. In later life he resided at Peteravy Lodge, Near Tavistock, Devon, and died at his son’s house in Farnham in January 1953.

Sold with the following original documents: Commission appointing J. H. S. Tyssen as a Second Lieutenant in the Volunteer Forces, dated 24 July 1907; Commission appointing J. H. S. Tyssen as a Major in the Royal Air Force, dated 1 November 1918; Commission appointing J. H. S. Tyssen as Squadron Leader in the Royal Air Force, dated 2 August 1919 - all three mounted on card; M.I.D. Certificate, dated 11 August 1940; Aviator’s Certificate, No. 1624, complete with photograph; Pilot’s Flying Log Book (5 August 1915 - 8 August 1940), privately bound with hand-written career summary; named invitation to King George VI Coronation, with covering letter, and a file of copied research.

www.dnw.co.uk
A scarce Great War C.M.G., ‘Somme’ 1916 D.S.O. group of nine awarded to Air Commodore A. L. Godman, Royal Flying Corps and Yorkshire Regiment, who having commanded a section of his parent unit during the expeditions against Muhammad bin Abdullah in Somaliland, served during the Great War as Brigade Major for the 4th Brigade, Royal Flying Corps, in particular during the Battle of the Somme. He later served during the Second War as Northern Area Commandant, Royal Observer Corps

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion’s neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, centres loose; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Lieut: A. L. Godman. Yorks: Regt); 1914 Star with clasp (Capt: A. L. Godman. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. (Lt. Col. A. L. Godman. R.F.C.) BMW and VM with official corrections; Defence Medal; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, breast awards mounted as originally worn, generally nearly very fine or better (9)  £3600-4000

C.M.G. London Gazette 1 January 1919.
D.S.O. London Gazette 4 June 1917, the recommendation states:
‘For good work as Brigade Major of the 4th Brigade R.F.C. since its formation in April 1916, especially during the battle of the Somme when his work was invaluable.’

Arthur Lowthian Godman was the son of Colonel A. F. Godman, C.B., V.D., D.L., and was born at Smeaton Hall, Great Smeaton, Northallerton, Yorkshire, in September 1877. He was educated at Rugby School, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Own (Yorkshire Regiment), in May 1898. Whilst serving with the Battalion in India, he penned two articles which appeared in The Green Howards’ Gazette - one of which was about ‘Anthony’, ‘G’ Company’s donkey, who had been decorated with an Army Temperance Medal despite being a notorious drunkard!

Godman advanced to Lieutenant in November 1900, and was sent with two sections (approximately 67 men) of a Mounted Infantry Company raised from the Battalion for service in Somaliland. He was given command of one of the sections and led them during the expeditions against Muhammad bin Abdullah, 1902-04. Godman was promoted Captain in January 1906, and after a posting to South Africa he returned to the UK to serve as Adjutant for the University of London Officer Training Corps. Having been appointed to the latter post in 1913, Godman was appointed Staff Captain attached to the 21st Infantry Brigade in 1914. He served with the 21st Infantry Brigade as part of the 7th Division on the Western Front from 6 October 1914. Godman was severely wounded at Ypres, 30 October 1914, and upon recovery was posted to General HQ Staff in France.

Godman advanced to Major in August 1915, and was attached to the 4th Brigade, Royal Flying Corps in the same month. He served as Brigade Major during the Battle of the Somme, and advanced to Temporary Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, on the R.F. C. Staff from July 1917. Godman was promoted to Acting Brigadier-General in June 1918, and was subsequently appointed Brigadier-General (Administration), South-Western Area Command. He was confirmed as Wing Commander in August 1919, and was posted as Assistant Commandant, R.A.F. Cranwell, the following month:

www.dnw.co.uk
‘After the war he became the first Assistant Commandant of the new R.A.F. College at Cranwell. No better selection could have been made to carry out this difficult task. The cadets were at that time, to put it mildly, rather rough and uncouth. Air Commodore Godman, as he had by then become, would not tolerate this and set about licking them into shape. Whilst Sir Charles Longcroft, the Commandant, looked after their technical training, he said himself that Arthur Godman set the tone and saw to it that the cadets behaved as embryo officers should. The foundations which he then laid have been built upon since and the R.A.F., as well as Cranwell owe much to him for his admirable work.’ (Obituary from *The Green Howards’ Gazette* refers)

A subsequent posting was to R.A.F. HQ India at Simla, with Godman being promoted Group Captain in June 1923. Returning to the UK the following year, he served consecutively as the following: Officer Commanding, School of Technical Training, Manston; Director of Manning in the department of the Air Member for Personnel at the Air Ministry; and as Officer Commanding, Electrical and Wireless School from February 1928. Godman retired as Honorary Air Commodore in February 1931. He returned to Yorkshire, and was appointed Secretary of the North Riding of Yorkshire Territorial Army and Auxiliary Air Force Association.

On the formation of the Observer Corps, Godman was called out of retirement in 1937 to become a significant senior member in the Northern Area. Initially he was appointed Observer Group Captain, and then Northern Area Deputy Commandant at Hucknall. Godman served during the Second War as Air Commodore, Northern Area Commandant, based at Catterick, until his final retirement in June 1943. In later life he was appointed Vice-President of the Regimental Council, The Green Howards Regiment, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for North Yorkshire in December 1951. Godman died at Smeaton Manor in July 1956, and is buried in St. Eloy Churchyard, Great Smeaton.

Sold with a file of copied research, including photographic images of the recipient in uniform.
The important ‘South Russia 1920’ C.B.E. group of seven awarded to Group Captain J. O. ‘Joe’ Archer, Royal Air Force, who served as Officer Commanding R.A.F. Forces in South Russia, January - April 1920, having already commanded both the R.A.F. Training Mission and ‘Z’ Flight during the conflict. Archer went on to serve on the North West Frontier, commanding No. 3 Indian Wing, 1926-31, before serving on the Directorate of Operations and Intelligence.

C.B.E. (originally recommended for a C.M.G.) London Gazette 12 July 1920 (South Russia).
C.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1919 (Egypt).
M.I.D. London Gazette 31 March 1920:
For valuable and distinguished services rendered with the British Military Mission in South Russia.
M.I.D. London Gazette 26 June 1931:
For distinguished services rendered during Operations on the North West Frontier of India during the period, 23rd April to 12th September 1930.

John Oliver Archer was born at Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, in September 1887. He was educated at Felstead and the University of London. Archer, an Engineer by trade, served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (T.F.) in the French theatre of war from 7 November 1914. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery (Special Reserve) in July 1915, and subsequently attached to the Royal Flying Corps.

Archer carried out pilot training and was granted Royal Aeronautical Club Certificate No. 2367 on 31 January 1916. He was posted as a Flying Officer for further training to 18 (Reserve) Squadron at Montrose, before seeing service in France, Egypt and Palestine, and advancing to Squadron Commander and Temporary Major all within a year. Archer transferred to the R.A.F. in April 1918, and subsequently commanded the Artillery Observation School at Heliopolis.

www.dnw.co.uk
Officer Commanding R.A.F. South Russia

After the Great War Archer was posted to South Russia, and commanded the R.A.F. Training Mission there from July - November 1919. The latter consisted of 10 officers and 57 other ranks as part of the British Mission to support the White Russian Army under General Deniken. It was to be employed to provide aircraft and instruction to help convert previously trained Russian pilots onto British aircraft. The aircraft used consisted of Sopwith Camels, DH9's and R.E.8's. Following Major Archer's arrival, bringing the experience of his previous training school command in Egypt, the Mission became organised on a sound basis after an unsuccessful start. All did not go smoothly, however, as Archer's report for October 1919 illustrates:

'The work of equipping and building machines has been fairly rapid and on the whole satisfactory. On the other hand the dual instruction has been most disappointing in its results. The pilots are supposedly skilled pilots, but they are evidently very badly out of practice and require 5 or 6 hours dual and are still uncertain. This is beyond the powers and function of the limited personnel and equipment of this Mission, and in consequence the work in this respect has proceeded very slowly. There is also a very marked antipathy to the R.E.8 which greatly impedes progress.'

During the last week of November 1919, General Maund, Commanding R.A.F. in South Russia, authorised the creation of an additional Flight of British aircraft to work on the hard-pressed front at Kharkov. The latter was to be known as 'Z' Flight, and was to be formed from the instructors at the Training Mission. Archer was to command the new force, which was to be equipped with R.E.8's. A 'Z' Flight train was created, and it carried fuel, oil, spare parts, munitions and food for one month. The Flight's personnel consisted of six pilots, six observers and seven other officers, 26 other ranks and 14 Russians.

By the end of the first week of December 1919, the train had moved forward only as far as Kislovka, where their R.E.8's flew up to join them on 9 December. At its most advanced 'Z' Flight was some 380 miles from Moscow, leading Archer to somewhat optimistically enquire with General Holman (Commander of the British Military Mission), 'In position to bomb Moscow. Await instructions.' Holman's reply was terse, and echoed Churchill's sentiments from three months earlier, that Moscow should be on no account bombed.

Archer was ordered to withdraw immediately. The atrocious weather combined with the general retreat of the White Army curtailed any immediate possibility of flying, and Archer had to authorise the dismantling of the aircraft in order to enable the train to retire. Z Flight managed to fly a few reconnaissance flights during the period of general withdrawal, December 1919 - January 1920. The Flight combined with two flights of 47 Squadron to form the Kuban Group in mid-January. Archer was promoted to Officer Commanding R.A.F. South Russia at the end of the latter month. He remained in this appointment until the overall British withdrawal from South Russia in April 1920. Archer had gathered all R.A.F. personnel at the port of Novorossisk by 18 March:

'At Novorossisk, Major Archer attempted to save as much of the R.A.F. stores as possible. There were 250 tons of R.A.F equipment stored on the docks at Novorossisk. This did not include the twenty-three aircraft in storage - ten R.E.8's, nine Avro 504's, and four DH9's. The R.E.8's were wrecked, along with the spares for the type, because it was thought the Russian dislike for the type meant they were unlikely to be used effectively. To save the remaining thirteen aircraft, they were handed over to the Russians, who claimed they could ship them to the Crimea. But this did not happen, and on 26 March these aircraft were also rendered unserviceable. It was done in a hurry, as Archer stated in his report:

"... there being then not even time to unscrew the instruments from the dashboards."

Most of the R.A.F. personnel who had volunteered to serve in the Crimea sailed from Novorossisk on 24 March on board HMT Baron Beck. Archer stayed behind with a small party and the non-volunteers to finish the clearing-up. The situation in the town was utter chaos, as the defeated troops streamed in hoping for rescue.'

The North West Frontier

Having returned to the UK, Archer served at No. 1 Group, Kenley, August 1920 - September 1923. Subsequent postings included as Officer Commanding, School of Army Co-operation, at Old Sarum, before being posted overseas. Archer commanded 31 (Army Co-operation) Squadron at Ambala, India, from November 1925. He advanced to Wing Commander in January 1926, and was appointed to the command of No. 3 Indian Wing at Quetta. Archer commanded the Wing for five years, during which period the Afriti and Red Shirt rebellions took place.

Archer retired 22 September 1935, having spent the last four years of his career in the Directorate of Personal Services at the Air Ministry. He then continued to serve in the Air Ministry in a retired officer post within the Directorate of Operations and Intelligence in the Department of the Chief of the Air Staff. Archer carried on in this capacity throughout the Second War, advancing to Group Captain in the Reserve of Air Force Officers. He died at Cornhill Cottage, Melbury Abbas, Shaftesbury, Dorset, in September 1968.

Sold with a file of copied research, including a photographic image of recipient in uniform.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Second War ‘Burma operations’ C.B.E. group of ten awarded to Air Commodore G. H. ‘Tiny’ Vasse, Royal Air Force and Royal Naval Air Service, who flew operationally as a Bristol Fighter F2b pilot with 6 Squadron during the Kurdistan operations, before retraining as a specialist Air Armament Officer. He commanded the Air Development Fighting Unit, 1937-41, and served as Deputy Senior Air Staff Officer, Air Command South East Asia and subsequently with No. 221 (Tactical) Group, 1944-45.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander’s 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. H. Vasse, R.A.F.) BWM officially renamed, and suspension loose; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (F/O. G. H. Vasse, R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (F/L. G. H. Vasse, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. Oak Leaf, emblem loose; Coronation 1953, last five privately engraved ‘Air Cdre G. H. Vasse’, generally nearly very fine (10) £800-1200

C.B.E. London Gazette 5 July 1945:
‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in connection with the operations in Burma.’
M.I.D. London Gazette 17 March 1941.

Gordon Herbert ‘Tiny’ Vasse was born at 25 William Street, Herne Bay, Kent, in April 1899. He was educated at Godwyn College, Margate and King’s College London. Vasse joined the Royal Naval Air Service as Probationary Flight Officer in 1916, carried out pilot training and was granted Royal Aeronautical Club Certificate No. 6288 on 22 March 1918. He transferred to the Royal Air Force as Second Lieutenant (on probation) in April 1918, and was subsequently confirmed as Lieutenant Aeroplane Officer.

Vasse was placed on the unemployed list in September 1919, but rejoined the R.A.F. as a Flying Officer on a Short Service Commission in October 1921. The following year he was posted to the School of Technical Training (Men) at Ramsgate, before being posted as a pilot for operational flying to 6 Squadron (Bristol F2b’s), Hainai, Iraq, in April 1923. Vasse moved with the Squadron to Mosul in May 1924, and returned to the UK in December 1925. He was granted a Permanent Commission the following year, and in August of the same year he qualified as an Air Armament Officer. Vasse was posted in the latter capacity onto the staff of the Armament and Gunnery School at Eastchurch, and he was promoted to Flight Lieutenant in July 1927.

Subsequent postings included to 15 Squadron, Martlesham Heath, in November 1930, where he was made a Flight Commander on the creation of the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment (A.A.E.E.). Vasse, still employed on air armament duties, was posted to No. 3 (Indian) Wing at Quetta in February 1933, and to No. 1 (Indian) Group at Peshawar the following year. He was promoted Squadron Leader in February 1936, before returning to Eastchurch later that year.
Having returned to the UK, Vasse commanded the Air Fighting Development Unit (A.F.D.U), 1937 - 1941. He advanced to Wing Commander in January 1939, and was briefly posted as Officer Commanding, R.A.F. Duxford in 1941. Vasse was promoted Temporary Group Captain in June 1941, and the following month was appointed Deputy Director of Air Tactics in the Department of the Chief of the Air Staff at the Air Ministry. He served as Acting Air Commodore, Director of Air Tactics, from October 1942, and was confirmed as Group Captain in April of the following year.

Vasse was posted overseas for the remainder of the Second War, and served as Deputy Senior Air Staff Officer (S.A.S.O.), Air Command South East Asia from 1944. Later the same year he transferred as S.A.S.O. for No. 221 (Tactical) Group, and served with them until their disbandment at Rangoon, 30 September 1945. Vasse was posted as Temporary Air Commodore, Officer Commanding, R.A.F. Seletar in January 1946. He returned to the UK and served as Air Officer Commanding, No. 21 (Training) Group, Cranwell, 1946-47, and subsequently as AOC for both No. 25 (Armament) Group and No. 63 (Western and Welsh Reserve) Group.

Despite having planned to retire, Vasse was appointed Commandant, Royal Observer Corps, at R.A.F. Bentley Priory, within H.Q. Fighter Command, in March 1951. He retired in April 1954, and died at the General Hospital, Southampton, in March 1965.

Sold with a file of copied research, including several photographic images of the recipient from various stages of his career.
Christopher Thomas O’Neill was born at Sarsefields Court, Ireland in February 1893. Having trained in Belfast he qualified as a Doctor in 1918, and was commissioned into the Royal Air Force as a Medical Officer in the following year. O’Neill was posted overseas for service at the Aircraft Park Mesopotamia in 1920, and was attached to 216 Squadron at Heliopolis from October 1921. He served with 208 Squadron as part of the newly constituted British Forces in Turkey, and was present with them in September 1922 during the Chanak Crisis. 208 Squadron were part of the Constantinople Wing which moved to Turkey as part of the first rapid deployment operation undertaken by the Royal Air Force. This timely movement of several dispersed squadrons proved enough of a deterrent to an encroaching Turkey as to avert another war between the two nations. O’Neill was awarded the O.B.E. as a consequence of humanitarian services during the crisis. O’Neill served as Acting Squadron Leader from October 1922, and returned to the UK where he had subsequent postings at R.A.F. Central Hospital and R.A.F Hospital, Cranwell. He was posted to 20 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Peshawar, India, in September 1927, and advanced to Squadron Leader two years later. After a further posting to Karachi, O’Neill returned to the UK and was placed on the strength of the Central Medical Establishment, London. He served at Cranwell again prior to being appointed to the command of the medical branch team at No. 3 F.T.S. at Grantham in 1935. O’Neill advanced to Wing Commander during the latter year, and was subsequently posted as Deputy Principal Medical Officer, HQ Coastal Command at Lee-on-the-Solent. Having been promoted Group Captain in December 1940, O’Neill’s Second War service included as Principal Medical Officer, AHQ India and Persia from March 1942. He advanced to Acting Air Commodore and was appointed as Principal Medical Officer, HQ Maintenance Command, R.A.F. Amport, in August 1945. O’Neill served in a similar capacity at HQ Fighter Command, Bentley Priory, from November 1946. He was posted as Air Commodore and Principal Medical Officer, HQ Air Command, Far East, at Changi in July 1947. Two years later O’Neill was appointed an Honorary Physician to the King, and subsequently retired in January 1952 having completed just over 32 years of military service. Air Commodore O’Neill died at R.A.F. Hospital Wroughton in April 1971. M.I.D. unconfirmed. Sold with a file of copied research, which includes photographic images of recipient in group photographs.
A post-war ‘Military Division’ M.B.E. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader A. Jackson, Royal Air Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member’s 2nd type breast badge, silver; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radian, South Arabia (Sqn. Ldr. A. Jackson. R.A.F.) 2nd clasp loose on riband as issued, mounted as worn, with two identity tags, generally very fine (5) £280-320


Alfred Jackson was a Halton Apprentice, who served during the Second War with the Royal Air Force as an airman and N.C.O. before being promoted Warrant Officer in August 1943. He was commissioned Flying Officer in the Technical Signals Branch in April 1951, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in November 1953. Having been promoted Squadron Leader in July 1960, Jackson attended R.A.F. Staff College and was subsequently granted Associate Membership of the British Institute of Radio Engineers. He was elected to M.I.E.R. E. in 1968, and was recognised as a Chartered Engineer from the following year.
A particularly fine Great War 1917 D.S.C. group of twelve awarded to Flight Commander, later Colonel, C. C. R. Edwards, Royal Naval Air Service and Burma Railway Battalion, who served with Wing Commander C. R. Samson’s 3 Squadron at Dunkirk in 1914, before distinguishing himself as a pilot with No. 1 Wing over Belgium, when he shot down two attacking aircraft, receiving three wounds in the process, 1 March 1917. Having proved adept with both armoured cars and aircraft, Edwards returned to his profession as a civil engineer after the war and was employed by Burma Railways, Rangoon, during the inter-war years. He served during the Second War as a Colonel with the Corps of Indian Engineers - thus adding further medals to his extremely scarce combination of awards

**Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R.** (hallmarks for London 1917); 1914 **Star**, with clasp (F. 189. C. C. R. Edwards, A.M.1 GR. R.N.A.S.); **British War and Victory Medals** (Flt. Cr. C. C. R. Edwards R.N.A.S.); **India General Service** 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (C. C. R. Edwards Burma Rys); 1939-45 **Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Military Division**, Chevalier’s breast badge, silver and enamel, French motto, minor white enamel damage: **Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R.; France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre**, reverse dated 1914-1917, mounted for wear, generally very fine or better, unless otherwise stated (12) £4000-5000

Provenance: Glendining’s, June 1993.


‘In recognition of their services on 1 March 1917 when they were attacked by two hostile machines while on a recce flight and brought them both down out of control. Flt. Lt. Edwards was hit by a bullet which passed through the left shoulder, fracturing the collarbone and at the same time was slightly wounded in both feet. Although suffering considerably, he brought his machine home safely, in spite of being again attacked by two hostile aircraft. By his determination and pluck he probably saved his own life and that of his observer.’

Belgium, Order of Leopold, Chevalier London Gazette 23 March 1917.


**Charles Cyril Rogers Edwards** was born at Penn Fields, Upper Penn, near Wolverhampton, in July 1893. He was educated at Highgate Grammar School, and studied engineering at University College, London. He enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service as Air Mechanic 1, 29 August 1914. Edwards was posted to Dunkirk to serve with Wing Commander C. R. Samson’s 3 Squadron. With too few aircraft at his disposal, Samson diversified his Squadron so that they set up an armoured car force to patrol in and around Dunkirk. This force, originally only a Mercedes and a Rolls-Royce, supplemented the coastal patrol and intelligence gathering work provided by the 3 Squadron’s aircraft. Edwards served during the early stages of the formation of the R.N.A.S. Armoured Car Section, and by the end of 1914 the Squadron’s aircraft had managed to carry out raids on the Zeppelin sheds at Cologne and Dusseldorf.

Edwards was commissioned Flight Sub-Lieutenant with No. 1 Wing, R.N.A.S., in May 1915, and gained his Royal Aeronautical Club Certificate (No. 1363) the following month. Edwards advanced to Flight Lieutenant in October 1916, and continued to serve with No. 1 Wing. He was appointed Acting Flight Commander, and was primarily engaged on photographic reconnaissance along the Belgian coast. Edwards and his observer, Sub-Lieutenant C. K. Chase, both distinguished themselves on one such sortie (see citation above) resulting in the award of the D.S.C. for both of them. The incident, for which both Edwards and Chase also received a Belgian award, generated a lot of publicity featuring in The Daily Telegraph amongst other publications.

Having recovered from his wounds, Edwards transferred to the Royal Air Force as Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) in April 1918. He advanced to Acting Major in May 1918, and his final appointment was with 86 (Communications) Squadron (D.H.4’s) based in France for the Peace Conference in Paris. Together with 1 (Communication) Squadron based at Hendon, a regular service of up to three flights daily was established carrying military and civilian officials and mail. At the Paris end they flew initially from Villacoublay but subsequently from Buc, an airfield six miles from Versailles. Cuttings from the Daily Sketch show illustrations of this work, including one identifying Edwards as the pilot being congratulated on arriving with the first official aerial mail from London, and another showing him loading a mailbag at Paris containing Peace Conference photographs for the Daily Sketch. The treaty with Germany was signed at Versailles, 28 June 1919, and Edwards’ squadron was disbanded in October of the same year.

Edwards retired from the R.A.F. in 1919, and returned to his engineering career. He was appointed as an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in February 1924. Having been employed by Wessex Shipbuilding and Manufacturing Company, Edwards travelled to India in February 1921. He was employed as an Assistant Engineer with the Public Works Department, and was tasked with the construction of new sections of the Burma Railway. Edwards advanced to District Engineer by 1928, and was engaged with the Burma Railway Battalion, 1930-32. Subsequent appointments included as Executive Engineer from March 1934, and Organisation and Statistical Officer from 1939. The following year Edwards was appointed Deputy Railway Commissioner and Secretary of the Railway Board.
As the war reached Burma, Edwards was given an Emergency Commission as Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Indian Engineers, 14 March 1942. He advanced to Temporary Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of HQ Army in India, Quartermaster General’s Branch. Edwards served with the latter as an Assistant Director (Transportation), and finished the war with the rank of Temporary Colonel. He returned to his pre-war employment, and was appointed Deputy Chief Engineer, Burma Railways, Rangoon. Edwards became a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in February 1947. Edwards retired to “Glenways”, St. Brelade, Jersey, and died at Beauport Nursing Home, St. Brelade in January 1980.

Sold with the following documents and ephemera: letter from the Commonwealth Relations Office to recipient confirming his entitlement to Second War campaign medals, dated 13 October 1950; hand-written list of recipient’s service and awards, dated 23 February 1974; photograph of recipient in the cockpit of his aircraft ‘Baby D’, and another of the recipient in the passenger seat of an armoured car; newspaper cuttings featuring recipient, and annotated by him; postcard sent by recipient from Parentis-En-Born, France, to his wife; and a file of copied research.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

The unique ‘Waziristan and North West Frontier’ D.F.C. and Two Bars, Great War A.F.C. group of ten awarded to Airship, De Haviland, Wapiti and Hawker Hart pilot, Group Captain S. B. ‘Bunny’ Harris, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Flying Corps. Having served both at sea and in the air during the Great War, Harris went on to make a name for himself with 27 and 39 Squadrons on the North West Frontier between the wars. His prowess as a bombing formation leader was recognised by the award of three D.F.C.’s earned over a ten year period. He flew in some of the most challenging conditions, and over some of the most hostile terrain, and is frequently mentioned by his 27 Squadron contemporary Albert Cowton in his book - *With the First in the Field.*  

Harris also flew in the pioneering long distance flight from Risalpur to Calcutta and back, in January 1925, before commanding 39 Squadron, 1930-33, when he is recorded by the Squadron History as transforming them from the ‘Flowers of England’s Youth’ to ‘Veterans of the Frontier.’


D.F.C. London Gazette 30 May 1924:

‘In recognition of distinguished service rendered with the Waziristan Force between January, 1922 and April, 1923.’

The recommendation states:

‘This Officer has carried out 53 raids out of a total of 58. At all times he has performed his duties with skill and daring and has not hesitated to fly low altitudes in spite of fire from the ground, in order to reach his objective.’

D.F.C. Second Award Bar London Gazette 26 June 1931:

‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished service rendered in connection with the operations on the North West Frontier of India between the 23rd April and 12th September, 1930.’

The recommendation states:

‘During the period 23 April to 11 October 1930, this Officer has carried 66 operational flights of which 55 have been bombing raids across the border. His keenness and efficiency as a Bombing Formation Leader have been infectious, and this spirit is clearly reflected by his Squadron. His courage and devotion to duty are of a very high order.’

D.F.C. Third Award Bar London Gazette 8 September 1933:

‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished service rendered in connection with the operations on the North West Frontier of India during the periods 28th January, 1932 to 8th February, 1932 and 6th March, 1932 to 18th March, 1932.’


M.I.D. London Gazette 1 May 1918.

Stafford Berkeley ‘Bunny’ Harris was the son of G. H. Harris, Master Mariner, and was born at 31 St. Stephen’s Avenue, Shepherds Bush, London, in February 1896. He entered the Royal Naval Reserve as Probationary Midshipman in August 1912, and initially served during the Great War with H.M.S. Otway. Harris was posted as Acting Sub Lieutenant for service with H.M.S. Hercules (battleship) in February 1916. Subsequent service included with H.M.S. Princess Royal, before transferring to the Royal Naval Air Service. Harris advanced to Lieutenant in January 1918, and served at Luce Bay Airship Station throughout 1918. Stationed at the latter he was engaged on Anti-Submarine Patrols in airships operating over the Irish Channel and the North Sea.

Dirigibles to De Havilands

Harris transferred to the Royal Air Force as Lieutenant Dirigibles in April 1918, and was Flying Officer Airships from August the following year. After the war he was posted to the R.A.F. Airship Base at Howden, from which he was sent No. 1 F.T.S. Netheravon for further instruction. Harris gained his ‘Wings’, and also qualified from a Specialist Course on Meteorology, in 1920. He was posted as a Flight Lieutenant and pilot to 27 Squadron (DH9A’s) at Risalpur, India, in November 1921. Harris flew with the Squadron on operations to Waziristan, from 1922, and illustrations of some of these early style of operations against dissident tribesmen may be found in the diary writings of Albert Cowton. The latter served as a Sergeant in Harris’s ‘A’ Flight at the time, and his diary was later published under the title *With the First in the Field.*
Cowton, who flew as an Observer/Air Gunner with 27 Squadron, makes mention of his Flight Commander in his book, and Harris is pictured twice in the publication. In particular he records a sortie that he and Harris both flew on during the Razmak Campaign of 1923:

‘A frequent visitor to our camp at this time was a certain Captain Kent of the Tochi Scouts, who had been a pilot in the R.F.C. during the First World War and who was now doing duty as Liaison Officer. He was keen on flying and would have liked to take a machine himself on a raid, but regulations forbade this as he had not had a refresher course and was not on the flying strength of the R.A.F. He did the next best thing, and on the raid I am now going to describe he accompanied Flight Lieutenant Harris as observer and air gunner.

Twenty-four machines of our two Squadrons were wheeled out of their hangars and lined up on the aerodrome on this brilliant morning and pilots and air gunners gathered in a circle to receive instructions for the day.

Political Agents had obtained information that certain tribesmen who refused to come to terms with the Authorities had left their villages and, during the night, were making for the passes through the mountains to Afghanistan. During the day they were receiving assistance from other villagers on the route, who fed them and their animals and housed them in their villages. Our task was to endeavour to prevent their escape by bombing and machine-gunning them and the villages where they were sheltering....

Flight Lieutenant Harris and Flying Officer Hayter-Hames were the first two to leave, and I flew with the latter. Our detail was to carry out a reconnaissance on the territory to the west of Wana between that place and the Supera Range (the boundary).... When we had crossed the plain we came to the ridge of hills near Warukai Zangi, the tribesmen being Zilli Khel. We were now close to the Afghan frontier.

From now on we scanned the country for signs of the gathering clans preparing to cross the Border. The ridge we were flying over was one of many which ran almost parallel to each other and abutted the Supera Range. In order to obtain a better view of the sides of these ridges the pilots descended to just below their crests when we came to them, then they flew up the valley on one side, climbed to cross the ridge where it abutted the mountains, and flew down the valley below the crest on the other side.

After thus scrutinising three of these ridges on both sides, we were flying along the fourth, which was covered with green scrub and boulders, when a bullet passed through the port planes of the machine flown by Flight Lieutenant Harris, making holes in the fabric, which holes were the only evidence that we were being fired at; this information being conveyed to us by signal. Forthwith he turned his machine about and went down a little lower, both Flight Lieutenant Harris and Captain Kent looking very closely but seeing no sign of any moving thing.’

The pair of aircraft went on to successfully locate and harass a large number of tribesmen attempting to flee with their livestock to Afghanistan. Cowton also records a shared flight with Harris to Arawali in June 1924, when the latter was to attend a meeting to discuss the establishment of a forward striking base in that area. Whilst continuing to be engaged in the usual policing routine, Harris and others were also employed on differing operations including taking part in experimental long distance flights. As Cowton illustrates:

‘In December [1924] Wing Commander Pink, O.B.E. [O.C. 2 Indian Wing], had been given permission to organise a flight consisting of six machines, three to be selected from each squadron at Risalpur, to make a trip from Risalpur to Calcutta and back. Thus it was that 14 January [1925] saw the departure of six machines piloted by the three Flight Commanders from each of the two Bomber Squadrons... Those of 27 Squadron being Flight Lieutenant S. Graham, M.C., Flight Lieutenant Hughes-Chamberlain, and Flight Lieutenant S. B. Harris, and those of 60 Squadron being Flight Lieutenant Busk, Flight Lieutenant Baker, and Flight Lieutenant Savery.

The flight to Calcutta took four days... the actual flying time taken to cover the distance of 1400 miles was fourteen hours and 25 minutes.’

Wing Commander R. C. M. Pink acted as Observer/Air Gunner for Harris on the flight, and having safely made it to Calcutta the formation subsequently set off again after a four day stopover. All of the aircraft, bar two, met with difficulty on the return leg either suffering engine faults or crash landings, ‘thus only two machines returned to Risalpur by air, one piloted by Flight Lieutenant Harris with Wing Commander Pink as passenger and the other piloted by Flight Lieutenant Baker with a mechanic as passenger.’ (Ibid)

The above episode is also recorded by Chaz Bowyer in his history of 27 Squadron - *The Flying Elephants*. Harris was posted to the Staff College at Quetta in February 1925, and having completed his course returned to England. He was posted to join the staff of HQ Air Defence Great Britain at Hillingdon House in August 1927. Harris returned to India the following year when he was posted to HQ R.A. F. India, New Delhi, to act as the Personal Assistant to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, A.O.C. India. Having carried out this role for 20 months, Harris was promoted to Squadron Leader and posted to command 39 Squadron (Wapitis) at Risalpur in March 1930.
Within days of Harris’s arrival the squadron was on standby for operations against the Mohmands. He led from the front in his Wapiti, when he carried out the squadron’s first raid, dropping 56 lb bombs, 12 May 1930. Over the following three months Harris was to be found in the same position leading his men on bombing raids, reconnaissance and photographic sorties over various territories as the disturbances moved further north. On 5 and 6 September 1930 the squadron were also engaged on dropping supplies to the Chitral Relief Column at Khar and Chakdara respectively.

Harris carried out 66 operational sorties, 55 of which were bombing raids, between April - October 1930. His prowess as a bombing formation leader during the latter operations was recognised when he was awarded a Bar to his D.F.C. Harris was eventually presented with the Bar at Risalpur, 1 March 1932. The squadron re-equipped with Hawker Harts throughout November and December 1931, and the new aircraft were put through their paces in January of the following year.

During January 1932 trouble developed in Dir State and the Mohmand Territory. 39 squadron flew 12 reconnaissance flights during the month, including on 29 January 1932, ‘the Commanding Officer [Harris] carried out an armed reconnaissance in Laram - Khongi - Sandal Area. The Laram and Khongi Levy Posts were burnt out and, at 1600 hrs, a gathering of about 500 was observed outside Sandal carrying a number of red and white banners. Sixty men at once opened fire on the aircraft and a number also threw stones. The Commanding Officer replied by dropping 8 - 20 lb bombs and firing 200 rounds of Lewis Gun ammunition. Casualties were afterwards reported to be 13 killed and number wounded.’ (Squadron Operation Record Book refers)

Harris continued to fly throughout February and March 1932, undertaking a further 16 operational sorties, including several trips to Bagh over 11-12 March, ‘the Commanding Officer made four raids on the house of the Haji of Turangzai at Bagh. Two 230 lb bombs were carried on each flight and attacks were made by diving down the hillside on to the house and sighting on the front gun sights. Two direct hits were obtained....’ The Commanding Officer made five more attacks on the Haji’s house and secured direct hits with 8 - 230 lb bombs. The house being completely destroyed.’ (ibid)

39 Squadron’s summary of operations for March alone was ‘carried out a total of two squadron and 36 flight raids and nine raids by single aircraft, dropping , in all 20 3/4 tons of H.E. Bombs and 20 Petrol Bombs, of which 13 tons of H.E. Bombs and 13 Petrol Bombs were direct hits.’

As Delve’s *The Winged Bomb, History of 39 Squadron RAF* comments, under Harris’s leadership the squadron ‘transformed from the ‘Flowers of England’s Youth’ to ‘Veterans of the Frontier’...’ Harris had personally carried out a large percentage of the raids flown by his squadron, and this was recognised when he was gazetted for the Second Award Bar to his D.F.C.

The remainder of Harris’s tour on the North West Frontier was to be considerably quieter, taken up with reconnaissance and demonstration of force flights. He was, however, tasked with providing an important escort, ‘special flights were called for as on 16th April 1932 when 39 squadron acted as escort for the Viceroy and Vicerine of Peshawar from Rawalpindi to Peshawar: ‘On 16th April three aircraft of ‘A’ Ffl, led by the Commanding Officer, met the Avro X over Rawalpindi and escorted it to Attuck, where they were joined by the remaining flights (of the squadron). The whole squadron then escorted their Excellencies to Peshawar, flying in squadron formation above and behind the Avro X. The squadron dived in salute as their Excellencies were de-planing at Peshawar.’ (Ibid)

Harris handed over command of 39 Squadron in March 1933, and returned to the UK to be employed on air staff duties. He was initially posted to HQ Western Area, Andover in July 1933, before transferring to HQ Central Area, Abingdon, later the same year. Harris advanced to Acting Wing Commander, and was posted onto the Directing Staff of The Staff College at Andover in August 1935. He briefly commanded R.A.F. Hucknall, before being posted to the Air Ministry in the Directorate of Organisation in August 1938.

Having advanced to Temporary Group Captain in January 1940, he held a number of posts during the Second War including: as Senior Air Staff Officer for Technical Training Command throughout 1940; S AO, Air HQ, HQ British Forces in Iraq, R.A.F. Habaniya, February - October 1941; S AO, HQ No. 217 Group, Cairo, 1943-44; and on the Staff at HQ Middle East Command, Cairo, April 1944 - June 1945. Harris retired in April 1946, and died at Rossken, Heath Road, Woolmer Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, in June 1952.

Sold with a gilt and enamel 39 Squadron lapel badge, and a most comprehensive file of copied research, which includes several photographic images (the originals being part of a photograph album held by the R.A.F. Museum) of the recipient during his service on the North West Frontier.
A superb campaign combination, ‘Kurdistan’ D.F.C. group of eleven awarded to R.E.8 pilot, Wing Commander A. E. Evans, 63 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late Royal Field Artillery and East Surrey Regiment


Provenance: Sotheby’s, July 1980 and Group Captain F. Newall Collection, Christie’s, March 1988.

Arthur Edward Evans was born at 42 Herbert Street, Landport, Kingston, Portsmouth, in February 1897. Despite being the son of a Steward in the Royal Navy, Evans served during the Great War as a Driver with the Royal Field Artillery in the Balkans theatre of war from 1 July 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Surrey Regiment Reserve of Officers in July 1916, before transferring to the 2nd Battalion.

Evans was attached to the Royal Flying Corps in November 1917, and after training was posted as a pilot to 63 Squadron (R.E.8’s), Basra, Mesopotamia. He was flying operationally by March 1918, and had advanced to Lieutenant when he transferred to the Royal Air Force the following month. The Squadron served as part of No. 31 Wing, and were engaged in a variety of missions including artillery co-operation, reconnaissance and ground attacks. An example of which is provided by the Squadron Report on Bomb Dropping, 26 April 1918:

‘Retiring troops and transport at Kifri. 3.30pm. RE8 4347 Lieut. A. E. Evans. 4 20lb Hale bombs. 5,000 feet. 1 Duds 1,200 yds wide, 2 within 50 yds. Probable several casualties. Slight damage to transport and troops dispersed. Troops scattered.’

Evans moved with the Squadron to Samarrah in September 1918, from where they operated in conjunction with the First Indian Corps during its advance on Kirkuk and Mosul. The Squadron moved to latter, after its’ surrender by the Turks, and from there to Baghdad in February 1919. After the Great War, the Squadron was engaged in operations against the Kurdish chief Sheikh Mahmoud from May 1919. Evans flew on frequent bombing operations, and the Squadron’s War Diary gives the following:

‘2nd June 1919 - Lieuts. Evans and Wall carried out a reconnaissance and bombing raid over the Bazian Pass. 12 - 20lb bombs were dropped and 300 rounds M.G.S. fired on horsemens round about.

5th June 1919 - Capt. Lees, M.C., D.F.C. and Lieuts. Evans and Gordon carried out a bombing raid on Ibrahim-Agha and Bina. Many O.K’s were obtained and many dead were observed.’

63 Squadron was disbanded at Baghdad in February 1920, with a number of men (including Evans) and machines staying in the area to re-establish 30 Squadron. Evans returned to the UK the following year, and was posted to the R.A.F. Depot at Uxbridge in October 1922. Subsequent postings included to No. 460 (Fleet Torpedo) Flight, H.M.S. Eagle, Mediterranean Command in February 1924, before transferring as a Flying Officer to the Stores Branch (later designated Equipment Branch) in October 1927. Evans was employed as an Equiper, and ran the stores for Nos. 403 and 440 Flights on the carrier H.M.S. Hermes, China station, for the following three years. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in August 1934, having been posted overseas in February to run the stores support for 5 (Army Co-operation) Squadron at Quetta. The Squadron was equipped with Wapitis and was spread over a number of locations in India.

Evans was promoted Flight Lieutenant and transferred to No. 2 Indian Wing Station at Risalpur, where he was employed as the Senior Equipment Officer for the Wing. He served in this capacity for 4 years, including covering the recovery of the R.A.F. in India following the Quetta Earthquake disaster and through the intense operations of 1935-37. Evans returned to the UK in 1938, and was promoted Squadron Leader in June 1939. With the outbreak of the Second War, Evans was posted to No. 21 Aircraft Depot at Hanlow Camp. On 23 September 1939 the main body of the unit, including Evans as OC. Equipment Squadron, embarked at Southampton for service in France. He served at Bougenaise airfield prior to his eventual withdrawal back to the UK.

Appointed to the equipment staff at Coastal Command from June 1940, Evans advanced to Temporary Wing Commander in March the following year. He commanded the equipment section at R.A.F. Yatesbury in 1942, before a final overseas posting to Africa. He retired in May 1948, having accumulated a total of 33 years total uniformed service. Evans died at Verwood, Dorset, in March 1978.

Sold with the following original items and documents: Desk Top presentation cigarette box, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1938), lid engraved ‘A.E.E.’, front engraved ‘To Wing Commander A. E. Evans D.F.C. From Officers, N.C.O.’s & Staff of the Equipment Section at R.A.F. Station Yatesbury. “We didn’t want to lose you but we knew you had to go.” 1942; Commission appointing A. E. Evans a Second Lieutenant in the Special Reserve of Officers, dated 7 July 1916; Commission appointing A. E. Evans a Second Lieutenant in the Land Forces, 7 August 1917; Commission appointing A. E. Evans a Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, dated 1 November 1918; Commission appointing A. E. Evans a Flying Officer in the Royal Air Force, dated 10 September 1929; R.A.F. Identity Card and National Registration Identity Card; photograph of ‘B’ Flight, 63 Squadron taken in 1918; and a file of copied research.
Making himself conspicuous, he attached himself to different batches of refugees moving towards the coast. There he faced his most difficult problem - how to pass through the German lines. Sentries were posted every few hundred yards. He hung about for more than a day, waiting his chance, but it did not seem possible to go near without being caught.

Oddly enough, the pilots of the Fighter Command, without knowing it, helped him make his final escape. As he lay watching the sentries, a noisy and spectacular air battle swept unusually low overhead. He could see Hurricanes and Spitfires, Messerschmitts and Heinkels circling, diving and dodging in furious dogfight, machine gun clatter, bomber engine roar and fighter whine answering each other. Suddenly it occurred to him that if he found all this so well worth watching, the sentries must be equally absorbed. He looked at them, and sure enough their heads were craned back and they were gazing at the sky.

Praying that his fellow pilots up there would keep at it, he began to crawl forward. The summer grass in the field where he had been lying was long and kept him fairly well hidden for nearly a mile. At the end of his crawl, he was stopped by a canal. On the other side of the canal were French soldiers. They sent over a boat to bring him across, and promptly arrested him.

Towards the end of his journey, it became rather difficult to keep in a westerly direction without drawing attention to himself. The Belgian army had capitulated, and Belgian refugees were moving back into Belgium, but he managed to slip through to the outskirts of Dunkirk. When his Hurricane was forced down in Belgium, he knew that he must either give himself up, or get rid of his uniform. His French, which was good enough to allow him to appear a Belgian to Frenchmen, and a Frenchman to Belgians, would not seem suspicious to the Germans. But to avoid making himself conspicuous, he attached himself to different batches of refugees moving towards the coast.

Now and then he would seek shelter in a farmhouse or cottage. If he could make sure that the farmer of peasant was friendly, he would tell them that he was English, in order that they might be fully aware of the risk they were running should the Germans find him in their house.

D.F.C. London Gazette 6 June 1941:
‘This officer has served with the squadron since the war began. In May, 1940, during the intensive air operations in France, he was forced to land behind the German lines after he had destroyed one of their aircraft. Nevertheless, he succeeded in reaching this country in safety. He has destroyed at least three enemy aircraft and shared in the destruction of others. Flight Lieutenant Wicks, who recently assumed command of his flight, has shown excellent qualities of leadership and determination.’ M.I.D. London Gazette 1 January 1941.

Bryan John Wicks was the son of the Reverend F. J. Wicks and was born at St. Marys, High Road, Felixstowe, in April 1920. He was educated at Seaford College, Sussex, and joined the Royal Air Force on a short service commission as Acting Pilot Officer in the General Duties Branch, 7 May 1938. Wicks was confirmed Pilot Officer in March the following year, and at the outbreak of the Second War as a pilot with 56 Squadron (Hurricanes), North Weald. The Squadron’s ‘B’ Flight, of which Wicks was a member, operated from Vity-en-Artois during the Battle of France and the evacuation from Dunkirk.

Whilst on patrol over northern France, 22 May 1940, Wicks is recorded as having shot down an enemy aircraft before having to force land near the Belgian border. A. B. Austin’s Fighter Command describes what awaited Wicks:

‘The prize for the Escape of the Month, if there had been one, would probably have gone to the Flying Officer of 56 Squadron who a fortnight after he had disappeared over Belgium, returned to his Essex fighter station wearing an old and musty hat, too short stove-pipe trousers like a leggy schoolboy, a dirty grey jacket, and an old, ragged overcoat. For twelve days, he said, he had been plodding in this refugee disguise through Belgium towards the German lines around Dunkirk. When his Hurricane was forced down in Belgium, he knew that he must either give himself up, or get rid of his uniform. His knowledge of French helped him to borrow clothes from a Belgian peasant, and he set off westwards. Only once during the twelve days did he ride - in a borrowed car filled with Belgian refugees. After a few miles, German soldiers held up the car, searched the refugees (but by some curious luck left the flying officer alone) and sent them on their way on foot. Had they searched him they would have found that, unlike the others, he had no identity card to prove that he was a genuine refugee.

Identity card or not, he must have looked genuine, for he said that German soldiers quite often gave him food as he plodded along the roads. His French, which was good enough to allow him to appear a Belgian to Frenchmen, and a Frenchman to Belgians, would not seem suspicious to the Germans. But to avoid making himself conspicuous, he attached himself to different batches of refugees moving towards the coast.

Now and then he would seek shelter in a farmhouse or cottage. If he could make sure that the farmer of peasant was friendly, he would tell them that he was English, in order that they might be fully aware of the risk they were running should the Germans find him in their house.'
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

Having no pass or identity card, he had many grades of questioners to satisfy before he could be cleared of suspicion. The French guards passed him through lieutenant to major, and up the scale to general. They all satisfied themselves sufficiently to allow him to be handed over to the British authorities in Dunkirk, who also placed him under arrest. In charge of a naval commander, he was brought to England by motor torpedo boat, was questioned both at Admiralty and Air Ministry, and was finally returned, for further use, to his squadron.

Wicks returned to 56 Squadron at North Weald, and flew operationally throughout the Battle of Britain. He was slightly injured as a result of a flying accident over North Weald, 14 August 1940. Wicks was up in the air again two days later to claim a Messerschmitt Bf 110c destroyed, a feat he repeated when he claimed a Bf 109e destroyed 24 August 1940. The latter aircraft was shot down over the Thames Estuary, and an official photograph of the wrecked aircraft (held by the Imperial War Museum, and used as an illustration in F. K. Mason’s *Battle Over Britain*) exists.

Two days after his last victory, Wicks was shot down by a Bf 109 and forced to bale out over Canterbury. His Hurricane crashed in the River Stour near Grove Ferry, Upstreet, Kent. Wicks was promoted Flying Officer in September 1940, and Flight Lieutenant in September 1941. He was posted as Acting Squadron Leader to command 610 Squadron (Spitfires), Leconfield, in November 1941. Wicks then went on to command 64 Squadron (Spitfires) at Hornchurch, December 1941 - March 1942. The Squadron was engaged in sweeps over northern France.

By August 1942, Wicks had been posted to command 126 Squadron (Spitfires) at Luqa in Malta. He was one of 28 pilots to successfully fly their Spitfires off H.M.S. Eagle to land on Malta, 21 July 1942. The Squadron’s Spitfires helped preserve Malta’s defences, and enabled it to continue to act as an offensive base interrupting enemy supply lines between Italy and Libya. The fighting was intense with Wicks and his pilots constantly in action. He shared in the destruction of a Ju88, 13 August 1942, as a convoy of ships (including the damaged tanker *Ohio*) were under attack on the approach to Malta:

> ‘At 1800 four Spitfires of 126 Squadron patrolled over the convoy at 9,000 feet, when three Ju88’s of LG 1 were seen about three miles away, commencing their dives from out of the sun. Sqn. Ldr. Wicks (AB465) immediately endeavoured to intercept but by the time he arrived the first had released its bombs and disappeared. The second failed to drop any bombs and climbed away but Wicks engaged the third - L1+BL flown by Uffz. Gerhard Böhr - as it dived on Ohio:

> ‘I closed with it expending all my ammunition, opening fire at 200 yards, closing to 100 yards. I saw strikes on the starboard mainplane, and a piece dropped off. I then broke away. Red 3, who then attacked the Ju88 states that as I broke away, the starboard engine of the Ju88 started to smoke.’ (*Malta: The Spitfire Year 1942*, by C. Shores, B. Cull and N. Malizia refers)

Wicks suffered damaged to his own aircraft during combat, 17 September 1942:

> ‘Sqn. Ldr. Wicks led his eight aircraft after an estimated 15 Bf109’s seen over Zonqor, but a further eight were then seen below at about 18,000 feet, and these were engaged about 20 miles north-east of Grand Harbour. Plt. Off. W. L. Thompson reported shooting one down, while Sqn. Ldr. Wicks’ aircraft was slightly damaged.’ (Ibid)

Wicks claimed his final victory, 11 October 1942, when he destroyed a Macchi over Malta. The following day was one of major raids, and five were experienced between dawn and dusk. Wicks was killed whilst trying to repel the first raid:

> ‘Meanwhile, surviving Ju88’s of the second wave swept in to bomb Hal Far, where one Spitfire was burnt out. One more Spitfire and two Hurricanes were slightly damaged. This formation had already suffered heavily from attacks by six of 126 Squadron north of Grand Harbour - one Ju88 had been hit and had turned for Sicily, while four were claimed shot down. Escorting 51 Stormo Macchi pilots reported seeing many parachutes over the target, and one Italian pilot claimed a Spitfire damaged, but their attacks did not appear to deter the Spitfires from going for the bombers. However, Sqn. Ldr Bryan Wicks - the CO in BR377 - failed to return.­­…

Rolls (Flight Lieutenant):

> ‘I had reached the outside of the melee when I saw a Spitfire going down. I flew up to it and saw it was my CO [Wicks]. He was injured by the looks of it. I watched him bale out and saw his chute open… After what seemed ages he hit the water and his Mae West was supporting him, but there was no sign of life. I circled him but got no response… I gave five fixes but was attacked by Re2001s from 2,000 feet. I called up the HSL, and directed it to the parachute in the waters.’ (Ibid)

Despite Rolls providing fixes, the subsequent High Speed Launch search was unable to locate Squadron Leader Wicks. He was just 22 years old, and with no known grave is commemorated on the Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial at Floriana, Malta.

Sold with a file of copied research, including photographic images of the recipient.
A Second War 1943 D.F.C., 1942 D.F.M. group of six awarded to Hampden, Manchester and Lancaster Air Gunner, Flight Lieutenant L. R. Say, 61 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 37 operational sorties with the Squadron, including the attack on the Nazi Headquarters at Aachen, 9/10 July 1941; to Karlshütte 6/7 August 1941, when Say was knocked unconscious during a lightening strike on his aircraft - before returning to his station and putting out the flames; and the attack on Billancourt Renault Factory, 3/4 March 1942


D.F.C. London Gazette 19 October 1943:

‘Since the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal this officer has completed many operational missions as air gunner. On one occasion, his turret became unserviceable immediately on leaving base and had to be operated manually throughout a long and arduous flight. Pilot Officer Say has frequently displayed a fine fighting spirit when his aircraft has been attacked by enemy night fighters. He has always shown high courage and devotion to duty.’

D.F.M. London Gazette 22 September 1942:

‘Flight Sergeant Say has taken part in bombing operations against the majority of the main targets in Germany and occupied territory including Berlin, Kiel, Essen, Rostock, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven and the Renault Works, Paris. He acted as Air Gunner in two crews - the Captains being Flt. Lt. Gascoyne-Cecil, D.F.C., and Flt. Lt. Casement, D.F.C., both of whom have achieved consistently successful results. By his example in the air and on the ground, Flight Sergeant Say has gone far to maintain a high standard of morale and efficiency throughout all Air Gunners on the squadron. He is held in high esteem by Captains of aircraft and Air Gunners alike. On one occasion whilst returning from an attack on Karlschütte, the aircraft in which he was flying entered a violent electric storm. The aircraft was struck by lightning or static electricity, the wireless set took fire and Flight Sergeant Say became temporarily stunned. Despite the fact that the aircraft became temporarily out of control and almost turned on its back, Flight Sergeant Say rendered valuable assistance to the Wireless Operator in extinguishing the fire.’

Leonard Robert Say was born at Bleadon, Weston-Super-Mare, in November 1920. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force for training as an Air Gunner in May 1940. Having completed his training he was subsequently posted as a Sergeant for operational flying with 61 Squadron (Hampdens), Hemswell. By the end of July 1942 he had flown in at least 33 operational sorties with the Squadron in Hampdens, Manchesters and Lancasters, including: the raid on the Nazi Headquarters at Aachen, 9/10 July 1941, when his pilot was Flying Officer Gascoyne-Cecil and their Hampden ‘ran into a cone of searchlights before approaching Aachen and was attacked by a fighter with a headlamp. Violent evasive action was immediately taken and the enemy aircraft was believed hit by F/O Gascoyne-Cecil’s guns. The Wireless Operator, F/Sgt. Beck, was wounded on the back of the left hand but continued to operate his wireless set. F/O Gascoyne-Cecil attacked the target and bursters were observed close to a railway junction’ (Squadron Operations Record Book refers); Karlshütte 6/7 August 1941, when Say was knocked unconscious before returning to his station; Boulogne; Kiel; the Billancourt Renault Factory, 3/4 March 1942, when with the same pilot they ‘dropped... nickels and then attacked the target from 4000 ft in a level attack, his bomb bursting in the target area. Near Paris he was fired upon by an unidentified twin-engined aircraft, and his tail gunner F/Sgt Say returned the fire from 130 yards. The enemy aircraft turned away at 50 yards and was not seen again’ (ibid); Essen; Gardening off Swinemunde, 22/23 May 1942, when his pilot was Flying Officer L. B. Gunter and their Lancaster ‘pinpointed on the coast near Swinemunde, but was picked up by searchlights, and an enemy fighter. Evading fighter and S/Ld [searchlight] a second run was made, and the load accurately planted. Returning to base in the early morning mist the port undercarriage collapsed on landing’ (ibid); Gardening in the Danish Sound and an attack on Wilhelmshaven, both piloted by Flight Lieutenant P. R. Casement. The latter, just over a week after the raid on Wilhelmshaven, was to captain a crew which was to become the first Bomber Command crew to bring back irrefutable evidence that they had destroyed a U-boat at sea - a photograph showing the U-boat crew in the water swimming away from their sinking vessel.

Say advanced to Flight Sergeant, and was posted as an instructor at the end of July 1942. He was commissioned Pilot Officer into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1943, and returned to operational flying with his old squadron. 61 Squadron, now operating out of Syerston, continued to carry out missions to heavily defended targets and Say was now crewed with Wing Commander W. M. Penman. In August 1943 they took part in sorties to Milan, Nurnberg and Berlin. Say flew his last operational sortie with the Squadron when piloted by Squadron Leader E. C. Benjamin to Berlin, 3/4 September 1943. He was posted as an instructor to No. 16 O.T.U., Upper Heyford, 15 September 1943.

Promoted to Flying Officer in December 1943, Say was posted to HQ Bomber Command the following month. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in June 1945. Say was forced to relinquish his commission due to ill health in 1948. He died at 16 Wardham Street, Weston-Super-Mare, in October 1978.
A fine and scarce Great War 1917 ‘French theatre’ D.C.M. group of six awarded to Air Mechanic 1st Class C. M. Reynolds, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who was wounded in 8 places, resulting in the loss of his left arm, whilst attempting to repair wireless apparatus under heavy shell fire, 24 June 1917

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (7420 1. Cl: A.M. C. M. Reynolds. R.F.C.); 1914-15 STAR (7420 2. A.M. C. M. Reynolds. R.F.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7420. 1. A.M. C. M. Reynolds. R.F.C.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Christopher Maurice Reynolds D.C.M.); Belgium, DECORATION MILITAIRE, with R.F.C. brass Cap Badge, generally good very fine (6) £3000-4000


D.C.M. London Gazette 25 August 1917:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in repeatedly repairing wireless apparatus under heavy shell fire and at great personal risk. On the last occasion he was wounded in eight places, and lost his left arm in the execution of his duty, setting a magnificent example of fearless devotion.’

One of only 92 Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to members of the Royal Flying Corps.


Belgium, Decoration Militaire London Gazette 24 September 1917.

Christopher Maurice Reynolds was born at 40 Rokesmith Street, West Derby, Liverpool, in February 1898. He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps as Air Mechanic 2nd Class in August 1915. Having been a Telegraphist with the Post Office prior to the war his R.F.C. trade became Wireless Operator. He served in the French theatre of war from 2 October 1915, and was posted for service with 5 Squadron at Abeele, close to the French/Belgium border. Reynolds advanced to Air Mechanic 1st Class in October 1916. The Squadron had several moves in France during Reynolds service, and he is recorded as having received multiple wounds on 24 June 1917, after which he was evacuated to 26 General Hospital at Etaples. He left France for the UK on the Hospital Ship Princess Elisabeth the following month.

Reynolds was discharged ‘medically unfit’ in September 1918, and was awarded the Silver War Badge, with King’s Certificate.

Sold with file of copied research.
A fine Great War 1917 fighter pilot’s M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant Pilot, later Lieutenant, L. A. Herbert, 40 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who in his single-seater Nieuport Scout and S.E.5A accounted for 3 enemy aircraft forced down out of control and 1 Kite Balloon destroyed. After being severely wounded in aerial combat he was posted for flying duties to the Experimental Squadron at Farnborough - whilst at the latter he was killed in a mid-air collision during experimental flying, 14 July 1919


M.M. London Gazette 28 September 1917, the recommendation given by Major L. Tilney, O.C. 40 Squadron, for an immediate M.M. states:

‘This pilot has proved himself absolutely steady and capable, and has shown great devotion to duty. On 21/7/17 when on offensive patrol over Douai with a Nieuport formation, encountered 10 E.A. Albatross Scouts which were engaged. He climbed and attacked one E.A. firing at 50 yards range and E.A. immediately made off East - apparently damaged - as E.A. did not return to its formation. Particularly on 9/8/17 when he took part in a Special Mission against hostile Kite Balloons. He crossed the trenches at under 20 feet and approached the balloon from beneath and behind, being fired on by machine guns using tracers. The observers were seen to jump from the basket with parachutes when Nieuport approached. He opened fire on the balloon and it fell to the ground flaming. He was heavily archied on re-crossing the lines at 50 feet with engine missing very badly, also being fired on by machine guns and small arms. He has had numerous minor combats, in which devotion to duty has been distinctly outstanding.

Approximately 167 M.M.’s, and 2 Second Award Bars were awarded to the Royal Flying Corps for the Great War.

Leonard Arthur Herbert was born at 10 Fernhead Road, Paddington, London, in April 1891. He was employed as a Motor Driver and Mechanic prior to attesting as 2nd Class Air Mechanic for the Royal Flying Corps in January 1915. He served during the Great War with the Royal Flying Corps in the French theatre of war from December 1915. Herbert initially served with 16 Squadron, based at a number of locations in France, and advanced to 1st Class Air Mechanic in February 1916. He was promoted Corporal in April of the same year, before returning to the Home Establishment in November 1916.

Having returned to the UK, Herbert was posted for pilot training to the Central Flying School at Upavon. He was graded as 1st Class Pilot on 16 March 1917, and promoted to Sergeant. He returned to France and was posted as a pilot for operational flying to 40 Squadron (Nieuport Scouts), Bruay. Prior to Herbert’s arrival the squadron had suffered a complete patrol of nine F.E.8’s shot down over enemy lines, leading to 40 Squadron being re-equipped with the more effective Nieuport. As reflected by the recommendation above, and the combat reports for the relevant dates, Herbert was quick to put his new single-seater aircraft to good effect.

Herbert was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in October 1917, and stayed with 40 Squadron for the arrival of another new aircraft - the S.E.5A. As his combat reports for the period testify, it would appear that Herbert was equally at home in this single-seater fighter, 22 November 1917: ‘Whilst on low reconnaissance [S.E. of Douai] observed a 2-seater E.A. following S.E. Turned on E.A. when it was about 200 yards away, and fired about 50 rounds as it approached.E.A. turned to the left and S.E. stalled up underneath and fired another 50 rounds at from 50 to 20 yards range. Most of the tracer were observed to enter E.A.’s fuselage. E.A.侧estall and dive, apparently out of control, and also observed two large black objects fall off front of machine. S.E. then passed above E.A. and while trying to avoid fire from flaming onions lost sight of E.A.’

Herbert engaged more enemy aircraft whilst on a patrol over Pont-a-Vendin, 29 December 1917, and was let down by his guns 13 January 1918: ‘Whilst flying at 15,000’ over Metallurgique Works observed an E.A. 2-seater flying below at 14,000’ Dived immediately and fired about 100 rounds at 100 yards range when Vickers Gun jammed. Chased E.A. to Carvin but whilst trying to change Lewis drum was unable to reach E.A. which went off East.’

Whilst on Escort duties Herbert’s formation encountered 7 Albatross Scouts, one of which he managed to separate and engage, 18 February 1918: ‘Got on to E.A.’s tail at about 10,000’ and fired about 50 rounds at 50 yards range from Vickers Gun.E.A. tumbled sideways and fell from side to side for about 200ft. After this S.E. was attacked by other E.A. and could not observe E.A. longer. “A” Battery A.A. heard the above fight taking place in the direction of Wingles at about 12 noon but were unable to see owing to ground mist. About 15 mins after commencement of fight saw 5 Albatross Scouts emerge.’

After the above engagement Herbert had to make a forced landing, with his aircraft having suffered extensive damage including shots through the radiator. The aircraft was sent to No. 1 Aircraft Depot for repair, and Herbert continued on his patrols in other squadron aircraft. This did not last for long, however, as Herbert was wounded in action during another aerial combat on 24 February 1918. He was invalided back to the UK, and a Medical Board found him Permanently Unfit for General Service on 2 May 1918. Having transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Lieutenant in April, Herbert was graded Fit for Home Service Flying Duties and was posted to C. F.S. Upavon in October 1918.

With the conclusion of the Great War, Herbert was posted for flying duties to the Experimental Squadron at Farnborough. On 14 July 1919, a day after his arrival at his new unit, he is recorded as being killed in an aircraft accident during experimental flying for the Director of Research. His aircraft collided with another in mid air.

www.dnw.co.uk
An extremely rare inter-war M.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer G. H. Lewis, Royal Air Force, who was decorated for his bravery as a gunner in H.M. Armoured Car “Avenger” during an action with Kurds at Qara Anjir in May 1924 - one of only 11 M.M.'s awarded to the R.A.F. between the Wars


M.M. London Gazette October 1925:

‘For bravery in the Field, in connection with operations in Kurdistan, in May 1924.’

George Henry Lewis was born at 12 Barton Vale, St. Philips, Bristol, in February 1900. He attested underage, aged 15 and a half, for the Welsh Regiment in July 1915. However, approaching his 16th birthday, on 16 February he was discharged, probably because his true age became known. Two years later, now aged 18, he rejoined the Welsh Regiment, 26 March 1918, and continued to serve with them until his discharge in September 1919. His MIlC entry confirms that he was never issued with any Great War campaign medals.

After the war Lewis was employed as a driver with Ocean Collieries in Glamorgan, and enlisted as a AC2 in the Royal Air Force, 8 February 1922. He trained with the Armoured Car Depot at Manston, and was posted with the armoured car force to Iraq in September 1922. Lewis initially served with No. 4 Armoured Car Company at Hinaidi, Baghdad, before transferring to No. 6 Armoured Car Company, at the same place, in November 1922.

Having advanced to Corporal, Lewis served with No. 6 Armoured Car Company during the operations in Kurdistan in 1924. He distinguished himself during these operations and was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in action against the Kurds at Qara Anjir on 7 May, an action best described by Flying Officer G. A. Elliot, who was in command of His Majesty’s Armoured Car (H.M.A.C.) “Avenger” - a car of the Rolls-Royce variety rather than a Lancia:

“I have the honour to submit the following report. I arrived at the Assyrian Camp at about 1830 hours with H.M.A.C. “Avenger” and H.M.A.C. “Explorer”. At about 1945 hours Captain Fry of the 2nd Battalion, Iraq Levies, returned from visiting his picquets and reported that a party of 15 Arabs were advancing to attack one of the picquets, having just fired on one of their Camp Arabansh Drivers. There was a track leading to the hills where the Arabs were, and I took two cars, and Captain Fry, as guide, proceeding along this track. A piece of embankment gave way and the leading car (H.M.A.C. “Avenger”) got stuck for about three minutes - here we were first fired on. H.M.A.C. “Avenger” was pulled out of the rut by H.M.A.C. “Explorer”, Corporal Ashcroft jumping out of his car and thus exposing himself to the fire of the Arabs, and helping to place a tow rope on to the “Avenger”. We could only proceed a little further owing to the steepness of the hills. I therefore dismounted the “Avenger”’s gun [manned by Lewis] and ran about 100-150 yards up a side valley and up the hill, thus obtaining cross fire. Captain Fry, meanwhile, covered this with his rifle and shot one of the Arabs. Our machine-gun then came into action and replied to the Arabs’ fire, by spraying the top of the hill with short bursts, one burst hitting the Arab short distance before dark, this I decided to do. Captain Fry and myself covered with rifle fire the withdrawal of the machine-gun and then retreated to the cars, which returned car by car in distances of about 200 yards, each car covering the other’s withdrawal by machine-gun fire, and got back to camp about five minutes before dark. No sniping took place that night. This morning a number of Arabs were seen (about 70 believed to include women) on the adjacent hill tops round the camp. Corporal Lewis, who fired the machine-gun, and Aircraftsman Osborne (No. 2 Gunner) both displayed absolute disregard of fear while under fire, not once hesitating to get and maintain their car in action. Both car drivers and gunners of the “Explorer” carried out their duties in a very satisfactory manner, obeying all orders instantly.”

To this report should be added the following comments of Captain O. M. Fry of the 2nd Battalion, Iraq Levies:

‘Advancing a little further the road became too steep and Flying Officer Elliot gave the order for dismounted action. Covered by the fire of only one rifle, Corporal Lewis carried his Vickers gun to a position some 20 feet above the road and quickly getting into action drove the Kurds off, leaving one of them killed within 20 feet of the gun. Sniping continued for some time until silenced by Corporal Lewis. Owing to the initiative of the Armoured Car Commander and the conduct of his crew, the Kurds never again approached within firing distance of the camp and sniping was effectively arrested.’

But there the story does not end, for Lewis was back in action in “Avenger” on the following day, when several parties of Kurds attempted to ambush his armoured car section about two miles from Qara Anjir - Flying Officer Elliot reporting that his guns returned fire over a distance of 2 or 3 miles of track, killing at least three of the enemy and that ‘All members of the car crews behaved very well, while under the heavy fire of the ambush, maintaining their fire on the Kurds all the time.’

Lewis, and Corporal Ashcroft of the “Explorer”, were awarded M.M.s, the former receiving his decoration by post in January 1926, shortly before being discharged, but he was not entitled to the General Service Medal for the earlier operations in Kurdistan in 1923. He was, however, awarded the Iraq, Active Service Medal, which distinction was sent to him via the Air Ministry in February 1930. Recalled on the renewal of hostilities, Lewis served as Driver (Mechanical Transport) in the U.K. and India, was awarded the Defence and War Medals and was finally discharged as a Warrant Officer in July 1947. He died at the Royal Infirmary Bristol, in December 1963.

Sold with a large file of copied research, including related official reports and entries from No. 6 Armoured Car Company’s war diary.

N.B. A single George V M.M. inscribed to ‘Cpl. G. H. Lewis, R.A.F.’ was included in a sale at Glendining & Co., 22 July 1975 (see Lot 245), but was withdrawn from sale on being found to be unofficially named.

www.dnw.co.uk
A scarce inter-war ‘Kurdistan’ D.F.M. pair awarded to Squadron Armourer Sergeant C. J. Dix, 6 Squadron, Royal Air Force


D.F.M. London Gazette 11 June 1924:

‘For distinguished service rendered during operations in Kurdistan between 15th February and 19th June, 1923.’

6 Squadron Operations Record Book additionally adds:

‘On February 14th [1925], Colonel Commandant H. Dobin, D.S.O., Commanding Mosul Garrison, paid a ceremonial visit to the Squadron and invested Sergt. Dix, Squadron Armourer Sergeant, with the Distinguished Flying Medal earned for gallant and distinguished service in the air whilst employed as an aerial gunner and observer during operations in Kurdistan between October, 1922, and August, 1923.’

Charles John Dix was born at Kenninghall, Norfolk, in May 1897. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy Second Class, in August 1913. By the age of 18, he had advanced to Ordinary Seaman Air Mechanic 2nd Class in the Royal Naval Air Service. He advanced to Leading Mechanic in November 1917, before transferring to the Royal Air Force in April of the following year.

Dix was posted as a Corporal to the Armourer School, Uxbridge, in February 1919. In mid-June he was posted to Halton Barracks, before on 4 July joining the North Russia Expeditionary Force and remaining on their strength until October. He remustered as a Fitter Armourer, and served in the UK before being tried by District Court Martial in April 1920. Dix was sentenced to 84 days detention and reduced to the rank of AC2. He was promoted to Corporal in May 1921, and posted to Iraq Group in October of the same year.

Dix served with 6 Squadron (Bristol F.2bs) in Iraq from November 1921. The Squadron, initially operating from Baghdad West, undertook patrol duties against Turkish-backed rebels in Northern Iraq and later policed large areas of desert to protect towns against marauding bands of raiders. Dix advanced to Acting Sergeant in April 1923, and was classed as an Aerial Gunner in June of the same year. During 6 Squadron’s operations in Kurdistan Dix was employed as the Squadron’s Armourer Sergeant and also called on to fly as an aerial gunner and observer.

Having returned to the UK in 1926, Dix was posted to the Armament and Gunnery School at Eastchurch and then on to the School of Army Co-operation at Old Sarum. He was discharged in May 1927. In later life he was employed as a Research and Design Engineer by the Ministry of Supply. Dix died at the Royal National Hospital, Bournemouth, in July 1972.

14 D.F.M.s in total were awarded for operations in Kurdistan between 1920-1933, 6 of which were awarded in 1924.

Sold with file of copied research.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

A rare inter-war Bristol F2b Air Gunner’s D.F.M. pair to Leading Aircraftman T. J. Waddell, 6 Squadron, Royal Air Force, for operations against Turkish forces in Iraq, September - November 1924

**Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R.** (342485. L.A.C. T. J. Waddell, R.A.F.) suspension neatly repaired; **Iraq, Active Service Medal**, no clasp, generally very fine (2) £1800-2200


D.F.M. London Gazette 28 May 1926:

‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in connection with the operations in Iraq during the period September to November, 1924.’

Thomas John Waddell served as a Leading Aircraftman with 6 (Army Cooperation) Squadron (F2b’s), Mosul, Iraq, in 1924. During the period for which Waddell was awarded the D.F.M., Chaz Bowyer in his book *RAF Operations 1918-38* records that 6 Squadron were involved in operations against Turkish attempts to occupy the Mosul area:

‘On 13 September 1924 intelligence was received indicating that Turkish forces intended crossing the frontier to seize Zakho that same night. Nine Bristol F2b’s of 6 Squadron took off at dawn on 14 September and within fifteen minutes came upon some 300 Turkish cavalry crossing the river Borana. Sweeping into action, the F2b crews swiftly dispersed these troops at a cost of one pilot wounded by ground fire. Refuelled and re-armed, the F2b’s returned and effectively strafed and bombed a second Turkish cavalry force of some 150 men at Birkar. Such prompt action served to stultify Turkish movement into Iraq for the moment…’

Waddell, who in his own words, served as a ‘Gunner/Photographer/Carpenter/Rigger’ with 6 Squadron was awarded 1 of 3 D.F.M.s given for this period of operations. No British campaign medal was awarded for this period of operations in Iraq, and as such the pair listed above is Waddell’s full entitlement. In later life Waddell resided at 5 Fenwickland Place, Ayr, Scotland.

Sold with a file of copied research, and an original handwritten letter from recipient to the collector J. Loffett.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker


D.F.M. London Gazette 26 June 1931:
‘For gallant and distinguished service rendered in connection with the operations on the North West Frontier of India between 23rd April and 12th September 1930.’

Approximately 22 D.F.M’s issued with the crowned head bust of George V in the period 1931-37.

Frank Arthur Robinson was born at Lobb Quarry, Todmorden, Yorkshire, in June 1901. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force after the conclusion of the Great War, and undertook training as a pilot in 1926. He was posted as a Sergeant Pilot to 27 Squadron (DH9A’s) at Risalpur, India, the following year. At the end of 1927 the Squadron was engaged in the suppression of small tribal uprisings, and in December the following year Robinson flew in some of the earliest flights to Kabul to evacuate civilians from the European legations during the Afghan difficulties. The Squadron provided 12 DH9A’s to work in-conjunction with Vickers Victorias provided by 70 Squadron, for the evacuation of women, children and baggage during the uprising against King Amanullah.

Robinson is mentioned for his time on the North West Frontier in Albert Cowton’s book With the First in the Field, which includes Cowton’s period in India with 27 Squadron. In the last chapter Cowton records that his final visit to successfully assist at an emergency landing ground at Sararogha was to help Robinson, who was stranded there with an overheating engine. Robinson returned the favour when he piloted Cowton’s final flight out of Kohat, 12 March 1929, at the start of his return to the UK.

27 Squadron continued operations on the North West Frontier throughout 1930-31, and Robinson was awarded the D.F.M. for his gallant conduct in operations between April - September 1930. During the latter operations he amassed 120 flying hours and dropped 12 tons of bombs. Robinson’s final posting of the tour was to the Aircraft Depot at Karachi. He returned to the UK in October 1932, having amassed over 800 flying hours over the North West Frontier.

Robinson was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in October 1937. He was commissioned Pilot Officer, Technical (Engineer) Branch, Royal Air Force in May 1942, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in January 1946. Robinson retired in July 1956, and died at R.A.F. Hospital Cosford in October 1967.

Sold with a group photograph including recipient in uniform; a Life Membership Card and Receipt for the Blackpool branch of the R.A.F.A.; and a copied file of research.
A Second War Halifax and Lancaster Flight Engineer's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant W. M. Grant, 424 (Tiger) Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 29 operational sorties with the Squadron, including to Dusseldorf, 2 November 1944 - when, despite Grant's best efforts to tackle a burning fuel tank which had been hit by an explosive shell, the crew were forced to abandon aircraft and parachute to safety

DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (1560735. F/Sgt. W. M. Grant. R.A.F.) suspension loose; 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, mounted for wear, lacquered, light contact marks overall, therefore generally nearly very fine or better (5) £2000-2400

D.F.M. London Gazette 6 November 1945:

‘Flight Sergeant Grant has completed a tour of operations against the enemy including some of the most heavily defended targets. He has at all times shown an efficiency which has made him a valued crew member. On one occasion during an attack on a target in the Ruhr, his aircraft was hit by flak and one of the wing tanks caught fire. Flight Sergeant Grant assisted the pilot in flying the aircraft safely to Allied lines during which the burning tank fell out of the wing. Having reached the lines, the crew were ordered to abandon and this was successfully carried out. At all times, both in the air and on the ground, this N.C.O. has been a valued member of this squadron and I recommend him for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Station Commander:

Flight Sergeant Grant has shown outstanding ability and a magnificent devotion to duty at all times. I recommend that the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal be made.’

Flying Officer J. L. King, R.C.A.F. was awarded the D.F.C. for the above mentioned action, and the citation for which adds the following detail:

‘This officer was the pilot and captain of an aircraft detailed to attack Dusseldorf one night in November, 1944. The target was successfully bombed but, later on the return flight, the aircraft was badly hit by an explosive shell which caused a fire in one of the port wing petrol tanks. Attempts were made to quell the flames but without much success. Flying Officer King thereupon changed course and, displaying great determination reached friendly territory by taking the shortest possible route. By this time the fire in the petrol tank was burning fiercely. Flying Officer King ordered his crew to leave the aircraft by parachute. He himself remained at the controls to keep the aircraft level whilst his comrades jumped. As they got clear, the burning tank fell away. Flying Officer King, therefore remained at the controls and searched for a likely place to land. Finally, he brought the aircraft down in a field, aided solely by his landing lights. This officer displayed the greatest possible coolness and skill throughout and was undoubtedly responsible for saving a valuable aircraft.’

Walter McIndoe Grant was born at 1 East Adam Street, Edinburgh, in February 1923. He was only aged 16 and half at the outbreak of the Second War, and was in civil employment as a Fitter. Grant joined the Royal Air Force in September 1941, and having advanced to Sergeant undertook a Flight Engineer Course at No. 4 School of Technical Training, St. Athan during the summer of 1944. Upon completion of the course, Grant was posted to No. 1659 Heavy Conversion Unit, Topcliffe, in August 1944. He was crewed with Flying Officer J. L. King as his pilot, and they were posted together for operational flying to 424 (Tiger) Squadron, R.C.A.F. (Halifaxes), Skipton, at the end of August 1944.

Grant flew in at least 29 operational sorties with the Squadron, in both Halifaxes and Lancasters, including: Dortmund; Wilhelmshaven; Boulogne; Calais (2); Dornburg; Sterkrade; Cap Griz Nez; Bochum; Duisberg (2); Kattegat; Essen; Homburg; Cologne (2), including 28 October 1944, ‘Three Engines. Both Turrets Hit’ (Log Book refers); Oberhausen; Dusseldorf, 2 November 1944, ‘All Bombs Gone on Target. D.C.O. Heavy Flak All Through Area. Port Outer Hit and on Fire Port Mainplane also Burning Port Rudder and Elevator Badly Shot Up. Ordered to Prepare to Abandon Aircraft. Abandoned Aircraft by Parachute 22.30 hrs’ (Ibid); Fredrikstad; Karlsruhe; St. Vith (Troop Concentrations); Ludwigshaven; Weisbaden; Goch; Leuna; Hamburg; Leipzig; Kiel and Schwenendorf (sic).

Having advanced to Flight Sergeant, Grant was discharged in 1946.

Sold with Royal Air Force Flying Log Book for Navigators, Air Bombers, Air Gunners and Flight Engineers (6 July 1944 - 16 April 1945); Royal Air Force Flying Clothing Card, and a file of copied research.
An interesting and scarce 1919 ‘Pioneering Flight’ A.F.M. group of three awarded to Corporal G. E. West, Royal Air Force and Royal Naval Air Service, for his work during the movement of three entire squadrons’ aircraft flying from France to Egypt - ‘This whole transferring of complete squadrons to ‘foreign shores’ - in particular, the aerial transit by the 0/400 units - had no equivalent precedent in R.A.F. annals, and was to prove a daunting test of the involved aircrews’ skills and endurance’

A.F.R. Medal, G.V.R. suspension slightly loose; British War and Victory Medals (F.19086 G. E. West. A.M.1 R.N.A.S.)


A.F.M. London Gazette 12 July 1920, the recommendation states:

‘For excellent work carried out under very difficult and trying circumstances, during their flight from England to Egypt in July and August 1919. It was largely owing to their keenness and devotion to duty that made the flight so successful.’

George Edward West was born at Aldershot, Hampshire, in June 1898. He enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class in August 1916. Initial postings included to Crystal Palace, Yarmouth and Manston, before serving with ‘A’ Squadron, R.N.A.S., in France from November 1917. West was promoted Air Mechanic 1st Class in April 1917, and was born on the books of H.M.S. Daedalus at Dunkirk from February the following year. He served with his squadron (re-designated 216 Squadron, Royal Air Force after April 1918) for the remainder of the war. The Squadron latterly being equipped with Handley Page 0/400 bombers and forming part of Trenchard’s Independent Force.

After the war, West was posted to the Armament School at Uxbridge before returning to 216 Squadron in April 1919. The Squadron was based at Marquise, France, and West was about to take part in a pioneering flight with them. The Squadron’s Operations Record Book reads:

‘On 1 May 1919, it having been decided to transfer five squadrons, including two of Handley Pages, from France to Egypt, No. 216 Squadron were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for this move.

It was arranged that the machines should undertake the journey by air, flying by way of Buc, Lyon, Istres (Marseilles), San Guiliano (Pisa), Rome, Taranto, Dekelia (Athens), Suda Bay (Crete), and Maturh, while the ground personnel and stores proceeded by rail and sea some days earlier.

After seven weeks of active preparation the ground detachment left for Cairo on 22 June 1919, and a fortnight later, on 10 July 1919, the first three machines set off for their long and adventurous journey. Unhappily none of these were destined to reach their goal. One of the three after reaching Istres on 12 July was so severely damaged in a gale three days later that it had to be written off as wrecked. The second Handley Page fell into the sea at Monterosso near Spezia resulting in the death of Lt. Col. Dins, and injuries to the other members of the crew, while the third, after several delays, crashed and was completely wrecked at Pisa on 3 September 1919.

The second batch of machines which left Marquise a week later, on 17 July, were more fortunate, for all four, after various delays en route, eventually reached their destination. One piloted by the CO, Maj. W. R. Read, M.C., landed at Kantara aerodrome on 12 August 1919, a second arrived 23 August, the third on 14 September, while the last owing to the necessity for fitting a new engine at Vienne near Lyon, did not rejoin the Squadron until 16 October.

Of the last three machines to leave France, on 21 July, the first, piloted by Lt. Sawyer, after a particularly successful flight, reached Kantara on the same day as Major Read, having covered the distance in three weeks. The second reached Egypt on 24 August, but the third, after many delays, only got as far as Taranto. Thus by the middle of October 1919, the strength of the Squadron consisted of six Handley Pages and, stationed at Kantara, south of Port Said, was utilised for conveying passengers and mails between Egypt, Palestine and Iraq.’

The whole exercise of moving the squadrons from France to Egypt was seen as pioneering work in the development of the Royal Air Force and worthy of substantial rewards for the personnel concerned. 216 Squadron were awarded 6 A.F.C.’s and 9 A.F.M.’s (including to West) for the operation. The results as a whole were mixed, as Handley Page Bombers records:

‘This whole transferring of complete squadrons to ‘foreign shores’ - in particular, the aerial transit by the 0/400 units - had no equivalent precedent in R.A.F. annals, and was to prove a daunting test of the involved aircrews’ skills and endurance.

No. 58 Sqn’s move to Egypt was completed by 2 July, while eight HPs of 214 Sqn had reached Cairo by 2 August. The third 0/400 unit, 216 Sqn, completed its move to Cairo by mid-October, and on 28 October, 1919, Gen. Seeley reported to Parliament: “At the present moment 51 Handley Page machines have left for Egypt. Of these, 26 have arrived, 10 are on later stages of the route, and 15 have been written off...”

Each HP crew involved in this move to Egypt could have told a lengthy tale of problems, frustrations and sheer determination... The overall move of 0/400s to Egypt in 1919 cost the R.A.F. no less than 18 Handley Pages written off in accidents, or from other causes, and the lives of eight crew men...’

Having advanced to Corporal, West transferred to 58 Squadron, Heliopolis, in November 1919. After a period in hospital he was posted back to 216 Squadron in October 1920. Subsequent postings included to 208 Squadron at Ismailia, before West’s eventual discharge 17 March 1921.

Sold with a file of copied research.
A rare inter-war A.F.M. group of six awarded to Fitter and Bristol Fighter Air Gunner, Sergeant, later Wing Commander, S. G. Wright, 5 Squadron, Royal Air Force


*Provenance: Group Captain F. L. Newall Collection, Christie’s, March 1988.*

A.F.M. London Gazette 1 January 1927, the recommendation states:

‘For consistent good work and devotion to duty in India. Although this non-commissioned officer is a fitter (aero engine) by trade and has many arduous duties on the ground, he has performed 300 hours flying in the past three years, during which he has displayed courage and zeal worthy of high praise.’

**Stanley George Wright** was born at 2 West Hill Villas, Lower St. Johns, Ryde, Isle of Wight, in December 1902. He joined the Royal Air Force as a Boy, aged 16, after the conclusion of the Great War. Wright served as a Leading Aircraftman with 5 Squadron (Bristol Fighters) in Quetta, India. He moved with the Squadron throughout the 1920s, as it engaged in patrol duties on the North-West Frontier. A photograph of Wright, captioned ‘Air Gunner LAC Wright of 5 Squadron about to fly in a Bristol F2b, Quetta, 1922, wearing a standard Sidcot flying suit’, is used in Chaz Bowyer’s book *RAF Operations 1918-1938.*

At the end of his tour Wright returned to the UK, advanced to Sergeant and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in February 1937. Remaining in service during the Second War, he undertook a specialist engineering course and was commissioned as Pilot Officer in the Technical (Engineers) Branch in February 1941. Wright advanced to Temporary Flight Lieutenant in January 1944, and retired in December 1945. Wright returned for service with the Technical Branch of the R.A.F in October 1946, and was promoted Squadron Leader in August 1947. He participated in the Independence Ceremony for India in 1947, and retired as Wing Commander in October 1955. The I.G.S. 1908-35 Medal Roll records that he elected to keep his Waziristan 1921-24 clasp in place of the Waziristan 1925 clasp, when he also qualified for the latter.

Wright as illustrated in Chaz Bowyer’s book ‘RAF Operations 1918-1938’

Sold with copied file of research, including photographic image of recipient in uniform.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

A scarce B.E.M., ‘Southern Desert, Iraq’ group of ten awarded to Flying Officer E. R. Bloomfield, Royal Air Force, late Royal Engineers


Provenance: Spink, April 1990.

Eric Richard Bloomfield was the son of P. I. Bloomfield, a Button and Military Ornament Manufacturer. He was born at 20 Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, in December 1897. Bloomfield served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 15 July 1915. He joined the Royal Air Force after the Great War, and had advanced to Acting Sergeant for service in Iraq, during 1928.

Bloomfield was promoted Flight Sergeant, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in 1937. He advanced to Warrant Officer in April 1939, and served with No. 14 Flying Training School, Kinloss, from that year. Bloomfield continued to serve throughout the Second War, and was employed as a Flying Officer in the Administrative and Special Duties Branch as a Mechanical Transport Officer. In later life he resided in Watton, Norfolk, and died in September 1963.

Sold with Second War campaign medal enclosure, with numbered slip; and a file of copied research.

Three: Sergeant Major A. Deeley, Royal Air Force, late Worcestershire Regiment

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3808 Serjt: A. Deeley, Worcester: Regt); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3808 Corpl: A. Deeley, Worcester: Regt) suspension slack; British War Medal 1914-20 (88138. S.M.1. A. Deeley. R.A.F.) contact marks to first two, nearly very fine, last good very fine (3) £140-180


Arthur Deeley was born at 147 Farm Street, St. George’s, Birmingham, in March 1875. He attested for the Worcester Regiment, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second Boer War. During the latter he advanced to Sergeant, and served with the Mounted Infantry Company.

Deeley re-engaged for service with the Army, 26 August 1914, and transferred as Temporary Sergeant Major to the Royal Flying Corps, 19 July 1917. He served with 99 Squadron (D.H.9’s) in France from 20 April 1918, and died of influenza 3 March 1919.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

Richard Arthur Golding was born at 31 Litcham Street, Kentish Town, London, in July 1876. He attested for the Royal Engineers at the city of his birth in June 1899. Initially serving as a Driver, he advanced to Sapper and was posted for service with the Royal Engineers ballooning unit, the Balloon Section, in August 1899. Shortly thereafter, he witnessed active service in South Africa, serving in No. 3 Field Troop, R.E. from June 1900, which was formed from No. 2 Balloon Section after the relief of Ladysmith, and in No. 1 Balloon Section, until the end of hostilities.

In the winter of 1903-04, detachments of the 1st and 2nd Balloon Sections under Lieutenants Spaight and Broke-Smith conducted experiments at Gibraltar and Malta respectively. Golding served with the Malta detachment from 10 December 1903 - 19 March 1904. At the time of his transfer to the Army Reserve in March 1905, in the rank of Lance-Corporal, he was described as a 'skilled balloonist.'

Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities, Golding was embarked for France in early September 1915, but was discharged in June 1916 and awarded the Silver War Badge (entitled 1914-15 Star trio).

A rare Boer War pair awarded to Lance-Corporal R. A. Golding, Royal Engineers, ‘a skilled balloonist’ who served in No. 1 Balloon Section

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Belfast (2851, Sapr. R. A. Golding, R.E.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2851 Sapr. R. A. Golding, R.E.) toned, light contact marks, very fine (2)


Richard Arthur Golding was born at 31 Litcham Street, Kentish Town, London, in July 1876. He attested for the Royal Engineers at the city of his birth in June 1899. Initially serving as a Driver, he advanced to Sapper and was posted for service with the Royal Engineers ballooning unit, the Balloon Section, in August 1899. Shortly thereafter, he witnessed active service in South Africa, serving in No. 3 Field Troop, R.E. from June 1900, which was formed from No. 2 Balloon Section after the relief of Ladysmith, and in No. 1 Balloon Section, until the end of hostilities.

In the winter of 1903-04, detachments of the 1st and 2nd Balloon Sections under Lieutenants Spaight and Broke-Smith conducted experiments at Gibraltar and Malta respectively. Golding served with the Malta detachment from 10 December 1903 - 19 March 1904. At the time of his transfer to the Army Reserve in March 1905, in the rank of Lance-Corporal, he was described as a ‘skilled balloonist.’

Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities, Golding was embarked for France in early September 1915, but was discharged in June 1916 and awarded the Silver War Badge (entitled 1914-15 Star trio).

A China 1900 Medal awarded to Lance-Corporal R. A. Golding, Royal Engineers, ‘a skilled balloonist’ who served in No. 1 Balloon Section

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Belfast (2851, Sapr. R. A. Golding, R.E.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2851 Sapr. R. A. Golding, R.E.) toned, light contact marks, very fine (2)


A China 1900 Medal awarded to Sapper T. Williams, 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers

China 1900, no clasp (2835 Sapr. T. Williams. R.E.) suspension claw slightly loose, good very fine


A China 1900 Medal awarded to Sapper T. Williams, 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers

China 1900, no clasp (2835 Sapr. T. Williams. R.E.) suspension claw slightly loose, good very fine


A China 1900 Medal awarded to Sapper T. Williams, 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers

China 1900, no clasp (2835 Sapr. T. Williams. R.E.) suspension claw slightly loose, good very fine


Approximately 80 China 1900 Medal, no clasp, awards to 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers.

Thomas Williams was born at 55 Matthew Street, St. John’s, Swansea, in May 1876. He attested for the Royal Engineers (having previously served with the Royal Engineers Militia, Plymouth Division) at Swansea in June 1899. Williams served as part of the 4th Balloon Section, and was dispatched with his unit to North China for service with the British Contingent of the international force which occupied Peking during the Boxer Rebellion. He was present when the Section was photographed on their return to Aldershot after service in China, 17 August 1901.

Williams transferred to the Army Reserve in July 1902, and was discharged 15 June 1911.

A China 1900 Medal awarded to Sapper T. Williams, 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers

China 1900, no clasp (2835 Sapr. T. Williams. R.E.) suspension claw slightly loose, good very fine


Approximately 80 China 1900 Medal, no clasp, awards to 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers.

Thomas Williams was born at 55 Matthew Street, St. John’s, Swansea, in May 1876. He attested for the Royal Engineers (having previously served with the Royal Engineers Militia, Plymouth Division) at Swansea in June 1899. Williams served as part of the 4th Balloon Section, and was dispatched with his unit to North China for service with the British Contingent of the international force which occupied Peking during the Boxer Rebellion. He was present when the Section was photographed on their return to Aldershot after service in China, 17 August 1901.

Williams transferred to the Army Reserve in July 1902, and was discharged 15 June 1911.

A China 1900 Medal awarded to Sapper T. Williams, 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers

China 1900, no clasp (2835 Sapr. T. Williams. R.E.) suspension claw slightly loose, good very fine


Approximately 80 China 1900 Medal, no clasp, awards to 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers.

Thomas Williams was born at 55 Matthew Street, St. John’s, Swansea, in May 1876. He attested for the Royal Engineers (having previously served with the Royal Engineers Militia, Plymouth Division) at Swansea in June 1899. Williams served as part of the 4th Balloon Section, and was dispatched with his unit to North China for service with the British Contingent of the international force which occupied Peking during the Boxer Rebellion. He was present when the Section was photographed on their return to Aldershot after service in China, 17 August 1901.

Williams transferred to the Army Reserve in July 1902, and was discharged 15 June 1911.

A China 1900 Medal awarded to Sapper T. Williams, 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers

China 1900, no clasp (2835 Sapr. T. Williams. R.E.) suspension claw slightly loose, good very fine


Approximately 80 China 1900 Medal, no clasp, awards to 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers.

Thomas Williams was born at 55 Matthew Street, St. John’s, Swansea, in May 1876. He attested for the Royal Engineers (having previously served with the Royal Engineers Militia, Plymouth Division) at Swansea in June 1899. Williams served as part of the 4th Balloon Section, and was dispatched with his unit to North China for service with the British Contingent of the international force which occupied Peking during the Boxer Rebellion. He was present when the Section was photographed on their return to Aldershot after service in China, 17 August 1901.

Williams transferred to the Army Reserve in July 1902, and was discharged 15 June 1911.
A rare China 1900 and Great War group of five awarded to Driver S. H. B. Dickinson, Royal Engineers, who served in 4th Balloon Section during the Boxer Rebellion

China 1900, no clasp (3449 Dvr: H. [sic] Dickinson, R.E.); 1914 Star, with clasp (3449 Dvr: S. H. B. Dickinson, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (3449 Dvr: S. H. B. Dickinson, R.E.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, together with assorted tunic ribands, and R.E. cap badge and button, the latter with portrait photograph set-in reverse, generally very fine (5)

£700-900

Approximately 80 China 1900 Medal, no clasp, awards to 4th Balloon Section, Royal Engineers.

**Stanley Herbert Bonvior Dickinson** was the son of an auctioneer, and was born at 7 Leah Terrace, Stratford, Essex, in June 1879. He enlisted as a Driver in the Royal Engineers. Dickinson served as part of the 4th Balloon Section, and was dispatched with his unit to North China for service with the British Contingent of the international force which occupied Peking during the Boxer Rebellion. He was present when the Section was photographed on their return to Aldershot after service in China, 17 August 1901.

Dickinson served during the Great War with No. 3 Field Company, Royal Engineers, in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1914.

Sold with a file of copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient in uniform.
John Moorey was born at Horsell Moor, Woking, Surrey, in December 1892. He attested for the Army in December 1912, and was placed in the Royal Flying Corps with number 508. With the outbreak of the Great War, Moorey was serving as a Second Class Air Mechanic with the Airship Detachment. He volunteered to be transferred into the Royal Naval Air Service, 7 October 1914, and was taken on as an Air Mechanic Grade 1.

Moorey served with the Balloon Observation Detachment at Dunkirk from October 1914. He advanced to Leading Mechanic in January 1915, and was posted to H.M.S. President II, Hendon Naval Air Station, in April of the same year. Moorey was promoted Petty Officer Mechanic in June 1915, and served with H.M.S. Hector (kite balloon ship) from January 1916. Subsequent postings included to Pulham Airship Station, Norfolk, in June 1916. Moorey advanced to Chief Petty Officer 3rd Class (Driver) in September 1917, and transferred to the Royal Air Force as Chief Mechanic (Driver (P)) in April 1918.

Having been promoted to Flight Sergeant, Moorey was awarded the R.A.F. L.S. & G.C. in December 1930. He was serving at the School of Army Co-operation, Old Sarum, at the time of the award of the Jubilee Medal for 1935. Moorey died at 6 Farro Field, Swanfield Drive, Chichester, in May 1970.

Sold with a copied file of research.
A scarce campaign group of six awarded to Vimy, Vernon and Snipe pilot, Squadron Leader S. A. Lane, Royal Air Force, late County of London Yeomanry and Imperial Camel Corps, serving with the latter in Darfur, March - December 1916, he went on to qualify as a pilot, seeing active service during the Kurdistan operations of 1923. Lane died in service 19 September 1940

1914-15 Star (2141 Pte. S. A. Lane. 2/Co. of Lond. Y.); British War and Victory Medals (2/Lieut. S. A. Lane. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (F/O. S. A. Lane. R.A.F.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, no clasp, unnamed as issued; Iraq, Active Service Medal, no clasp, last of ‘bazaar’ manufacture, mounted as originally worn by Spink & Son, with two sets of ribbon bars, generally good very fine (6) £1400-1800

Provenance: Christie’s, November 1987.

Sydney Archibald Lane was born at 37 Belle Vue Road, Friern Barnet, Middlesex, in June 1892. He attested for the Territorial Force to serve with the 2nd County of London Yeomanry at Westminster, 9 September 1914. Lane transferred to 1/2 County of London Yeomanry in August 1915, and served with the Regiment in the Egyptian theatre of war from September 1915. He was attached to the 8th Company, Imperial Camel Corps, from 24 April 1916. Five companies of the Imperial Camel Corps were engaged in the Darfur campaign in the Sudan between 1 March - 31 December 1916. During that period Lane advanced to Lance Corporal, and at the end of his 1916 attachment was transferred internally to be a Signaller with HQ 3rd Battalion at El Arish on the Sinai coast of Egypt.

Lane transferred to the Royal Engineers (T.F.) at El Arish in May 1917, and was employed with the Imperial Camel Corps Signal Company. Ranked as an Acting Corporal he was posted to Brigade Signal Section, R.E., 1st Battalion I.C.C., and advanced to Sergeant in June 1917. Still under the employment of the Royal Engineers, Lane carried out a course of instruction at the School of Military Aviation at Heliopolis from December 1917. He was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, in April 1918, and subsequent postings included to 193 Squadron, Amryia, Egypt, and to 22 Training Squadron, Aboukir.

Further training ensued for Lane, at the School of Aerial Gunnery, Aboukir, and at the Aerial Fighting School, Heliopolis. He was posted for operational flying to 14 Squadron, Junction Station, Palestine, in September 1918. The latter posting was short lived, and after a few weeks Lane was sent to Aboukir to train as an Assistant Instructor. Lane qualified as an Instructor, and was posted to the Flying Instructors School at El Khenka prior to his return to the UK for demobilisation in June 1919.

Lane was posted as a Flying Officer and pilot to 70 Squadron (Vimys and Vernons), Hinaidi, Iraq, in September 1922. He served on attachment with 1 Squadron (Snipes), Hinaidi, January - April 1923, before returning to 70 Squadron. Lane served on attachment with 76 Squadron, before transferring to No. 5 Armoured Car Company, Mosul, for Motor Convoy Duties, in April 1924. He returned to flying duties when he was posted to 84 Squadron, Shaibab, Iraq, in March 1925. Lane returned to the UK the following year, and was posted to 100 Squadron, Spittalgate, in May 1926. He transferred to the Reserve of Air Force Officers in November of the same year, and gained his Pilot’s Certificate of Competency for passenger, mail or goods flying machines in April 1928.

www.dnw.co.uk
Obposed missing service, during the early 1930's Lane was employed as a Civilian Assistant at No. 4 Flying Training School, Abu Sueir, Middle East Command and in the same capacity with 6 Squadron, at Ismailia. He returned to the UK, and continued to be employed in a Civilian capacity - this time as Assistant Adjutant at R.A.F Station Tangmere in No. 11 (Fighter) Group. Lane was granted a commission as Flight Lieutenant in the Reserve of Air Force Officers, in February 1938, and was appointed the Adjutant at R.A.F. Station Thorney Island. He was promoted Squadron Leader in May 1939, and relinquished his R.A.F.O. commission to join the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve Administrative and Special Duties Branch in September of the same year.

Lane was posted to No. 6 School of Technical Training, Hednesford, in March 1940, and died of a stroke whilst in service, 19 September 1940.

Sold with the following original documentation: named Memorial Scroll, this glazed and framed, latter damaged; recipient’s Pilot Certificate and Licence, dated 17 April 1928; Programme for King’s Birthday Ceremonial Parade and Fly Past for Canal Brigade Moascar Garrison, 4 June 1934; R.A.F. Thorney Island Concert Party Programme, dated 23 November 1939, and Silk Map of North Africa.

Sold with a file of copied research, including a photographic image of recipient.

Seven: Group Captain C. W. Attwood, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who served as a R.E.8 and F.K.8 pilot during the Great War, and as Chief Signals Officer, HQ No. 16 (Reconnaissance) Group, Coastal Command, during the Second War

1914-15 STAR (242 Sjt. C. W. Attwood. R.F.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. C. W. Attwood. R.F.C.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (F/L. C. W. Attwood. R.A.F.); AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, mounted as worn, generally nearly very fine or better (7) £280-320

Provenance: N. Gooding Collection, Christie’s, March 1990.

Charles William Attwood was born at 129 Victoria Street, Gillingham, Kent, in September 1891. He attested as a Sapper for the Royal Engineers in September 1909, and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in July 1912. He served as Sergeant during the Great War with 7 Squadron in the French theatre of war from 2 April 1915. Attwood was selected for pilot training, and gained his Royal Aeronautical Club Flying Certificate No. 4259, 17 February 1917. He was graded 1st Class Pilot (Sergeant), and subsequently commissioned Second Lieutenant in November 1917.

Attwood was posted as a pilot for operational flying to 8 Squadron (R.E.8’s), Mons-en-Chaussée, in November 1917. He transferred to 35 Squadron (F.K.8’s), Estree-en-Chaussée, in December of the same year. He flew on Artillery observation and photographic sorties with the Squadron before returning to the UK in January 1918. Attwood transferred to the Royal Air Force as Lieutenant Aeroplane Officer in April 1918, and then advanced to Flying Officer in August 1919.

After a brief posting to 11 Squadron, Attwood joined No. 1 Wireless School, Flowerdown, under instruction in September 1919. He completed the first Officers Long Signals Course and was posted to HQ Inland Area, Hillingdon House Uxbridge, before going on to No. 5 Technical Training School. Subsequent postings between 1920-21 included to the RAF Cadet College, Cranwell and 100 Squadron in Ireland.

Attwood was posted overseas to join 55 Squadron at Mosul in August 1921, before being moved three months later to HQ Iraq Group, Baghdad, for wireless duties. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in January 1923, and moved to HQ Egyptian Group, Heliopolis, at the end of the year. Attwood served with 216 Squadron, Heliopolis, 1925-26, before returning to the UK to join HQ Inland Area UK, Stanmore, in May 1926. He served at the School of Army Co-operation, Old Sarum, before being posted to HQ Aden Command, Steamer Point, for signals duties from March 1928. Attwood commanded the Wireless Station in Ismailia, Middle East Command, 1930-34, during which time he was promoted to Squadron Leader.

Having returned to the UK, subsequent appointments for Attwood included the command of 102 Squadron, and Chief Signals Officer, HQ No. 16 (Reconnaissance) Group, Lee-on-Solent, within Coastal Command, from May 1937. He was promoted Wing Commander in July of the same year, and was serving in the same capacity at the outbreak of the Second War. Attwood advanced to Temporary Group Captain in June 1940, and retired 1 September 1941. He was immediately re-employed ‘For the Duration of the War’, and eventually discharged 15 May 1945. Attwood died at 20 Catherine Road, Surbiton, in January 1973.

Sold with file of copied research, including photographic image of recipient.

www.dnw.co.uk
An important ‘Southern Desert, Iraq’ group of four awarded to Squadron Leader G. E. Godsave, Royal Air Force, who during his five years in Iraq commanded No. 4 Armoured Car Company, and served as Second in Command of the Armoured Car Wing. Known to the tribesmen as ‘Abu Tamiliyat’ - the ‘Father of the Motor Cars’, and a renowned specialist navigator, Godsave was largely responsible for the accurate mapping of Iraq. "The motto of the armoured cars in Arabic was ‘fi kull makan’ - in every place. Twenty thousand miles of desert were covered by each car every year; no workshops; the stars above and the desert sand for garage; in every expedition into the unknown the “Silver Ghosts” full of the spirit of the crews who braved it all for England went into every place. Not once in six years of desert operation did cars or crew fail. Through the grim gates of stress and strain came forth vast events, the armoured cars were driven through the land and for while brought peace to the nomad tribes. The roads were made, driven straight, as by our Roman ancestors and the inscription ‘unsurveyed’ was deleted from the maps for ever.’


George Elliot Godsave was born at 20 Woodland Road, Upper Norwood, London, in September 1894. He was educated at Alleyn’s School, Dulwich, and attested as a Private in the 14th Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish), Territorial Force, in August 1914. Having advanced to Acting Sergeant, Godsave was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 14th Battalion, in February 1915. He served during the Great War with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 13 June 1915.

Godsave transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and was appointed Flying Officer (Observer) in September 1916. He served operationally with 7 Squadron (B.E.2c’s) in France, June - July 1916, before being posted for service with 5 Squadron (B.E.2c’s), Drogelandt, 9 August 1916. Godsave was advanced to Temporary Lieutenant in November 1916, and returned to the Home Establishment at the end of the following month.

Possibly due to the effects of being gassed in France, Godsave was transferred from flying to be Equipment Officer Second Class in February 1917. He was upgraded to First Class, and the rank of Temporary Captain in June 1917. In January 1917 the Admiralty Compass Department formed an air section to promote the new technique of air navigation (as opposed to map reading by known landmarks) and Godsave was chosen to represent the Royal Flying Corps on a two-month training course before being sent out to ‘spread the gospel’ to the squadrons. In July 1917 he returned to help set up an air department at Slough specifically concerned with navigation matters. He remained there until the end of December 1917 when he was posted to Stonehenge as Chief Navigator Instructor to the newly formed No. 1 School of Navigation and Bomb Dropping.

After the war Godsave completed a specialist long Air Navigation Course, and his subsequent postings included as Technical Officer on the staff of the Air Pilotage School, Andover, and for special duty at the Admiralty Compass Observatory. In 1924 he was posted as a Squadron Leader for Armoured Car duties in Iraq. He took over command of No. 4 Armoured Car Company at Hinaidi from September 1925. The armoured car companies were disbanded and brought under the strength of the Armoured Car Wing in April 1927.

Godsave was appointed Second in Command of the Wing, and a number of his reports and his manuscript The Tales of the Tin Trams (a copy of which is included with the lot) cover the range of patrols against bandits, desert surveys, escort duties and co-operation with aircraft undertaken by the Armoured Cars in Iraq:

'It was my privilege to command the columns of armoured cars and the many survey expeditions which, while keeping the King's peace among the then lawless tribes, explored the vast emptiness to drive the roads and make the maps which covered some 250,000 square miles. I will enlarge on the opinion of my friend Al Aurans to say that during the six years spent exploring every corner of that unbelievably cruel and difficult desert the cars whose value he assessed was above rubies were valued as even more priceless by the Car Commanders and the crews. There was no other motor car in the world which we could have driven through the terrible stony desert of al Harrat; the shifting sands of al Nefud; the soft gravel wastes of ad Dibdiba; the clinging mud of the winter in the flooded Waddian of al Hauran; the rock strewn uplands of al Jezireh; the mountain roads of Kurdistan; the treacherous gravel of Wadi al Tharthar and the riverside tracks by the Euphrates and Tigris, ribbed as the tide swept sand, and cut by irrigation ditches.

The motto of the armoured cars in Arabic was ‘fi kull makan’ - in every place. Twenty thousand miles of desert were covered by each car every year; no workshops; the stars above and the desert sand for garage; in every expedition into the unknown the “Silver Ghosts” full of the spirit of the crews who braved it all for England went into every place. Not once in six years of desert operation did cars or crew fail. Through the grim gates of stress and strain came forth vast events, the armoured cars were driven through the land and for while brought peace to the nomad tribes. The roads were made, driven straight, as by our Roman ancestors and the inscription ‘unsurveyed’ was deleted from the maps for ever.’

Godsave's use of the 02 Magnetic Compass (which he had designed as a member of staff at the Admiralty Compass Department) fitted to the armoured cars to survey the deserts was very successful and he is credited with mapping previously uncharted desert areas. He was greatly respected by the tribesmen, who called him ‘Abu Tamiliyat’ - the ‘Father of the Motor Cars’. After nearly five years in Iraq he returned to the UK, and was posted to No. 1 Flying Training School, Netheravon, in May 1929. Subsequent postings included as a staff officer with the Chief of Air Staff's Department; navigation duties at R.A.F. Calshot; and to serve on Navigation Instructor duties in the Joint Directorate of Scientific Research and Technical Development, from January 1934. Godsave was forced to retire due to ill health, 5 February 1935.

Following his discharge, Godsave returned to Iraq where he was employed as the manager of the Nairn Transport Company. He was later employed as Chief Instructor of the Imperial Airways Navigation School. Godsave died at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital in June 1965.

Godsave produced the Armoured Car Tactics Handbook, which was used extensively by the 8th Army in North Africa during the Second World War.

Sold with a comprehensive file of copied research, including a number of photographic images used in The Tales of the Tin Trams. An archive of material on Godsave is held by the R.A.F. Regiment Museum.
Arthur Ernest Attree was born at 43 Arnold Street, Brighton, in April 1889. He enlisted in the Royal Engineers in February 1909, and subsequently served with the Air Battalion at the Balloon School. Attree transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in May 1912, and was employed as a Rigger, Aero. Having advanced to Sergeant he served during the Great War in India and in Egypt, and was promoted Temporary Sergeant Major 1 for disciplinary duties in August 1917.

Attree transferred to the Royal Air Force as Sergeant Major 1 in April 1918, before reverting to S.M.2 for post-war service in India. He served as a Flight Sergeant Aero Rigger during the operations in Waziristan 1925. Attree was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in February 1927, and was promoted to Warrant Officer 1st Class in January 1930. He was discharged as Warrant Officer Rigger Aero in February 1933, having served 24 years.

Sold with a file of copied research, including a copied Statement of Service.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

A rare Great War 1916 ‘Immediate’ Army M.S.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant Major, later Wing Commander, J. R. Gardiner, 24 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force


Provenance: Sotheby’s, December 1990.
M.S.M. London Gazette 11 November 1916.
Approximately 140 Army Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to Royal Flying Corps personnel.

The Meritorious Service Medal - The Immediate Awards 1916-1928 by I. McInnes records that 23 extant Army Meritorious Service Medals to the Royal Flying Corps were known to the author at the time of publication.

John Roland Gardiner was born at 83 Cressy Road, Landport, Kingston, Hampshire, in November 1886. He attested for the Royal Engineers at Portsmouth, in February 1904. Gardiner served overseas in South Africa, and advanced to Lance Corporal in December 1908. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as a 1st Class Air Mechanic, 28 January 1912. Gardiner was posted to the Central Flying School at Upavon, and was awarded his Royal Aeronautical Club Aviator’s Certificate (No. 907), 11 December 1913. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he continued to serve at Upavon, and advanced to Flight Sergeant in November 1914. Gardiner served with the Royal Flying Corps in the French theatre of war from June 1915. He was appointed Temporary Sergeant Major in November 1915, and returned to the UK to join the newly formed 24 Squadron at Hounslow. Gardiner moved with the Squadron to France in February 1916, and equipped with DH2’s they were the first British single-seater fighter unit to serve on the Western Front. The Squadron, operating from a variety of bases, played a prominent role in the Battle of the Somme, and in restoring the balance of air power throughout the rest of the year.

Ian McInnes in his book A Contemptible Little Flying Corps records that Gardiner was recommended for the Military Medal in July 1916, but that it was not approved. He was, however, awarded the Immediate M.S.M. later the same year. 24 Squadron were re-equipped with DH5’s from May 1917, and thereafter specialised in low-level attack operations. The Squadron came to fore during the offensives at Messines in June and Cambrai in November 1917.

Gardiner was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps, 1 January 1918. He had served with 24 Squadron as a Technical Sergeant Major, and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Second Lieutenant, Technical Officer. Gardiner advanced to Flying Officer in July 1919, and subsequent postings included as Stores Officer at No. 2 Flying Training School, Duxford and in the same capacity at 32 Squadron, Kenley. He then served overseas with No. 4 Armoured Car Company, Armoured Car Wing, Hinaidi, Iraq. Gardiner was promoted Flight Lieutenant in January 1927, and his final posting was the following year to the Air Ministry, as part of the Department of the Member for Supply and Research, Directorate of Equipment. He retired in February 1931, before re-engaging as a Squadron Leader in 1939 for service during the Second War. Gardiner advanced to Temporary Wing Commander in June 1942, before finally retiring in September 1944. He died at 1 Larkhill, Hangleton, Hove, East Sussex, 22 January 1961.

Sold with a file of copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient in uniform.

£700-900
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

M.S.M. London Gazette 3 June 1919 (Dunkirk).
1 of 33 M.S.M.’s awarded for the Dunkirk theatre of operations.

George John Bysouth was born at 179 Barrell Road, Walworth, Newington, London, in July 1898. He enlisted for the Royal Naval Air Service as Air Mechanic 1st Class in February 1915. He initially served in the French theatre of War for the first week of April 1915, before returning for service at Dover. Bysouth was posted back to France, and served at the seaplane base at Dunkirk, December 1916 - January 1918. He advanced to Petty Officer Mechanic in November 1917, and transferred to the Royal Air Force in April 1918. Bysouth served with 17 Squadron from the end of 1918 until February 1919, when he was admitted to the 1st City of London General Hospital. He transferred to the Reserve of the Royal Air Force, 19 April 1919. Bysouth died at Lewisham Hospital in December 1946.

A scarce Great War immediate ‘Dunkirk’ M.S.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant Mechanic G. J. Bysouth, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, in recognition of service at the seaplane base at Dunkirk


£400-500

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker


The Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal was awarded to ‘Detective Sergeant William Sutherland, Marine Division (now retired), for rescuing a child from a fire in a tenement building in Anderson Street.’ (Chief Constables’ Annual Report for 1951 refers).

William James Sutherland was born at 25 Gordon Street, Whiteinch, Partick, Lanarkshire, in December 1898. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant Observer Officer in the Royal Air Force, 7 October 1918. After the Great War, Sutherland served on the North West Frontier and was one of approximately 175 men of the R.A.F. who qualified for the ‘Mahsud 1919-20’ clasp. Only members of two squadrons, Nos. 20 and 31, qualified for all three clasps that Sutherland was awarded.

Sutherland returned to the UK, and was placed on the unemployed list in February 1920. The son of a police officer, Sutherland joined the City of Glasgow Police Force in September 1921. His initial service was with ‘B’ (Western) Division, before being promoted to Detective Constable with ‘L’ (Partick) Division in February 1928. Sutherland returned to ‘B’ Division, advanced to Detective Sergeant, and retired to pension on 6 September 1951. The occasion of his rescue of a child from fire occurred at 54 Anderson Street, Glasgow, 3 June 1951.

As well as receiving the Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal, Sutherland was also awarded the Police Long Service Medal in 1951. The latter being amongst the first awarded, given the medal’s institution that year. Sutherland died in Glasgow in 1974.

A scarce ‘Mahsud 1919-20’ three clasp I.G.S. group of six awarded to Second Lieutenant W. J. Sutherland, Royal Air Force, later Detective Sergeant, City of Glasgow Police Force

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. J. Sutherland, R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (2-Lt. W. J. Sutherland, R.A.F.) unofficial connections between clasps; Defence Medal; Police Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. William J. Sutherland); Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal, 2nd type, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1949), reverse inscribed, ‘Detective Sergeant William J. Sutherland Marine Division 1951’, this complete with brooch bar, first five awards mounted for wear, generally nearly very fine (6)

£600-800

www.dnw.co.uk
A scarce ‘Somaliland 1920’ M.I.D. group of three awarded to Flying Officer, later Flight Lieutenant, E. H. ‘Titch’ Attwood, ‘Z’ Unit, Royal Air Force, who flew on the first raid of the operations against the ‘Mad Mullah’, 21 January 1920, and was forced down to land returning from a raid on the same position the following day. Avoiding capture, Attwood and his Observer ‘managed to march in the heat and over very rough mountainous country to the coast. This they reached after three days in an exhausted condition and by almost a miracle the only British ship in those waters H.M.S. Clio happened to be passing on passage from Berbera to a small port along the coast, Las Kharal. Luckily they had hung onto their Very pistol with which they managed to attract the attention of the Clio. Poor Titch Attwood, a splendid little pilot, was killed some years later trying to land an Imperial Airways flying boat in a dust storm on the lake at Habbaynah in Iraq.’

M.I.D. London Gazette 12 July 1920 (Somaliland), the joint recommendation (with four other airmen) states:

For constant and excellent work in reconnoitring, bombing and shooting up of the Mullahs forts, forces and stock, under very trying Active Service conditions, which included finding their way for long distances over uncharted country.’

Ernest Henry ‘Titch’ Attwood was born at 197 Mary Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, in March 1899. He entered the Royal Flying Corps in 1917, and served in the French theatre of war during 1918. Attwood transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Second Lieutenant on probation in April 1918, and served as a pilot with 206 Squadron (DH9’s). He served with the latter on the Western Front, and as part of the Army of Occupation in the Rhineland until May 1919.

Attwood moved with the Squadron to Helwan, Egypt, in June 1919, and advanced to Flying Officer in December of the same year. He was part of a detachment of officers, N.C.O’s and men from the Squadron detailed for duty with ‘Z’ Unit. The latter (also known as ‘Z’ Force) was to be an independent R.A.F. unit initially operating out of Berbera, under the command of Group Captain R. Gordon. It comprised of 36 officers, and 189 other ranks, inclusive of a hospital medical staff of 4 officers and 25 other ranks. ‘Z’ Unit was equipped with eleven DH9A’s and one DH9 fitted up as an air ambulance.

Gordon’s force was to combat the ‘Mad Mullah’ and his Dervishes in Somaliland, and on 21 January 1920 Attwood piloted one of six aircraft that took off from the main advanced airfield El Dur Elan for a bombing raid (the first of the campaign) on Medishe. Intelligence had been received that the Mullah had assembled with his Privy Council, and approximately one thousand men, at the village of Medishe. One of the aircraft made it through to successfully attack the target, the remainder (including Attwood’s DH9A) could not locate the village amongst the unmapped country and were forced to bomb alternative targets in the shape of Dervish forts.

Attwood, as recorded in Flying Officer (later Air Vice-Marshal) J. A. Gray’s Memoirs of an Airman, returned for another raid on the same target the following day:

‘The following day we went back in strength and did considerable damage to his camp... we were told that if one of us was unfortunate enough to be forced down to land and captured they would torture him to death. This was probably true for although the Somali is a great fighter he neither expects or gives any quarter. Because of this all air crews were issued with a bottle of poison one of which, I am glad to say, never had to be used. We had, however, one aircraft which force landed in the mountains coming back from Medishi [sic]. The crew, F/Os Attwood and Potter managed to march in the heat and over very rough mountainous country to the coast. This they reached after three days in an exhausted condition and by almost a miracle the only British ship in those waters H.M.S. Clio happened to be passing on passage from Berbera to a small port along the coast, Las Kharal. Luckily they had hung onto their Very pistol with which they managed to attract the attention of the Clio. Poor Titch Attwood, a splendid little pilot, was killed some years later trying to land an Imperial Airways flying boat in a dust storm on the lake at Habbaynah in Iraq.’

Attwood continued to fly reconnaissance and message dropping flights throughout January, and into the following month, until the conclusion of the campaign. Gray was awarded the D.F.C. for the campaign, whilst Attwood was one of 12 officers Mentioned in Despatches. Attwood returned to his parent squadron, which had been renumbered 47 Squadron in his absence. He was posted to 100 Squadron, Clondallin, as part of No. 11 (Irish) Wing, in March 1921. Subsequent postings included as an Instructor with No. 5 F.T.S., Chester, before being posted as a pilot to 45 Squadron (Vernons) at Hinaidi, Iraq, in November 1923. Whilst serving with 45 Squadron Attwood also held responsibility for the Squadron’s Signals. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in January 1926, and transferred to the Reserve of Air Force Officers in December of the same year.

Having transferred to the Reserve, Attwood was employed as a civil pilot with Imperial Airways Ltd. By 1936 he had risen to Chief Pilot of the South Africa Division, and as recorded in Memoirs of an Airman Attwood was killed trying to land an Imperial Airways flying boat in a dust storm on the lake at Habbaynah, Iraq. Sold with a file of copied research, including photographic images of ‘Z’ Unit and the recipient in uniform taken from the C. H. Flinn and F. A. Gray collections held by the Imperial War Museum.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

Provenance:

Approximately 28 ‘Garjak Nuer’ clasps awarded to the Royal Air Force - 6 to officers, 22 to other ranks.

Frederick Alexander Giles
was born at Trowse Newton, Norfolk, in November 1898. He originally served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Cambridgeshire Regiment. Having advanced to Lance Corporal, Giles transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service in July 1917. He was commissioned Temporary Probationary Flight Officer and posted for initial training at R.N.A.S. Redcar later that month. There was no flying due to poor weather, and as such Giles dutifully lists in his log book the lectures and instructional workshops that he attended during the period. He received, however, an early lesson in what to use his log book for when the Senior Flying Officer at Redcar signed off his log book with ‘This is a flying log NOT a record of lectures attended.’

The weather cleared and Giles carried out pilot training, progressing to flying Gnome Avros. He records his first solo flight in the latter aircraft, ‘Takeoff fair. Banking good. Under-estimated aerodrome. Engine did not restart when switched on. Crashed on making forced landing 3/4 mile SE Redcar Aerodrome.’ Despite an inauspicious start, Giles gained his ‘Wings’ and was posted to R.N.A.S. Cranwell in November 1917. He carried out further training in B.E.2c’s, Bristol Scouts, Sopwith Pups and Camels.

Great War Success
Giles was posted for air firing training at R.N.A.S. Freiston in February 1918, before being appointed as an Instructor on ‘D’ Flight at Cranwell the following month. He transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Lieutenant in April 1918, and remained at Cranwell. Giles was present for the visit of the King and Queen to Cranwell, 11 April 1918, before being posted for operational flying to 209 Squadron (Camels) at Izé-le-Hameau, France, in August 1918. The Squadron were engaged in fighter and ground-attack missions along the Arras and Lens front area. As the front moved during the final stages of the war, Giles lead seven aircraft on low straffing over the Cambrai front, 8 October 1918:

‘BR Camel 4380. When diving from about 6,000 ft to drop my bombs in the district of Thun-Levêque, I met four Fokker Biplanes and a Two Seater. One I nearly collided with. Another I fired 50 rounds into, which then went SE. A third one I fired at from above and at a
distance of about six yards. This machine then went into a steep dive for a few feet, burst into flames and crashed. This happened at about 3,000 ft. Confirmed by Capt. Foster D.S.C., Lt. Gibbons & Lt. Mills. During the time I was attacking the Fokkers, the Two Seater was firing at me without result. I then dropped my four bombs on the railway line running through Thun-Levêque. Owing to EA did not observe any hits. (B Flt: Comwall, Allen and Bingham Missing) (Log Book refers).

After a brief period of leave in the UK, Giles returned to the Squadron in November 1918. Now based at Brulée, he flew on heavy offensive patrols over the Valenciennes-Mons front during the last week of the Great War. On 9 November, Giles was leading two aircraft when his engine cut out at 15,000 feet. ‘Gled West followed by Porter. At 5,000 ft we were attacked by a Hun Two Seater who fired several rounds into my machine. Owing to my engine being useless I could not attack. Hun followed me until I made successful forced landing and then went West and strafed our advancing Infantry inflicting heavy casualties. I landed in land actually occupied by Huns. Machine guns were firing at me from all directions and owing to lack of time luckily did not burn my machine. Infantry Advanced Outposts eventually came out to me and escorted me to a safe place. Later they advanced and after 48 hours mechanics arrived to repair engine. Lt. Whales attempted to fly my machine back but lost his way and crashed at some French aerodrome near St. Quentin. Had no food or sleep since 9.30am Monday until tender arrived following afternoon. Landed at Le Peay, near Mons.’

Having managed to survive until the Armistice, Giles remained with 209 Squadron in France managing to find entertainment during test flights, 2 December 1918:

‘Pressure system now OK. Owing to low clouds amused myself by hedge hopping and zooming on some Infantry Troops at drill. Did two very poor ‘rolls’ and made the worst landing up to date. (Burst right tyre, and tail skid).’

Giles’ subsequent entry in his Log Book gives:


Giles undertook several ferry flights throughout the early part of 1919, flying a variety of German aircraft handed over in accordance with the terms of the Armistice. Having flown Pfalz Scouts and an LVG, Giles was tasked with flying a Fokker Biplane from France to UK. The latter was to be delivered to the Canadian Government as a ‘War Trophy’, however, what was not taken into account was the inclement weather encountered by Giles during the flight. As a consequence he damaged the aircraft during a forced landing in a ploughed field just outside of Croydon, and once again during take off. The biplane had to undergo extensive repairs at Kenley prior to being handed over.

After returning to France in April 1919, Giles was posted to 70 Squadron to serve with the Royal Air Force of Occupation in Germany. This posting was short-lived, and he transferred to 206 Squadron in May 1919. The Squadron was to travel to Egypt as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Giles arrived in Aboeur in June, and flew in Avros and D.H.9’s out of Helouan from the following month. His regular observer at this point was Lieutenant E. Barnes, however, the latter departed as one of the group of officers, N.C.O.s and men detailed for duty with ‘Z’ Unit in Somaliland. One of several observer’s to fly with him during this period was A.C.2 L. Humphries of ‘A’ Flight, a fact recorded in his Log Book entry for 21 February 1920 (see Lot 805).

In mid-December 1919 a R.A.F. detachment known as ‘H’ Unit, consisting of two De Havilland D.H.9 aircraft, four officers and 23 other ranks under the command of Flight Lieutenant R. M. Drummond, D.S.O., M.C. were required in the Sudan for operations against the Garjak Nuer tribe who lived in the Eastern Nuer District of the Upper Nile, close to Abyssinia. The Unit left Cairo, by land and water, and arrived at Nasser in the Sudan, 3 January 1920. They proceeded to erect their machines, with difficulty, one machine being ready for testing on 20 January and the aerodrome was prepared and ready for use on 24 January. Both machines were completed and tested on 25 January, and on 31 January the first reconnaissance flight in support of No. 71 Patrol, Egyptian Army was carried out. A report by Drummond on the operations of ‘H’ Unit from 3 January to 10 June 1920 records that because of crashes and a disastrous fire on 18 February, and notwithstanding a third (reserve) machine having been transported to them, that flying operations had to be ceased in March because only one serviceable aircraft could be raised. As a consequence a Wing was sent to Cairo to fly in a new machine as a matter of urgency. Giles returned to the UK, and was posted as an Instructor to No. 1 Flying Training School, Netheravon, in June 1921. He was employed as an Instructor for a matter of time, then he was posted to No. 4 F.T.S., Abu Sueir, Egypt, in November 1922. Having left the service, Giles continued his interest in flying during the inter-war years. Flying in a civilian capacity he planned to take part in the ‘Dole Air Derby’, the first crossing from California to Hawaii, as well as undertaking an attempted flight from San Francisco to New Zealand. Both of these highly ambitious projects were never to take place.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Giles was recalled into service and appointed a Pilot Officer in the Technical (Armament) Branch in December 1941. He was promoted Flying Officer in December 1942, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in November 1945. Giles was heavily involved in the clearance of bomblets and mines in the UK and Northern Ireland between 9 May 1945 - 31 December 1949. He transferred briefly to the Aircraft Control Branch in 1951, before reverting to the Technical (Armament) Branch. Giles transferred to the Reserve of Air Force Officers in January 1954, and retired 29 November 1963. In later life he resided at 43 The Oval, Market Drayton, Shropshire, and died at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, 24 October 1971.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

Sold with the following related documents and items: four Pilot’s Flying Log Books (July 1917 - May 1920), privately bound in one volume, with occasional pasted-down photographs and a mass of additional detail to the end of each book - aircraft flown, appointments, personnel rolls etc., recently rebound, with distressed original front cover affixed to new binding; several original photographs from various stages of career; two old Bristol District tokens; a small religious token, and file of copied research.
The scarce ‘Garjak Nuer’ campaign group of three awarded to Leading Aircraftman L. Humphries, Royal Air Force, who served as Flying Officer F. A. Giles’ observer when tasked with flying a replacement D.H.9 to ‘H’ Unit, in the Sudan. The epic flight, recorded in Giles’ log book entries from 26 March - 1 April 1920, consisted of eight stages between Helouan and Nasser in the Sudan, some 1,800 miles, which Humphries and his pilot completed in a total flying time of 20 hours and 40 minutes. Humphries went on to fly operationally against the rebellious tribe.

British War and Victory Medals (248376. 3. A.M. L. Humphries. R.A.F.); Khedive’s Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Garjak Nuer (248376. A.C.2. L. Humphries. R.A.F.) officially impressed naming, note clasp mounted to reverse of medal, generally very fine or better (3)

£1200-1600

Approximately 28 ‘Garjak Nuer’ clasps awarded to the Royal Air Force - 6 to officers, 22 to other ranks.

Leslie Humphries was born at 24 Northcote Terrace, Kirkewhite Street, Nottingham, in August 1900. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service as a Boy Mechanic in January 1918. Humphries served at R.N.A.S. Tregantle until transferring to the R.A.F. in April 1918. On reaching his 18th birthday, Humphries was initially mustered as Private 2, which was subsequently reclassified as A.M.3., and then he was further reclassified as A.C.2 (Fitter A.E.) in January 1919.

Humphries was sent for Engineer Selection to the R.A.F. Depot at Uxbridge, 1 March 1919. Over the course of the next year, due to mass disbandments of squadrons and station closures, he went through a number of postings. The latter included to 167 Squadron; Reinforcement Camp Salonica; 17 Squadron; Batoum; Sidson HQ Constantinople; HQ Palestine Brigade and finally to 47 Squadron at Helouan, Egypt, 1 February 1920.

In mid-December 1919 a R.A.F. detachment known as ‘H’ Unit, consisting of two De Havilland D.H.9 aircraft, four officers and 23 other ranks under the command of Flight Lieutenant R. M. Drummond, D.S.O., M.C. were required in the Sudan for operations against the Garjak Nuer tribe who lived in the Eastern Nuer District of the Upper Nile, close to Abyssinia. The Unit left Cairo, by land and water, and arrived at Nasser in the Sudan, 3 January 1920. They proceeded to erect their machines, with difficulty, one machine being ready for testing on 20 January and the aerodrome was prepared and ready for use on 24 January. Both machines were completed and tested on 25 January, and on 31 January the first reconnaissance flight in support of No. 71 Patrol, Egyptian Army was carried out. A report by Drummond on the operations of ‘H’ Unit from 3 January to 10 June 1920 records that because of crashes and a disastrous fire on 18 February, and notwithstanding a third (reserve) machine having been transported to them, that flying operations had to be ceased in March because only one serviceable aircraft could be raised. As a consequence a request was sent to Cairo to fly in a new machine as a matter of urgency.

Flying Officer Giles (see Lot 804), with A.C.2. Humphries as his passenger in the observer’s seat of D.C.9 No. E8943, were the crew detailed for this mission to deliver the required replacement aircraft to ‘H’ Unit and thus enable them to continue with operations. Giles’ log book entries from 26 March - 1 April 1920 cover the epic flight of eight stages between Helouan and Nasser in the Sudan, some 1,800 miles, which they completed in a total flying time of 20 hours and 40 minutes. En route they landed at Assuit, Assouan, Wadi Halfa, Athara, Khartoum, Jебelein and an emergency landing strip at Malakal. His log book records the latter as, ‘OK. Aerodrome very small. Surface good. Approach bad. First aeroplane to land here. Received by the Governor.’

Governors had also received the pair at Wadi Halfa and Athara, and at Khartoum they were received by H.S.E. The Sirdar. Giles’ recorded their stay at Jебelein, ‘OK. Aerodrome badly marked and surface very bad - uneven - dangerous for a machine of D.H.9 type. Spent a comical day and night on aerodrome. Some trouble in starting engine.’ (Ibid)

The above was the only recorded problem with the machine, so all credit to A.C.2. Humphries. The journey was recognised as a fine feat of airmanship for which they were both commended. The wording seen on A.C.2. Humphries’ service record reads:

‘An expression of the Air Council’s appreciation conveyed for the manner in which above-mentioned airman in company of officers [sic] on a D.H.9 successfully carried out a flight from Cairo to Nasser from 26 March to 1 April 1920.’

Whilst there is no record of Humphries flying with Giles on operations as part of ‘H’ Unit, given his entitlement to the ‘Garjak Nuer’ clasp he must have flown operationally with another pilot or indeed a number of pilots. Giles records in his log Book flying with three different observers for his eight operational sorties in support of N. 71 Patrol against the Nuer.

Operations against the Nuer were successfully concluded by 23 May 1920, and ‘H’ Unit was demobilised early the following month. Humphries embarked, with the rest of the Unit, on the Lord Cromer for Khartoum. Drummond reported that ‘H’ Unit had carried out 45 flights totalling 97 hours flying time, had dropped 50 incendiary and 165 25lb (Cooper) bombs and fired 7,000 machine gun rounds during the operations.

Humphries returned to 47 Squadron, and was promoted A.C.1 in February 1921, and to L.A.C. in May of the same year. Suffering from ill health he was admitted to Citadel Military Hospital, and then returned to the UK. Humphries was discharged from the Royal Air Force as no longer physically fit for war service, 15 July 1921. He died at 3 Crossdale Drive, Keyworth, Nottingham, in June 1981.

Sold with the following related items: named card box of issue for Khedive’s Sudan Medal 1910-21; seven photographs relating to recipient’s career, and copied file of research - including photocopies from Flying Officer Giles’ Log Book.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

**806 A well documented ‘Waziristan 1921-24’ campaign group of four awarded to Aircraftman First Class, S. C. Smith, 5 Squadron, Royal Air Force, late Royal West Surrey Regiment**


**£140-180**

**Provenance:** Sotheby’s, November 1993.

Sidney Charles Smith was born at 4 Oak Terrace, Orpington, Kent, in December 1899. He enlisted for the East Kent Regiment in March 1918, and served with the 6th Battalion, The Queens (Royal West Surrey Regiment) later that year. Smith transferred to the Reserve in March 1919, and was discharged from the Army, 31 March 1920. He joined the Royal Air Force as an A.C.2 in January 1921, and served with 5 (Army Co-operation) Squadron (Bristol F.2b’s), Ambala, India, from March 1923. He advanced to A.C.1 in May 1927, and returned to the UK before transferring to the Reserve the following year. Smith died at 3 Startford Avenue, Hillingdon, Middlesex, in December 1959.

Sold with the following items and documents: R.A.F. cap badges, buttons, cloth shoulder badges and blazer badge; named card box of issue for Defence Medal, with enclosure slip, addressed to ‘Mr. S. C. Smith, 9 Nympsfield Road, Lower Tuffley, Gloucester’; Certificate of Service and Discharge; Certificate of Transfer to Reserve; Statement of Qualifications and Employment; Photograph Album covering service in India, with aircraft and personnel pictures, in addition to more ‘tourist’ orientated coverage, offering a scarce contemporary insight into R.A.F. life in India ‘between the wars’; Christmas Card, ‘B’ Flight, 5 Squadron, R.A.F. Durdoni, N.W.F., India, signed ‘Sid with love’, and other ephemera as well as a file of copied research.

**807 A scarce ‘Northern Kurdistan’ campaign group of six awarded to Warrant Officer E. W. Maclean, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force**


**£1000-1200**

**Provenance:** Group Captain F. Newall Collection, Christie’s, March 1985.

E. W. Maclean joined the Royal Flying Corps as a 2nd Class Air Mechanic in February 1917. He served as Fitter at No. 1 Aircraft Depot, St. Omer, France, from November 1917. After the Great War he advanced to Sergeant, and served in Northern Kurdistan in 1932. Having advanced to Flight Sergeant, Maclean was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in 1935. He was promoted to Warrant Officer with seniority 15 May 1940.

Sold with file of copied research.

www.dnw.co.uk
The light which told us we were only about fifteen miles from home.... We were only about 500 feet above the ground when

Mr. Browne describes one of these long range raids in his book *The Skyline is a promise*: ‘My observer for my longest raid, on the railway yards at Frankfurt on August 21st, 1918, was a young Canadian, J W Adams.... he was a good navigator and he laid our course faultlessly on that moonlight night to take us over to the Rhine Valley and then down the faint silver ribbon of the river winding northwards to our target. To the jet pilot of today we would have looked uncomfortably primitive sitting side by side in the open cockpit hauled through the night by our two Rolls Royce engines at a mere seventy miles per hour. But for us there was more than a tinge of pride in taking the biggest aircraft then known carrying the heaviest load over the longest distance into enemy territory. For the actual bombing run Adams had to crawl through a very small opening into the front cockpit the sides of which were barely waist high, lean over the open bomb sight, and direct me over the target by waving his arms. There was during all this a considerable concentration of searchlight beams, red flashes, dull woofs, and a few unpleasantly loud cracks. At last the run was over and I could make a steep diving sideslip to take us out of the beams and the barrage as quickly as possible....

From our base to Frankfurt and back would be hardly an hour’s run for a modern jet, but we had been flying for nearly six when we picked up the light which told us we were only about fifteen miles from home.... We were only about 500 feet above the ground when there was a hesitating cough from the starboard engine and it died. I opened up the port engine to full revs and began to make a turn to

... the bullion proof seat. He slipped back and I followed as soon as I felt sure that we would not get airborne again. The four big wheels hit the ground and the most powerful brakes could not have stopped several tons of aeroplane in that distance. We had no brakes. I pictured the nose meeting the first large tree trunk and driving the edges of the cockpit together like the blades of a pair of shears with both of us being messily decapitated, so I shouted to Adams to get down behind the minigun, and he obeyed. There was a hesitant cough from the starboard engine and it died. I opened up the port engine to full revs and began to make a turn to

... the bulldozing of the field. Adams got out into the port side cockpit and said, ‘Get out, Brownie. The damn thing’s on fire.’

... the bulldozing of the field. Adams got out into the port side cockpit and said, ‘Get out, Brownie. The damn thing’s on fire.’

... the bulldozing of the field. Adams got out into the port side cockpit and said, ‘Get out, Brownie. The damn thing’s on fire.’
Browne re-engaged for service with the outbreak of the Second War, and was posted as Officer Commanding Flying at the Bombing and Gunnery School at Jurby, Isle of Man. The posting was brief, and in November 1939, he was posted as Group Liaison Officer, No. 25 (Armaments) Group, Flying Training Command. Subsequent postings included to the Specialist Navigation School in May 1941 - this being transferred from St. Athan to Canada and re-designated No. 31 Advanced Navigation School, Port Albert.

Having qualified as a Specialist Navigator, Browne was appointed staff officer in command of Navigation, No. 1 Training Command, Toronto. The latter appointment meaning a secondment to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and stay of two years in Canada. Browne advanced to Wing Commander in January 1943, and navigated his own return to the UK in a Martin Marina Flying Boat in October of the same year. He was posted as Chief Instructor, No. 6 Advanced Flying Unit, Staverton, in 1943 (awarded Air Efficiency Award in the same year). The following year Browne took up his last wartime appointment, on the staff of No. 29 Group, Dumfries, before being demobilised in June 1945.

Post-war Browne returned as Headmaster of H.M.S. Conway, in which capacity he continued to be employed until his retirement in 1964. In the latter year he oversaw the opening of the new buildings by Prince Philip, and in retirement he continued his association with the Scouts being Assistant Commissioner in North Wales. In recognition of his service with the Scouts Association he was awarded the Silver Wolf in 1965. Browne died at his home ‘Kelvin’, Old Quay Lane, Neston, Wirral, in June 1973.

Sold with a signed copy of recipient’s book *The skyline is a promise*, and a file of copied research which includes several photographic images from the recipient’s book.
809

**Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (402297 1-A.M. G. O. Morris, R.A.F.)** very fine, scarce | £360-400

Approximately 500 TFWMs awarded to Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force personnel.

**G. O. Morris** was born in December 1894, and initially served during the Great War as coppersmith with the Army. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class in September 1916, and served in the French theatre of war as a Corporal Mechanic from June 1918. He was demobilised in April 1919.

810

**Pair: Aircraftman 1st Class F. G. Street, Royal Air Force**

*General Service 1918-62*, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (348651. A.C.2 F. G. Street, R.A.F.) *partially officially corrected*; *India General Service 1908-35*, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (348651. A.C.1. F. G. Street, R.A.F.) toned, good very fine, scarce combination (2) | £700-900

Provenance: Sotheby’s, December 1990.

www.dnw.co.uk
Eight: Group Captain G. R. O’Sullivan, Royal Air Force and Royal Flying Corps, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Royal Irish Rifles, who was shot down whilst serving as a B.E.2e Observer with 5 Squadron, 28 April 1917. He retrained as a pilot and flew Vernons, Wapitis and Harts with 45 and 6 Squadrons during operations in Kurdistan, before ending his operational flying with 27 Squadron on the North West Frontier.

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (F/O. G. R. O’Sullivan, R.A.F.) suspension slack; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (F/L. G. R. O’Sullivan, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, mounted as originally worn, generally very fine (8) £380-420


Garth Richard O’Sullivan was born in Dublin, Ireland, in August 1897. He attested for the 7th (Service) Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at the city of his birth, in September 1914. O’Sullivan served during the Great War with the Battalion in the Balkans theatre of war from 10 July 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 trio). He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Irish Rifles, in December 1915. O’Sullivan was posted to the Royal Flying Corps, and served as a Flying Officer, Observer from January 1917. He served with 5 Squadron (B.E.2e’s) which flew as a tactical reconnaissance squadron in France. O’Sullivan was crewed with Second Lieutenant N. C. Buckton as his pilot, and they flew together on a photographic patrol West of Gaverelle, 28 April 1917. During the latter patrol they engaged an enemy aircraft in combat and were shot down. Despite their B.E.2e being wrecked, both O’Sullivan and Buckton were unhurt by the crash. The victory was claimed by Ltn. K. Wolff of Jasta 11.
Having transferred to the Royal Air Force as Lieutenant in April 1918, O’Sullivan was posted to the Electrical and Wireless School, Winchester, in September 1920. He was posted overseas in May the following year for service with 45 Squadron, Almaza, Egypt. O’Sullivan moved with the Squadron to Hinaidi, Iraq, in May 1922. The Squadron History *The Flying Camels* by Wing Commander C. G. Jefford gives O’Sullivan as having retrained and operating as a Vernon pilot during operations:

‘Meanwhile the Turkish forces which had been infiltrating across the border since the summer were growing stronger and intelligence reports indicated that attacks were imminent on Koi Sanjak, Kirkuk and Erbil. It was decided to reinforce the northern sector on January 24th and then to take the offensive. A total of thirty-nine aeroplanes was accordingly deployed to Mosul and Kirkuk in addition to the twelve which were already in situ. This force included most of the Vernon fleet, its activities being co-ordinated by Sqn Ldr Francis Don on attachment from HQ Iraq. No. 45 Sqn’s commitment was eight aircraft which were based at Mosul. Fg Off Garth O’Sullivan in J6870 was forced to land at Shergat en route but a replacement was provided the following day. In all, the squadron’s detachment numbered nineteen officers and sixty-six airmen, all of whom had been airlifted to Mosul.

Almost as soon as they arrived the newly deployed units began to undertake offensive air action against both the Turks in the north and the dissident Sheikh Mahmud in the Sulaimaniyah district. No. 45 Sqn’s Vernons flew bombing missions on February 3rd and 5th and again on March 7th and 9th, attacking several villages between Sanjal and Sitak; it is know that Arthur Harris participated in the first two raids and that Bob Saundby flew on all four. For the most part, however, the Vernons were employed on casualty evacuation and resupply missions in support of the designated bomber squadrons and the troops of KOICOL as they moved north through the mountains.’

O’Sullivan was posted to 6 Squadron (Bristol F.2b’s), Hinaidi, 27 March 1923. The Squadron was employed with patrol duties and further action in Northern Iraq against Turkish backed rebels. He returned to the UK in August 1923, and was promoted Flight Lieutenant in July 1925. O’Sullivan held four Coastal Area postings prior to his return to India in 1931. He returned to operational flying, this time on the North West Frontier, with 39 Squadron (Wapitis and Harts), Risalpur, 16 October 1931. The Squadron’s Operations Record Book gives O’Sullivan as flying a number of bombing sorties throughout 1931-32. He transferred to No. 2 (Indian Wing) Station, Risalpur, in March 1934.

The unrest caused by the Faqir of Alingar brought a return to operational flying for O’Sullivan, and he was posted to 27 Squadron (Wapitis) in September 1935. Having operated out of Kohat, he was attached to Probyn’s Horse at Lachi Camp in February of the following year. O’Sullivan advanced to Squadron Leader in October 1936, and was posted to the Air Armament School, Eastchurch, in February 1937.

O’Sullivan served during the Second War, and advanced to Temporary Group Captain in December 1941. He retired 9 November 1945, and emigrated to Australia. O’Sullivan died in Perth, Western Australia, in 1968.

---

**The rare immediate ‘Iraq’ M.S.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant, later Wing Commander, S. W. Blight, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force**


*Provenance: J. Tamplin Collection, DNW, September 2008.*

1 of 12 M.S.M.’s awarded to the R.A.F. over a two year period for Iraq.

**Samuel Wyatt Blight** was born at Brownston Street, Modbury, Devon, in June 1896. He enlisted as a Gunner in the Devon Royal Garrison Artillery (T.F.) in September 1914. Blight transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class in July 1916, and advanced to Acting Corporal by January 1918. He transferred to Royal Air Force as Corporal Mechanic in April 1918. Having advanced to Sergeant, he served in the Iraq Command from 9 March 1920 - 3 March 1922.

Blight served with the R.A.F. in Egypt, March 1922 - April 1923, during which period he remustered from Mechanic to Fitter Aero. He was posted to the Constantinople Wing to join the British forces in Turkey who had assembled in October 1922 as a result of the Chanak Crisis. Blight was promoted Flight Sergeant in April 1924, and returned to the UK at the end of the year. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in November 1924, and was promoted to Warrant Officer in June 1934.

Subsequent postings for Blight included to the Marine Experimental Establishment at Felixstowe, and with 26 Squadron (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Catterick. He was commissioned Flying Officer in October 1936, and posted for engineering duties to R.A.F. Wyton the following month. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in October 1939, and to Temporary Wing Commander in October 1942.

Blight served the majority of the Second War with the Directorate of Accident and Disposal, before he retired due to poor health in December 1944. He died at The Rest, Bigbury-on-Sea, Devon, in December 1952.
The rare immediate ‘Kurdistan’ M.S.M. group of three awarded to Flight Sergeant, later Flight Lieutenant, W. G. Bates, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force - his being the last immediate R.A.F. M.S.M. ever to be awarded


M.S.M. London Gazette 11 June 1924:

‘For distinguished service rendered during operations in Kurdistan between 15th February and 19th June, 1923.’

1 of 18 M.S.M.’s awarded to the R.A.F. over a four year period for Kurdistan.

**William Gordon Bates** was the son of Lieutenant W. Bates, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and was born at Chatham Barracks in February 1898. He enlisted as a Boy Entrant, aged 15, with the Royal Flying Corps in June 1913. Still a Boy, Bates was on the strength of the Aircraft Park in August 1914. His service training was clearly effective because within 4 years, on 1 June 1917, as a Fitter (Eng), he was promoted to Sergeant. He transferred to the Royal Air Force as Fitter (AE) with the rank of Sergeant Mechanic in April 1918.

Bates’ operational service began as a Flight Sergeant during the operations against the Turkish supported rebel forces of Sheik Mahmoud in Kurdistan, March - June 1923. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in June 1931, and was posted as an Acting Warrant Officer to 55 Squadron, Hinaidi, Iraq, in March 1933. Having advanced to Warrant Officer in November of the same year, Bates was posted to 31 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Karachi, 8 November 1934.

Bates returned to the UK and was posted as Warrant Officer Engineer to No. 9 Flying Training School, Thornaby, in March 1936. He was commissioned Flying Officer on probation, Technical (Engineer) Branch in August 1940, and served at R.A.F. Hornchurch. Bates advanced to Temporary Flight Lieutenant in December 1941, and retired 7 October 1945. In later life he and his wife ran The Mermaid Pub at Christian Malford, Chippenham. Bates died at the Manor Hospital, Bath, in November 1964.

www.dnw.co.uk
William Sacheverell Hebden was the son of Group Captain S. A. Hebden, and was born at 57 Bondgate, Alnwick, Northumberland, in February 1909. He was educated at Sedbergh School, and in Switzerland. Hebden entered R.A.F. Cranwell as a Flight Cadet in 1927, and was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in July 1929. He initially served with 16 (Army Co-operation) Squadron at Old Sarum, during which time he earned the specialist signals qualification.

Hebden was posted for service with 20 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Pesahawar, India, in September 1930. He advanced to Flying Officer in January 1931, and returned to the UK at the end of the following year. Hebden returned to R.A.F. Cranwell, where he studied at the Electrical and Wireless School. Following a one year course he was posted to the Station Headquarters staff at Kenley for signals duties, 4 July 1934. Hebden was promoted to Flight Lieutenant in January 1935, and was appointed the Specialist Signals Officer at R.A.F. Cranwell in September of the same year. He was newly married, and two years prior to this his wife had gained her Royal Aero Club Aviators Certificate.

Leaving his educational post behind, Hebden was appointed to the Signals Staff at Bomber Command, Uxbridge, in July 1938. Hebden advanced to Squadron Leader, and was serving in France at the outbreak of the Second War. He was at HQ British Air Forces, France, until evacuation. Having returned to the UK, Hebden served with Fighter Command at Bentley Priory in 1940, and was one of a group of nine officers caricatured in a cartoon by Fred May for The Tatler.

On 10 December 1940 at Boscombe Down, the Wireless Intelligence Development Unit was redesignated as 109 Squadron. Hebden advanced to Temporary Wing Commander, 1 December 1940, and was appointed Officer Commanding 109 Squadron, 31 December 1940. He advanced to Temporary Group Captain in September 1942, and following the formation of HQ Transport Command in March 1943, he took over as Chief Signals Officer from 5 April 1943. Hebden was appointed Group Captain Signals in December 1943, and after the war served at HQ Flying Training Command before being appointed Director of Flying Training, within the Chief of Air Staff’s Department at the Air Ministry, in April 1950.

Hebden advanced to Air Commodore in July 1952, and was appointed Air Officer Commanding No. 63 (Western and Welsh) Group the following year. His final posting was as Director of Organisation (Forecasting and Planning) within the Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organisation at the Air Ministry. Hebden retired 3 October 1958, and died at Forge Cottage, Ockham Lane, Cobham, Surrey in April 2003.

Sold with a file of copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient in uniform.
A Collection of Awards to the Royal Air Force Between the Wars (1919-1939), formed by Group Captain J E Barker

**Seven: Flight Lieutenant H. C. Weston, Royal Air Force**


M.I.D. London Gazette 1 January 1943.

**Herbert Charles Weston** was born at 11 Wingfield Street, Landport, Portsmouth, in March 1907. He was accepted for an R.A.F. Aircraft Apprenticeship at Cranwell in Entry No. 2 (Entry No. 5 before the first apprentices to be accepted into their completed new home - R.A.F. Halton). Weston became a member of B Squadron in No. 2 Wing, and represented the Squadron at running.

Having completed training in 1925, Weston was posted as AC1 for R.A.F. Service. He served on the North West Frontier, and in North Africa and Italy during the Second War. Weston advanced to Flight Sergeant and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. He was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Technical Branch in May 1943, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in November 1946. Weston retired 7 November 1953, after more than 31 years service. He died at the General Hospital, Bridgend, Wales, in July 1972.

Sold with file of copied research.

---

**A rare ‘Mohmand 1933 operations’ M.I.D. group of six awarded to Leading Aircraftman, later Flight Lieutenant, T. A. Rowe, 20 Squadron, Royal Air Force**


M.I.D. London Gazette 3 July 1934:

‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished service rendered in connection with the operations against the Upper Mohmands during the period July - October 1933.’

The Royal Air Force were awarded a total of 1 D.F.M. and 3 M.I.D’s for the above operations.

**Thomas Anthony Rowe** was born at Fritchley, Derbyshire, in October 1908. He joined the Royal Air Force in 1926, and in due course was posted to India. Whilst serving there Rowe was involved in two operations qualifying him for the India General Service Medal 1908-35. The first operations, between 28 July and 3 October 1933, were connected with the R.A.F. support of the Mohmand Column against the Upper Mohmands. His distinguished services during these operations earned him a Mention in Despatches, one of only three R.A.F. personnel so rewarded for these operations. The other two personnel were officers, Group Captain (later Air Marshal) B. E. Sutton and Flying Officer R. J. O. Bartlett. Just one squadron was involved, 20 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, together with staff from No. 1 (Indian) group Headquarters.

Rowe continued to serve with 20 Squadron, and would have been present with them two years later when he qualified for the ‘North West Frontier 1935’ clasp. The Squadron operated out of Peshawar during the continued Mohmand disputes. Rowe advanced to Corporal and was still serving in India when the Fazir of Ipi led an intensive holy war against government authorities and forces, 1936 -37.

Continuing his service into the Second War, Rowe was promoted Warrant Officer 1 March 1941. He was commissioned Flying Officer in the Technical Signals Branch, in January 1955, and was advanced to Flight Lieutenant three years later. He retired in January 1965, and died at Broomborough Hospital, Totnes, Devon, 25 October 1990.

Sold with a file of copied research.
Albert Brenchley Edmund Williams was born at 94 Laburnum Grove, North End, Portsmouth, in February 1903. He joined the Royal Air Force after the Great War, and advanced to Flight Sergeant by the time that he served on the North West Frontier in 1935. Williams served in Palestine, and advanced to Warrant Officer for service during the Second War. Having been commissioned in October 1941, he was promoted Flight Lieutenant in July 1945. Williams retired as Squadron Leader 16 January 1946. In later life he was employed as an Aerial Photographer, and he died at St. Catherine’s Hospital, Birkenhead, in January 1982.

Joseph Frederick George Piper was born at 731 Wandsworth Road, Clapham, London, in August 1922. He was accepted for an R.A.F. Aircraft Apprenticeship at Halton in Entry No. 40, August 1939. Piper became a member of A Squadron in No. 3 Wing. Having completed training, Piper was posted as AC1 for R.A.F. Service. His service during the Second War included as a Flight Engineer with 215 Squadron (Liberators) in 1944. Operating out of Digri, India, the Squadron were engaged in bombing sorties over Burma during this period.

Having advanced to Flight Sergeant, Piper was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the General Duties Branch, in March 1955. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in August 1957, and he retired on medical grounds 28 May 1960. Five years later Piper re-engaged in the same rank for service with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Training Branch). He finally resigned his commission in May 1969.

A. W. Hodge was awarded the Air Efficiency Award 27 March 1947.
Three: Sergeant L. S. O'Donoghue, Royal Air Force, who served operationally as a Sunderland Air Signaller with 88 Squadron during the Korean War and the Malayan Emergency


Laurence Stephen O'Donoghue was born at 25 Roaring Springs Road, Clonmel, Ireland, in December 1927. He initially trained as an Aircrew Signaller, and having advanced to Sergeant served as an Air Signaller with 45 Squadron, 1950-51. The latter were based at Tengah, Singapore from December 1949, and converted to Bristol Brigands over the following months. O'Donoghue features in a squadron group photograph in front of a Brigand, which appears in Wing Commander C. G. Jefford’s history of 45 Squadron.

O'Donoghue was posted to 88 Squadron (Sunderlands), Seletar, Singapore, in September 1951. He initially served as the Air Signaller in a Sunderland crew piloted by Flight Lieutenant J. R. Douche. O'Donoghue was part of a detachment sent by the Squadron to operate out of Iwakuni, Japan, for reconnaissance and anti-submarine patrols off the west coast of Korea. He also served with the Squadron during Operation Firedog, the Malayan Emergency, carrying out operations between October - December 1951. O'Donoghue returned to the UK for Pilot/Navigator aptitude tests in January 1952. He died at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, in July 2010.

Sold with a file of copied research.

Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (12128 A. Fl: Sjt: J. W. Large. R.F.C.) good very fine, scarce £300-400

Provenance: Sotheby’s, October 1982.

M.S.M. London Gazette 17 December 1917 (Egypt).
M.I.D. London Gazette 12 January 1918 (Egypt).
M.I.D. London Gazette 5 June 1919 (Egypt).

Approximately 140 Army Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to Royal Flying Corps personnel. The Meritorious Service Medal - The Immediate Awards 1916-1928 by I. McInnes records that 23 extant Army Meritorious Service Medals to the Royal Flying Corps were known to the author at the time of publication.

John William Large was born at Westminster, London, in 1882. He joined the Royal Flying Corps as a Rigger (Aero) in October 1915, and advancing to Sergeant (Acting Flight Sergeant) served in the Egyptian theatre of war. Large was promoted Flight Sergeant Rigger in May 1917, and transferred as Chief Mechanic Rigger to the Royal Air Force in April 1918.
ROYAL AIR FORCE LEVIES, IRAQ L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (114 S.S.M. Oda Perwana) some erasure after name, very fine and rare


This rare award was instituted in 1949, and was terminated in 1955. After the First World War the R.A.F. took over responsibility for defending much of British territory in the Middle East, as a few aircraft were considered to be as efficient in remote areas as static army garrisons. In Iraq, local levies were raised to assist the R.A.F., and were for most purposes considered to be a part of the R.A.F., although they were commanded by army officers in the main. During the Second World War, the Iraq levies remained loyal during the Rashid Ali Revolt and by 1944 they numbered over 10,000. After the war their strength was much reduced, and when the British withdrew from Iraq they were disbanded. A total of about 300 medals were issued, about 40% of which were awarded to locally-commissioned officers. Despite the apparent high numbers issued, only a small handful of medals are known to exist today, probably reflecting the turbulent history of that region in the years since the Second World War. Sold with a copy of the article on these medals by Squadron Leader J. Routledge, published in the Journal of the OMRS in 1978, and copied correspondence concerning a fraudulent G.VI.R., 1st issue medal (pre-1947) named to this recipient.
Herbert Charles Gaye was born in 1858, the son of the Reverend Charles Gaye, vicar of Ipswich, and was educated at the Felsted School, Essex, and at Scholæ Cancellarii, Lincoln, being ordained Deacon in 1881 and Priest in 1882. He served as Curate of Carlton-Colville 1881-85, Cobham 1885-89, and of Holy Trinity Guildford 1889-95, and as Vicar of Crewkerne 1897-1907, and was appointed a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral in 1903. Commissioned Chaplain to the Forces in November 1914, he was posted to the 20th Divisional Artillery in December 1914, and served with them on the Western Front from 20 July 1915. Appointed Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Dieppe Area, in June 1916, for his service during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 30 December 1918) and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. ‘As a padre he earned and retained the esteem and goodwill of officers and men alike.’ (the recipient’s obituary, Pullman’s Weekly News refers). He died at Haven Cliffe, Seaton, on 25 August 1931.
William Drury was born in Burton, Staffordshire on 19 June 1876, the son of William Frederick Drury, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Burton, and was baptised by his father on 12 July 1876. Educated at Christ’s Hospital and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he subsequently attended Ridley Hall Theological College, Cambridge, and was ordained a Deacon in 1899. Serving as the Curate of St. Thomas’s, Birmingham, 1899-1901, he was ordained a Priest at Worcester in 1900. During 1901-04 he was employed as an Acting Chaplain to the Forces in South Africa. He was then posted as Chaplain to the Forces at Woolwich, 1905-08; Singapore, 1908-11; Aldershot, 1912-13; and Crownhill, 1913-14. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the British Expeditionary Force 1914-17, being Assistant to the Principal Chaplain B.E.F., 1914-15 and Deputy Chaplain General, 1916-18. For his wartime services he was thrice Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 22 June 1915, 4 January 1917, and 15 May 1917) and was awarded the Military Cross. A letter home, written in the first months of the War, gives the following account:

‘17th Field Ambulance,

Sunday, 25th October 1914.

Dearest Mother,

This is a Sunday, and after ten days or so (for we cannot reckon time at all, the moves are so numerous) of battle, we are in reserve again for a rest. Our infantry have been worn out in the trenches. We are a few miles behind the front line, living in a farmhouse and sleeping five or six officers in a room. We still hear the cannonade all day, and the motor convoys of wounded still go past the door to the ambulance train close to us. The infantry of the brigade are some distance off, and as we were moved here yesterday I have not found them. But the elder Talbot, son of the Bishop of Winchester, arrived at this ambulance during the week, and seemed anxious to get to his old regiment (the Rifles), in which he was a subaltern (he is now a parson). I let him go on there, and he will look after the brigade today.

During the week we have been in the neighbourhood of a large town, and have moved about to different parts of it, and to the country outside, to avoid the evening’s shells. Each evening our station (a school or any sort of hall) has been full of horribly smashed up men, some of whom we have had to keep more than a day, before we got them away in the motor ambulances. I have to scratch out a good deal of what I write myself, as my letters are censored by myself!

Some of the wounds are very terrible, but the remainder of the wounded are in great spirits, and come in very excited. They (the men) make themselves quite safe in their trenches, and only desire to remain in them. The casualties occur during movement, and to messengers. I am well myself, but dislike the uncertainty of how long this is going to last, and how much time will be wasted. I was out collecting wounded at night (all the wounded have to be collected at night) with a young doctor up near the trenches, when a fierce battle broke out. We had to retire very rapidly to the cover of the town, with a few stray bullets whistling round us. On the way back we picked up a shot man in the street. We were only just back in time, as the ground we had been on was being shelled.

Occasionally we get an odd half dozen shrapnel shells around the ambulance. Yesterday some were sent over us into the town, falling in the streets and killing several civilians. We were safe from these in a strongly built house.

My last burial ground was a dangerous place, our troops having had to fall back on it. I had to watch the timing when I could go out with my carload of dead, and get it done quickly. I had a service for the ambulance this morning, and gave them . . . . .

I sleep very warmly and comfortably in my own blankets, but usually on a mattress on the floor.

Best love

WD.’

Appointed Chaplain to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 1918-23, Drury subsequently served as Chaplain at Shorncliffe, 1923-25. After attachment to the Office of the Diocese of Cantabury, 1925-26, he was appointed Curate of Storrington, 1926-27, after which he was appointed Rector of Binstead in the Diocese of Chichester. He died at Binstead Rectory on 24 October 1943.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.

A Collection of Awards to Chaplains formed by Philip Mussell - Part II

A Great War M.C. group of five awarded to Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend W. Drury, Army Chaplains’ Department

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (Rev: W. Drury. C. to F.); 1914 STAR, with later clasp (Rev: W. Drury. A.C.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev: W. Drury.), edge bruising to Q5A, otherwise very fine (5)

£1600-2000

M.C. London Gazette 23 June 1915.
 Sidney Groves was born in Northampton on 11 January 1887 and was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and Wells Theological College. He was ordained Deacon in 1911 and Priest in 1912, serving as Curate of Portsea from 1911-12, and of St. Mary’s, Kensington, from 1913-14. He was commissioned temporary Chaplain to the Forces on 10 December 1914, and served during the Great War with the Army Chaplains’ Department on the Western Front from 9 May 1915, being Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 25 May 1918) in addition to being awarded the Military Cross. Appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Southwark in 1919, he subsequently served as Vicar of St. Saviour’s, Forest Hill, from 1922-34, and as Vicar of St. Margaret’s, Streatham, from 1934-47. He was appointed Chaplain (with the rank of Squadron Leader) in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 21 October 1940, and was appointed an Honorary canon of Southwark Cathedral in 1949. His last appointment was as Rural Dean of Battersea from 1952-53.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.

A Great War M.C. group of six awarded to Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend Canon S. Groves, Army Chaplains’ Department, later Chaplains Branch, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Rev. S. Groves. A.C.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. S. Groves.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the Great War awards mounted as worn, the Second War awards loose, good very fine (6) £1000-1400

M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

James Arthur Herbert Bell was born on 20 September 1889 served during the Great War with the Army Chaplains’ Department in France from 1 May 1918, and was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 10 July 1919) in addition to being awarded the Military Cross. He died in 1982.

Sold together with a named card box of issue for the Great War campaign medals and a three year service chevron in envelope addressed to ‘Rev. J. A. H. Bell, Goathurst Rectory, Nr. Bridgwater, Somerset’, and post marked 24 March 1944, the envelope additionally annotated ‘My 3 year service chevron wear point up.’

A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend J. A. H. Bell, Army Chaplains’ Department

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. J. A. H. Bell.) mounted as worn, together with the recipient’s related miniature awards, nearly extremely fine (3) £900-1100

M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1919.
Three: **Reverend T. E. Meredith, Chaplain, Royal Navy**

**Baltic 1854-55**, unnamed as issued; **Crimea 1854-56**, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (T. E. Meredith, Chaplain H.M.S. Algiers.) contemporarily engraved naming in Hunt & Roskell style; **Turkish Crimea 1855**, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged, with Indian Mutiny style suspension, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, generally good very fine* (3) £400-500

*Provenance: Illustrated on the front cover of the Medal Yearbook 2013.*

**Thomas Edward Meredith** was born on 8 April 1825 and educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Ordained Deacon in June 1848, and Priest in June of the following year, he was appointed Chaplain of H.M.S. *Mæander* on 5 July 1852, transferring to H.M.S. *Algiers* on 30 May 1854. After service in the Crimea he transferred to H.M.S. *Ajax* on 1 October 1856, before transferring for service on the Cape Establishment. He died on 20 August 1891.

---

Pair: **Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend C. A. Solbé, Army Chaplain’s Department**

**Egypt and Sudan 1882-89**, dated reverse, no clasp (Army Chaplain Revd. C. A. Solbé, B.A.); **Khedive’s Star 1882**, unnamed as issued, *edge nick to first, nearly extremely fine* (2) £260-300
Willoughby Charles Haines was born on 24 July 1858, and educated at the University of London, and as a Theological Associate at King's College London. Ordained Deacon in 1882, and Priest in 1883, he was vicar of Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire, from 1884-87. Appointed Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, on 5 November 1887, he served at Aldershot 1887-91, Winchester 1891-97, Gibraltar 1897-1901, Portsmouth 1901-04, Malta 1905-08, Shoeburyness 1908-10, and Dover 1910-17. He sailed for the Gold Coast in the Coromandel with Prince Henry, and served in the Ashanti from 7 December 1895 to 17 January 1896. Promoted Chaplain to the Forces 3rd Class on 5 November 1897, he served in South Africa during the Boer War 1899-1900, and was present during operations in the Cape Colony, south of the Orange River, including the actions at Coleburg, 1 January to 12 February 1900; was present at the Relief of Kimberley; and at operations in the Orange Free State from February to May 1900, including the actions at Paardeberg, 17-26 February 1900, at Poplar Grove, and at Driefontein.

Promoted Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class on 5 November 1902, and 1st Class on 5 November 1907, his name was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for valuable War Services in 1916 whilst at his last posting at Dover, and he was awarded a Silver War Badge on 24 January 1918. He returned to parish life as Rector of Wyck Rissington, Gloucestershire, in 1917, and held the living there until his retirement in 1934.

One of only two Ashanti Stars awarded to the Army Chaplains’ Department.

**Pair:** Chaplain to the Forces 1st Class the Reverend W. C. Haines, Army Chaplains’ Department

Ashanti Star 1896, reverse contemporarily engraved ‘Rev. W. C. Haines Chpln. to the Forces’; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (Revd. W. C. Haines. C.F.) edge bruising and heavy contact marks, nearly very fine, rare (2) £1000-1400

Willoughby Charles Haines was born on 24 July 1858, and educated at the University of London, and as a Theological Associate at King’s College London. Ordained Deacon in 1882, and Priest in 1883, he was vicar of Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire, from 1884-87. Appointed Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, on 5 November 1887, he served at Aldershot 1887-91, Winchester 1891-97, Gibraltar 1897-1901, Portsmouth 1901-04, Malta 1905-08, Shoeburyness 1908-10, and Dover 1910-17. He sailed for the Gold Coast in the Coromandel with Prince Henry, and served in the Ashanti from 7 December 1895 to 17 January 1896. Promoted Chaplain to the Forces 3rd Class on 5 November 1897, he served in South Africa during the Boer War 1899-1900, and was present during operations in the Cape Colony, south of the Orange River, including the actions at Coleburg, 1 January to 12 February 1900; was present at the Relief of Kimberley; and at operations in the Orange Free State from February to May 1900, including the actions at Paardeberg, 17-26 February 1900, at Poplar Grove, and at Driefontein.

Promoted Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class on 5 November 1902, and 1st Class on 5 November 1907, his name was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for valuable War Services in 1916 whilst at his last posting at Dover, and he was awarded a Silver War Badge on 24 January 1918. He returned to parish life as Rector of Wyck Rissington, Gloucestershire, in 1917, and held the living there until his retirement in 1934.

One of only two Ashanti Stars awarded to the Army Chaplains’ Department.

**Pair:** The Reverend P. Milne, Kimberley Town Guard

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Rev: P. Milne. Kimberley Town Gd:); Mayor of Kimberley’s Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter ‘a’, unnamed as issued, with small collector’s number to reverse, small area of erasure before naming on QSA, nearly extremely fine (2) £500-600

Peter Milne served with the Kimberley Town Guard in South Africa from 1900-01, and subsequently with the North Bengal Mounted Rifles, Indian Army.

**Pair:** Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend R. D. Oliver, Army Chaplains’ Department

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Rev: R. Deane Oliver. C. to F.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (Rev. R. D. Oliver. C. to F.) mounted as worn, light contact marks, very fine (2) £260-300

www.dnw.co.uk
Six: The Reverend A. D. Brown, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Wesleyan Chaplain to the 1st Indian Cavalry Division in France

1914 Star, with copy clasp (Chapl. A. D. Brown, Ind Eclstcl Establt); British War and Victory Medals (Rev’d. A. D. Brown); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan, N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24, 2nd clasp unoffically attached as issued (Chapl. A. D. Brown, Frontier Forces) middle initial corrected; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (Rev: Alex: D. Brown Chaplain); Coronation 1917, mounted as worn, the last loose, nearly very fine and better (6) £800-1200


Alexander Donnie Brown is believed to have been born in Scotland. He was appointed a Chaplain of the Wesleyan Church on the Bengal Establishment at Peshawur on 1 October 1897. He accompanied the 1st Indian Cavalry Division to France, arriving there from Bombay on 7 November 1914. The Division was renamed in November 1916 to become the 4th Cavalry Division and subsequently served in Palestine. Brown later served with the Frontier Forces on the North West Frontier of India. He returned to England in 1932, where he did good work in the Accrington, Hull, and Launceston Circuits. Later on he became an active Supernumerary in Scotland and retired to St Leonards in 1949. He died there on 7 July 1950.

Four: Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend G. F. Johnston, Army Chaplains’ Department, later Indian Ecclesiastical Department

1914-15 Star (Rev. G. F. Johnston, A.C.D.); British War and Victory Medals (Rev. G. F. Johnston); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. G. F. Johnston, Ecclesiastical Dept.) edge bruise to last, good very fine (4) £300-400

M.I.D. London Gazette 10 June 1921.

George Frederick Johnston was born on 17 April 1884 and was educated at St. Edmund’s Hall, Oxford. Ordained Deacon in 1914, and Priest in 1915, he served as Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Norwich, from 1914-15, before being appointed Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class on 4 October 1915. He served in the Army Chaplains’ Department from that date to 30 April 1917, before transferring to the Royal Field Artillery on 10 May 1917; the reason for this enlistment in the Royal Field Artillery one can only guess, and must be highly unusual.

Johnston arrived in India on 29 October 1919, and joined the Punjab Ecclesiastical Department the same day. Moving to Calcutta, he joined the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment on probation and was also appointed additional Chaplain to St. Paul’s Cathedral. He served with the Waziristan Field Force from 1919-20, including the operations at Mahsud, and was Mentioned in General Sir C. C. Munro’s Despatch for distinguished service during the operations in Waziristan. Remaining in India, he returned to St. Paul’s Cathedral at Calcutta on 19 April 1922, before being appointed Chaplain in Waziristan on 15 May 1924; Chaplain at Delhi, 24 May 1925; Chaplain at Quetta on 24 October 1927; and Chaplain at Karachi on 29 February 1932. He subsequently served as Rural Dean of the Sind from 1932-38, before returning to Europe and taking up an appointment in the Diocese of Gibraltar in 1939. He died in Durban, South Africa, in 1965.

Three: Chaplain F. R. Keightley, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (Chapn. F. R. Keightley, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Chapn. F. R. Keightley, R.N.) the Star and VM both buffed and heavily lacquered, good very fine and better (3) £200-240

Three: Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend J. Gilbert, Army Chaplains’ Department

1914-15 Star (Rev. J. Gilbert, A.C.D.); British War and Victory Medals (Rev. J. Gilbert) all in named card boxes of issue, extremely fine (3) £180-220

Three: Reverend C. W. Hall, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (Rev. C. W. Hall.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (Rev. C. W. Hall. R.A.F.) edge bruising and contact marks throughout, nearly very fine (3) £400-500


Sold together with the recipient’s riband bar.

Five: Chaplain O. W. C. de Blogue, né Blogg, Royal Navy, later Royal Air Force, who whilst Chaplain to the Danubian Ports rescued a sailor from drowning in the Danube and subsequently took part in the Jubilee Celebrations of King Carol I of Romania

British War and Victory Medals (Chapn. O. W. C. Blogg, R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Romania, Kingdom, King Carol I Jubilee Medal 1906, bronze, mounted court-style, good very fine (5) £280-320

Oswald William Charles de Blogue, né Blogg was born in Islington, London, in 1874 and was educated at King’s College London, being ordained Deacon in 1900 and Priest in 1901. He served as Chaplain to the Danubian Ports from 1905-09, and ‘was in Rumania for three years during the riots during which I managed to prevent a sailor from being drowned in the Danube; I also took part at the Jubilee and have received a Brevet and the Jubilee Medal from Carol I King of Rumania’ (letter from the recipient to the Foreign office requesting permission to wear the Jubilee Medal refers; Blogg was given unrestricted permission to wear the medal on 2 May 1912).

Commissioned as a Chaplain in the Royal Navy in 1907, he served in H.M.S. Acheron from 1907-09; H.M.S. Ternaire, 1909-10; H.M.S. Invincible 1910; H.M.S. Triumph 1911; and H.M.S. Actaeon 1912. Appointed Warden of the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, in 1912, he served as Chaplain of Rio de Janeiro and Archdeacon in Brazil 1914-15, before serving during the Great War as a Chaplain in the Royal Naval Division 1916-17, and then as royal Navy Chaplain at Queenstown, 1917-18. Appointed Rector of Bishopstone, Hampshire, in 1929, he served during the Second World War as a Chaplain of the Fleet Air Arm, 1940-41, and as Chaplain, Royal Air Force, 1944-45.

Sold together with copies of the correspondence between Blogg and the Foreign Office regarding the award and permission to wear authorisation for the Romanian Medal.

www.dnw.co.uk
Four: Chaplain G. W. Page, Royal Navy, later Honorary Chaplain to H.M. King George VI

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Chapn. G. W. Page. R.N.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, nearly very fine (4)**

£100-140

Gerald Webster Page was ordained Deacon in 1914 and Priest in 1915, and was commissioned Chaplain in the Royal Navy on 26 June 1917. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. Yarmouth from that date, and then on the commissioned merchant vessel Princess Margaret from 16 April 1918. He subsequently served as Chaplain in H.M.S. King George V from 26 October 1920 and then at the Royal Marines Depot at Deal from 15 May 1923. Appointed to H.M.S. Caledon he was Chaplain to the 2nd Cruiser Squadron from 21 July 1925, he subsequently served as Commissioner of the Windwards Islands from 1934-36. Appointed to H.M.S. Excellent on 4 October 1938, he served during the Second World War in that capacity, and at the Royal Naval Barracks, H.M.S. Deadalus, from 8 September 1941. Appointed Honorary Chaplain to H.M. the King in 1942, he retired from the Royal Navy in July 1946, and was appointed Rector of Droxford that same year.

Three: Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend W. K. Grant, Army Chaplains’ Department

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. W. K. Grant), both in named card boxes of issue; DEFENCE MEDAL, in named card box of issue, addressed to ‘Rev. W. K. Grant, Manse of Cavers, Harwick, Roxburghshire’; together with the recipient’s related Great War miniature awards, extremely fine (3)**

£100-140

William Kenneth Grant served with the Army Chaplains’ Department in the Balkan theatre of War from July 1918; his ‘M.I.D.’ is unconfirmed.

Pair: The Reverend L. Galley, Cambridgeshire Home Guard, late Honourable Artillery Company and West Riding Regiment

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11141 Pte. L. Galley. H.A.C. (Inf.)); DEFENCE MEDAL, mounted as worn, good very fine (3)**

£80-120

Leonard Galley was born in King’s Lynn, Norfolk, on 10 June 1896, and was educated at Enfield Grammar School, the University of London, and Queens’ College, Cambridge. He attested for the Honourable Artillery Company on 9 July 1917, and served with ‘D’ Company, 1st Battalion, H.A.C. during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 December of that year, before being commissioned a temporary Second Lieutenant in the West Riding Regiment on 5 February 1919. Taking Holy Orders, he was ordained Deacon in 1922, and Priest in 1923, and served as curate of St. Margaret’s and St. Nicholas’, King’s Lynn from 1924-30; and as vicar of Oakington, from 1930-36; of Meldreth, from 1936-43; and of St. Neots, from 1943. He served with the 4th Cambridgeshire Battalion, Cambridgeshire Home Guard, during the Second World War, with the rank of Lieutenant from 1 February 1941. Sold together with a portrait photograph of the recipient.

Three: Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend P. O’Mara, Army Chaplains’ Department

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Rev. P. O’Mara.); Portugal, Republic, MILITARY ORDER OF CHRIST, Officer’s breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with riband slide bar and rosette on riband, good very fine (3)**

£140-180


Pair: Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend R. O. Lloyd, Army Chaplains’ Department

**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. R. O. Lloyd.) polished, nearly very fine (2)**

£100-140


Richard Owen Lloyd, of Penegos, Montgomeryshire, served with the Army Chaplains’ Department during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 February 1916.
A Collection of Awards to Chaplains formed by Philip Mussell - Part II

Edgar Leopold Millen was born in Camberwell, London, in 1887, and was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, being ordained Deacon in 1914 and Priest in 1916. He married Miss Ethel Winterton at Lichfield in the summer of 1917. He served as temporary Chaplain to the Forces during the Great War in Egypt from 4 January 1918, and was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Forces in 1920. He served as Chaplain to his old college in Oxford from 1921-24, before taking up a position as Assistant Master at Magdalen College School, Oxford, in the latter year, a post he held until 1935. He served as Priest Vicar of Wells Cathedral from 1936-41, and was appointed Rector of St. Audries, West Quantoxhead, Somerset, in 1941. He died in 1968.

Charles Albert Millen, the younger brother of Edgar Leopold Millen, was born in Camberwell in 1897, and was ordained Deacon in 1931, and Priest in 1932. He served as Secretary of the Seamens Friendly Society of St. Paul, and died in Droxford, Hampshire, in 1963.

Ethel Millen, née Winterton, served during the Great War as a Voluntary Aid Detachment member at Ravenhill Red Cross Hospital, Rugeley, Staffordshire, where she carried out 4,380 hours of work on a part-time basis between August 1915 and January 1919.

William Joseph Tubb was born on 13 February 1887 and was ordained a Minister in the Primitive Methodist Church. He attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the R.E. Signallers with the British Expeditionary Force during the Great War for two years, before being nominated by the United Navy and Army Board of the Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and United Methodist Churches as one of their 30 Chaplains in December 1916. He subsequently served as a Padre during the Second World War.

Sold together with a ‘Greetings from Mount Pleasant, Bacup’ booklet, dated November 1945, containing a Padre’s letter written by the recipient, and a postcard of Bispham Methodist Church with a cameo portrait photograph of the recipient.

George Charles Wilson Healey was born at Hastings, Sussex, on 19 March 1916, and joined the Royal Navy as a Supply Assistant on 8 January 1941. He served in H.M.S. Nemo, prior to being commissioned acting Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 14 June 1943. He subsequently served as a Cypher Officer at H.M. Naval Base, Khor Kuwait in the Persian Gulf from 17 May to 14 October 1944. A staunch Methodist, he re-entered the Royal Navy as a Methodist Chaplain on 1 September 1948, and served on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief for duty with the Home Fleet until 1970, building up a substantial flock.

Six: Chaplain G. C. W. Healey, Royal Navy, who served as a Cypher Officer during the Second World War, and as a Methodist Chaplain in Korea
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Chpln G C Healey RN); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, traces of verdigris to Atlantic Star, otherwise good very fine (6) £300-400

George Charles Wilson Healey was born at Hastings, Sussex, on 19 March 1916, and joined the Royal Navy as a Supply Assistant on 8 January 1941. He served in H.M.S. Nemo, prior to being commissioned acting Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 14 June 1943. He subsequently served as a Cypher Officer at H.M. Naval Base, Khor Kuwait in the Persian Gulf from 17 May to 14 October 1944. A staunch Methodist, he re-entered the Royal Navy as a Methodist Chaplain on 1 September 1948, and served on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief for duty with the Home Fleet until 1970, building up a substantial flock.

Sold together with a portrait photograph of the recipient, and with much copied research including his annual confidential reports.

845 Four: Honorary Major the Reverend W. E. Cannon, Canadian Forces
British War Medal 1914-20 (Hon. Capt. W. E. Cannon.); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., reverse engraved ‘H/Major W. E. Cannon.’ lacking top riband bar, good very fine (4) £120-160

Walter Edward Cannon was born in Arthabaska on 23 March 1880 and served as a Roman Catholic priest with the Chaplain Service, Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force.
William Temple Bourne was educated at Hertford College, Oxford, and Wells Theological College, and was ordained Deacon in 1936 and Priest in 1937. He served as Curate of Corsham from 1936-38, and of Kettering from 1938-40, before being appointed Chaplain to the Forces in 1940, serving throughout the Second World War and subsequently in Palestine from 1945-48 (where he was attached to the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards from 31 October 1945 to 1 April 1948); in Malaya from 1948-49; and in the Canal Zone from 1952-55. Appointed Rector of Melton Constable in 1958, he was subsequently appointed Vicar of Swardeston, in Norwich, in 1965.

Thomas Dryden Jenkins was appointed Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class, Royal Army Chaplains’ Department, on 27 December 1940. Sold together with the recipient’s British Red Cross Identity Certificate; National Registration Identity Card; and War Office Mechanical Transport Drivers Identity Card; and War Office enclosure for the Second War awards.

Gwilym Howell Roland Morgan was ordained Deacon in 1941 and Priest in 1942. He served as temporary Chaplain to the Forces from 1944-48, and was subsequently Vicar of St. Mary’s Church, Haverfordwest, Wales.

Squadron Leader the Reverend J. P. Cooper, Royal Air Force

DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with Overseas Service clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Sqn. Ldr. (Rev.) J. P. Cooper. R.A.F.) extremely fine (4) £300-400

Provenance: Illustrated on the front cover of the Medal Yearbook 2010.

Sold together with card boxes of issue for the four medals, the G.S.M. box of issue named to the recipient; and the recipient’s ribbon bar.

Thomas William Metcalfe was born on 28 July 1916 and was educated at Selwyn College, Cambridge, and Ripon Hall, Oxford. He was ordained Deacon in 1939 and Priest in 1940. Commissioned Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class (Church of England) on 1 October 1946, he was promoted Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class on 1 April 1961 and retired on 28 July 1971.

Three: Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend T. W. Metcalfe, Royal Army Chaplains’ Department

George Richards served as Chaplain in H.M.S. Vanguard during operations on and off the coast of Syria in 1840.

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Geo. Richards, Chaplain.) very fine £800-1200**

John Taylor, a Church of Scotland minister, joined the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment in 1880, and was promoted to Senior Chaplain on 15 September 1890. He served as Peshawar from 1888-91, and at Faisalabad from 1891-95. His final appointment in India was as Senior Chaplain, St Andrew’s Church, Calcutta, from 1896-1901.

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (Revd. J. Taylor Eccl. Estabt.) title officially corrected, edge bruise, good very fine £300-400**

Henry Smith was appointed Assistant Chaplain in the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment in 1848.

**INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Rev. H, Smith, D, D, Chaplain,) extremely fine £600-800**
William Ayerst was born in Germany on 16 March 1830, the son of the Reverend William Ayerst, and was educated at King's College, London, and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed Chaplain in the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment in 1861, he served as Senior Chaplain with the Khyber Field Force in Afghanistan during the Second Afghan War. He subsequently served as Principal of Ayerst Hall, Cambridge, and died on 6 April 1904.

His son, Lieutenant William Ayerst, served with the 25th Bombay Infantry.

Family Group:

**AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Revd. W. Ayerst, Ben. Eccl. Estabt.)** light contact marks, good very fine

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Lieutt. W. Ayerst 25th. Bo. Infy.)** surname partially officially corrected, good very fine (2) £460-550

William Ayerst was born in Germany on 16 March 1830, the son of the Reverend William Ayerst, and was educated at King’s College, London, and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed Chaplain in the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment in 1861, he served as Senior Chaplain with the Khyber Field Force in Afghanistan during the Second Afghan War. He subsequently served as Principal of Ayerst Hall, Cambridge, and died on 6 April 1904.

His son, Lieutenant William Ayerst, served with the 25th Bombay Infantry.

**AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Revd. W. Ayerst, Ben. Eccl. Estabt.)** light contact marks, good very fine

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Lieutt. W. Ayerst 25th. Bo. Infy.)** surname partially officially corrected, good very fine (2) £460-550

Sydney Edward Smith was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was ordained Deacon in 1887 and Priest in 1888. He served as Curate of Yiewsley, Middlesex, 1887-89, and of St. Agnes, Kennington Park, London, 1890-95. Appointed Chaplain to the Forces from 1896, he served in London, 1897-99, and South Africa, from 1899.

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (Revd. Sydney. E. Smith. C to F.)** extremely fine £200-240

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Rev: J. F. Prince, Actg: C. to F.) edge nick and contact marks, very fine £180-220

Joseph Fisher Prince was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was ordained Deacon in 1901, and Priest in 1902. He served as Curate of St. Paul’s, Morley, from 1901-04; of Kirkheaton, from 1904-05; and of St. George’s, Barnsley, from 1905-09. Appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Lonsdale in 1929, his subsequently served as Rector of Shackleford, Godalming, from 1937.

**QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Rev: J. F. Prince, Actg: C. to F.) edge nick and contact marks, very fine £180-220

F. Burgess served during the Great War as an Army Scripture Reader on the Western Front from 24 November 1914. This is his sole entitlement; he was not entitled to either a Star or the Victory Medal.

**BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (F. Burgess.)** toned, good very fine, rare to unit £80-120

F. Burgess served during the Great War as an Army Scripture Reader on the Western Front from 24 November 1914. This is his sole entitlement; he was not entitled to either a Star or the Victory Medal.

**BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Rev. B. S. M. Howell.)** good very fine £50-70

Bernard Stanislaus Mary Howell was born on 13 November 1857 and was ordained into the Roman Catholic Church, subsequently undertaking missionary work in England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and working in Rome. Fluent in both French and German, he was commissioned Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class on 3 November 1916, and served during the Great War with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

**BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Rev. B. S. M. Howell.)** good very fine £50-70

Bernard Stanislaus Mary Howell was born on 13 November 1857 and was ordained into the Roman Catholic Church, subsequently undertaking missionary work in England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and working in Rome. Fluent in both French and German, he was commissioned Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class on 3 November 1916, and served during the Great War with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

**BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Rev. A. M. Sharp.)** in named card box of issue, together with a silver Alpine medal on watch chain, featuring the Matterhorn on one side and climbing equipment on the other, and engraved ‘A. M. Sharp, Sep. 1904, and housed in a circular leather case, extremely fine (2) £50-70

Ernest Livingston Macassey was educated at Hertford College, Oxford and St. Stephen’s House, Oxford, and was ordained Deacon in 1910 and Priest in 1911. Appointed Curate of Twickenham in 1910, he was appointed a Chaplain to the Forces (Territorial Army) in 1912, and served during the Great War with 1/8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (Territorial Force). Appointed Vicar of St. Peter’s, Emsworth in 1921, he was awarded the Territorial Decoration on 2 January 1923, and subsequently held the living of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire from 1935.

**TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (Rev. E. L. Macassey. C.T.F.)** nearly extremely fine, scarce £500-700

Ernest Livingston Macassey was educated at Hertford College, Oxford and St. Stephen’s House, Oxford, and was ordained Deacon in 1910 and Priest in 1911. Appointed Curate of Twickenham in 1910, he was appointed a Chaplain to the Forces (Territorial Army) in 1912, and served during the Great War with 1/8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (Territorial Force). Appointed Vicar of St. Peter’s, Emsworth in 1921, he was awarded the Territorial Decoration on 2 January 1923, and subsequently held the living of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire from 1935.

Approximately 17 Territorial Force War Medals awarded to the Army Chaplains’ Department for the Great War.
Patrick Looby was born at Cahir, Co. Tipperary and was educated at St. John's Waterford and the Irish College in Paris. He was ordained in the Roman Catholic church on 21 June 1914, and served as Curate of St. Alphonsus, Liverpool. He was commissioned Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class in 1915, and served with the Army Chaplains' Department during the Great War, attached to the 5th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. He was killed in action whilst with the battalion in the Schaap Balie sector at the Battle of Passchendaele on 26 October 1917, and is buried in Poelcapelle British Cemetery, Belgium. He is additionally commemorated on the Cahir and Aldershot War Memorials.


William Vassall was educated at Keble College, Oxford and was ordained Deacon in 1910 and Priest the following year. He was Curate, firstly of St. Barnabus, Bethnal Green, 1910-15 and secondly of St. Andrew's, Hillingdon, 1917-18. He served with the Y.M.C.A. in France 1917-18, prior to seeing service in Mesopotamia as a Temporary Chaplain to the Forces, 1918-22. Following this military service he held the post of Assistant to the Chaplain to St. Bartholomew the Less in London, 1922-23, he then held permission to officiate at the Church at Lancaster Gate, 1923-24. He was appointed Vicar of St. Peter's, Stepney, 1924-26, then Vicar of Christ Church, Hendon, 1926-41. He was appointed Chaplain to the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 11 November 1941, and died at Dartford, Kent, on 11 December 1972. His son, John Vassall, was the K.G.B. spy.

Charles S. J. Leigh was born in Runcorn, Cheshire, on 10 December 1880, and entered the Jesuit Order on 24 September 1898. He was ordained Priest on 5 November 1911, and commissioned Captain on 1 April 1917. He served as Honorary Roman Catholic Chaplain to the South Indian Railway Battalion, and was awarded the Efficiency Medal in 1941.

Leigh was principal of St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly from 1921-35 and later taught English in Loyola College, Madras. He endowed the Father Leigh Medal in 1939, was subsequently awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and died in Madras on 19 January 1969. According to the January 1936 Indian Army List there were only 9 Auxiliary Force of India units that had Honorary Roman Catholic Chaplains: the Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion, the Nagapur Regiment, the Punjab Rifles, the Calcutta and Presidency Battalion, the Bareilly Contingent, the Tenasserim Battalion, the South Indian Railway Battalion, and the East Coast Battalion.

George Hunt Holley was born in Sydney, New South Wales, on 28 June 1874 and was educated at Haileybury and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was ordained Deacon in 1898 and Priest in 1899, and served as Vicar of Runham from 1905-20, and Holme-next-the-Sea from 1920-28.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>R.S.P.C.A. Medal for Meritorious Service to Animals, silver (The Rev. W. H. Payne-Smith)</td>
<td>in case of issue, nearly extremely fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>Bishopric of the Forces Medal, unnamed as issued; together with a St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, silver, the reverse engraved ‘Revd. Thomas Mc.William. No. 24234’; and a British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service 1914-18, with top gilt riband bar, in card box of issue, good very fine (3)</td>
<td>£30-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871</td>
<td>Sion College Past President’s Jewel, silver-gilt and enamel, the obverse featuring the Sion College crest, ‘Fraternitatem Diligite’ on scroll below, the reverse inscribed ‘Rev. F. E. P. S. Langton Coll. de Sion Præsidi MCMLVI D.D. Præses et Curia’, with suspension loop for neck wear, good very fine</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td>Royal Masonic Hospital Jewel 1930, silver (hallmarks for London 1930), reverse inscribed, ‘W. Bro. The Rev. F. S. Hickin P. A.G. Chaplain.’; together with silver Peace 1919 commemorative medal, good very fine (2)</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>873</td>
<td>Mention in Despatches Certificate, named to ‘Rev. D. A. Jones, Royal Army Chaplains’ Department’, and dated ‘7 January 1949’. M.I.D. London Gazette 7 January 1949: ‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Palestine during the period 27th March 1946 to 26th September 1946’. D. A. Jones was advanced to Chaplain to the Forces 1st Class on 1 May 1945.</td>
<td>£20-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The unique ‘Egypt and Sudan’ R.R.C. group of four awarded to Matron Mary C. Jerrard, Army Medical Department and Military Nursing Establishment

ROYAL RED CROSS, 1st Class (R.R.C.), V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, on lady’s bow riband; SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, no clasp (Mary Jerrard, “Nurse”); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (Nursing Sister M. C. Jerrard); KHEDIVE’S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, minor enamel chip to upper arm of first, good very fine and better (4) £5000-6000

R.R.C. London Gazette 23 October 1885.

Mary Clementine Jerrard was attached to the Army Medical Department during the Zulu War and was one of only 7 Nurses from the A.M.D. to receive the South African Medal. During the Egyptian campaign she saw service with the Military Nursing Establishment, having been posted to Wady Halfa for the operations on the Nile, and was one of 41 Nurses to receive the Egypt and Sudan Medal. She was awarded the Royal Red Cross in October 1885, and the insignia was sent to the General Officer Commanding, Egypt, on 31 October 1885.

A breakdown of the medallic awards to Nurses from this period can be found in Honours and Awards to Women to 1914, by Norman Gooding. Only 2 nurses received the clasp ‘The Nile 1884-85’.

The combination of awards to Mary Jerrard is unique.
The Barrett J. Carr Collection of Nurses Medals

A Great War R.R.C. and Kaisar-i-Hind group of five to Matron Mary L. Harris, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, late Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve

Royal Red Cross, 1st class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold and enamel; Kaisar-i-Hind, G.V.R., 2nd Class, 2nd type, silver, with integral top ribbon bar; Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister M. L. Harris.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister M. L. Harris.); British War Medal 1914-20 (A. Matron M. L. Harris); Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Badge, silver, good very fine (6)

£1000-1400


Mary Louise Harris trained at the Royal Free Hospital and enrolled in the Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve on 30 June 1899, being given the number ‘23’. She served in South Africa at No. 2 General Hospital at Pretoria, No. 3 General Hospital at Kroonstadt and at No. 8 General Hospital at Bloemfontein. She was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette, 10 September 1901) and awarded the Queen’s and King’s Medals without clasps. In July, 1903 she was selected for Q.A.I.M.N.S. in the rank of Staff Nurse and was promoted Sister on 10 November 1904. During the 1914-18 War she was acting Matron throughout and served overseas in Malta, arriving there on 7 May 1915 (therefore entitled to the British War Medal only). She was awarded the Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, in 1917, whilst serving as Acting Matron, Military Hospital, Felixstowe. She was promoted Matron on 8 April, 1922 and retired from the service in the following year. The award of the Kaisar-i-Hind has not been confirmed.

Sold together with the recipient’s Service Record and other copied research.

A rare Great War R.R.C. group of three awarded to Sister Frances M. Billington, Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, New Zealand

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, on lady’s bow ribbon; British War Medal 1914-20, unnamed; Victory Medal 1914-19 (Sister F. M. Billington.) gilding slightly rubbed on first, good very fine (3)

£600-800


Miss Frances May Billington was born on 19 May 1882 in Staffordshire, and served as a Nursing Sister at the North Staffordshire Infirmary for three years from September 1901 to September 1904, after which she nursed privately in London, Egypt, and New Zealand. She joined the Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, New Zealand, on 8 January 1915, and served with them during the Great War in hospitals in France from 23 April 1916. Awarded the Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, in 1917, she was advanced to 1st Class in 1919, shortly before being demobilised on 12 June 1919.

One of only 15 R.R.C.s awarded to New Zealand Nurses.

Sold together with a newspaper cutting announcing the award of the R.R.C., and the recipient’s New Zealand Service Record.
The Barrett J. Carr Collection of Nurses Medals

878

A Great War ‘Salonika’ A.R.R.C. and Greek Medal for Military Merit group of four awarded to Sister Isabella Thomson, Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve

ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady’s bow riband; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Sister I. Thomson); GREECE, KINGDOM, MEDAL FOR MILITARY MERIT, Fourth Class, bronze, good very fine (4) £400-500


Greek Medal for Military Merit, 4th Class London Gazette 26 November 1919.

Miss Isabella Thomson was born at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, on 2nd December 1881, and trained at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary from 2 January 1908 to 31 December 1910. She joined Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 22 May 1915, and posted to Malta on 25 June 1915. She transferred to Salonika on 18 April 1917, and served there for the remainder of the War, being awarded the Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, and the Greek Medal for Military Merit, 4th Class. She returned home on sick leave, and was demobilised on 24 July 1919.

Sold together with the recipient’s service papers and other copied research.

879

A Great War A.R.R.C. and post-War R.N.L.I. gold medal group of nine awarded to Nurse Ella G. Taylor, Red House Military Hospital, Cromer

ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady’s bow riband; VOLUNTARY MEDICAL SERVICE MEDAL, silver (Ella G. Taylor); BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY WAR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1914-18, unnamed, complete with integral top riband bar; BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY PROFICIENCY CROSS, gilt and enamel (01405 Ella Taylor), with ‘Proficiency in Red Cross First Aid’ top riband bar; BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY COUNTY OF NORFOLK BADGE, gilt and enamel (16129 Ella G. Taylor); BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY ‘FOR SERVICE’ LAPEL BADGES, gilt and enamel (12890); BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY ‘10 YEARS SERVICE’ LAPEL BADGE, gilt and enamel (9637 E. G. Taylor); WOMEN’S LEAGUE OF HONOUR 1915 LAPEL BADGE, gilt and enamel, with related ‘Committee’ bar; ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION GOLD MEDAL, gold (9ct) and enamel, pinback ‘lapel’ style badge, the reverse inscribed ‘Presented to Ella Garty Taylor R.R.C. in recognition of her valuable help 1954,’ very fine and better (9) £300-400


Miss Ella Garty Taylor served during the Great War with the Red House Auxiliary Military Hospital, Cromer, Norfolk. She was awarded the Royal National Lifeboat Institution’s Gold Medal in 1954 for outstanding administrative service, ‘for having spent over 50 years assisting the Cromer Lifeboat Day organisation and for having been organiser for 40 years’ (newspaper cutting with lot refers). She was presented with her R.N.L.I. medal by Lord Templewood, President of the Branch, ‘who said her record was a wonderful one of unselfish voluntary work. He was delighted that the Institution had recognised her work with a gold medal, which was really the highest distinction it could give for work of that kind.’ (ibid).

Sold together with four British Red Cross Society certificates named to Miss Ella Taylor, for Home Nursing, 1914; Hygiene and Sanitation, 1916; War Service at the Red House Military Hospital, Cromer, November 1914-November 1915; and another for November 1915-November 1916; together with an ‘Angel of Pity’ certificate of appreciation from Queen Alexandra; and copied notes on the Auxiliary Military Hospital at the Red House, Cromer.
The Barrett J. Carr Collection of Nurses Medals

880

A rare ‘Iraq Service’ A.R.R.C. group of five awarded to Sister Annette M. Pattullo, Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service

ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady’s bow riband; 1914-15 Star, unnamed; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Sister A. M. Pattullo); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19, unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Sister A. M. Pattullo, Q.A.I.M.N.S.) good very fine (5)


A.R.R.C. London Gazette 9 September 1921:
‘In recognition of valuable services in the Field in Mesopotamia’.

Miss Annette Margaret Pattullo was born at Broughty Ferry, Scotland, on 6 September 1887, and was educated at the Girls’ High School, Dundee. She trained at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, from 1 January 1908 to 1 January 1912, and subsequently underwent fever training. She served during the Great War in Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service with No. 12 General Hospital on the Western Front from 17 August 1914 (additionally entitled to the 1914 Star and Victory Medal). She subsequently served in Mesopotamia at the Base Isolation Unit, Basra, Iraq, before returning to the United Kingdom and resigning on account of her forthcoming marriage on 9 March 1921. For her services in Mesopotamia she was awarded the Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class.

Sold together with the recipient’s service papers and other copied research.

A.R.R.C.

London Gazette

8 June 1963.

A post-war A.R.R.C. group of four awarded to Squadron Officer J. M. Payne, Princess Mary’s Royal Air Force Nursing Service

ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), E.I.I.R., silver and enamel, the reverse of the lower limb officially dated ‘1963’, converted for wear on straight riband; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, unofficial retaining rod between clasps, as issued (Sister J. M. Payne, P.M.R.A.F.N.S.), obverse centre depressed on ARRC, otherwise good very fine and better (4)


881

Family group:

Three: Nursing Sister Agnes M. Ferguson, Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister A. M. Ferguson), officially re-impressed naming; KING’S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister A. M. Ferguson); CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL CROSS, silver, unnamed, nearly extremely fine

QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Condr. W. G. Lowe, A.S.C.) nearly extremely fine (4)


Agnes Maxwell Ferguson trained at The Charing Cross Hospital, London, and enrolled into Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve on 9 February 1900, being given the number ‘311’. She served in South Africa with No. 9 General Hospital, Bloemfontein, one of only 7 nurses from the Charing Cross Hospital to serve in the Boer War.

It is believed that she married Conductor W. G. Lowe.

www.dnw.co.uk
The Barrett J. Carr Collection of Nurses Medals

883  
Pair: Nursing Sister Margaret B. Alexander, Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, and Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve
Margaret Butler Alexander trained at The Western Infirmary, Glasgow and enrolled into Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve on 23 March 1900, being given the number ‘477’. She went to South Africa as a Nurse in the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital serving at Kroonstad. She is also listed as serving at the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria. For her service in South Africa she was Mentioned in Despatches by Lord Roberts in 1902 (London Gazette 1 March 1902), and also received a Scottish National Red Cross Hospital and St. Andrew’s Ambulance Association Tribute Medal in gold.

884  
Pair: Nursing Sister E. A. Cowley, Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve
E. A. Cowley served in South Africa as a Nurse in the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Army Nursing Service Reserve, at No. 13 General Hospital, Johannesburg; No. 19 General Hospital, Pretoria; and No. 20 Stationary Hospital, Waterval.

885  
Pair: Nursing Sister L. M. Culverwell, Army Nursing Service
L. M. Culverwell served in South Africa as a Nurse with the Army Nursing Service from 16 November 1899. She served at No. 10 General Hospital, Norval Pont; No. 3 General Hospital, Kroonstad; and No. 11 General Hospital, Kimberley.

886  
Pair: Nursing Sister S. B. Lanyon, Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve
S. B. Lanyon served in South Africa with the Army Nursing Service Reserve from 22 April 1900, at No. 4 General Hospital, Mooi River. She transferred for service in Hospital Ship Nubia on 1 January 1901, before returning to No. 4 General Hospital on 23 March 1901.

www.dnw.co.uk
The Barrett J. Carr Collection of Nurses Medals

887

Pair: Nursing Sister Mary A. C. Millington, Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister M. A. C. Millington.); King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister M. A. C. Millington.); together with the recipient's Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve Cape Badge, silver, this lacking pin, good very fine (3) £400-500

Mary A. C. Millington trained at Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary and enrolled into Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve on 19 June 1900, being given the number '625'. She went to South Africa as a Nursing Sister in the Army Nursing Service, serving at No. 14 Stationary Hospital, Newcastle.

888

Pair: Nurse S. Genis, Kimberley Civilian Hospital, later Military Nursing Staff
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister S. Genis.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, lacking integral top ribbon bar, edge bruise to first, some abrasion to 'ERL' of 'Kimberly' on Star, very fine (2) £400-500

S. Genis served as a Nurse at the Kimberley Civilian Hospital until 1 February 1900, and afterwards joined the Military Nursing Staff.
Miss Dorothy Minnie Newhall served with the British Red Cross Society during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 October 1914. She then served with the Serbian Relief Fund as a Sanitary Inspector, 1 April 1915 to 27 August 1919, as the following account illustrates:

"I found Dot Newhall the friendliest and jolliest of the hospital staff. She was their sanitary inspector. She told me that the hospital was a paradise to what it had been when they arrived. It had been used by the Bulgars and the filth was indescribable. I came across her because the scandal of my bug. I had three sleepless nights - one with a louse, next with a mouse, which ran over my face, and the third, at the hospital, with a bug. When I found how deeply Dot Newhall took the bug to heart I protested that I had brought it with me - I hadn't realised what an insult and reproach a bug would be to a sanitary inspector in an English hospital. After Dot had cleansed my room by burning sulphur in it, and going round all the crevices with a blow-pipe, we had tea together, and I asked her what had been the worst moments in her war experiences. She laughed gaily. "That is difficult to say," she said. "I was in the retreat from Mons first. That wasn't exactly a picnic. Then I joined the Serbian Relief Fund and went out with Mrs. Stobart's Hospital Unit to Kragujevatz. The peasants came from all around, and there was a lot of typhus, diphtheria, and relapsing fever amongst them. After a bit I caught typhus. It was extremely painful. We were so short-handed that I kept on disinfecting the patients and doing all my ordinary duties when my temperature was 104. When I took to my bed I had horrible nightmares and frightful pains in my back and legs. They thought I was going to die, but I knew I wasn't. But I was starving and they wouldn't give me anything to eat, except slops. At last a Serb orderly brought me some beef and fried potatoes, and though I was so weak I could only eat it with my fingers, from that time on I got better."

"And you were in the Albanian Retreat?" I asked, awed.
“You bet I was,” she said, “but Albania was only a little bit of it. We were retreating for six weeks. The mountain part of it was grim, but it was very beautiful - better than the Alps...”

Note: Her Medal Index Card states: ‘Not entitled to B.W.M. and V.M.’ Whilst the presence of a 1914 Star clearly indicates that she was entitled to these awards, it is equally clear that she never received them.

Sold together with the recipient’s silver identity bracelet inscribed, ‘D. A. M. Newhall 1914 R.A.M.C. France .... 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 ....’ and ‘3.9.39 1 York Chambers, London Argo 244/1’, some inscription obscure due to wear; a ‘Serbian Relief Fund’ lapel badge, enamelled; ‘S.R.F.’ collar dog and a cloth ‘four-chevron’ badge; riband bars; Bestowal Certificate for the Serbian Retreat Medal 1915; various letters, including a Serbian Relief Fund reference letter, dated 27 August 1919, and a Foreign Office letter dated 24 June 1927 to accompany a diploma from the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes for her services rendered during the war in connection with relief work in Serbia; and various other copied research.

Three: Miss Dora A. Champion, Volunteer Aid Detachment, who as a member of the Friends’ Ambulance Unit was awarded the French Special Emblem for Nurses

1914-15 Star (D. A. Champion, V.A.D.); British War and Victory Medals (D. A. Champion, V.A.D.); together with two French Special Emblems for Nurses, bronze-gilt and enamel, good very fine, rare (3) £200-260


Miss Dora A. Champion served during the Great War with the Voluntary Aid Detachment and the British Red Cross on the Western Front from 19 October 1915. As a member of the Friends’ Ambulance Unit she was awarded the French Special Emblem in Silver for Nurses:
The Special Emblem was instituted by the decree of the Ministry of War dated 1 May 1917. It was awarded to nurses who particularly distinguished themselves by their devotion to duty and length of service. Nurses judged worthy of receiving the emblem received it in bronze for one years service, silver for two years and gold for three years.

891 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister E. Lewis) nearly extremely fine, rare £300-400

Elizabeth Lewis served with the Welsh Hospital in South Africa during the Boer War. The Hospital’s personnel, which embarked on S. S. Canada, comprised the following:
Major Cockerill, R.A.M.C.
Professor Jones (died June 1900)
Secretary A. W. Hughes
Quartermaster Carter
Orderlys Roberts, Evans, and Jones
Dressers Oliver, R. H. Hughes, E. L. Jenkins, J. H. Jenkins, Stephens, and Eames (died June 1900)
Matron Marion Lloyd (died 1901)
Nurses Alicia Williams, Lucy Williams, Lewis, Martin, Jones, Owen, Pughe, and Sage (died June 1900).

892 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister J. E. Phillips), edge bruising, otherwise very fine £200-240

Jane Elizabeth Phillips trained as a nurse at Barony Parish Hospital, Glasgow, and volunteered for service in the Boer War in her capacity as a Nursing Sister on the strength of Princess Christian’s Army Nursing Service Reserve. Embarking for South Africa in the British Princess in July 1900, she initially served at No. 14 General Hospital, Newcastle but, as noted on the medal roll, she transferred to the hospital ship, ex-P. & O. liner Nubia in June 1901.
Previous research also verifies that Phillips undertook several return trips to the U.K. in Nubia, the outward leg from Durban with wounded and the return leg from Southampton, or London, with troops. According to the British Medical Journal (February, 1900), Nubia had sufficient accommodation for 475 sick, wounded or convalescent patients and was equipped with an operating theatre ‘with all the latest appliances for the proper pursuit of antiseptic surgery’. The medical team comprised six Doctors, seven Nursing Sisters and 35 attendants.

893 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister E. J. M. Robbins) nearly extremely fine £200-240

Eva Jane Massey Robbins served with the Army Nursing Service in South Africa during the Boer War, with Army Military District No. 5.
894  **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister M. Cleghorn, Scot. Nat. Red Cross Hos.)** nearly extremely fine  

Martha Cleghorn trained at The Glasgow Royal Infirmary and enrolled into Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve on 4 May 1900, being given the number '517'. She went to South Africa as a Nurse in the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital serving with No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg, Cape Colony in 1900, and with the 3rd General Hospital, Kroonstad in 1901.

895  **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister R. E. Burnett.)** officially re-impressed naming, edge bruise, good very fine  
Rosa Elizabeth Burnett trained at The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter and enrolled into Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve on 9 March 1900, being given the number '414'. She went to South Africa as a Nursing Sister in the Army Nursing Service, serving at No. 19 Stationary Hospital, Harrismith.

896  **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister F. Price.)** officially re-impressed naming, edge bruising, good very fine  
F. Price was a locally engaged nurse who served during the Boer War at No. 14 Stationary Hospital, Pietermaritzburg from 28 September 1901.

897  **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Sister Frances Mary 1902)** year neatly engraved, nearly extremely fine, scarce  

Frances Mary was an Anglican Nun serving at St. Michael’s Home, Bloemfontein. She was one of some 67 nuns of various denominations who served during the war in a number of convents, homes or civil hospitals. On the Q.S.A. roll she is recorded as one of eight Sisters listed for the Bloemfontein establishment. For her services during the Boer War she was Mentioned in Despatches by Lord Roberts (London Gazette 2 April 1901).

898  **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Miss A. Sadler.)** good very fine  
Miss Alice Sadler was employed as a Ward Maid in the Army Nursing Service, and served in South Africa during the Boer War at No. 3 General Hospital, Kroonstad. She was subsequently invalided to England.

Sold together with a group photographic image featuring the recipient, taken from Honours and Awards to Women to 1914, by Norman Gooding.

899  **Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Nurs. Sister E. Baxter)** good very fine  

900  **Coronation 1911, St. Andrew’s Ambulance Corps (Mrs. J. S. Beddie)** traces of lacquer, minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine  

901  **Women’s Royal Voluntary Service Long Service Medal**, attributed to ‘Miss M. Leslie’, unnamed as issued, in box of issue, extremely fine  
Miss M. Leslie was awarded her Women’s Royal Voluntary Service Long Service Medal in October 1993. 

Sold together with the named bestowal letter, addressed to ‘Miss M. Leslie, 48 Broughton Road, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE22 2RP’.

902  **Princess of Wales’s Private Military Hospital, The Gables Souvenir Medallion**, by Warrington & Co., London, 57mm, white metal, the obverse featuring the bust of the Princess of Wales, with her hospital ship off the South African coast and ‘Transvaal War 1899-1900’ in the fields to left and right, with the circumscription, ‘Souvenir of the Princess of Wales’ Private Military Hospital. The Gables, Surbiton; the reverse featuring the front of the Gables, with ‘For Sick & Wounded from S. Africa’ in the exergue, with the circumscription, ‘Maintained by Mr & Mrs Alfred Cooper as an adjunct to H.R. Hs. Hospital Ship’, edge bruising, very fine  

Referenced in British Historical Medals 3664; Eimer 1846. 

‘Two of the original offers of convalescent homes eventually developed into hospitals attached to and administered by the authorities of neighbouring military hospitals. The first of these was a hospital provided by Sir Alfred Cooper in his private theatre at The Gables, Surbiton. The theatre was admirably arranged and fitted out as a hospital for 30 patients, and was specially provided with a view to receiving the invalids who came home on board the “Princess of Wales” Hospital Ship. Its establishment consisted of a matron, two nursing sisters and a non-commissioned officer supplied from the garrison at Kingston-on-Thames. It was under the administrative medical charge of the medical officer in charge of the station hospital at Kingston-on-Thames. Local medical practitioners and consulting surgeons from London carried out the professional work. This hospital was kept constantly occupied from April 1900 to 24 January 1901, and the number of patients admitted and maintained in it during this time was 133.’ (H.M.S.O. Report by the Central Red Cross Committee on Voluntary Organisations in Aid of the Sick and Wounded during the South African War (1902) refers)
A Great War group of nine awarded to Mrs Elizabeth Rogers, French Red Cross

France, Third Republic, MEDALLION OF THE FRENCH SOCIETY OF AID TO WAR WOUNDED, by C. Trotin, 50mm., silver, reverse inscribed, ‘Madame Jonathan Rogers 1918; MILITARY MEDALLION, by A. Bartholdi, 50mm., silver, reverse embossed, ‘Elizabeth Rogers’; ACADEMIC PALMS, silver and enamel, SOME ENAMEL DAMAGE; MEDAL OF GRATITUDE, 1st Class, gilt, with rosette on riband; SOCIETY OF AID TO WAR WOUNDED MEDAL, silvered, reverse inscribed, ‘Elizabeth Rogers’; SOCIETY OF AID TO WAR WOUNDED CROSS, for 1914-19, silver, unnamed; FRENCH NURSES SERVICE MEDAL 1914-15, silvered, unnamed; BELGIUM, KINGDOM, ORDER OF THE CROWN, ACADEMIC PALMS, silver; RED CROSS DECORATION, gilt and enamel, THIS WITH MINOR ENAMEL DAMAGE, VERY FINE AND BETTER (9) £140-180


A group of four French Orders and Decorations awarded to Mme D. Delacourcelle, French Red Cross and British Red Cross Society

France, Third Republic, LEGION OF HONOUR, Chevalier’s breast badge, 53mm including wreath suspension x 40mm, silver and enamel, together with the related miniature award; ORDER OF THE ACADEMIC PALMES, Chevalier’s breast badge, 36mm x 27mm, silver and enamel, SIGNIFICANT PURPLE ENAMEL; FREE FRENCH CROSS 1940-45, silvered; GREAT BRITAIN, BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY PROFICIENCY CROSS, gilt and enamel (12020 D. W. Delacourcelle), with ‘Proficiency in Red Cross First Aid’ top riband bar; together with an ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE MEDALLION, bronze, the reverse inscribed ‘Mme. D. Delacourcelle Newcastle-on-Tyne 1950’, very fine and better (5) £100-140

For other medals to the Delacourcelle Family, see Lots 1414 and 1415.
CHARLES MAXEN was born at Gottingen, Hanover, and served with the King's German Legion in the Peninsula, and in the 7th Company of the 5th Line Battalion at Waterloo. He was discharged in 1815.

At Waterloo, the 5th Line Battalion suffered most of their casualties defending the rear of La Haye Sainte. At first the 1st Light, 5th Line and 8th Line Battalions were attacked by a body of cuirassiers. The 1st Light and 5th Line, protected by British cavalry, were enabled to form square but the cuirassiers made repeated attacks on the square of the 5th Line Battalion, retiring after each unsuccessful charge into a hollow where they were protected from the fire of the square.

A little later, as the 5th Line Battalion stood in square behind the hollow road, a column of French infantry having debouched from La Haye Sainte, Sir Charles Alten sent Colonel Ompteda directions to deploy the 5th Line Battalion and attack the column. Ompteda represented that such a movement could not be made without a useless sacrifice of men, more particularly as a body of the enemy's cavalry lay in wait on the other side of the ravine. At this moment the Prince of Orange rode up and ordered Ompteda to deploy; on the same reparations being made to his royal highness, he impatiently repeated the order, upon which Ompteda instantly mounted his horse, gave the fatal word of command, and led forward the battalion. His gallant men jumped cheerfully over the ravine in their front, and fell upon the French column with a loud hurrah! The column gave way and fled but, just at the same moment, the enemy's horsemen rushing from their ambuscade, came thundering down upon the flank and rear of the German battalion. The consequence may be imagined; the battalion was literally ridden over, and the slaughter was tremendous. Lieutenant Wheatley later wrote:

‘On recovering my senses, I looked up and found myself, bareheaded, in a clay ditch with a violent head-ache. Close by me lay Colonel Ompteda on his back, his head stretched back with his mouth open, and a hole in his throat.’

The brave Colonel Ompteda was dead along with his adjutant, with eight other officers wounded and about 130 men struck down. Lieutenant Colonel von Linsingen and about eighteen men were all of the battalion that remained together after this fatal charge.

Three: Sergeant Charles Maxen, King’s German Legion

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (Charles Maxen, Serjt. 5th Line Bn. K.G.L.); WATERLOO 1815 (Serj. Charles Maxen, 5th Line Batt. K.G.L.) fitted with contemporary silver clip and original steel ring suspension; KING’S GERMAN LEGION VOLUNTEER MEDAL, bronze, unnamed as issued, light contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (3)  £3800-4200
The important Cabul and Punjab campaign pair to Major Joseph Ferris, 2nd Sikh Local Infantry, who raised and commanded “Ferris’ Jezailchis” and received the C.B. and Dooranee Empire for services in Afghanistan

**Cabul 1842**, unnamed as issued, fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension; **Punjab 1848-49**, no clasp (Major J. Ferris, C.B. Commg. 2nd Regt. Sikh Local Inf.) final part of unit hidden under suspension claw, **good very fine** (2)


**Joseph Ferris**, was born in Penzance, Cornwall, on 3 May 1807, the son of Richard Jewell Ferris, a Customs and Excise officer, and his wife Fredisweed, née Symons. He was nominated for a Cadetship in the Bengal Army in 1823 by James Pattison, Esq., on the recommendation of John Innes, Esq. On completion of his two years at Addiscombe, he sailed for India aboard the *Hero of Malowen* in August 1824. He joined the 28th N.I. at Berhampore, and the following July was posted to the 20th N.I. (Marine Regt.) at Barrackpore. Promoted Lieutenant that same month and Captain in October 1834, he was occupied with regimental duties until May 1838, when he was appointed to command a detachment assigned to escort a mission to Ranjit Singh, the ‘Lion of the Punjab’. On the return of the mission from Lahore in July, he rejoined his regiment, which, in November, was detailed for service with the Army of the Indus. However, on the decision to reduce the size of that force by two brigades, one of which included the 20th N.I., he went with the regiment to Ludhiana in January 1839. The following month, Ferris was given command of two companies detailed to escort guns and treasure to Peshawar, where he was involved in the raising and organisation of several irregular corps for Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk. In command of his detachment of the 20th N.I. and leading the principal regiment of the irregular levies, the 1st Shah’s Jezailchis, (a body composed of 320 border Pathans armed with the traditional matchlock of the region, the jezail), Ferris played a distinguished part in the forcing of the Khyber Pass and in the reduction of Ali Musjid.

During Sir John Keane’s advance to Cabul, Ferris was ordered to garrison Ali Musjid with the Grenadier Company of the 20th N.I. and the 1st Jezailchis. Holding out against several Afridi attacks, his services were placed at the disposal of Macnaghten, the British Envoy to the reinstalled Shah Soojah, and, on 1 October 1839, Ferris was confirmed in command of the Jezailchis. The corps was considerably strengthened and, in 1840, continued to carry out duties on the Line of Communication with its headquarters at Peshbolak in the Shinwari country between the Khyber and Jellalabad. He led his corps - “Ferris’ Jezailchis” - throughout Brigadier Shelton’s Nazian Valley expedition of February 1841, when it was ‘prominently engaged ... and suffered considerable loss’. Shelton’s despatch of 24 February, reporting an operation against the Sangu Khel Shinwaris, records: ‘The conduct of Capt. Ferris and the men of his corps (Jezailchees) [sic] was conspicuous throughout the day; they attacked the enemy with great gallantry and pursued with determined bravery, over almost inaccessible heights, driving the enemy before them under a galling fire’ (*Calcutta Gazette* 1 April 1841). For his services in the Nazian Valley, Ferris was awarded the Order of the Dooranee, 3rd Class.

In November 1841, immediately after the Afghan backlash against the British in Cabul, Ferris was attacked at Peshbolak by all the neighbouring tribes. Having only 250 men with him (the greater part of his corps having been detached to Gandomak), he took up a position in a ruined fort which he defended against several Afridi attacks from the 13th to the night of the 16th, when having lost fifty men, and out of ammunition he was faced with no alternative but to evacuate the fort. Ferris’ difficulties throughout the ordeal were complicated by the presence of his wife and her sister, whom he dressed in native garb and strapped to the backs of two native officers. The gates were opened and with a few rear guard firing from the walls as a distraction he set off. Moving as silently as possible they were challenged which was answered by a bullet. In a moment all was a blaze of fire, the balls whistled from every quarter. Ferris’ orderly was cut down and his horse hit in the mouth. Blows fell hard and fast and many of our men fell under them, but still we fought and pressed on. The pursuers began to shear off as they received word that they had found the treasury of Rp.38,000 which Ferris had no way of taking with him. The surviving members of his party were received by the friendly Mohmand Chief of Lalpura, Torabaz Khan. Finally, with the assistance of Torabaz Khan, Ferris and his party were conducted by the Tartara route to Peshawar which was reached on the 21st.

Over the course of the next few months, Ferris was busily engaged at Peshawar recruiting, reforming and refitting his corps which, at 400-strong in April 1842, played a prominent part in the advance on Jellalabad with the army under Sir George Pollock. In reporting the successful forcing of the Khyber Pass in the face of stiff opposition on 5 April, Pollock made special mention of ‘Captain Ferris commanding the Jezailchees [sic], whose conduct excited the delight and admiration of all who beheld them.’ He further added that ‘much of the success of the day to be attributed to their gallantry skill and perseverance in this most difficult description of warfare’ (London Gazette 7 June 1842).

The days before the taking of the Khyber heights there was much mutinous and cowardly behaviour shown by the officers and men of the 53rd and 64th N.I. A sudden “sickness” which affected over 1,200 troops suddenly appeared. The heights had never been forced before and casualties were expected to be very high with some officers dreading the outcome. After the War libellous comments were made against Pollock in the Delhi Gazette from an unknown Lieut. G. N. In the biography of Sir George Pollock by C. R. Low there is a letter from Ferris which makes interesting comment. Ferris wrote to Pollock and advised that he found all the officers in a cowardly and mutinous state. He wrote, “I immediately offered to bet a lottery ticket with every man at the table that we should force the Khyber with a loss of 200 killed and wounded “and was answered “the thing is impossible; in the state the Sepoys are in now we must lose half our force”. Ferris advised Pollock that everything he had written could be used to counter the claims of such libel.

www.dnw.co.uk
On 16 April 1842, Ferris was rejoined by the detachment formerly at Gandamak, which, in the meantime, had been besieged with Sale's garrison at Jellalabad. Pollock was then delayed and while he tried to impress on the Governor-General the urgent need to advance to Cabul forthwith, Ferris and his corps took part in the Shinwari Expedition under Brigadier-General Monteath in July, being present at the storming of Secunder Khan's fort at Mazenla. In his despatch dated the 27th, Monteath reported: 'I should be unjust were I not to say that the conduct of Captain Ferris, his Native Commandant, Hyder Ali, and the whole corps of Jezailchees [sic] was highly distinguished' (Calcutta Gazette 31 August 1842 and London Gazette 11 October 1842).

When Pollock finally moved on Cabul in August, Ferris' Jezailchis were attached to the column under Major-General John McCaskill and took part in the rout of Mohamed Khan's army in the Tazeane Pass, the action at Haft Kotal and the unopposed re-occupation of Cabul on 15 September. On the 19th, he advanced with Sale's force to Urgundeh to receive the British prisoners taken by Akbar Khan during the disastrous retreat from Cabul ten months earlier. On the conclusion of the operations in Afghanistan, Ferris returned with Pollock's force to Peshawar where the majority of the Jezailchis were paid off and discharged, before marching with the remainder to Ferozepore. On 27 December 1842, he was awarded the C.B. in recognition of his services in Afghanistan. At the time he was only a Captain and was unable to wear the award. He was therefore promoted Brevet Major.

After six months' leave, Ferris rejoined the 20th Native Infantry at Nasirabad and served there until September 1843, when he was appointed Commandant of the Bundelkund Military Police at Banda, into which some Jezailchis had enlisted. This unit was disbanded in August 1847 and, while waiting to rejoin the 20th N.I., he was unexpectedly given command of the 2nd or Hill Regiment of Sikh Local Infantry, a forerunner of the Punjab Frontier Force. This newly raised unit acquitted itself honourably in the Punjab Campaign under Ferris' leadership, participating in General Wheeler's operations against insurgents under Ram Singh, in the Jullundur Doab and beyond the Beas. The Hill Regiment, which was to survive to Independence as the 2/12th, Punjab Frontier Force, took part in the dispersion of a large body of Sikhs at Dinanagar in November 1848, and in the defeat of Ram Singh at Bassu, near Nurpur, in January 1849.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Ferris returned with the regiment to its station at Kot Kangra and then, in May 1849, moved to Dharmshala, where a new cantonnement was being formed.

Ferris' promising career was cut short at the age of forty-six by his sudden death on 14 August 1853. He was interred in the Lower Cemetery at Dharmshala and a monument to his memory was erected over his grave by the officers of his regiment. Four years later a greater tragedy was to overtake his family. Ferris' sister, the wife of Colonel Stephen Williams of the 56th N.I., was one of the ladies present at the storming of Secunder Khan's fort at Mazenla. In his despatch dated the 27th, Monteath reported: 'I should be unjust were I not to say that the conduct of Captain Ferris, his Native Commandant, Hyder Ali, and the whole corps of Jezailchees [sic] was highly distinguished' (Calcutta Gazette 31 August 1842 and London Gazette 11 October 1842).

When Pollock finally moved on Cabul in August, Ferris' Jezailchis were attached to the column under Major-General John McCaskill and took part in the rout of Mohamed Khan's army in the Tazeane Pass, the action at Haft Kotal and the unopposed re-occupation of Cabul on 15 September. On the 19th, he advanced with Sale's force to Urgundeh to receive the British prisoners taken by Akbar Khan during the disastrous retreat from Cabul ten months earlier. On the conclusion of the operations in Afghanistan, Ferris returned with Pollock's force to Peshawar where the majority of the Jezailchis were paid off and discharged, before marching with the remainder to Ferozepore. On 27 December 1842, he was awarded the C.B. in recognition of his services in Afghanistan. At the time he was only a Captain and was unable to wear the award. He was therefore promoted Brevet Major.

After six months' leave, Ferris rejoined the 20th Native Infantry at Nasirabad and served there until September 1843, when he was appointed Commandant of the Bundelkund Military Police at Banda, into which some Jezailchis had enlisted. This unit was disbanded in August 1847 and, while waiting to rejoin the 20th N.I., he was unexpectedly given command of the 2nd or Hill Regiment of Sikh Local Infantry, a forerunner of the Punjab Frontier Force. This newly raised unit acquitted itself honourably in the Punjab Campaign under Ferris' leadership, participating in General Wheeler's operations against insurgents under Ram Singh, in the Jullundur Doab and beyond the Beas. The Hill Regiment, which was to survive to Independence as the 2/12th, Punjab Frontier Force, took part in the dispersion of a large body of Sikhs at Dinanagar in November 1848, and in the defeat of Ram Singh at Bassu, near Nurpur, in January 1849.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Ferris returned with the regiment to its station at Kot Kangra and then, in May 1849, moved to Dharmshala, where a new cantonnement was being formed.

Ferris' promising career was cut short at the age of forty-six by his sudden death on 14 August 1853. He was interred in the Lower Cemetery at Dharmshala and a monument to his memory was erected over his grave by the officers of his regiment. Four years later a greater tragedy was to overtake his family. Ferris' sister, the wife of Colonel Stephen Williams of the 56th N.I., was one of the ladies present at the storming of Secunder Khan's fort at Mazenla. In his despatch dated the 27th, Monteath reported: 'I should be unjust were I not to say that the conduct of Captain Ferris, his Native Commandant, Hyder Ali, and the whole corps of Jezailchees [sic] was highly distinguished' (Calcutta Gazette 31 August 1842 and London Gazette 11 October 1842).
Three: Lieutenant-Colonel William Davis, 31st Bengal Native Infantry, whose good work with the Military Police during the Indian Mutiny gained him several favourable mentions

**MAHARAJPOOR** Star 1843 (Ensign W. Davis 31st Regt. Native Infantry) fitted with original brass hook and additional ornate silver-gilt suspension bar; **PUNJAB** 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut. W. Davis, 31st Bengal N.I.); **INDIAN MUTINY** 1857-59, no clasp (Major W. Davis, 31st Regt.) suspension claw slack on the last, light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (3) £2600-3200


**William Davis** was born at Cawnpore, India, in December 1825, the son of Colonel William Worlesy Davis of the Bengal Infantry and his wife Letitia, née Gillanders. On the death of his father William Davis is shown on the list of the Bengal Orphan Upper School effective 15 September 1833. Educated privately in England by the Rev. John Phelps, and entering Addiscombe in December 1840, he gained appointment as an Ensign in the H.E.I.C.'s Army in December 1842. He sailed on the Robert Small, arriving in India in June 1843, where he was posted to the 31st Native Infantry. Subsequently present in the Gwalior campaign and at the battle of Maharajpoor, he was advanced to Lieutenant in March 1846. He was next actively employed in the Punjab campaign and was present at the action at Soladapoor, and in the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat. He was also present in the pursuit of the Sikhs until the surrender of their guns at Rawalpindi, in addition to the subsequent pursuit of the Afghans to Peshawur under General Gilbert. Present with the expedition against the Afreedi in the Kohat Pass 1850. Appointed Adjutant of the 31st N.I. in May 1850, he served in this capacity until June 1857 when he was nominated to command the Calcutta Infantry Volunteer Guards with the rank of Captain.

In July 1858 he was appointed to the command of the Jhansi Division of the Military Police and went on to see considerable action in the Indian Mutiny. That September he commanded the cavalry of the 2nd Brigade Saugor Field Force at the action of Sahao and was brought to the favourable notice of the C.-in-C. in Brigadier McDuff's despatch dated 5 September 1858, and in General Whitlock's despatch dated 9 September 1858. Then, as Commandant of the Jhansi Police during the remainder of the operations in 1858-59, he was attached to Colonel Liddell's Column in the combined offensives against Tantia Topee, under Generals Robert and Mitchell. He also commanded the Military Police in the successful attack against the rebels under Major Singh at Golma on 19 June 1859. The *Cabinet Newspaper*, dated August 27 1859, refers to this incident:

‘A small detachment of the 24th Bengal Infantry and one of military police horse and foot under Major Davis went in search of the enemy; but after knocking about for some time, on the 19th June the little force reached Joarum at one o'clock p.m., when the two rebel leaders were eleven miles off across the Dessaum River, close upon the boarder of Tehree State. Leaving all the heavy luggage at

enemy; but after knocking about for some time, on the 19th June the little force reached Joarum at one o'clock p.m., when the two rebel leaders were eleven miles off across the Dessaum River, close upon the boarder of Tehree State. Leaving all the heavy luggage at

Alipore Major Davis made a rapid march at two o'clock and got up to the attack about five. Overtaken in dense jungle the rebels fled

Over the next two years Davis and his Military Police worked tirelessly towards restoring order in the North West Provinces, especially in the Bundelcund and Jhansi Districts, work that was rewarded by the Thanks of the Government and further Special Mention, as illustrated in the following extracts from official letters dated 23 August 1860, and 23 June 1862:

‘In such a state of things it is obvious Police administration in the ordinary sense of the term could not exist. The rebels could be dealt with only by a Military Force guided by officers acquainted with the country and determined to restore peace. It is due to the exertions of the excellent officers attached to the Districts of this Division, and no less to the activity, zeal and gallantry generally of Major Davis, that at the end of the year the rebels had all been dispersed…’

‘In the Jhansi Division, which was overrun by rebel gangs and continued to be disturbed long after tranquility had been restored elsewhere, the demands on the Military Police were much more constant, the service on which they were engaged being much more hazardous, and the labour, exposure and fatigue, which they had to undergo much more trying. Now that with the cessation of disorder, they have ceased to exist, it is but just to place on record the high sense which the Government entertains of their excellent service in the Field and their praiseworthy conduct in quarters, attributed no doubt in a great measure to the zealous and efficient control exercised by Major Davis, the Divisional Commandant.’

Davis became Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Agra in April 1864, and gained advancement to Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1868.

At Nynee Tal on 7 October 1873 Colonel Davis was being entertained by the volunteer corps, of which he was commandant. His health was drunk and he was in the act of replying to the toast when he fell back senseless in his chair. He died two hours later. (A. L. M. Phillips - *Anecdotes and Reminiscences of service in Bengal* refers). He is buried in St. John in the Wilderness Church, Naini Tal.

Davis married firstly Sarah, the daughter of his father’s brother in law, Major Robert Talbot, and had issue 4 children; and secondly Mary Jane Theresa, née Cockram, at Cheltenham, 29 December 1863, and had issue 3 children.

Colonel Davis’ personal photograph album is located in the National Army Museum, Chelsea, and several photographs are included with the lot including one of his grave. There are two group photographs in which there is only one man common to both. This is probably Colonel Davis. Also sold with a comprehensive file of research containing Davis’ administrative police reports including articles about Thuggeism by means of poisons etc.

www.dnw.co.uk
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Robert George Jephson was appointed Ensign in the 10th Foot on 21 June 1839; Lieutenant, 8 April 1842; Captain, 15 March 1853; half-pay, 10 November 1856.

Captain Jephson served with the 10th Foot in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Sobraon (Medal). Also the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the whole of the siege operations against Mooltan, repulse of the enemy’s night attack at Muttee Thol, storming their strongly entrenched position before Mooltan, action of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights before Mooltan, and surrender of the fortress; afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat (Medal and Clasps).

Pair: Lieutenant R. G. Jephson, 10th Foot

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846 (Lieut. R. G. Jephson 10th Regt.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Lieut. R. G. Jephson. 10th Foot.) a few edge nicks, otherwise good very fine (2) £800-1000

Robert George Jephson was appointed Ensign in the 10th Foot on 21 June 1839; Lieutenant, 8 April 1842; Captain, 15 March 1853; half-pay, 10 November 1856.

Captain Jephson served with the 10th Foot in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Sobraon (Medal). Also the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the whole of the siege operations against Mooltan, repulse of the enemy’s night attack at Muttee Thol, storming their strongly entrenched position before Mooltan, action of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights before Mooltan, and surrender of the fortress; afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat (Medal and Clasps).

Pair: Lieutenant R. G. Jephson, 10th Foot

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846 (Lieut. R: G: Jephson 10th Regt.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Lieut. R. G. Jephson. 10th Foot.) a few edge nicks, otherwise good very fine (2) £800-1000

Charles New was born in the Parish of Purley, near Reading, Berkshire, and attested for the Rifle Brigade in London on 19 September 1844, aged 22. He served abroad at the Cape of Good Hope, 2 years 8 months, including the Kaffir War of 1852-53 (Medal); and in the Crimea, 1 year 10 months, present at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, served at Siege of Sebastopol (Medal & 3 Clasps and Turkish Medal). He was discharged at Dublin on 22 October 1861, his being unfit for further service. Sold with copied discharge papers.

Three: Private Charles New, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade

SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (C. New. 1st Bn. Rifle Bde.); CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (C. New. 1st Batn. Rifle Bde.) officially impressed naming; TURKISH CRIMEA, Sardinian issue, unnamed, contact marks, nearly very fine (3) £800-1000

Charles New was born in the Parish of Purley, near Reading, Berkshire, and attested for the Rifle Brigade in London on 19 September 1844, aged 22. He served abroad at the Cape of Good Hope, 2 years 8 months, including the Kaffir War of 1852-53 (Medal); and in the Crimea, 1 year 10 months, present at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, served at Siege of Sebastopol (Medal & 3 Clasps and Turkish Medal). He was discharged at Dublin on 22 October 1861, his being unfit for further service. Sold with copied discharge papers.

Pair: Gunner and Driver J. Smith, Royal Artillery

CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Smith. Gr. & Dr. 11th Bn. Rl. Arty.) officially impressed naming; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, mounted from double pin brooch, nearly very fine (2) £500-600
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Three: Sergeant John Fitzpatrick, 88th Regiment, who received a contusion in the back whilst in the act of charging the enemy at Pandoo Nuddee, near Cawnpore

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (2319 Sergt. J. Fitzpatrick, 88th Regt.) officially impressed naming but number and rank engraved later; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (2319 Sergt. John Fitzpatrick, 88th Regt.) number and rank engraved later; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue (No. 2319 Corpl. John Fitzpatrick. 88th Regt.) depot impressed naming, fitted with Crimean suspension, nearly very fine (3) £460-500

John Fitzpatrick was born in County Tipperary and enlisted at Bir on 13 April 1847, aged 18. He served abroad in the Crimea, 2 years 3 months, and in India, 6 years. He received a contusion in the back in action at Pandoo Nuddee, near Cawnpore, Nov. 26, 1857. He was discharged at Peshawur on 2 September 1868, being found unfit for further service, and stated his intended place of residence to be Hobart Town, Tasmania. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm all medals and clasps.

Three: Gunner M. Owens, Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Mathew Owens. R.A.) contemporarily engraved naming, top left-hand lug missing, unofficial retaining rod between clasps; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Gr. & Dr. Mattw. Owens, 12th Bn. R. Arty.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (M. Owens. R.A.) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged with ring suspension, all with contemporary silver top riband buckles, contact marks, nearly very fine (3) £400-500

Mathew/Matthew Owens was born in Guilsfield, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, in 1829. He attested for the Royal Artillery at Kidderminster in November 1848, and served with them during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. Owens was discharged, 17 May 1870, having served 21 years and 45 days.

Pair: Samuel Russell, Coldstream Guards, late 5th Fusiliers

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Saml. Russell, 5th Fusrs) naming unofficially re-impressed; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (531 Saml. Russell Coldstream Gds.) the first with light brooch mark to reverse, good fine, the second very fine (2) £260-300

2324 Private Samuel Charles Russell, 1/5th Fusiliers, discharged at Colchester, 27 August 1859. Not confirmed as a pair.

Three: Private John Feagan, 5th Fusiliers

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (J. Feagan, 1st Batn. 5th Fusrs.); 5th Foot Order of Merit [Balmer R 178], silver (John Fagan) fitted with scroll suspension; 5th Foot Order of Merit [Balmer R 178], bronze (J. Fagan) fitted with small steel clip and ring, light contact marks, otherwise very fine (3) £600-700
Pair: Sergeant George Elbourne, Governor General's Foot Guards, late 60th Foot
CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (No. 799. Pte. G. Elbourne, 60th Foot.) impressed naming; COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES L.S. & G.C., V.R. (Sergeant G. Elbourne, G.G.F.G.) toned, good very fine (2) £300–400

C.G.S. issued on 20 August 1913. Confirmed on John Thyen's 'Late Roll.'

917 Pair: Drum-Major Thomas Hatfield, 69th (South Lincolnshire) Regiment

Thomas Hatfield was born in the Parish of Weedon, Northamptonshire, and enlisted for the 69th Regiment at Westminster on 29 August 1859, aged 13 years 9 months. He served overseas in India, November 1860 to May 1864; Canada, August 1867 to November 1870; Bermuda, November 1870 to April 1873; and Gibraltar, April 1873 to December 1878, being appointed Drum-Major in July 1873. Whilst at sea off Canada he was married to Harriet Bush aboard H.M.S. Serapis. He was present at Trout River during the Fenian operations of 1870. After a final period at Home, he was discharged at Sheffield on 23 May 1882. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll entries.

918 Family group:
Three: Colour-Sergeant David Shill, Royal Marine Light Infantry
Three: Private W. D. L. Shill, Royal Marine Light Infantry

David Shill was born at Alverstoke, Hampshire, on 23 January 1851, and enlisted on 23 January 1865 (his fourteenth birthday) at R.M. Headquarters, Gosport. He served as a Bugler until 3 August 1873 (under age until 22 January 1869) and as a Private until 31 December 1873, when he was promoted to Corporal. He was promoted to Sergeant on 11 February 1876 and to Colour-Sergeant on 25 July 1885. He served aboard H.M.S. Shah, August 1876 to October 1879, during which period H.M. Ships Shah and Amethyst fought an action with the Peruvian rebel turret ship Huascar in the Pacific on 29 May 1877. At St Helena, on the way back to England from the Pacific, the Shah was diverted to South Africa and took part in the Zulu War. His papers state that he 'Served in Naval Brigade, Zulu War, from 7 March to 6 July 1879 inclusive'. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal on 3 March 1888, and was discharged due to length of service in February 1890. He was recalled for war service in February 1915, aged 64, and served as a Recruiter in the Portsmouth Division. He was finally discharged in August 1916.

William David Lemuel Shill was born at Alverstoke, Hampshire, on 19 April 1875, and enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry as a Greenwich School Boy on 12 June 1889. By March 1900 he had attained the rank of Sergeant but was then reduced to Corporal in January 1910, and to Private in December of the same year. He remained a Private until discharged due to length of service on 18 April 1914. He enrolled into the Royal Fleet Reserve on the following day but the only other information available on his papers shows that he was awarded Chevrons for 1914, 1915 and 1916, and paid War Gratuity in March 1919. Sold with copied record of service for both men.
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

919

Pair: Private G. Evand, 72nd Highlanders
Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1964 Pte. G. Evans, 72nd Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1964 Private G. Evans 72nd Highlanders) pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine (2) £400-500

920

Four: Private J. Wiggins, 72nd Highlanders
Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1418 Sergt. J. Wiggins, 72nd Highrs.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1418..... Wiggins, 1/Sea: Hrs.) note spelling of surname; Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1418 Private J. Wiggins 72nd Highlanders); Khedive’s Star 1882, named on the reverse (Pte. J. Wiggins 1/Sea: Hrs.) suspension slack on the first two and parts of naming illegible on the Egypt medal, considerable edge bruising and contact wear, fine (4) £280-320

921

Pair: Private W. Starns, King’s Royal Rifle Corps
Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (2015. Pte. W. Starns. 2/60th. Foot.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (2015 Private Wm. Starns 2/60 Foot) contact marks, nearly very fine (2) £400-500

922

Three: Chief Petty Officer G. Epsley, Royal Navy
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (G. Epsley, Qr. Mr. H.M.S. “Monarch”); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (G. Epsley, C.P.O. H.M.S. Excellent.) small area of erasure before name; Khedive’s Star 1882, unnamed as issued; together with two Coronation 1902 commemorative crosses, silver, Edward VII and Queen Alexandra at centre, edge nicks to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3) £300-400

Grigg Epsley (also listed as Epsly) was born at Deal, Kent, on 29 July 1851, and joined the Royal Navy having previously been employed as a boat builder. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class on 14 September 1876, he served in H.M.S. Monarch from 12 January 1882 until 25 April 1885, transferring to H.M.S. Excellent on 12 September 1885. Promoted Chief Petty Officer on 26 April 1886, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1887, and was shore pensioned on 22 September 1889.

923

Pair: Able Seaman G. Carroll, Royal Navy
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (G. Carroll. A.B. H.M.S. “Penelope”); Khedive’s Star 1882, unnamed as issued, pitting and light contact marks, traces of verdigris to Star, otherwise very fine (2) £180-220

924

Pair: Stoker G. Hale, Royal Navy
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (G. Hale. Stkr. H.M.S. “Monarch”); Khedive’s Star 1882, light pitting from star, otherwise very fine (2) £140-180

925

Three: Sapper D. Elliott, Royal Engineers
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (10857 Sapr. D. Elliott. C Tp. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. small letter reverse (10857 Sapper D. Elliott. R.E.); Khedive’s Star 1882, mounted on triple brooch bar, the first with light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine (3) £240-280

926

Three: Engine Room Artificer J. J. Westbrook, Royal Navy


John James Westbrook was born in Hambledon, Hampshire, on 30 August 1844, and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer in H.M.S. Asia on 27 February 1872. Confirmed as an Engine Room Artificer on 27 April 1874 whilst serving in H.M.S. Northumberland, he joined H.M.S. Seahorse on 20 January 1881, and served in her until 31 January 1884, subsequently being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 April 1887. He was shore pensioned on 30 August 1891, and died in Portsmouth in 1931.

Approximately 63 Egypt Medals awarded to H.M.S. Seahorse.

www.dnw.co.uk
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Pair: Sergeant M. Mahony, Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (302 Sjt. M. Mahony. 2-D.C.L.I.) a later issue impressed in small capitals; KHEDIVE’S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued, good very fine (2) £100-140

Pair: Lance-Corporal G. Shemmings, York and Lancaster Regiment

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai (2264 Lce. Corpl. G. Shemmings. 1/York & Lanc: R); KHEDIVE’S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, heavy pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine, the Star better (2) £140-180

Pair: Corporal J. Clexton, 4th Dragoon Guards

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (2783. Corp: J. Clexton. 4th Dgn. Gds.); KHEDIVE’S STAR 1884-6, mounted as worn, light pitting from star, otherwise very fine (2) £1000-1200

2 officers and 39 other ranks of the 4th Dragoon Guards were present at Abu Klea as part of the Heavy Camel Regiment. This regiment suffered very heavy casualties, including both officers and four men killed, and ten men wounded of whom four subsequently died.

Pair: Corporal J. Clexton, 4th Dragoon Guards

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (2783. Corp: J. Clexton. 4th Dgn. Gds.); KHEDIVE’S STAR 1884-6, mounted as worn, light pitting from star, otherwise very fine (2) £1000-1200

George Cameron attested for the Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders in July 1884, ‘and was drafted out to Egypt, where he took part in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 and the operations in the Upper Nile, 1885-86. In July 1891 he transferred to the Army Reserve at Edinburgh Castle, and was called up in 1900 for the South African War, in which he saw a good deal of hard fighting. His decorations comprise the Egyptian medal with clasp for the Nile 1884-85; the Khedive’s Star; the Queen’s South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Orange Free State [and South Africa 1901]; and the Territorial Efficiency Medal.

After his time expired in the Army, Sergeant Cameron joined the 4th Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Scots, now the 6th Battalion the Royal Scots. As a Territorial, Sergeant Cameron was a popular member of the Battalion and took a great interest in its welfare, being a ready worker in his company. He held various appointments in the “Sixth”, and assisted greatly in the working of the Sergeant’s mess. He leaves a widow and nine of a family to mourn his loss. Two sons are in his old regiment, the 79th Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders.’ (The recipient’s obituary, in The 79th News, January 1913 refers).

Pair: Private G. Cameron, Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (933. Pte. G. Cameron. 1/Cam’n. Highrs.); KHEDIVE’S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, heavy pitting from Star, therefore fine, the Star better (2) £200-240

Pair: Chief Petty Officer F. Jones, Royal Navy

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (F. Jones, Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Albacore.); KHEDIVE’S STAR 1884, unnamed as issued, light pitting. good very fine (2) £180-220

Frederick Jones was born in Bermondsey, Surrey, on 9 October 1859, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 29 December 1874. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman on 9 October 1877, and Able Seaman on 1 January 1879. Transferring to H.M.S. Albacore on 14 February 1884, he was promoted to Leading Seaman on 16 August 1884 and served during operations in Egypt, later rising to Petty Officer 2nd Class on 27 May 1887. He transferred to Royal Adelaide as a 2nd Coxswain on 8 June 1887, and was advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class on 1 May 1889, and Chief Petty Officer on 2 April 1892. He was discharged on 6 October 1897, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 22 September 1902. Discharged on 9 October 1909, he tried to rejoin for service during the Great War, but was rejected as ‘ unfit’.

Approximately 51 medals without clasp awarded to Albacore.

Pair: Hospital Assistant Niamal Ali, Indian Medical Department


www.dnw.co.uk
Provenance: Glendining’s, March 1989.

George Ross was born at Grantham, Lincolnshire in August 1869 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Derby on 30 January 1891. Posted to the 4th Battalion in Burma, he joined 'F' Company at Thayetmyo in September 1891 and served with them during operations in Upper Burma, being awarded the India General Service Medal & clasp, one of 61 to the Battalion. Transferring to the 1st Battalion, he was promoted Corporal in January 1895, and served with the General Sir Robert Low’s Force in the Relief of Chitral operations.

Promoted Sergeant in January 1898, he served with the newly formed 1st K.R.R.C. Mounted Infantry Company in South Africa during the Boer War and was present at the battle of Talana, 20 October 1899, and at the Defence of Ladysmith; glimpses of him during the siege are to be found in Sergeant-Major Rowat’s memoirs A Soldier Who Did His Duty among them Ross reading I John iv and giving thanks on the town’s eventual relief.

Ross was one of 14 Mounted Infantrymen under the command of Lieutenant F. M. Crum who was present in the action at Middelburg on 23 January 1901, when Kitchener’s train came under attack. Crum’s Memoirs of a Rifleman and Scout later paid tribute to his Sergeant’s courage and initiative that day, crediting his fire with several empty Boer saddles, and for going forward a mile to rescue two colleagues. Subsequently recommended for a D.C.M., he was instead Mentioned in Lord Kitchener’s Despatch of 8 March 1901 (London Gazette 7 May 1901). Appointed Colour-Sergeant of No. 1 Company in the newly formed 25th Battalion of Mounted Infantry, Ross yet again distinguished himself and was Mentioned for a second time in Lord Kitchener’s Despatch of 23 June 1902 (London Gazette 29 July 1902).

On returning home, Ross was posted to the 5th (West Middlesex) Volunteer Rifle Corps in early 1908, which afterwards became the 9th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment in the newly established Territorial Army. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 57 of 1909, before being discharged on 29 January 1912, after 21 years’ service.

Ross re-enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment in May 1918 for service during the Great War, and was re-appointed to his old rank of Colour-Sergeant. He subsequently served at the Regimental Depot as an Acting Quarter-Master Sergeant and as Deputy Superintendent Clerk. On his demobilisation in August 1920, he was given a presentation tea service by the Sergeant’s Mess.

Sold together with a Middlesex Regiment cap badge and an extensive file of copied research; a picture of Ross appears in Crum’s Memoirs of a Rifleman and Scout.
A Great War M.S.M. group of four awarded to Chief Yeoman of the Signals W. Thomas, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Witu 1890 operations

**Provenance:** DNW, September 2009.

William Thomas was born in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire in August 1866 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in October 1882. Advanced to Leading Signalman in December 1888, while serving in H.M.S. *Turquoise*, he participated in the Witu operations of 1890, and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in April 1898, while serving as a Yeoman of the Signals in the *Terror*. Having then been pensioned ashore as a Chief Yeoman of the Signals in September 1904, Thomas enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve, and was mobilised in August 1914, when appointed to the Portsmouth base *Victory I*. And he remained similarly employed for the duration of hostilities, services that resulted in the award of his M.S.M. (*London Gazette* 11 June 1919 refers). He was demobilised in November 1919, and died in Portsmouth, Hampshire, in 1932.

Sold with a file of copied research.

---

**Four:** Private W. Ellerby, Lincolnshire Regiment

**Provenance:** DNW, September 2009.

Private W. Ellerby, Lincolnshire Regiment

Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (2805. Pte. W. Ellerby, 1/Linc. R.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal (2805. Pte. W. Ellerby, 2/Linc. Rgts); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2805 Pte. W. Ellerby, Lincoln: Regt:); Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (2805 Pte. W. Ellerby 1st Linc. R.) light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (4) £400-500

---

**Four:** Corporal W. A. Rockett, Rifle Brigade

**Provenance:** DNW, September 2009.

Corporal W. A. Rockett, Rifle Brigade

Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (4055. Pte. W. Rockett, 2/R. Bde.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing’s Nek, Belfast (4055 Cpl. W. A. Rockett, Rifle Brigade); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4055 Cpl: W. Rockett. Rifle Brigade); Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, unnamed, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (4) £400-460

---

**Family group:**

Four: Private E. Lee, Rifle Brigade

Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (4086. Pte: E. Lee 2/R. Bde.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing’s Nek, Belfast (4086 Pte. E. Lee, Rifle Brigade); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (4086 Pte. E. Lee, Rifle Brigade.); Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, minor edge bruising overall, generally nearly very fine or better

Five: Lance Corporal C. Lee, Royal Engineers

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. Oak Leaf, mounted for wear, with named card box of issue addressed to ‘Mr. C. Lee 11 Garth Terr, Penyard, Merthyr Tydfil, S. Wales’ and enclosure slip, generally good very fine (9) £400-500

Edward Lee was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, in January 1878. He was employed as a Collier prior to his attestation in the Rifle Brigade at Pontyprrid in October 1895. Lee served with the 2nd Battalion in the Sudan, during the Occupation of Crete, and in South Africa. He was discharged 21 October 1907, having served 12 years with the Colours. Lee died at Merthyr Tydfil in 1966.


Cyril Lee was the son of the above, and was born in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, in August 1915. He served as a Lance Corporal in the Royal Engineers during the Second War. Lee died at Merthyr Tydfil in August 2011.
George Hart was born in Tooting, London, in 1876 and attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers at London on 26 February 1895. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served with them in Egypt and the Sudan from 17 January until 2 October 1898; at the Occupation of Crete from 3 October 1898 until 18 April 1899; and in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 September 1899 until 19 February 1902. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 22 February 1903, and was discharged on 25 February 1907, after 12 years’ service.

Four: Private G. Hart, Northumberland Fusiliers


George Hart was born in Tooting, London, in 1876 and attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers at London on 26 February 1895. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served with them in Egypt and the Sudan from 17 January until 2 October 1898; at the Occupation of Crete from 3 October 1898 until 18 April 1899; and in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 September 1899 until 19 February 1902. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 22 February 1903, and was discharged on 25 February 1907, after 12 years’ service.

George Hart was born in Tooting, London, in 1876 and attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers at London on 26 February 1895. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served with them in Egypt and the Sudan from 17 January until 2 October 1898; at the Occupation of Crete from 3 October 1898 until 18 April 1899; and in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 September 1899 until 19 February 1902. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 22 February 1903, and was discharged on 25 February 1907, after 12 years’ service.

Three: Sergeant G. H. Stone, Lincolnshire Regiment

Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (2284. Sgt. G. Stone. 1/Linc: R.); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (2884 Sergt. G. H. Stone, 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.); Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (2884 Sergt. G. Stone 1st Linc. R.) note incorrect number on the first, contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine and very rare (3)

Only three recipients of the China medal traced to the Lincolns, one without clasp and two with Relief of Pekin, the other recipient being Lieutenant A. H. J. Muson, attached 1st Chinese Regiment.

Pair: Private J. Beale, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (4400. Pte. J. Beale. 1/R. War: R.); Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (4400 Private. J. Beale. 1st Roy. Warwickshire. Regt.) light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)

Pair: Private J. Chapman, Lincolnshire Regiment


Pair: Drummer H. Durham, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (26.. Dr. H. Durham. 1/R. War: R.); Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum, unnamed, unofficial rivets between clasps, edge bruising and contact marks with partial loss of regimental number, otherwise nearly very fine (2)

Pair: Drummer J. H. Blythe, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment

Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (4507 Drum: J. H. Blythe. 1/Linc: R.); Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (4507 Dr. J. H. Blythe. 1 Linc. Rgt.) edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)

Joseph Henry Blythe was born at Newark, Nottinghamshire, and enlisted into the Lincolnshire Regiment at Lincoln on 1 February 1896, aged 15 years 2 months. He served as a Drummer in the Sudan Expedition of 1898 and was present at the battle of Atbara on 8 April 1898. He was qualified as a flute player in the Drums and served throughout in the rank of Drummer until his discharge at Tidworth on 29 May 1906. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm both medals and clasp.

www.dnw.co.uk
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Pair: Captain W. H. Wreford-Brown, Essex Regiment
India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Capt. W. Wreford-Brown, 2nd. Essex Regt.) naming engraved in the style particular to the D.C.L.I. with which regiment he served in India; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (Capt. W. H. Wreford-Brown, Essex Rgt.) mounted 'cavalry' style as worn, minor official correction to surname on QSA, extremely fine and rare (2) £700-900


William Henry Wreford-Brown was born on 10 September 1865, the eldest son of William Wreford Brown, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol, and was educated at Charterhouse School. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment on 30 January 1886, and served as Adjutant from 1891 to 1895. Promoted Captain on 14 August 1897, he served in India with the Tirah Expeditionary and Khyber Forces 1897-98 on attachment to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment. Appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion on 22 November 1902, he was promoted Major on 16 May 1906, before transferring to the Reserve of Officers on 8 January 1908. He served during the Great War on a special appointment as G.S.O., 3rd Grade, Staff, from 31 August 1914, and by 1916 was working at the Press Bureau in Whitehall. His younger brother, Charles Wreford-Brown, was a famous sportsman who played first class cricket for Gloucestershire and twice captained England at football in the 1890s, before becoming involved for a very long period in the administration of the game with the Football Association.

Note: Only 6 Officers from the Essex Regiment received the India General Service Medal. Wreford-Brown's combination of awards is unique to an officer from the Regiment.

Three: Colour Sergeant A. Ingham, Essex Regiment
India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (1289 Sergt. A. Ingham 2d. Bn. Essex Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1289 Sjt: A. Ingham. Essex Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3-2950 C. Sjt: A. Ingham. Essex R.) first two with heavy edge bruising and contact marks, therefore better than good fine, the LS&GC very fine, unique to Regiment (3) £600-800


Albert Ingham was born at Ashton-under-Lyme on 10 March 1869 and attested for the Essex Regiment on 13 February 1884. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was promoted Corporal on 5 February 1889, and Sergeant on 25 October 1891. He served with the Regiment in India, with No. 12 British Field Hospital during the Tirah Expedition 1897-98; and then in Egypt, Malta, and South Africa, and was promoted Colour Sergeant on 1 June 1904. He was discharged on 4 April 1907, after 23 years and 51 days' service (but was not awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, despite over 20 years' adult service).

Following the outbreak of the Great War he re-enlisted in the Essex Regiment on 12 September 1914, and was promoted to Colour Sergeant on the same day. He served at the Depot as Acting Company Sergeant Major from 10 January 1915 until 23 February 1918, when he was promoted Company Quartermaster Sergeant. He was finally awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity, per Army Order 107 of 1 April 1918 (after nearly 27 years' service!), and was discharged to Class 'Z' reserve on 14 March 1919, having spent the entire Great War at home.

Note: Only 33 India General Service Medals were awarded to the Essex Regiment. Ingham's combination of awards is unique to the Regiment.

www.dnw.co.uk
George Hartnett was born at Nusserabad, India on 9 October 1866, the son of Harriet Jane Mecham, the schoolmistress of the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment. He attested for the Essex Regiment on 28 March 1883, and was posted to the 1st Battalion. Promoted Corporal on 6 August 1885, and Sergeant on 24 November 1886, he was awarded a Certificate as Sergeant Instructor of Musketry at Hythe on 13 December 1889, before transferring to the 2nd Battalion for service in India on 8 December 1896. He served in India with No. 11 British Field Hospital on the Lines of communication, Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98, and was promoted Colour Sergeant on 1 March 1899. He subsequently served with the Battalion in South Africa, and following the end of the Boer War was placed in arrest on 19 September 1902 for absenting himself without leave. Tried by District Court Martial, he was reduced to Sergeant, before being discharged on 29 May 1904.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Hartnett re-enlisted on 20 September 1914 and was promoted Acting Sergeant on the same day. Posted to the 11th Battalion he was appointed Acting Company Sergeant Major on 25 September 1914. Placed in arrest on 22 May 1915 for being absent, he was tried by District Court Martial and reduced to Corporal on 1 June 1915. Posted to the 3rd Battalion, he was appointed Acting Company Quarter Master Sergeant a week later on 7 June 1915, reverting to Corporal on 18 September 1915. Tried again by District Court Martial for ‘knowingly being privy to a fraudulent entry in a book the content of which it was his duty to ascertain the accuracy’, he was sentenced to 112 days detention and reduced to Private on 23 October 1915. The following year he was again tried by District Court Martial for forgery, and was again sentenced to detention on 1 August 1916. He was released from detention on 21 December 1916, and spent the final year of the War at an Army Service Corps Depot. He was discharged to Class ‘Z’ reserve on 25 February 1919, having spent the entire Great War at home.

Note: Only 33 India General Service Medals were awarded to the Essex Regiment.
Harold James Vincent was educated at Emanuel School, Wandsworth Common, and attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards on 9 July 1900, serving with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He was discharged in 1912, and took up employment as a Mining Engineer in Bongwelli, Nigeria. On the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted in the West Kent Yeomanry on 7 September 1914, was promoted Corporal on 26 September 1914, and Sergeant on 1 October 1914. On 31 December 1914 he was discharged to a reserve in the Royal Field Artillery. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 September 1915 with ‘A’ and ‘B’ Batteries, 111th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, being promoted Lieutenant on 8 April 1915 and Captain on 31 January 1916. He was made acting Major in charge of a Battery, 2 January 1917 to 3 October 1917, and was admitted to No.3 Casualty Clearing Station with exhaustion on 26 July 1917. On 26 November 1917 he was posted to the 25th Division Artillery to command ‘B’ Battery, 112th Brigade Royal Field Artillery and on 27 and 31 May 1918 he was gassed (mustard and phosgene gases). Admitted to No.75 Field Ambulance he was invalided home from No.8 General Hospital, Rouen, on 11 June 1918 suffering from gas poisoning and disordered action of the heart. He was promoted Major on 1 October 1918 whilst employed with the Ministry of Munitions as Manager, No. 14 Filling Factory, Central Stores, HerEFord, and relinquished his commission on 5 July 1919 retaining the rank of Major. In this latter post, civil proceedings for larceny and embezzlement were undertaken by the Chief Constable, Herefordshire Constabulary. In a three day trial, Major Vincent was acquitted on 10 November 1920, but cautioned for not behaving in the manner of a gentleman, having bought the items at the Government rate and later sold them on at a higher price.

Post-war, Major Vincent was employed by a number of oil and engineering companies in Egypt and Venezuela, and in the 1930’s was working in the Proof and Experimental Establishment, Woolwich, and living in Sydenham.
953 **Pair: Trooper S. R. Percival, South African Constabulary, later Rand Rifles**

QM's SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (496 Tpr. S. R. Percival, S.A.C.;) 1914-15 Star (Pte. S. R. Percival Rand Rifls.) good very fine (2) £80-120

954 **Six: Warrant Officer A. E. W. Thomas, South Wales Borderers**


Sold with verification of the first two and copied m.i.c. which shows entitlement to the 1914-15 Star and that he was attached East Lancashire Regiment.

955 **Five: Sergeant M. Chambers, Leinster Regiment and Machine Gun Corps**

QM's SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6088 Pte W. sic Chambers, Leinster Regt.;) KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (6088 Pte M. Chambers. 3/Leinster Regt); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6088 Sgt. M. Chambers. Leins. R.J.;) DEFENCE MEDAL, contact marks, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (5) £160-200

Matthews Chambers was born at Clontarf, Dublin in 1881, and attested for the Leinster Regiment at Dublin on 11 December 1899, having previously served in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He served in South Africa, Mauritius and India and with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1914 until 26 November 1915, when his Battalion moved to Salonica. He transferred to the 82nd Company, Machine Gun Corps on 21 May 1916. Returning home on 10 May 1918 he was discharged on 22 December 2020.

956 **Pair: Driver G. Oxford, Royal Field Artillery**


G. Oxford served with the 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery in South Africa, and died of disease at Matjesfontein on 13 April 1902.

957 **Pair: Sergeant A. F. Stewart, South African Medical Corps, late Driscoll's Scouts**

QM's SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (574 Tpr. A. F. Stewart. Driscoll's Scts.;) BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Sjt. A. F. Stewart. S.A.M.C.) good very fine (2) £120-160

958 **Four: Private F. Carter, Middlesex, formerly East Surrey Regiment**

QM's SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1260 Pte E. Carter. E. Surrey Regt;) 1914 Star (L.9350 Pte F. Carter. 1/Middx. R.J.;) BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L.9350 Pte. F. Carter. Middx. R.J.) mounted as worn, contact marks, nearly very fine (4) £180-220

Edwin Carter attested for the 4th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment at Kingston-on-Thames on 20 November 1899 noting his age as 19. He served in South Africa from 19 February 1900 to 12 July 1901 and 24 February 1902 until 25 September 1902.

Frank Carter was born in Lambeth in 1884. He attested for the Middlesex Regiment at London on 4 November 1903 aged 19 years and did not declare any previous service, although he is likely to be the same man as Edwin Carter. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 12 November 1906 and was mobilised on 5 August 1914. During the Great War he served on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 11 August 1914. He was wounded by gun shot in the head on 2 June 1915, and was also wounded again with shell shock on 31 July 1917. He was discharged on 31 March 1920.

959 **Three: Private A. Rhodes, 6th Dragoons**


Albert Fisher Rhodes was born at Rye, Sussex in 1875, and attested for the 6th Dragoons at Hastings on 27 June 1894. He served in South Africa from 12 January 1900 to 28 September 1902 and transferred to the Army Reserve on 29 October 1902. He re-engaged in the Army Reserve several times and in August 1914 he was mobilised and posted to the 59th Remount Squadron, Army Service Corps at Aldershot where he remained until being demobilised on 15 February 1919.

960 **Pair: Private J. Cunningham, East Lancashire Regiment**

QM's SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (1491 Pte. J. Cunningham, E. Lanc: Regt.;) KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (1491 Pte. J. Cunningham, E. Lanc: Regt.) good very fine (2) £100-120

961 **Pair: Corporal H. E. Clarke, Oxfordshire Light Infantry**

QM's SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (5532 Corl. H. E. Clarke, Oxford: Lt. Infy.;) KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5532 Pte. H. Clarke. Oxford: L.I.) minor edge bruise to first, toned, extremely fine, the KSA virtually mint state (2) £180-220

H. Clarke served with the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in South Africa, attached to the Mounted Infantry, and died of disease at Frankfort on 13 February 1902.
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

**Seven:** Drummer G. J. Jones, Royal Sussex Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (5731 Pte. H. Jones, 1: R. Sussex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (5731 Pte. G. Jones, R. Sussex Regt.); 1914-15 Star (L-5731 Dmr: G. J. Jones, R. Sussex R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-5731 Pte. G. J. Jones. R. Suss. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (L-5731 Pte. G. J. Jones. R. Suss. R.) surname partially officially corrected; Army L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 1st issue (5731 Dmr: G. J. Jones. R. Suss: R.) mounted as worn, heavy contact marks, especially to the Boer War awards, these good line, the rest nearly very fine (7) £280-320

**Pair:** Private W. Mitchell, Highland Light Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3214 Pte. W. Mitchell, 1. High: Lt. Inft.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (3214 Pte. W. Mitchell. Highland L.I.) number, rank, and initial officially re-impressed on KSA, minor scratch to obverse field of first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £300-400

W. Mitchell attested for the Highland Light Infantry in 1892, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, where he was wounded at Magersfontein on 11 December 1899. He was discharged on 17 February 1902.

**Four:** Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Brackenbury, Indian Army

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (Capt. W. J. W. Brackenbury, 5/Bombay Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col.), official corrections to VM; Delhi Durbar 1911 (Major Brackenbury, 1911) contemporarily engraved naming, mounted as worn, good very fine (4) £600-800


Walter John William Brackenbury was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment on 4 March 1891. Promoted to Lieutenant in October 1894, he transferred to the Indian Army in July 1896. Appointed to the 5th Bombay Infantry in September 1897, he served as Adjutant, December 1900-February 1904, and served with them in the Boer War, being promoted Captain on 10 December 1901. In April 1907 he was appointed Double Company Commander of the 42nd Deoli Regiment. Promoted to Major on 4 March 1909, he served as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, 1911-13. In May 1916 he was appointed 2/C of the 43rd Eripura Regiment, and in February 1917 was appointed Commandant of the 2/42nd Deoli Regiment. Brackenbury attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 March 1917. On 1 February 1918 he was appointed Permanent Commandant of the 1/43rd Eripura Regiment whilst remaining Temporary Commandant of the 2/42nd Deoli Regiment. On 15 January 1919 he became the Permanent Commandant of the 1/42nd Deoli Regiment, and in December 1921 Commandant of the 22nd Punjab Regiment (later 3-14th Punjab Regiment). Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury retired on 14 May 1923. During the Great War he served in operations against the Marris, 18 February-8 April 1918, and operations with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in Palestine, 13 May-31 October 1918. Brackenbury is confirmed by the Battalion War Diary as being in command of the 2/42nd Deoli during the Allenby's battle of Megiddo in September 1918. The official history of the Palestine Campaign gives the following account:

‘On 20 September, the 31st Brigade, having been delayed by road-making difficulties, began its advance at 8.45 a.m. The 2/42nd Deolis and 2/101st Grenadiers reached the wooded hills east of Haris and south of Kefar Haris, but were there held up. The Deolis made gallant and repeated attempts to capture the double-peaked ridge south-east of Kefar Haris at Deir el Jaly, but every rush was stopped by heavy machine-gun fire, and the battalion suffered over 150 casualties.’

**Three:** Private C. Groom, Cheshire Regiment, late Bedfordshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (4173 Pte. C. Groom, Bedford Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (33870 Pte. C. Groom. Ches. R.) very fine (3) £100-140

**Pair:** Private A. H. Jones, Cape Mounted Riflemen

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (2397 Pte. A. H. Jones. Cape M.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2397 Pte. A. H. Jones. Cape M.R.) very fine (2) £360-420

www.dnw.co.uk
William Wright was born in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, in 1870 and attested for the Royal Engineers there on 29 December 1890. He served with the Engineers in South Africa from 25 October 1901 until 28 October 1902, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal together with a gratuity per Army Order 101 in April 1909. He was promoted Corporal on 9 December 1910, and was discharged whilst serving with 13th Company, Royal Engineers, on 28 December 1911, after 21 years’ service.

Pair: Corporal W. Wright, Royal Engineers

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (25458 L.Cpl. W. Wright. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (25458 2/Cpl. W. Wright. R.E.) toned, extremely fine (2) £140-180

Owen Tudor Richard Crawshay was the great-grandson of the iron master William Crawshay of Cyfartha Castle, and the son of the colliery owner Tudor Crawshay. He was born in Llantwit Fadre, Glamorgan, in January 1878. Crawshay was educated at Eton, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in June 1901. Having served in South Africa and advanced to Lieutenant, Crawshay transferred to 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

Crawshay was promoted Captain in 1904, and took part in the parade for the presentation of the Regimental Colours at Banbury the following year. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Cowbridge area of Glamorgan in 1906, and with the outbreak of the Great War served with the Regiment in the French theatre of war from September 1914. This was short lived, as he was very quickly returned to the UK having been found unfit for command - examples of his erratic behaviour including wearing two swords on parade. Several years were spent, by what was a very wealthy family, in attempting to clear his name, and over 200 pages of correspondence between the family and the War Office are held in the National Archives (copies included with the lot). Crawshay was eventually allowed to return to operational service, and was put in command of 33/Labour Company.

After the Great War Crawshay travelled to India, and spent time amassing a property portfolio in both England and Wales. He eventually resided in Cheltenham, and died there aged 94 in 1972. Crawshay is buried alongside his wife at St. Dunwyd Church, St. Donats, near Llantwit Major.

Sold with pocket knife, contained in a card box annotated ‘medals and pocket knife Daddy always had in his pocket during first war’; a small photograph of recipient in uniform, and two substantial files of research.

Pair: Private J. Boardman, King’s Royal Rifle Corps

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing’s Nek, Belfast (76 Pte. J. Boardman, K.R.R.C.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (76 Pte. J. Boardman, K.R.R.C.) light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (2) £300-360

Pair: Private W. Cheney, Leicestershire Regiment

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing’s Nek, Belfast (4556 Pte. W. Cheney, 1: Leic. Regt.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (4556 Pte. W. Cheney. Leicester: Regt.) edge bruising, nearly very fine (2) £500-600

William Cheney was born in Market Harborough, Leicestershire, in 1876 and attested for the Leicestershire Regiment at Leicester on 15 January 1896, having previously served in the Militia. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served with the Regiment in South Africa from 12 February 1898 until 5 January 1903, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 14 January 1903. He was discharged on 14 January 1908, after 12 years’ service.

Pair: Private H. Gamble, Leicestershire Regiment

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing’s Nek, Belfast (4979 Pte H. Gamble, 1: Leic: Regt); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (4979 Pte H. Gamble. Leicester: Regt) minor edge bruising, therefore very fine (2) £500-600
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

**972**

*Three: Private J. E. Harding, Cape Police*

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal (774 Pte. J. E. Harding, Cape Police); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (774 Pte. J. E. Harding, C.P. Dist. 2); Mayor of Kimberley’s Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter ‘a’, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, good very fine (3) £500-700

---

**973**

*Pair: Private W. Fisher, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment*

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5301 Pte. W. Fisher, 1st L.N. Lanc: Regt.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (5301 Pte. W. Fisher. L.N. Lanc: Regt.) worn, good fine or better (2) £280-320

William Fisher was born in Liverpool in 1876 and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Preston, Lancashire, on 1 October 1896. He served with the 1st Battalion in Ceylon from 14 December 1897 before proceeding to South Africa on 11 February 1899. He served in South Africa during the Boer War, as part of the 4 Companies from the Battalion sent to defend Kimberley, before returning home on 18 September 1902. He was discharged on 30 September 1908, after 18 year’s service, and died in Liverpool in 1918.

---

**974**

*Three: Private W. Weir, Kimberley Volunteer Regiment*

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (399 Pte. W. Weir, Kimberley Vol: Regt.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (399 Pte. W. Weir. Kimb: Vol: Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley’s Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter ‘a’, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, nearly extremely fine (3) £400-500

---

**975**

*Pair: Private A. G. Pierce, Cape Police*

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (813 Pte. A. G. Pierce. Cape Police); Mayor of Kimberley’s Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter ‘a’, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, extremely fine (2) £500-600

Arthur George Pierce served with the Cape Police at the Defence of Kimberley before being discharged ‘Medically unfit.’

---

**976**

*Pair: Private T. Crawford, Kimberley Town Guard*

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Pte. T. Crawford. Kimberley Town Gd:); Mayor of Kimberley’s Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter ‘a’, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, very fine (2) £500-600

www.dnw.co.uk
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Pair: Private T. Mitchell, Kimberley Town Guard


Frederick William Kettle was born in Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, on 19 April 1874 and attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards at Lichfield, Staffordshire, on 9 February 1892. He served with the Regiment in India from 6 September 1893, before proceeding to South Africa, arriving there on 26 October 1899. He served with the Regiment in India from 6 September 1893, before proceeding to South Africa, arriving there on 26 October 1899. He served in South Africa during the Boer War until March 1902, before returning with the Regiment to India, arriving there on 6 April 1902. He was again stationed in South Africa, from 15 March 1904 until 28 December 1908, before seeing out the rest of his service at home. Awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, he was discharged on 18 March 1913, after 21 years' service, and died in Stoke-on-Trent in 1943.

Pair: Private F. W. Kettle, 5th Dragon Guards

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3680 Pte. F. Kettle, 5th Dragoon Guards); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (3680 Pte. J. [sic] Kettle, 5th Drgn: Gds:) contact marks and edge bruising, very fine (2) £180-220

Note: The recipient's service papers list that the recipient was entitled to the clasps 'Cape Colony', 'Orange Free State' and 'Transvaal' only for his Q.S.A., in addition to the K.S.A.; the Medal Roll for the Queen's South Africa Medal initially confirms this, but with the later notation that the Transvaal clasp has been disallowed 'and recovered', and that the recipient is instead entitled to the Belfast clasp.

Pair: Lance-Corporal F. B. Starkey, 12th Royal Lancers

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (839 Pte J. Blowman. Clstm: Gd:s); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (839 Pte J. Blowman, Coldstream Guards); 1914-15 Star (21673 B.S.Mjr. J. Blowman R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (21673 W.O. Cl.2. J. Blowman. R.A.); Defence Medal; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (L-21673 B.S.Mjr: J. Blowman. R.F.A.); together with a Royal Life Saving Society Medal, bronze, reverse inscribed 'awarded to Joseph Blowman Aug. 1905', good very fine (8) £400-500

Frank Burdett Starkey was born in York in 1873 and attested there for the 12th Lancers on 28 April 1892, having previously served with the 1st (Volunteer) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 28 April 1899, but was recalled to the Colours on 9 October 1899, and served with the Regiment in South Africa from 22 October 1899 until 30 August 1902. Appointed Lance-Corporal on 24 April 1901, he re-transferred to the Army Reserve on 10 June 1903, and was discharged on 27 April 1894, after 12 years' service. 

Note: The recipient’s service papers list that the recipient was entitled to the clasps ‘Cape Colony’, ‘Orange Free State’ and ‘Transvaal’ only for his Q.S.A., in addition to the K.S.A.; the Medal Roll for the Queen’s South Africa Medal initially confirms this, but with the later notation that the Transvaal clasp has been disallowed ‘and recovered’, and that the recipient is instead entitled to the Belfast clasp.

Pair: Private C. Hunter, Yorkshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (3979 Pte B. [sic] Hunter, Yorkshire Regt:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps (3979 Pte C. Hunter, Yorks: Regt) edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2) £140-180
Louis George Busmer was born in Walworth, London, and attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers but only served for 81 days before purchasing his discharge. He re-attested for the 4th Hussars at London on 1 December 1886 and was transferred to the Army Reserve on 1 December 1893. He re-engaged in the Reserve and rejoined the 4th Hussars on 25 February 1901 but was posted to the 13th Hussars. He served in South Africa from 28 February 1901 to 24 July 1902 and was discharged on 30 November 1902. He died in Southwark in 1907.

Louis James Busmer was born in Southwark, Middlesex, on 27 May 1894, the son of Louis George Busmer. He attested for the 18th Battalion, London Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 March 1915 until 29 January 1919. He served during the Second World War with the Auxiliary Fire Service in Ruislip, Middlesex, and died in 1971.

Family Group:
QUEEN’S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasp, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, block of top three clasps loose (2477 Pte G. Busmer. 13th Hussars) nearly extremely fine

Three: Sergeant L. J. Busmer, 18th (London Irish) Battalion, London Regiment
1914-15 STAR (1188. Pte. L. J. Busmer. 18-Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1188 Sjt. L. J. Busmer. 18-Lond. R.), good very fine or better (4)

George Kneller was born at Winchester, Hampshire, on 22 January 1881, and joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 4 April 1899. He served during the Third China War at the North West Fort, Taku, and during the Great War with the Portsmouth Division. He was demobilised on 2 April 1919, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November 1922.

Sold with copied Service Papers.

Five: Troop Duffadar Allah Ditta, Supply and Transport Corps

George Kneller was born at Winchester, Hampshire, on 22 January 1881, and joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 4 April 1899. He served during the Third China War at the North West Fort, Taku, and during the Great War with the Portsmouth Division. He was demobilised on 2 April 1919, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November 1922.

Sold with copied Service Papers.

Five: Chief Petty Officer R. J. Pattison, Royal Navy

Robert James Pattison was born at Carlisle, Cumberland, on 2 July 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 11 March 1909. He served in H.M.S. Malaya from 21 February 1929 and received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1932 whilst serving in H.M.S. Vivid. He was pensioned as a Petty Officer on 1 July 1932 but was recalled on 2 September 1939, being finally released on 13 August 1945.
Richard Thornton Nevill was born in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, in July 1892. He was the son of F. R. Nevill, JP, and was employed as a Premium Apprentice with Great Western Railways in Swindon. He enlisted as a Trooper in the Wiltshire Yeomanry in 1909, and his pupillage came to a conclusion in January 1914. Nevill enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class in August 1914, and was posted for operational service with 3 Squadron, Amiens, France, 12 August 1914. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, in October 1914, and advanced to Temporary Captain in July 1915. Nevill was appointed as Brigade Machine Gun Officer in August 1915, and was attached to 15 Company, Machine Gun Corps later the same year. Subsequent appointments included as Intelligence Officer and Assistant Instructor at the Machine Gun School. Nevill advanced to Captain and briefly returned to his parent regiment, before being posted as Assistant Instructor in Gunnery at the Royal Flying Corps Armament School, July 1917. He returned to the UK, and was posted to the Experimental Station at Orford Ness prior to being posted to the Air Experimental Station at Martlesham Heath, in January 1918.

Nevill transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Captain (Technical Officer) in April 1918. Subsequent postings included the Central Flying School, Pool and with the Experimental Squadron, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough in April 1919. Having advanced to Flight Lieutenant (Technical Officer), Nevill was posted to 45 Squadron, Alexandria, Egypt, in June 1921. Nevill served with 47 and 55 Squadrons, and Iraq Group Headquarters, on all on Air Staff Intelligence duties throughout 1921-1922. He relinquished his commission in August 1923 on compassionate grounds.

Returning to the UK, Nevill joined the Reserve of R.A.F. Officers, and the Royal Aero Club in July 1924. He was employed as a Director of the South Wales Tinplate Corporation, and resided at Aberdaiden, Govillon, Abergavenny. Nevill died in Cardiff in February 1935, was buried at the Holy Trinity Church, Felinfoel, Llanelly.

Sold with file of copied research.
Four: Major G. Marchant, Indian Army, died of disease on 17 June 1919

1914 Star, with clasp (Capt. G. Marchant, 29/Lncrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major G. Marchant.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Maj. G. Marchant, 43 Cavv.); Memorial Plaque (Godfrey Marchant) nearly extremely fine (5)  £400-500

M.I.D. London Gazette 21 January 1919:
‘For services with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force during the period from 16th March, 1918, to 18th September, 1918’.

Godfrey Marchant was born on 17 July 1878. He was educated at Haileybury and commissioned into the Indian Army in January 1898 and later served with the 3rd Lancers. Promoted to Lieutenant in April 1901, he was appointed to the 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse). He passed Staff College and qualified in the school of musketry. In April 1907 he was promoted to Captain and served as Squadron Officer, based variously at Aurangabad, Mominabad, Sirur, Bolarum and Poona. During the Great War he served with the 29th Lancers in France and Egypt and was promoted to Major in September 1915. For his services with the Egypt Expeditionary Force, he was mentioned in Allenby’s despatches. Post-war he served with the 43rd Cavalry in India where he died of disease on 17 June 1919. He was buried in Kohat Cemetery and his name was additionally commemorated on the Delhi Memorial (India Gate). He is also commemorated in the Chapel of the Military College, Sandhurst.
Seven: Warrant Officer Class II T. Channer, Lancashire Fusiliers and Machine Gun Corps, later Corps of Commissionaires

1914 STAR, with copy clasp (2657 L. Cpl T. Channer, 2/Lan Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2657 Sgt. T. Channer, Lan. Fus.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ARMY LS. & G.C., G.V.R. 3rd issue, Regular Army (7808111 W.O. Cl. II T. Channer, Lan. Fus.); CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES LONG SERVICE MEDAL, silver and enamal, with anchor suspension, the reverse engraved ‘T. Channer’, the Great War awards lightly polished with minor contact marks, number on LS&GC partially rubbed, therefore very fine or better (7) £200-240

Thomas Channer served during the Great War with the Lancashire Fusiliers on the Western Front from 22 August 1914, later transferring to the Machine Gun Corps on 24 January 1916. He returned to his old regiment and received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1931.

Five: Corporal J. T. Knightley, Corps of Military Police, formerly Royal Fusiliers

1914 STAR, with clasp (L-15019 Pte J. Knightley, 1/R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (15019 Pte. J. T. Knightley, R. Fus.); DEFENCE MEDAL; ARMY LS. & G.C., G.V.R. 2nd issue, non swivel suspension (7681168 Cpl. J. T. Knightley, C. of M. P.), mounted as worn, attempted obliteration to unit on Star, contact marks, nearly very fine and better (5) £140-180

James T. Knightley served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in the French theatre of war from 7 September 1914. He later transferred to the Military Mounted Police, and received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1930.

Family Group:

Four: Gunner B. North, Royal Field Artillery

1914 STAR, with clasp (64534 Gnr: B. North, R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (64534 Gnr. B. North, R.A.), DEFENCE MEDAL, first three mounted as worn, last in named card box of issue with medal slip, addressed to ‘Mr B. North, 32 St James Place, St James Street, SW1’, good very fine or better

One: Mrs. Ethel North

DEFENCE MEDAL, in named card box of issue with medal slip, addressed to ‘Mrs E. North, 32 St James Place, St James Street, SW1’, nearly extremely fine (5) £80-120

Bertram North was born in Lambeth on 17 March 1891. He attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 24 February 1911 and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1914, with 38th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, as part of 6th Division. He transferred to 622 Company, Labour Corps on 10 January 1918 and was discharged due to wounds on 2 July 1918. He was awarded the Silver War Badge No. 417953.

Bertram North married Ethel Moore in June 1921 and at the start of the Second World War they were living at 54, Green Street, London, the home of a dental surgeon, where he was employed as a caretaker houseman, and his wife was employed as a cook housekeeper. He died in Westminster in December 1946.

Ethel North, née Moore was born on 15 July 1901, and died in Chesterfield, Derbyshire in 1975.

Five: Corporal W. F. Day, South Wales Borderers


William Frederick Day was born at Hoxton, Shoreditch, in 1889, and attested for the South Wales Borderers in 1906. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. For his gallant and distinguished services during October and November 1914, Day was Mentioned in Despatches by Sir John French (London Gazette 17 February 1915), in addition to being awarded the Russian Medal of St. George, 4th Class, a unique award to the Battalion for service in 1914 and early 1915.

Day subsequently transferred to the 2nd Signal Company, Royal Engineers, and in September 1924, shortly after his discharge, was appointed a Postman in the London area. He later transferred to Penn, High Wycombe in August 1937, and for his services to the Post Office was awarded the Imperial Service Medal on retirement.

www.dnw.co.uk
493  Four: Private B. Turner, 9th Lancers

1914 Star, with clasp (3702 Pte. V. [sic] Turner. 9/Lrs); British War and Victory Medals (3702 Pte. B. Turner. 9-Lrs); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Bertram Stephen Turner); together with the recipient’s Silver War Badge, reverse officially numbered ‘402’, good very fine (5) £120-160

Bertram Stephen Turner was born in 1886, in Canterbury, Kent, the son of Stephen and Caroline Turner. He enlisted on 11 July 1905, and served during the Great War on the Western Front with ‘B’ Squadron, 9th Lancers from 15 August 1914. He was wounded and hospitalised on 17 October 1914, and sent immediately to hospital in England on 18 October 1914. Private Turner was discharged on account of his wounds on 27 August 1915 and awarded the Silver War Badge No. 402.

Turner subsequently worked for the Royal Engineers at the War Office and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal on his retirement, when he held the rank of ‘Skilled Labourer’ (London Gazette 23 October 1951). He died in Canterbury in 1966.

494  Four: Sergeant E. Gough, Connaught Rangers

1914 Star, with copy clasp (6197 Sgt. E. Gough. 1/Conn. Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (6197 ‘Sgt.’ E. Gough. Conn. Rang.) rank privately re-engraved, with initial and first part of surname ‘touched-up’ as a consequence; Delhi Durbar 1911 (6197 Sgt E. Gough. 1st Conn: Rangers.) contemporarily engraved naming, mounted as worn, together with ‘well-worn’ related miniature awards, nearly very fine (4) £100-140

Edward Gough was born in Ballybricken, Waterford, in 1878, and attested for the Connaught Rangers at Waterford on 7 September 1897, having previously served in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment. He served with the Regiment in India, Cape Colony (not entitled to a Q.S.A.), and Malta. Fond of a drink, he was consistently in trouble. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 23 March 1915, and was wounded in both thighs and arm on 26 April 1915, being invalidated home on 1 May 1915. At home he was attached to the 7th Officer Cadet Battalion from 30 May 1917, and was discharged on September 1, 1919.

Note: Service in France from 23 March 1915 is confirmed by his Medal Index Card and service papers, but a 1914 Star appears to have been issued in error.

495  Four: Private H. W. Silk, Middlesex Regiment, later Labour Corps, Royal Engineers, and Royal Artillery

1914 Star, with later converted slide clasp (L-11725 Pte H. W. Silk. 1/Middx:R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-11725 Pte H. W. Silk. Midd’x R.); Jubilee 1935, mounted as worn, very fine (4) £100-140

Herbert William Silk was born in the parish of St Clement Dane, Tottenham, Middlesex, on 19 August 1888, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 12 August 1907, having previously served in the 5th (Militia) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion in India, and during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914, and subsequently served with 902nd Area Employment Company, Labour Corps, and with the Royal Engineers. In 1935 he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal whilst serving as a Gunner with 105th Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (Territorial Army), and in civilian life was employed as a postman. He died in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, in March 1952.

496  Four: Private W. Barry, South Lancashire Regiment

1914 Star, with later slide clasp (4236 Pte W. Barry. 2/S. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (4236 Pte W. Barry. S. Lan. R.); Army LS. & GC, G.V.R. ,1st issue (4236 Pte W. Barry. S. Lanc. Regt.) good very fine (4) £120-160

William Barry was born in London on 22 November 1877 and attested for the South Lancashire Regiment aged 16 years as a Drummer. He served in Egypt and India and received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1913. He subsequently served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 until 12 January 1915, and was discharged on 21 November 1915 after 22 years’ service.

497  Four: Sergeant C. King, Northamptonshire Regiment

1914 Star, with later slide clasp (8258 Pte C. King. 2/North’n R.); British War and Victory Medals (8258 Pte. C. King. 2/North’n R.); Army LS. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5876431 Sjt. C. King. North’n. R.) very fine and better (4) £200-240

Charles King attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 6 November 1914. He received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1926.

Sold together with a Birmingham 1928 hallmarked silver half hunter pocket watch, the outer case engraved with initials ‘CK’, and the inner case engraved ‘Presented to Sergt. C. King. By the Members of the Sergts Mess 2nd Northamptonshire Regt. on his leaving the service Nov. 1929’; two silver fob medals, engraved to reverse, ‘A. King’, obverses bearing acronyms ‘C.P.D.C.L. 1933’ and ‘A.B.E.S. S.’; and a Second World War Soldier’s Service Book belonging to 2080573 Alfred William King, R.A.
Four: Petty Officer T. S. Howieson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Division

Rodolph Algernon Persse was the only son of the late Algernon Persse and of the Hon. Mrs Persse, only daughter of the late second Viscount Gough, of Lough Cutra Castle, Co. Galway. He was born at Roxborough, Co. Galway, on the 12th May, 1892, and was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he had just completed his second year on the outbreak of war.

He was given a commission in the Rifle Brigade on the 26th August, 1914, and joined the 6th Battalion at Sheerness for training. On the 16th October he proceeded to the front, and was ordered to join the 2nd Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps. 2nd Lieutenant Persse was killed on New Year’s Day, 1915, during a night attack, and was buried at Cuinchy, near La Bassée. He was mentioned in Field-Marshal Sir John French’s Despatch of the 14th January, 1915.

A letter from his Commanding Officer gave the following details of the circumstances of 2nd Lieutenant Persse’s death: “He had taken his platoon to attack a position early on the morning of 1st January, and after the position was taken it was found to be untenable, and the whole force was ordered back to their trenches. It was here that poor Persse was killed. I had already submitted his name for his gallant behaviour near Ypres.”

Other brother Officers wrote of him: “What a splendid, brave, cool officer he was. He never flinched or wavered in his most gallant spirit, and his absolute fearlessness and pluck were grand, and were of the greatest value to his men. He will indeed be sadly missed, for he made himself so popular with all ranks.”

Rodolph Persse was a fine all-round athlete and a first-rate shot. He played in the Eton XI in July, 1911. At Oxford he did well in the Freshmen’s Sports of 1913: won the Magdalen Grind, rode in the Inter-Varsity Point-to-Point, and was Whip to the Magdalen Beagles. The President of Magdalen wrote of him: “He is indeed a loss to us here, young and old. Among the first and bravest, he has given his all, even himself. His bright, vivid, daring, high-spirited, chivalrous personality had endeared him to us all.”

He is commemorated by name on the Le Touret Memorial. Sold with copied extracts from various Rolls of Honour, The Eton College Chronicle, regiment obituaries and correspondence file.

Three: Second Lieutenant R. A. Persse, Rifle Brigade, attached 2nd Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, killed in action at Cuinchy on New Year’s Day 1915
1914 Star, with clasp (2. Lieut: R. A. Persse. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (2. Lieut. R. A. Persse.) all in their named card boxes of issue, together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (Rodolph Algernon Persse) extremely fine (4)  £400-500
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS


1914 STAR, with clasp (Lieut. Commdr. P. H. Riddler, R.N. Armd. Trains.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Commr. P. H. Riddler. R.N.) mounted as worn, good very fine and rare (3)  £400-600

Only 77 1914 Stars issued to R.N. Armoured Trains.

Three Heavy Armoured Trains were built in Antwerp in September and October 1914, mounted with British naval guns, and placed under the overall command of Commander A. S. Littlejohns, R.N., with Lieutenant-Commander P. H. Riddler, R.N., as his second-in-command. Known from 9th November as H.M. Armoured Trains Jellicoe (Cdr. Littlejohns) with three 4.7-inch guns, H.M.A.T. Deguise (Belgian Captain Servais) with three 4.7-inch guns, and H.M.A.T. Churchill (Lt.-Cdr. Riddler) with two 6-inch guns, these three armoured trains fought around Antwerp until 7th October, then retreated via Ghent, in support of General Rawlinson’s advance to Ypres. H.M.A.T. Churchill became operational at Oostende after the retreat from Antwerp and in December went into action in the area around Oostkerke against German batteries to the south of Dixmude. On 18 December Lt.-Cdr. Riddler was wounded by a shell. From the end of December 1914 to March 1915, the three trains were continuously in action, sometimes in support of an assault (Jellicoe at la Bassée on 10 January), but in particular in counter-battery or bombardment missions in action to neutralise trench lines (Jellicoe at Beuvry 20-24 January, Churchill at Oosterkerke on 28-29 January, and against an observation post at Ennetieres on 11 February, Deguise at Beuvry firing on a rail junction on the 15th, among other targets, and Churchill against a battery at Fleur d’Ecosse on 3 March). The guns of the trains were extremely effective, notably against troop concentrations. On 18 February, H.M.A.T. Deguise fired seven shells at German troops to the South-West of la Bassée. These actions brought the trains within range of the German artillery. The Germans scored hits, but the armour protection and swift manoeuvring of the trains normally protected the crews, except on 25 January when Jellicoe was hit, wounding two men and killing the Belgian engine driver. Between 10 and 13 March, the three supports trained on the action at Neuve Chapell. On that occasion, Field Marshal Sir John French paid a surprise visit to H.M.A.T. Churchill, which was the command train for Commander Littlejohns. Towards the end of March 1915, the three trains were withdrawn from service.

Three: Private F. Metcalf, Grenadier Guards

1914 STAR, with copy clasp (11634 Pte F. Metcalf. 2/G. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11634 Pte. F. Metcalf. G. Gds.) very fine (3)  £80-120

Frederick Metcalf was born at Wheelock, Cheshire, in 1881, and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Crewe on 22 August 1904, transferring to the Army Reserve on 22 August 1907. He was re-called to the Colours in August 1914 and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards from 20 September 1914. He was discharged to Class ‘Z’ Army Reserve on demobilisation on 26 February 1919, and died in Darlington in 1941.

Three: Drummer C. G. Browning, Coldstream Guards

1914 STAR, with clasp (4908 Dmr C. G. Browning. C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4908 Pte. C. G. Browning. C. Gds.) very fine (3)  £140-180

Charles George Browning attested for the Coldstream Guards on 22 November 1902 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War in the French theatre of war from 12 August 1914. He was wounded by gun-shot wound in the right eyeball and left sub-maxillary region and was discharged on 11 June 1915.

Three: Sergeant M. Poultney, D.C.M., Royal Warwickshire Regiment

1914 STAR, with clasp (1339. Pte. M. Poultney. R. War. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1339 Sjt. M. Poultney. R. War. R.) good very fine  £200-240

D.C.M. London Gazette 11 March 1916:
‘For conspicuous gallantry whilst the Regiment occupied the original enemy first support trench. Sergeant Poultney volunteered and twice went out with patrols and brought back valuable information. His courageous action was a fine example to the men and had the effect of checking the enemy advance.’

Michael Poultney was born in 1891 and attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 11 January 1909 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914, and was awarded the D.C.M. in March 1916. He was discharged on 30 September 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
**1004**

**Three: Private D. McMillan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Mons, 23 August 1914, on the first full day of fighting on the Western Front- his name was amongst the ‘first list of prisoners in German hands’ to be published in the British Press**


D. McMillan was born in Glasgow in 1886 and attested for service with the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Glasgow in 1903. He transferred to the Army Reserve in 1910, on completion of his term of engagement. Recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Great War, he was posted to the 1st Battalion, which was then stationed at Gosport, Hampshire, having been assigned to the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division. The Battalion entrained for Southampton on 13 August, and embarked aboard the troopships S.S. Martaban and S.S. Appam, landing at Le Havre on 14 August 1914.

By the 23rd August, the battalion was dug in along the southern bank of the Mons Canal, between Jemappes and Mons, and was fully engaged against the enemy from 11:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., when it was ordered to withdraw after its line of retreat became threatened. Retiring on Frameries, the right flank of the battalion came under heavy fire from the enemy who had crossed the canal in force, overwhelming “C” Company, and taking 120 men prisoner, including McMillan.

The following extract of the action has been taken from the Battalion War Diary WO/95/1431:

‘1:00 p.m. 22 August 1914 Ghlin: Marched North. Crossed Franco-Belgian Frontier and reached Ghlin about 1:00 p.m. Received orders to withdraw and take up entrenched positions on south bank of Canal from Jemappes to Mons guarding the 4 crossings in that section.

5:00 p.m. 22 August 1914 Jemappes: Dispositions made – 2 companies of Northumberland Fusiliers on right, Royal Scots Fusiliers on their right, and 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers on their right.

11:00 a.m. 23 August 1914 Jemappes: Germans attacked in force at 2 left crossings – Royal Scots Fusiliers held on until informed that units on both flanks had withdrawn, and about 3:00 p.m. retired to the north edge of Frameries. Casualties, Captain Traill and Lieutenant Stevens wounded – 50 rank and file killed and wounded. Before the retirement all bridges were blown up (sic) and all boats sunk.

5:00 p.m. 23 August Frameries: The Germans followed up our retirement through Mons over a bridge not successfully destroyed and opened fire from the coal dumps south of Frameries. They also had brought artillery close up to the firing line. There had been no time to entrench a position so the Battalion withdrew to the edge of the town where they were heavily shelled. At dusk the enemy withdrew and the Battalion went into billets. Casualties – Captain Rose and Captain Young wounded and missing – 100 killed and wounded.

Interned at Munsterlager and Soltau Prisoner of War Camps, McMillan’s name was featured in the ‘First List of Men in German Hands’ as published by the Graphic Magazine on the 29 September 1914. His name is also recorded on the International Committee of the Red Cross Prisoner of War Registers PA/3131 and PA/2844, which confirm he was captured at Mons on 23 August 1914, whilst serving with ‘C’ Company, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Repatriated following the Armistice, McMillan emigrated to Canada, and claimed the Clasp and Roses to his 1914 Star, on the 6th September 1938, giving his correspondence address as 310 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada. He died at Ajax, near Toronto in 1944.

**1005**

**Three: Private F. Drewett, Wilshire Regiment, taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (8985 Pte. F. Drewett. 1/Wilts. R.); British War and Victory medals (8985 Pte. F. Drewett. Wilts. R.) good very fine (3) **£180-220**

Frederick Drewett was born at Easterton, Wiltshire, in 1896, and attested for service with the Duke of Edinburgh’s (Wilshire Regiment) in 1913, being posted to the 1st Battalion. On the outbreak of the Great War, the 1st Battalion, Wilshire Regiment was assigned to the 7th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division, and embarked for France aboard the transports S. S. South Western, and S. S. Princess Ena, landing at Rouen on 14 August 1914.

The Battalion was not heavily committed during the Battle of Mons, but on 25 August 1914, along with the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, it fought a fierce rearguard action at Solesmes, which enabled the remainder of the brigade to fall back to the Le Cateau position. The following day, the Battalion defended the north-east edge of the village of Caudry, where the Battalion War Diary records that the Battalion was ‘heavily shelled and attacked by infantry, and suffered 80-100 casualties’.

Drewett was taken prisoner of war during this action, and was interred at Sennes Prisoner of War Camp. Repatriated at the end of the War, he died at Easton-in-Gordano, Somerset, on 28 December 1959.

**1006**

**Three: Private H. C. Ingram, Worcestershire Regiment, killed in action at Ploegsteert Wood during the First Battle of Ypres, 7 November 1914**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (13298 L. Cpl. H. C. Ingram. 3/Worc. R.); British War and Victory medals (13298 Pte. H. C. Ingram. Worc. R.) good very fine (3) **£140-180**

Herbert Charles Ingram was born on 19 May 1895 in Hockley, Birmingham, the son of William and Ellen Ingram, of 154, Lodge Rd., Winson Green, Birmingham. An enameller of clock dials, he enlisted on 7 December 1912 and served with the 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. He was killed in action at Ploegsteert, Ypres, on 7 November 1914, aged 19. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium. He is also commemorated in the Birmingham Hall of Memory WW1 Remembrance Book.

The 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment moved in buses to Neuve Eglise on 1 November and took up position on east side of Ploegsteert Wood on 3 November 1914. The enemy attacked on 7 November, with ‘C’ Company overrun, survivors pulling back to Ploegsteert Wood, where the enemy was repulsed after a counter-attack. Heavy casualties in and around the wood resulted, and the Battalion suffered 78 fatal casualties on 7 November 1914.
1007

**Family Group:**

**Three:** Private C. E. Jennings, King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed in action on 14 November 1914

1914 Star, with copy clasp (10789 Pte. C. E. Jennings, 2/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (10789 Pte. C. E. Jennings, K.R. Rif. C.)
good very fine or better

**Pair:** Private W. R. Jennings, King's Royal Rifle Corps and Wiltshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (R-27558 Pte. W. R. Jennings, K.R. Rif. C.)
nearly extremely fine (5) £160-200

Charles Edgar Jennings was born in Marylebone, Middlesex in 1894, son of William and Elizabeth Jennings, and was a fish porter before enlisting in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 and was killed in action on 14 November 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

William Richard Jennings was born in Marylebone, Middlesex in 1881. He served during the Great War with the King's Royal Rifle Corps and later the 6th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. He was discharged 27 March 1919.

1008

**Three:** Private R. H. Jacobs, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was twice wounded on the Western Front

1914 Star, with clasp (9793 Pte R. H. Jacobs, 1/R. Berks. R.); British War and Victory Medals (7384 Pte R. H. Jacobs, R. Berks. R.)
clasp struck off-centre, very fine (3) £100-140

Raymond Henry Jacobs was born in Hitcham, Buckinghamshire, on 27 March 1895. He enlisted on 20 June 1912 and served with the 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. He was wounded in December 1914 and again in June 1916, being discharged on 11 October 1916 and awarded a Silver War Badge (No. 95238). He died in Salisbury in 1990.

The Reading Mercury reported on 2 January 1915 (reporting on December 1914 casualties): ‘Roll of Honour – 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment – Wounded… R. Jacobs, 9793’, and again on 26 June 1915: ‘Raymond Jacobs of the 1st Battalion Royal Berks Regiment (son of Mr Jacobs of Reform Road), has been wounded for the second time and is now suffering from nervous debility.’

1009

**Three:** Private J. Doolan, Leinster Regiment

1914 Star, with copy clasp (4140 Pte J. Doolan, Leins: R.); British War and Victory Medals (4140 Pte J. Doolan, Leins: R.)
very fine (3) £100-140

John Doolan was born in Clonmel, Tipperary, and attested for the Leinster Regiment on 22 January 1894. He served in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment from December 1901 to August 1902 and during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. He was wounded in the right arm in November 1914 and returned home on 22 November 1914. He transferred to the 6th Battalion, Leinster Regiment and landed at Anzac Cove as part of the 29th Brigade in the 10th (Irish) Division in August 1915 and moved to Salonika in September 1915. He returned home on 11 April 1916 and was discharged having completed his second period of engagement.

1010

**Three:** Corporal D. E. Hurrell, Rifle Brigade, later Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

mounted as worn, dark staining to rim of VM almost obscuring surname, nearly very fine and better (3) £100-140

David Edward Hurrell was born in Norwich on 10 January 1883, and attested for the Rifle Brigade on 30 October 1899, but did not serve in South Africa. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 30 October 1911, but was re-called to the Colours in December 1914 and served on the Western Front from 10 September 1914. He was sent to hospital at St. Omer with a fractured right scapula (accidental) and returned to Edmonton Military Hospital on 8 January 1916. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps on 21 July 1916, and was posted to No. 50 Squadron, being promoted to Corporal on 1 October 1917. He served at Seaplane Base, Malta, from 6 July 1919 until 29 December 1919, and was discharged as temporary Sergeant (Fitter) on 23 March 1920. He died in Norwich in 1953.

1011

**Family Group:**

**Four:** Gunner H. Glover, Royal Field Artillery, killed in action in the First Battle of the Aisne, 14 September 1914

1914 Star (50355 Gnr: H. Glover, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (50355 Gnr. H. Glover, R.A.), with transmittal envelope addressed to ‘Mr J Glover, Great Gidding, Peterborough’; Memorial plaque (Horse Glover) extremely fine

**Pair:** Gunner W. Glover, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (111986 Gnr. W. Glover, R.A.) in named card boxes of issue, together with transmittal envelopes addressed to ‘Gnr. W. Glover, Gt Gidding, Hunts’ and to ‘Mr W. Glover, c/o Mr L. Glover, Tongue End, Near Spalding’, nearly extremely fine (6) £240-280

Glover was born in 1889, the son of John and Mary Ann Glover, of Great Gidding, Peterborough, Huntingdonshire. A groom, living in Filgrave, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, formerly of Luton, near Oundle, Northamptonshire and Great Gidding, he joined the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment in December 1904, aged 17. He joined the regular army, Northamptonshire Regiment on 2 October 1905. In 1911, he had returned to Great Gidding as a groom, living at Mill Lane Cottages. He enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery in Northampton and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 49th Battery, 40th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, as part of the Third Division, from 19 August 1914. He was killed in action on 14 September 1914 during the First Battle of the Aisne, aged 25. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial, France. He is also commemorated on the War Memorial and Rolls of Honour, St. Michael’s Church, Great Gidding and the War Memorial, St. Peter’s-at-Gowts, Lincoln.

On 14 September 1914, 40th Brigade R.F.A. crossed the Aisne at the canal bridge at Pont-Arcy. The bridge was heavily shelled with high explosive during the crossing and casualties amounted to 1 Officer killed, 1 Officer wounded, 6-8 men killed and 20-30 horses killed.

Walter Glover was one of Horace Glover’s younger brothers and was born in 1891 in Great Gidding. By 1911, he was living in Filgrave St. Nicholas, Lincolnshire. He served on the Western Front post 1915.

The Rolls of Honour, St. Michael’s Church, Great Gidding, list six members of the ‘Glover’ family, including Horace and Walter, as having served during the Great War. Horace Glover is noted as one of seven parishioners of the church who died during the war.
1012  Three: Private H. Hobday, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, killed in action at Zonnebeke, 21 October 1914
1914 Star (1970 Pte. W. [sic] Hobday, R. W. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1970 Pte. H. Hobday, R. W. R.); Memorial Plaque (Harry Hobday), the last house in a circular oak frame with stand, note different initial on 1914 Star, scratches to initial on BW and VM, the memorial plaque heavily polished and the name only faintly visible, the medals very fine (4) £200-240

Harry Hobday was born in Walton, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, in 1893, the son of George and Jane Hobday, of Fosse Cottages, Walton, Wellesborough, Warwick. He worked as a motorcleaner for the millionaire, Bernard Puckle Steinnman at Moreton Hall, Moreton Morrell, and enlisted in Warwick on 11 January 1912. He served with the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914 and was killed in action on 21 October 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Family Memorial, Belgium. He was the first casualty of the war from the village of Walton and is also commemorated on the family memorial in St. James’s Churchyard, the Combrook School Roll of Honour, the Walton Memorial and St James’s Church, Walton, Roll of Honour.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment arrived in Zeebrugge on 6 October 1914. They were at Zonnebeke after clearing Krezeberg, advancing towards Kletheoek and retiring the day before, when the enemy attacked on 21 October 1914 at daybreak, causing a great many casualties with the use of high explosive shells (‘Black Marias’). Heavy fighting throughout the month of October 1914 left the battalion decimated, with a strength of approximately 100 on 31 October 1914, with servants, cooks, &c., put into the line.

1013  Three: Private W. Price, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

William Price was born in 1899 in Church Stretton, Shropshire, the son of Elizabeth Blakeway, of Condover, Salop. A farm labourer, he enlisted on 13 May 1907 in Wrexham, aged 18, and served in Burma and India prior to the Great War where he served on the Western Front as a machine gunner with ‘A’ Company, 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers from 10 August 1914.

On 20 September 1915, William was gassed at Loos, sustained an injury to his ribs on 2 October 1915, and having reported to 6th Casualty Clearing Station, he was invalided home on 9 October 1915. He was discharged on 1 August 1916 on account of exposure to gas impairing his eyesight and awarded the Silver War Badge.

1014  Three: Private J. Reeves, Royal Welsh Fusiliers
1914 Star (7380 Pte J. Reeves. 4/R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7380 Pte. J. Reeves. R. W. Fus.) extremely fine (3) £60-80

James Reeves served during the Great War on the Western Front, disembarking at Le Havre with the 4th (Denbyshire) Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 6 November 1914.

1015  Three: Private E. D. Jude, Essex Regiment, died of wounds on 14 September 1914
1914 Star (7362 Pte E. D. Jude. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (7362 Pte. E. D. Jude. Essex R.) nearly extremely fine (3) £100-140

Ernest David Jude was born in West Ham, London, in 1887, the son of David and Fannie Jude. He lived in Plaistow and was employed at The Post Office, Mark’s Lane, London EC, when he enlisted at Stratford on 21 October 1902 in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Essex Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 August 1914, was wounded, and died of wounds on 14 September 1914 at Coulommiers Hospital. He is buried in Coulommiers Communal Cemetery, France.

By 31 August 1914, the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment were at Verberie, in the retreat from Mons. Casualties from 1 to 14 September 1914 amounted to 10 killed and 32 wounded. Between 1 and 6 September, the 2nd Battalion marched south from Verberie to Brie-compte-Robert, where reinforcements joined with Lieutenant Waugh. On 7 September, the Battalion began its advance to the Aisne via the Marne. It entered the village of La Ferte-sous-Jouarre (17km north of Coulommiers), which was cleared after hand-to-hand street fighting, On 13 September, at Venizel (some 90km north of Coulommiers), a shell landed amongst the Battalion, wounding Lieutenant Read and 8 men. Having crossed the Aisne, there were some further casualties from shelling at 2nd Battalion crossed the plain on Bucy-le-Long. Later, on 13 September, the Battalion provided covering fire for the Lancashire Fusiliers who were ordered to attack Chivres.

1016  Three: Private R. H. Read, Middlesex Regiment, killed in action at Kemmel, 15 December 1914
1914 Star (S-6558 Pte R. H. Read. 4/Midd’x R.); British War and Victory Medals (S-6558 Pte. R. H. Read. 4/Midd’x R.) generally good very fine, the Star gilded (3) £140-180

Richard Henry Read was born in 1893 in Kentish Town, London, the son of George and Matilda Read, of 73, Bayham St., Camden Town, London. An engine cleaner with London & North West Railway, he enlisted at Mill Hill and served with the 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He was killed in action on 15 December 1914 at Kemmel, aged 21. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

1017  Three: Private W. H. Hatton, King’s Royal Rifle Corps
1914 Star (10119 Pte W. H. Hatton. 2/K.R.Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (10119 Pte. W. H. Hatton K. R. Rif. C.) very fine (3) £60-80

Walter H. Hatton served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. He later transferred to the 2nd Battalion, London Regiment.
Three: Private J. Boughey, Durham Light Infantry

1914 STAR (7384 Pte J. Boughey. 2/Durh: L.I.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7384 Pte. J. Boughey. Durh. L. I.) mounted as worn, good very fine (3) £80-120

James Boughey was born in Wolstanton, Tunstall, Staffordshire, in 1877 and attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment on 27 January 1898. Discharged by purchase, he re-attested for the Durham Light Infantry on 22 January 1901, and served in South Africa and India. During the Great War he served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 19 September 1914. He was severely wounded by gun-shot wound in the left shoulder in October 1914, and was invalided home on 27 October, being discharged on account of his wounds on 28 June 1915.

Three: Private R. Kenneally, Leinster Regiment, killed in action at Premesques, 20 October 1914

1914 STAR (9807 Pte P. [sic] Kenneally. Leins: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9807 Pte. R. Kenneally. Leins. R.) good very fine or better (3) £140-180

Robert Kenneally was born in Mogeely in 1894, the son of Michael and Elizabeth Kenneally, of Mogeely, Castlemartyr, Co. Cork. He enlisted on 29 June 1912 and served with the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914 and was killed in action at Premesques, aged 20. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

The 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment embarked for St Nazaire on 8 September and disembarked on 12 September 1914. On 18 October, the battalion took part in their first major action: the attack on and capture of the heavily defended village of Premesques, with ‘D’ Company entering the village at 10am, the battalion having suffered 102 killed and wounded. Heavy shelling and sniping occurred throughout 19 October resulting in 12 casualties. On 20 October, ‘D’ Company were forced to retire under heavy shell fire around 8am. The enemy then attacked and entered Premesques, ‘C’ and ‘B’ Companies being overrun, fell back. ‘A’ Company held the wood facing Premesques and later Mont-de-Premesques Farm. During the retirement, the Leinsters carried out both British and German wounded troops. On realising this, the Germans withheld their fire. On 22 and 23 October, further enemy attacks were repulsed south west of Chapelle d’Armentieres. Casualties were reported for 18 to 23 October 1914 as 434, of which 155 were fatal.

Three: Driver H. Philpot, Army Service Corps

1914 STAR (T-23100 Dvr: H. Philpott [sic]. A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (T-23100 Dvr. H. Philpot. A.S.C.) mounted for wear, edge bruising, nearly very fine (3) £50-70

Harry Philpot served during the Great War with the 1st Cavalry Divisional Supply Column, Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914.

Pair: Orderly S. F. Peirson, Friends’ Ambulance Unit, late British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem

1914 STAR (S. F. Peirson. B.R.C.S. & O. St. J.J.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (S. F. Peirson.) nearly extremely fine, the BWM scarce to unit (2) £200-240

Samuel Francis Peirson was born in Dorking, Surrey, on 21 June 1892 and was educated at Dorking High School for Boys. In November 1914 he followed his elder brother, Charles James Peirson, in volunteering for service with the British Red Cross Society, and almost immediately was despatched to France where he joined the Friend’s Ambulance Unit in Dunkirk, as an Orderly, on 13 November 1914, being reunited with his brother who had joined the unit in September 1914. The Friends’ Ambulance Unit originated partly in the desire for young men of the Society of Friends to be of service to their country in a time of war, who by their religious principles were deterred from enlisting in the army. Early in August, several young men formed themselves into an Ambulance Corps under the leadership of Philip J. Baker, Fellow of King’s College, Cambridge, who had formerly been President of the Cambridge Union and the University Athletic Society. His appeal for volunteers appeared in The Friend of 21 August 1914.

On the 30th of October, forty volunteers, with three doctors, eight ambulances and medical supplies left London for Dunkirk, under the title of the ‘First Anglo-Belgian Ambulance Unit’ (a name subsequently changed to that by which the corps came to be known in Dunkirk, the ‘Friends’ Ambulance Unit’). The purpose of the Unit was to render first aid to the sick and wounded under the banner of the Red Cross, and almost immediately, without having any established base, set to work treating wounded soldiers who were detainted for embarkation on hospital ships and lay in large numbers awaiting either removal or first aid dressing or redressing. In the absence of other available agencies, both functions fell to the Unit. This work fully occupied the next few days, and in the meantime the officers made inquiries with the object of establishing some dressing and ambulance stations near the fighting line, and, if practicable, a small clearing hospital. By the middle of November, the French military authorities, as a result of their experience of the work of the Unit, were prepared to accept its services in connection with their army in the Ypres district, and most generously provided a surgical hospital equipment of fifty beds, which was placed in the Villa St. Pierre, at Malo les Bains, Dunkirk. On 1 December 1914, a second temporary hospital was opened in the lunatic asylum, attached to the Sacre Coeur, at Ypres, where the Unit rendered first aid and ambulance service to the civil population which had suffered enormously from the German bombardment.

Peirson continued to serve with the Unit until March 1916, when he returned to England having been granted a commission in the Army Service Corps. He died at Eastbourne on 27 November 1973.

Pair: Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant W. K. Hutty, Northumberland Yeomanry, later Second Lieutenant, Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry


William Kennett Hutty was born in Whiby, Yorkshire, in 1885, and was appointed a sorting clerk and telegraphist at the Post Office in 1903. He served with the 1st Battalion Northumberland Hussars during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1914, and was Mentioned in Despatches for services between 25 September 1917 and 24 February 1918 (London Gazette 20 May 1918). He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry on 17 March 1919, and died at Wallsend, Northumberland, on 30 October 1981.

www.dnw.co.uk
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

1023  **Four:** Lance-Naik Sher Zaman, Pack Battery


£100-140

1024  **Five:** Bandmaster S. J. Drew, Welsh Regiment, attached 4th Battalion, Nigerian Regiment


Stephen John Drew was born in Barry Dock, Glamorgan, in September 1895. He enlisted as a Boy Musician in the Welch Regiment at Cardiff, in September 1909. Drew served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment, in the French theatre of war from 18 January 1915. He was later recommended for a gallantry award for his part in a five man reconnaissance of the village of Bursuk, Salonika. After the war he served with the Battalion on the North West Frontier, prior to his attachment as Bandmaster with the 4th Nigerian Regiment, R.W.A.F. in 1929 (awarded L.S. & G.C. 17 June 1928). He died in service of a heart attack at Ibadan, 19 October 1930.

Sold with file of copied research, including two photographic images of recipient in uniform.

1025  **Eight:** Captain A. F. Tait, Royal Artillery, late Royal Scots, attached South Staffordshire Regiment, and 14th Battalion London Regiment

1914-15 STAR (2542. Pte. A. F. Tait. 14-Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2.Lieut. A. F. Tait.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, the Second War awards in card box of issue addressed to ‘A. F. Tait Esq, Park Gate Hotel, Glasgow, G3’, extremely fine (8) £100-140

Alan Francis Tait was born in Glasgow, on 28 June 1890, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 March 1915 with the 14 (Scottish) Battalion, London Regiment. He was commissioned on 3 December 1915 in the 7th Battalion Scottish Rifles and was attached to the South Staffordshire Regiment, being promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917. He resigned his commission on account of ill health caused by wounds received on active service on 7 March 1918 and was awarded the Silver War Badge No 382983. He was commissioned in the Royal Artillery (Territorial Army) on 1 June 1939 as Captain and Administrative Officer.

Sold together with a glazed and framed photograph of the recipient; two postcard photographs; Certificate of Employment during the Great War; Certificate of Transfer to the Reserve; Admiralty enclosure for the Second War awards; and a letter regarding membership of the Salonika Reunion Association.

1026  **Five:** Private F. R. Anthony, King’s Royal Rifle Corps and Royal Army Service Corps, later Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (A-2815 Pte. F. Anthony, K.R. Rif. C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2815 Pte. F. Anthony. K.R. Rif. C.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, the Great War awards mounted together with the recipient’s cap badges and shoulder titles in a glazed wooden display frame, the Second War Awards in named card box of issue addressed to ‘Mr. F. R. Anthony, Holmer Park Lodge, Holmer, Hereford’, good very fine and better (5) £80-120

Frank R. Anthony was born in Upton-on-Severn on 29 July 1882, and attested for the King’s Royal Rifle Corps on 29 August 1914. He served during the Great War with the 8th Battalion K.R.R.C., before transferring to the Army Service Corps (Motor Transport), and served with No. 9 Motor Ambulance Convoy in Salonika as a Sunbeam Ambulance Driver from 19 January 1916 to 24 April 1919. He transferred to Class ‘Z’ Army Reserve on 15 June 1919. In civilian life he was employed as a Chauffeur at Holmer Park.

Sold together with a glazed and framed photograph of the recipient; two postcard photographs; Certificate of Employment during the Great War; Certificate of Transfer to the Reserve; Admiralty enclosure for the Second War awards; and a letter regarding membership of the Salonika Reunion Association.

www.dnw.co.uk
Eight: Lieutenant W. H. E. Garrod, C.I.E., Royal Engineers and Indian Service of Engineers, who served with the Royal Marine Divisional Engineers in Gallipoli

1914-15 STAR (Deal 629-S, Spr. W. H. E. Garrod, R.M.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. W. H. E. Garrod); DEFENCE MEDAL; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953, very fine or better (8) £240-280


William Henry Edward Garrod was born in 1892 and was educated at St Paul’s School, London. He was by trade a Civil Engineer and enlisted in the Royal Marines on 20 October 1914, for service with the Royal Naval Division, Divisional Engineers. He served in Gallipoli from 27 April 1915 to 28 July 1915 and was twice wounded in action. Promoted to Corporal, Royal Marines, in October 1915, he transferred to the ranks of the Royal Engineers before being commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, in May 1916. He served on the Western Front with the Royal Engineers from 19 July 1916 until the end of the war and was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 18 May 1917).

Garrod joined the Indian Service of Engineers in October 1919 and rose to become Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government (Roads and Buildings) Public Works Department, Bombay. For his long and distinguished service in India he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1946. After retirement he joined the Colonial Office and served as Chief Engineer in Bermuda 1949-59. He was made a Freeman of the City of London in 1953, and died on 4 February 1967.

Five: Driver B. C. Ladbrook, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 STAR (711 Dvr. B. C. Ladbrook, R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (711 Dvr. B. C. Ladbrooke, R.A.); DEFENCE MEDAL; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. 2nd issue (Bertie C. Ladbrook) contact marks, very fine and better

Three: Lieutenant G. Plant, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 STAR (L-9948 Cpl. G. Plant, R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2.Lieut. G. Plant.) nearly extremely fine

Pair: Lieutenant C. H. Donne, Royal Field Artillery

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2.Lieut. C. H. Donne.) nearly extremely fine (10) £140-180

Bertie Charles Ladbrook was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, on 23 November 1895, and attested for the 1st/3rd East Anglian (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who were based in Ipswich, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 November 1915.

George Plant was born in Manchester on 5 August 1891, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery. He was promoted to Sergeant on 13 March 1915 and served during the Great War on the Western Front with ‘A’ Battery, 149th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, from 29 November 1915. He was admitted to 3 Royal Field Artillery Officer Cadet Station on 21 September 1917, from which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 23 February 1918, and subsequently served with ‘B’ Battery, 187th Brigade, 41st Divisional Artillery until demobilization in 24 April 1919 in Germany. He was promoted Lieutenant on 23 August 1919.

Claude Harold Donne was born in Brighton, Sussex, in 1895, and was commissioned from an Officer Cadet Unit in the Royal Field Artillery on 14 January 1918. He served on the Western Front with the 1st Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery from 2 May 1918, was promoted Lieutenant on 14 July 1919, and transferred to the Territorial Force Reserve on 11 August 1920.

He subsequently became a School Master and died at Cockfosters, Hertfordshire, on 21 May 1963.

Four: Musician H. Langford, Royal Marines


H. Langford was born in London on 21 November 1889 and joined the Royal Marines as a Bandboy on 8 September 1906, playing the clarinet and violin, being advanced to Musician on his 18th birthday in 1907. He attended the Royal Navy School of Music from 1908-11, and served as a Bandsman during the Great War. He was wounded on 30 June 1918 whilst serving in H.M.S. Europa, and was demobilised on 19 December 1919.

Five: Lieutenant A. F. Elliott, 17th (1st Football) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment

1914-15 STAR (2.Lieut. A. F. Elliott. Midd’x R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. A. F. Elliott.); DEFENCE MEDAL; FRANCE, Third Republic, SMAR COMBATTANTS’ MEDAL, bronze, first four mounted as worn, good very fine and better (5) £100-140

Arthur Forod Elliott was born at Hollingbourne, Kent, on 10 January 1890, and was educated at Ardingly College, serving in the Ardingly Officer Training Corps. He enlisted in the King Edward’s Horse on 28 August 1914, noting that he had previously served for four and a half years in the 21st Battalion London Regiment, was qualified as Sergeant Instructor, and had resigned on accepting a civil appointment in West Africa (Gold Coast). He was a ‘merchant’ by trade and was recommended as having an excellent knowledge of accounts by Thomas J. Theobald, Chartered Accountant, The Strand.

Elliott served as Motor Despatch Corporal with the 2nd King Edward’s Horse and was discharged on 31 March 1915, having received a commission in the Middlesex Regiment. He first served during the Great War on Western Front with the 17th (1st Football) Battalion Middlesex Regiment from 17 November 1915. He suffered severely from shell shock having been blown up and buried by a shell explosion for 15 minutes at Delville Wood on 28 July 1916, being concussed but not unconscious. He was sent home on 1 August 1916 to No.4 London General Hospital, Denmark Hill, and was there until March 1917, when he returned to light duties with the 5th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, and at Hounslow Infantry Record Office until 8 April 1918. He was invalided out in May 1918 (60% disability), awarded a wound pension of £50 for one year and a Silver War Badge. He died in Worthing, Sussex, in June 1979.

Sold together with three original photographs.

www.dnw.co.uk
**1031**

Four: Captain T. S. Williams, Dorking Battalion, Surrey Home Guard, late Middlesex Regiment

1914-15 Star (PS-534, Pte. T. S. Williams, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (PS-534 Pte. T. S. Williams, Middx. R.); Defence Medal (Captain T. Sarl-Williams) contemporarily engraved naming, mounted as worn, very fine (4) £50-70

T. S. Williams served during the Second World War with the 7th (Dorking) Battalion, Surrey Home Guard, and was promoted Lieutenant on 21 August 1942.

**1032**

Four: Private H. Whalley, London Regiment, later Home Guard

1914-15 Star (4381, Pte. H. Whalley, 7-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (4381 Pte. H. Whalley, 7-Lond. R.); Defence Medal; together with a Home Guard lapel badge, nearly very fine

Pair: Gunner E. A. Biggs, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (22632 Gnr. E. A. Biggs, R.A.) nearly very fine

Pair: Acting Bombardier W. J. Warren, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (471, A. Bmbr. W. J. Warren, R.A.) very fine

Pair: Private A. Prescott, Royal West Surrey Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (8228 Pte. A. Prescott, The Queen's R.) nearly very fine

Pair: Private G. L. Savagar, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, killed in action at the Battle of Passchendaele, 16 August 1917

British War and Victory Medals (41017 Pte. G. Savagar, R. Innis. Fus.) mounted for display together with a Regimental cap badge in a glazed display frame, extremely fine (12) £160-200

George Leonard Savagar attested for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Kingston-upon-Thames, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action at the Battle of Passchendaele on 16 August 1918 and having no known grave is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

**1033**

Four: Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Rombulow-Pearse, Royal Marine Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. A. E. Rombulow-Pearse, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. A. E. Rombulow-Pearse); Coronation 1911, mounted as worn, good very fine (4) £100-140

Arthur Egmont Rombulow-Pearse was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 1 September 1888. Advanced to Major on 19 October 1906, he was appointed Drafting Officer on 16 September 1912, and was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 19 October 1913. He served with the R.M.L.I. during the Great War before being placed on the Half Pay List and appointed Paymaster at the Ports Division on 1 July 1918.

**1034**

Four: Lieutenant Colonel T. K. Gaskell, 91st Punjabis, Indian Army

1914-15 Star (Major T. K. Gaskell, 91st Punjabis.) later engraved naming; British War Medal 1914-20 (Major T. K. Gaskell.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Major. T. K. Gaskell, 91st Punjabis) re-engraved naming; Delhi Durbar 1911 (Major T. J. Gaskell, 91st Punjabis) contemporarily engraved naming, mounted as worn, minor contact marks, good very fine (4) £60-80

Thomas Kershaw Gaskell was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 1 October 1870, the son of Captain Thomas Gaskell, Royal Artillery. He served as Lieutenant in the Suffolk Artillery Militia from 1890, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers on 12 January 1896, whilst serving with the 29th Burma Infantry; Captain, Indian Army, on 19 October 1901, to serve with the 89th Punjabis, and Major, 89th Punjabis, Indian Army, on 19 October 1910. He served during the Great War on the Western Front in 1915 and 1916, before transferring to half-pay on 1 April 1916, but was restored to the active list on 11 October 1916 and served then in India. He retired on 24 June 1920 and was granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Gaskell died on 20 November 1934 and is buried in Largo Cemetery, Fife, along with his wife Jean Helen Gaskell (nee Rintoul). A three-panelled stained-glass window was given by Jean Helen Gaskell in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Gaskell and is situated in the south transept of Largo Church, and the inscription reads “Now is come salvation and strength- King of Kings and Lord of Lords. To the Glory of God. In ever grateful remembrance of Lt Col Thomas Kershaw Gaskell 20th November 1934”.

www.dnw.co.uk
Arthur A. Ross attested for the Royal Scots at Granton and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 February 1915. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for services in France.

Robert Richard Richardson was born in Walsall, on 12 January 1875, and was an errand boy before joining the Royal Navy on 12 July 1891. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1908, and served in H.M.S. Defiance and Berwick during the Great War. He completed his service in 1919 as a Chief Petty Officer.

Charles Richard Roberts was born at Antony, Cornwall, on 23 September 1873 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in October 1888. He was appointed Leading Seaman on 1 April 1899 and posted to H.M.S. Renown. He served as a Boatman in H.M. Coastguard at Lyme Regis, Bere, and Seaton; was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1906; and was shore pensioned on 12 October 1913. In 1914 he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve as a Petty Officer 2nd Class but was invalided on 26 January 1916.
1040 Four: Leading Seaman H. Mussell, Royal Navy

1041 Five: Corporal H. Jeynes, Durham Light Infantry, late Gloucestershire Regiment

Henry Charles Jeynes was born in Tewkesbury in 1892. He attested for the 5th (Territorial) Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment on 26 June 1911 and was embodied in August 1914. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 March 1915 and returned home on 13 November 1915. He later transferred to the Durham Light Infantry and returned to France on 6 May 1918. He was severely wounded by gas poisoning in 1918 and returned home on 28 August 1918. He was discharged on 23 February 1919.

Sold together with the recipient’s I.D. bracelet, ‘H. Jeynes 1474 C of E 5 Glos’; Borough of Tewkesbury Scroll 1914-1919, signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk, in postal card tube, firstly addressed to ‘H. Jeynes, Allesley House Gardens, Allesley’ corrected to ‘The Gardens, Bage Lot Park, Surrey’; and a gilt metal framed silk panel depicting the badge of the Gloucestershire Regiment.

1042 Four: Seaman E. Maddock, Royal Naval Reserve

1043 A most complete Family Group:
Three: Private George Douglas, King’s Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action at Gallipoli, 26 April 1915
1914-15 Star (9821. Pte. G. Douglas. K.O. Sco. Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (9821 Pte. G. Douglas. K.O. Sco. Bord.), all in individual named card boxes of issue and contained in individual outer transmission envelopes, all addressed to ‘Mr. J. Douglas, East Mains, Inchmarlo, Banchory’, each with individual named Record Office enclosures; Memorial Plaque (George Douglas) in card envelope and outer transmission envelope addressed to ‘Mr. J. Douglas, East Mains, Inchmarlo, Banchory, Kincardineshire’, with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in Mint condition as issued (lot) £600-800

George Douglas was born in Banchory, Kincardineshire, in 1886, the son of James and Helen Douglas, and attested for the King’s Own Scottish Borderers at Aberdeen. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War, and was killed in action at Gallipoli, on the Bluff above “Y” Beach in the Helles Section, on 26 April 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Gordon Douglas was born in Banchory, Kincardineshire, in 1894, the son of James and Helen Douglas, and the brother of George Douglas, and attested there for the Gordon Highlanders. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War, and was killed in action on the Somme on 13 November 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in an attack on the enemy positions at Beaumont-Hamel: the Battalion, together with the 1/6th Black Watch cleared the German front line and consolidated the Allied gains, suffering a total of 320 casualties. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold together with a King’s Own Scottish Borderers and a Gordon Highlanders cap badge.

Three: Private G. Rushton, East Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action, 24 August 1918
1914-15 Star (12198 Pte. G. Rushton. E. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (12198 Pte. G. Rushton. E. York. R.); Memorial Plaque (George Rushton) nearly extremely fine (4) £100-140

George Rushton was born in Hull in 1894, son of Harry and Agnes Matilda Rushton, of 2, Hampden Terrace, Lockwood Street, Hull. He was a paint works labourer before enlisting at Hull on 8 September 1914 for the East Yorkshire Regiment and posted to the 7th Battalion at Wareham. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 July 1915. On 24 March 1916, he returned home to England due to sickness and spent some time in hospital with nephritis. He returned to France and was killed in action on 24 August 1918, aged 24. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vis-En-Artois Memorial. He is also commemorated on the Hull War Memorial and the Holy Trinity Church Memorial, Hull.

www.dnw.co.uk
**1045**

Three: Second Lieutenant D. H. Donaldson, 7th Battalion London Regiment, killed in action in the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915, two days after receiving his commission.


Denis Harrison Donaldson was born in 1896, the son of Dr. Tom Campbell Donaldson and Mrs. Emma Kathleen Donaldson, of The Elms, Harlington, Hounslow, Middlesex. He was educated at Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey, studied engineering at The City & Guilds College, London, and was a member of the University of London O.T.C. Tired of waiting for a commission, he enlisted in the 7th Battalion London Regiment, which along with Lance-Corporal Donaldson, arrived on the Western Front in March 1915. He was appointed Lance Sergeant on 16 May 1915, commissioned on 23 September 1915 in his own battalion and was killed in action two days later, on 25 September 1915, at the Battle of Loos. He is buried in Loos British Cemetery, France. He is also commemorated in Ireland's Memorial Records, on the Epsom College Roll of Honour, two City and Guilds College War Memorials and the Harlington War Memorial.

The University of London O.T.C. Roll of Honour states that Second Lieutenant Donaldson was ‘killed by machine-gun fire in front of the enemy trench at the Battle of Loos on 25 September 1915 and buried at the foot of the Double Crassier.’

An obituary appears in *The Epsomian* and relates the following:

‘He was leading his platoon as a Sergeant when he was killed, as he had only been gazetted the day before and the Regiment was not aware of the fact until afterwards. In a letter from Captain Fost, the adjutant, he says “He died leading his men against the German trenches and I saw him laid in his lasting place close to the German trenches he had helped to capture.”’

**1046**

Four: Private C. H. Brent, 9th Battalion, London Regiment, killed in action 9 September 1916

1914-15 STAR (2786 Pte. C. H. Brent. 9-Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2786. Pte. C. H. Brent. 9-Lond. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Clifford Herbert Brent) minor verdigris to plaque, otherwise extremely fine (4) £120-160

Clifford Herbert Brent was born in Alexandra Park, Middlesex, and attested for the 9th Battalion, London Regiment in London. He served with 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 April 1915 until 13 May 1915, and again from 2 February 1916 until he was killed in action on 9 September 1916. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**1047**

Family Group:

Three: Private J. P. Brierley, 13th Canadian Infantry, killed in action 9 September 1916


Pair: Private J. F. Brierley, Leinster Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5446 Pte. J. F. Brierley. Leins. R.) in named card box of issue, nearly extremely fine (6) £140-180

Philip John Brierley was born at North Kensington, London, on 10 July 1892, the son of John James Brierley, of 50 Osterley Park, View Road, Hanwell, London. He served during the Great War with the 13th Canadian Infantry, was wounded by gun-shot wound to the head on 4 May 1917, and died of his wounds in No. 11 General Hospital, Camer's on 20 May 1917. He is buried in Etales Military Cemetery, France.

John Frederick Brierley attested for the Leinster Regiment and served in the Great War in the 2nd and 7th Battalions.

**1048**

Three: Lieutenant Engineer H. J. Andrews, Royal Navy


Herbert James Andrews was born in Chelsea, London, on 12 January 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class on 11 March 1903. He served in the battleships H.M.S. *Illustrious*, *Ramilles*, and *Albermarle*, and was advanced to Engine Room Artificer 3rd Class on 11 March 1906 and Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class on 11 March 1910. Posted to the battleship H. M. S. *Infernion* on 11 October 1911, he was promoted to Acting Artificer Engineer on 11 February 1915, and was subsequently posted to the pre-dreadnought battleship *Coloss* in February 1915. However, he was unable to join the ship before she sailed for the Eastern Mediterranean - a fortunate occurrence as the ship was torpedoed and sunk off Cape Helles on 15 May 1915. Appointed instead to the 2nd Class cruiser H.M.S. *Hyacinth* on 1 April 1915, he later joined the battleship H.M.S. *Vengeance* in January 1916.

Returning to the *Hyacinth* on 25 September 1916, he transferred to the *Severn* on 30 August 1917, and to the *Bellerophon* on 24 June 1919. Whilst serving in the survey ship *Fitzroy*, from December 1923 to November 1925, he was promoted to Commissioned Engineer on 1 January 1925, and then joined the battleship Malaya on 17 November 1925. He was placed on the Retired List on 12 January 1929, on reaching the age of 50, and was given the rank of Lieutenant (Engineer). He died on 23 January 1953.

Sold together with four original photographs of the recipient.

www.dnw.co.uk
1049

Three: Mechanician H. Phipps, Royal Navy, killed in action when H.M.S. Formidable was sunk by U-24, 1 January 1915


Harry Phipps was born on 15 May 1873 at Derby, son of Enoch and Annie Phipps, of Yew Cottage, Victoria Avenue, Borrowash, Derby. He was employed as a railway fireman before joining the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd class on 23 April 1900. He served in the Canopus and Orion before joining H.M.S. Formidable on 1 April 1911. He went down with his ship on 1 January 1915 and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent.

H.M.S. Formidable was the lead ship of her class of pre-dreadnought battleships. In 1912, she was assigned to the 5th Battle Squadron and following the outbreak of the Great War the squadron conducted operations in the English Channel, and was based at Sheerness to guard against a possible German invasion. Despite reports of submarine activity, early in the morning of 1 January 1915, whilst on exercise in the English Channel, Formidable was sunk after being hit by two torpedoes from U-24. She was the second British battleship to be sunk by enemy action during the war, with a compliment of 780: 35 officers and 512 men perished.

1050

Three: Officers’ Cook 3rd Class E. Goard, Royal Navy
1914-15 STAR (L.5330, E. Goard, O.C.3, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L.5330 E. Goard. O.C.3 R.N.) good very fine

Three: Able Seaman C. N. Spires, Royal Navy
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J.46332 C. N. Spires. A.B. R.N.); DEFENCE MEDAL (C. N. Spires.) contemporarily impressed ‘Boots style’, spot of verdigris to obverse of VM, otherwise nearly extremely fine (6) £100-140

Edward Goard was born in Plymouth, Devon, on 28 November 1895, and joined the Royal Navy as an Officers’ Cook 3rd Class on 28 April 1914. Posted to the Depot Ship Gibraltar, he remained in her until 27 November 1914, probably in the Shetlands, where she was a depot ship for the Northern Patrols, before joining H.M.S. Argyll on 11 December 1914, remaining in her until she was wrecked on Bell Rock on 28 October 1915. In January 1916 he joined the depot ship Leander, before joining the light cruiser H.M.S. Concord on 18 December 1916, remaining in her for the rest of the War. He was discharged on 26 June 1919.

Charles Neville Spires was born in Camberwell, London, on 5 August 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 10 November 1915 for the duration of hostilities. After three weeks at H.M.S. Pembroke, he joined H.M.S. Alert on 10 December 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star), and was advanced in her to Able Seaman 2 on 2 November 1916. Between 17 May and 30 September 1917 he was attached to the Royal Indian Marine Troopship Dalhousie, but during this period spent spells in hospital, both in Basra and Bombay. Returning to the United Kingdom, he qualified as a Seaman Gunner on 17 July 1918, and was demobilised on 11 February 1919.

1051

Family Group:
Three: Farrier Corporal R. G. Quelch, Berkshire Yeomanry, killed in action in Egypt, 11 December 1915

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Albert E. Quelch.) very fine (4) £240-280

Robert George Quelch was born in Farnborough, Berkshire, and attested for the Berkshire Yeomanry at Wantage, Berkshire (now Oxfordshire). He served with Berkshire Yeomanry during the Great War, and was killed in Action in Egypt on 11 December 1915. He is buried in Alexandria (Chathy) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

1052

Three: Lieutenant R. E. Chapman, Royal Field Artillery, late Honourable Artillery Company
1914-15 STAR (742 Gnr. R. E. Chapman. H.A.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2.Lieut. R. E. Chapman.) good very fine (3) £80-120

Reginald Edward Chapman was born in Exeter in 1884, the son of Mr. Charles Edward, a Railway Superintendent. He followed his father into the Railways, as a railway clerk for the London and South West Railways from 1899 to 1908, when he resigned, having passed First Class at the London School of Economics. He then travelled from Southampton to Buenos Aires on 8 January 1909. Returning home, he enlisted in Honourable Artillery Company (Artillery), and served with them during the Great War with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in Egypt, as acting Quarter Master Sergeant of ‘A’ Battery, Honourable Artillery Company (Artillery) from 21 April 1915. He was commissioned in Royal Field Artillery on 9 September 1916 and joined 126th Battery, 29th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery on the Western Front on 26 November 1916. In September 1917, he was invalided home with trench fever, before returning to duty in December 1917. He last served with 415 Battery, Royal Field Artillery, before emigrating permanently to San Cristobal, Argentina, at the end of the War. He died on 5 June 1939.

1053

Three: Gunner F. Bird, Royal Field Artillery, killed in action at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, 1 October 1915
1914-15 STAR (11309 Gnr. F. Bird. R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (11309 Gnr. F. Bird. R.A.), together with three medal transmittal slips, registered envelopes and boxes of issue, all addressed to ‘Mr. T Bird, Church House, Rock, nr Bewdley, Worcs’, extremely fine (3) £80-120

‘Fred’ Bird (Alfred Joseph Bird) was born in 1895, in Rock, Bewdley, Worcestershire, the only son of Thomas and Emma Bird of Church House or Church Cottage, Rock, Bewdley. Fred, a farm waggoner, first served during the Great War in Egypt from 1 July 1915 and was killed in action whilst serving with the 11th Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, in Gallipoli on 1 October 1915. He is buried in Hill 10 Cemetery, Gallipoli Peninsula. He is also commemorated on the Rock War Memorial, St Peter and St Paul’s Church, Rock.

Throughout his army service Fred appears to have been recorded as ‘Frederick’ and his farm employer also recorded him as ‘Frederick’ in the 1911 Census. 1901 Census notes ‘Alfred Joseph Bird’ and CWGC notes ‘Alfred Fred Bird’.

www.dnw.co.uk
Handscomb died in Eastbourne on 11 July 1978, leaving £120,000. Pamela Cullen claims that Dr. Adams ‘may have had more victims than Harold Shipman.’

Percy Handscomb, a close friend of Gertrude Hullett and an executor of her will, was a key witness in the indictment of Dr. John Bodkin Adams for the death of Mrs. Gertrude Hullett. The case was to follow the trial of Dr. Adams in 1957, who allegedly killed Edith Morrell and was involved in the death of Gertrude Hullett, and possibly many, many more.

Percy Handscomb was born in Hornsey, Middlesex, on 15 March 1896, and enlisted in the Honourable Artillery Company on 9 August 1914. He first served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion Honourable Artillery Company from 23 January 1915, and on 19 May 1915 he was admitted to No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station with pyrexia and enteric fever, and sent home. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Middlesex Regiment on 21 December 1915 and served in Salonica with the 26th Battalion Middlesex Regiment from 24 August 1916 to May 1918 when he joined the Army Artillery School and transferred to the 143rd Heavy Battery Royal Garrison Artillery on 1 August 1918, serving in Salonica. For services in Salonica in the latter part of 1918 he was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 5 June 1919), before returning home on 26 January 1919. He was demobilized on 24 January 1920, and underwent a Medical Board on 11 February 1920, which found that he was permanently unfit for further service and requested him to relinquish his commission on account of ill health caused by wounds.

Percy Handscomb, a close friend of Gertrude Hullett and an executor of her will, was a key witness in the indictment of Dr. John Bodkin Adams for the death of Mrs. Gertrude Hullett. The case was to follow the trial of Dr. Adams in 1957, who allegedly killed Edith Morrell and was involved in the death of Gertrude Hullett, and possibly many, many more. A Stranger in Blood: The Case Files on Dr John Bodkin Adams by Pamela Cullen claims that Dr. Adams ‘may have had more victims than Harold Shipman.’ Handscomb died in Eastbourne on 11 July 1978, leaving £120,000.

William John Lockett was born in Kingston, Surrey, in 1891, the son of Frederick and Miriam Lockett, of 29, St James Road, Kingston, Surrey. He enlisted on 2 September 1914 and first served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion Honourable Artillery Company from 29 December 1914. He was commissioned in the 2nd Field Company, Wessex Divisional Engineers, Royal Engineers, on 3 June 1915, was promoted Lieutenant in June 1916. He served with this unit in Salonica until 30 September 1921, when he relinquished his commission on joining the Territorial Army, retaining the rank of Lieutenant. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he was commissioned from the Royal Engineers (Territorial Army) in May 1940 in the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps and reverted to the Royal Engineers in January 1943. He was killed in action, aged 53, in Holland during Operation Anger (the Liberation of Arnhem) on 5 April 1945, whilst serving with 961st Operating Company, Inland Water Transport, Royal Engineers. He is buried in Jonkerbos War Cemetery, Nijmegen, Holland.

William E. Harrop was born at Bestwood, Nottinghamshire, in 1895, the son of Police Constable James Harrop, and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Nottingham. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 January 1915, and died of wounds on 31 July 1917. He is buried in Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Joseph Harrop was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, on 6 December 1876, and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps on 8 December 1915. Immediately posted to the Army Reserve, he was mobilised on 4 September 1917 and was posted to No. 49 General Hospital in Salonika on 6 February 1918. He was discharged to Class ‘Z’ Army Reserve on 30 June 1919.

William E. Harrop, Grenadier Guards, died of wounds 31 July 1917

1914-15 Star (17118 Pte W. E. Harrop. G. Gds); British War and Victory Medals (17118 Sgt. W. E. Harrop. G. Gds) good very fine

Pair: Private J. Harrop, Royal Army Medical Corps

British War and Victory Medals (125514 Pte. J. Harrop. R.A.M.C.) good very fine

£80-120

www.dnw.co.uk
Hudson Naylor was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, in 1896, and attested for the King’s Liverpool Regiment on 22 March 1915. He served during the Great War with the 11th (Service) Battalion on the Western Front from 9 June 1915, and also with the 1st and 13th Battalions, King’s Liverpool Regiment. He was discharged ‘no longer physically fit for service’ on 18 April 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge. He died in Leeds in 1957.

George Schofield attested for the Liverpool Regiment on 10 December 1915 and served during the Great War with the 10th (Scottish) Battalion on the Western Front. He was discharged owing to sickness on 2 September 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Claud Reginald Davies was born in Salford, Lancashire, on 23 November 1894, and was educated at Salford Secondary School, Manchester University and, post-war, Hertford College, Oxford. He was a member of the Manchester University Officer Training Corps, applied for a commission on 16 February 1915 and was appointed Second Lieutenant with the 10th Battalion Manchester Regiment on 15 March 1915. He was promoted Temporary Lieutenant on 7 October 1915 and Lieutenant on 1 June 1916. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd/10th Battalion Manchester Regiment from 6 March 1917, and was wounded in the left thigh and left elbow at Passchendaele on 9 October 1917, whilst attached to the 8th Battalion Manchester Regiment. He was promoted Acting-Captain whilst commanding a Company and transferred to the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment on 9 May 1918. At 4:15 am on 13 August 1918, he and five other ranks went missing for several days in ‘no-man’s-land’ and he was then subjected to a Court of Inquiry.

‘Captain Davies had of his own volition taken out a party to capture a Hun in front of our line and had entered the German trenches (Winnipeg, Hudson and Brandon trenches). After considerable time collecting information and equipment, but without locating the enemy, the party became lost and Sergeant E. Baldwin went out to find a way back to British lines through no-man’s-land. Captain Davies followed about 50 yards behind leaving Corporal P. Watson in command of the party. German snipers started rapid fire from Hudson trench and Sergeant Baldwin and Captain Davies dived for cover in shell-holes, whilst Corporal Watson noticed a party of Germans open fire on the Section from 80-100 yards distance and throwing stick grenades. The men scattered and Corporal Watson saw later that three of the men had been taken prisoner. Captain Davies returned to the German trenches to locate his men but to no avail. He stayed out for another two days, patrolling but without success, and on the third night, having had nothing to eat or drink since leaving the enemy, he made his way back to the British lines. Brigadier General J. N. Pollok McCall, Commanding 25th Brigade, 8th Division, and the Court of Inquiry found Captain Davies at fault for for his foolhardiness in the attempt without having reported in advance what he was going to do and getting lost.’

Suffering from the effects of exposure and starvation, Captain Davies was invalided to England in September 1918 and admitted to Lady Cooper’s Hospital, Hursley Park. He was disembodied on 15 September 1919 in Germany (51st Battalion Manchester Regiment) and relinquished his commission on 2 February 1921.

Davies subsequently took Holy Orders and was Vicar of St. Martin’s, Seamer, Scarborough, Yorkshire, from 1936 until his death in 1946. He is buried in St. Martin’s Churchyard, and a memorial stained-glass window in St. Martin’s Church commemorates his life.

George Styles Martin was born in Dover, Kent, in 1891, the son of Mr. George Munson, an orchestral musician at the Royal Hippodrome, Dover. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment on 6 November 1915, having previously served in the East Kent Yeomanry, and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 18th Battalion Manchester Regiment.

He was killed in action at Arras on 23 April 1917, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France, along with 97 other men of the 18th Battalion who died on St. George’s Day. He is also commemorated on the Dover War Memorial.

The War Diary notes that the casualties for the action were 15 Officers and 346 other ranks killed, wounded, and missing.

‘At 9.30am C Company was ordered to reinforce the 16th Manchester’s and the remaining 3 companies moved to the old British front line. At 11.00am A and D Companies were called on to reinforce and came under command of the 16th Manchester’s and remained until 3.00pm. The other 3 battalion’s of the Brigade withdrew and the 18th took over the section of the line. At 4.40pm the 18th in conjunction with the 19th Battalion were ordered to advance to the blue line and at 6.00pm the advance towards the distant objective began. The leading wave of men kept close to the artillery barrage as they advanced and had hardly left the line when the enemy machine guns opened up from the front and both flanks.

The advance faltered due to a number of Officer Casualties but, after reorganisation, continued. Led by Lt Watson and 2Lt Lawrence, the only officers remaining in the Battalion reached the objective at 8.00pm. Almost immediately the two officers were wounded and the men, less than 100 strong, were left to the direction of the NCO’s. Fierce fighting continued until around 9.00pm when the men, exhausted, out of bombs and ammunition were forced to withdraw. Between 9.30pm and midnight about 53 men, from all companies reached the old front line and the line was secured. Every Company Commander who took part in the attack became a casualty, although a few made it back to the lines’.

Second Lieutenant C. Lawrence reported, ‘I saw him as went over the top in the attack on Cherisey on 23rd April 1917. I never saw him again... So far as I know no prisoners were taken on that day, and in my opinion there cannot be any doubt that Mr. Martin was killed.’

Private J. Upton reported, ‘I saw Second Lieutenant Martin lying near the German wire at Neuville Street, Vaast. He was badly wounded in the left side and did not reply when I spoke to him’.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient.

www.dnw.co.uk
Three: Private P. Martin, Yorkshire Regiment  
*Pair:* Private F. V. Jackson, Royal West Surrey Regiment, killed in action 18 November 1916  
British War and Victory Medals (G-13631 Pte. F. V. Jackson. The Queen's R.) together with a School Board for London Queen Victoria Medal with bar '1896', the reverse engraved 'F. Jackson', *nearly extremely fine*  
*Pair:* Private F. Watson, West Yorkshire Regiment and Labour Corps  
British War and Victory Medals (235047 Pte. F. Watson. W. York. R.) *good very fine*  
*Pair:* Private R. Cook, Worcestershire Regiment, died 3 November 1919  
British War and Victory Medals (308116 Pte. R. Cook. Worc. R.) *good very fine*  
*Pair:* Private W. V. Mumford, 15th (Civil Service Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment  
British War and Victory Medals (534848 Pte. W. V. Mumford. 15-Lond. R.) *good very fine (12) £140-180*  

Patrick Martin attested for the Yorkshire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 9th (Service) Battalion on the Western Front from 26 September 1915, later transferring to the Railway Operating Department, Royal Engineers.

Frederick Victor Jackson was born at Barton Hartsborn, Buckinghamshire, in 1888, and attested for the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) at Hounslow, Middlesex. He served with the 7th (Service) Battalion during the Great War, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 18 November 1916. He is buried in Grandcourt Road Cemetery, France.

Fred Watson attested for the 5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment on 6 June 1916 and was discharged due to sickness from the Labour Corps on 22 February 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

Ralph Cook was born in Hampton, Worcestershire, in 1884, and served during the Great War with 'B' Company, 9th (Service) Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment. He died of Malaria at Devonport on 3 November 1919, and is buried in Hampton (St Andrew) Churchyard.

Wilfred Valentine Mumford was born in Cardiff in 1899 and served during the Great War with the 15th (Civil Service Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment.

Three: Captain A. R. Peel, South Wales Borderers, attached Nigerian Mounted Infantry, killed in action at Kosseoa, Cameroons, 17 November 1914, the Regiment's only 'African' casualty of 1914  
1914-15 Star (Capt. A. R. Peel. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. R. Peel.) *nearly extremely fine and rare to an officer casualty for this theatre (3) £400-500*  

Alan Ralph Peel was born on 7 July 1886, the eldest surviving son of Herbert Peel, of Taliaris Park, Co. Carmarthen. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers on 24 January 1906, he was promoted Lieutenant in December 1907 and Captain in September 1914. He served with the 1st Battalion in India, 1907-09 and at Pretoria, 1910, before being posted on attachment to the South African Mounted Infantry, where he was based at Harrismith and Bloemfontein, 1911-12. In 1912 he was seconded to the West African Frontier Force (Nigeria Regiment) and in 1914 was seconded to the Nigerian Mounted Infantry.

Captain Peel was killed in action, leading a bayonet charge, at Kasseeoa, near Mama, North Cameroons, on 17 November 1914. His commanding officer wrote of him: 'I had made application for him to join me, knowing his ability. You have the honour of knowing no soldier could have met a more gallant death, viz., at the head of his men, leading the charge and showing an example of great bravery. He was buried with all honours by the Captain of the French company with whom he was operating at the time.'

The Commandant of the Nigerian Regiment also wrote to Peel's parents as follows: 'To lighten your great sorrow you have the honour of knowing that your son died in a manner worthily upholding the finest traditions of the Service, and setting an example of valour to the whole regiment, among whom he was so deservedly known as a brave and upright officer and the best of good comrades.'

Peel's name is recorded on the Zaria Memorial, Nigeria, the only South Wales Borderers Officer so listed, and he was also the only man from the Regiment killed in Africa in the first year of the Great War.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.

Three: Private W. A. Williams, 1/1st Brecknock Battalion, South Wales Borderers  
1914-15 Star (1269 Pte. W. A. Williams. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (1269 Cpl. W. A. Williams, S. Wales Bord.)  
*Pair:* Private E. Jones, South Wales Borderers  
British War and Victory Medals (2408 Pte. E. Jones. S. Wales Bord.) *very fine or better (5) £50-60*  

William Alfred Williams entered the war in Persia on 3 July 1915. Also entitled to Silver War Badge.

Three: Lieutenant C. I. Lynn-Thomas, 1st and 3rd Battalions, South Wales Borderers, attached Loyal North Lancashire Regiment  
1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. C. I. Lynn-Thomas. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. I. Lynn-Thomas.) *extremely fine (3) £50-70*  

Charles Ivor Lynn-Thomas joined the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, in France on 2 October 1915, at Chalk Pit Wood, Loos. He later transferred to the 3rd Battalion and was attached to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Sold with copied m.i.c.
Three: Company Sergeant-Major John Davies, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers
1914-15 STAR (5569 Sjt. J. Davies. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5569 A.W.O. Cl. 2. J. Davies. S. Wales Bord.)

Pair: Second Lieutenant F. T. Williams, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, taken prisoner at Vieuxberquin, 13 April 1918
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. F. T. Williams.)

Three: Captain T. M. Jenkins, South Wales Borderers
1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. T. M. Jenkins. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (Capt. T. M. Jenkins.); together with a single British War Medal (Lieut. A. Jenkins.) extremely fine (8) £100-120

John Davies served in the China theatre, Tsingtao, from 23 September 1914. Sold with named card box of issue and named souvenier S. W.B. certificate from Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 3rd Battn. Sold with 3 copied group photographs of Williams and other prisoners in camps at Graudenz and Karlsruhe, Baden, in 1918.

Lieutenant A. Jenkins is one of several officers of this name but a Lieutenant Aneurin Jenkins, 6th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, was killed in action on 13 April 1918, at Neuve Eglise, during the battle of Lys.

Three: Captain Jack Farrow, 4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was twice mentioned in despatches, was wounded at Gallipoli and killed in action at Sannaiyat in April 1916
1914-15 STAR (Lieut. J. Farrow. S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with small M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. J. Farrow) nearly extremely fine (3) £160-200

M.I.D. London Gazette 28 January and 13 July, 1916

Jack Farrow was born in Kulongsu, Amoy, China, in 1892. He served with the 4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, at Gallipoli from 28 June 1915, and afterwards in Mesopotamia where he was killed in action on 9 April 1916, at Sannaiyat, during the relief of Kut. He is buried in Amara War Cemetery.

Farrow is mentioned several times in the regimental history:

Damajilek Bair, Gallipoli, where he commanded No. 13 Platoon, D Company - ‘About this time General Travers came up and ordered up a platoon of D to C’s help. This platoon, No. 13 under Lieutenant Farrow, was at first held in reserve, but at about 9.30 a.m. Captain Kitchin decided to use it and the rest of C in a counter-attack, as the Turks were too close to be healthy. This attack, pivoting on the right and and swinging round its left, went splendidly... After this repulse the Turks contented themselves with sniping and occasional shell fire, and made no attempt to renew the attack until after 6 p.m., when they came on again, attacking with great determination... Captain Kitchin, therefore, ordered Lieutenant Farrow to take his own platoon and No. 10 and make another counter-attack. This he did with great dash and success. Charging through the scrub the platoons dislodged about 80 Turks and sent them flying back off the spur with heavy loss. After covering 120 yards they came under heavy fire from the scrub at short range and were checked, Lieutenant Farrow being wounded in the leg.’

Suvla, after recovering from his wounds - 'Captain Farrow on one occasion distinguished himself greatly by creeping up through the scrub to a Turkish sentry group and bombing it from behind.' The history incorrectly says ‘He subsequently was awarded the M.C. for his generally excellent work.’

Mesopotamia, April 1916 - 'The night attack on Sannaiyat was a distressing experience for the Thirteenth Division: the reasons of its failure are clear enough, and the men were soon to show that the confusion was due mainly to their fatigue and benumbed condition. To the 4th S.W.B. the repulse had meant reduction to a mere handful. More than half those in action were casualties, and among the killed were Captains Austin and Farrow, subalterns of 1914, who had shown themselves splendid leaders and were badly missed.’

Sold with copied research and an original photograph of Farrow’s No. 13 Platoon taken at Inkerman Barracks, Woking, in 1915.

Three: Private William Simcox, 11th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, died of wounds at Mametz Wood, July 1916

Pair: Lieutenant T. H. Davies, 11th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, ‘brought to notice for good work by the Brigadier’ for Mametz Wood, July 1916
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. T. H. Davies.)

Pair: Sergeant G. Archer, Royal Field Artillery
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (89328 Sjt. G. Archer. R.A.) nearly extremely fine (7) £80-100

Private William Simcox entered the war in France on 4 December 1914, and died of wounds at Mametz Wood, on the Somme, on 11 July 1916. Sold with copied m.i.c.

Thomas Howell Davies served as a Private in the 15th London Regiment in France from 17 March 1915 (entitled to star). He was commissioned into the 11th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, on 22 January 1916, was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, and died as a Retired Captain on 6 October 1919, aged 33. The regimental history confirms that he was ‘brought to notice for good work by the Brigadier’ for Mametz Wood, 10th-11th July 1916.

Sergeant George Archer entered the war in France on 13 May 1915 (entitled to star). Sold with copied m.i.c.

Three: Corporal H. Brent, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, formerly South Lancashire Regiment
1914-15 STAR (19375 Pte. H. Brent. S. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19375 Corp. H. Brent. S. Lan. R.) good very fine (3) £200-240

Harold Brent attested for South Lancashire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 1 November 1915. He later transferred to the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and was posted to the Class ‘Z’ Army Reserve on 13 April 1919.

Sold together with oak framed and glazed 36th Ulster Division ‘Gallantry’ Certificate, ‘awarded to No 49646 Corporal Harold Brent for gallantry and devotion to duty displayed near Ledeghem on 14th October 1918’, signed by Major General C. Coffin, Commanding 36th Ulster Division.’

www.dnw.co.uk
Arthur Estwick Challenger was born on 25 September 1894 at Totterdown, Bristol, son of Edward Herbert and Sarah Rosa Challenger. He was employed as a carpenter before enlisting for the Gloucestershire Regiment at Cheltenham. During the Great War he served with the 1/5th (Territorial) Battalion in the French theatre of war from 29 March 1915 and died of wounds on 28 July 1916 at 9 General Hospital, Rouen. He was buried in St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France.

William Wynne Taylor was born in Exeter in 1888 and was educated at Dulwich College. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northumberland Regiment on 22 September 1914, and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1915, following which the Battalion was heavily involved within the Ypres Salient. Hospitalised with para-typhoid in 1916, he transferred upon his recovery in October 1916 to the 2nd Garrison Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, and was posted to India with the Battalion, where he was based largely at Sialkot and Ahmednagar. After the War he worked in Nairobi as Assistant Treasurer in the Income Tax Office, and in 1940 he was re-called for service in the Second World War, where he served in the Transport Section, Royal Engineers. Taylor married twice, his second wife being Stephana Vere Benson, the well-known ornithologist, and he died in Bideford in 1974.

Sold together with two large and heavy photograph albums/ scrap books containing a wealth of documents on Taylor and his Army career, especially in India, including some original documents, the recipient’s original Commission Document, as well as various postcards intermixed with a range of military photographs of the 7th Battalion Northumberland Regiment and the 2nd Garrison Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, the latter taken in India and serving as a rare pictorial record of that Battalion’s garrison service there, the vast majority of the photographs annotated, both volumes bound in leather with the covers embossed ‘W.W.T.’

Isaac White was born in 1854 and in 1902 was living in the High Street, Lauder, Berwickshire, with his wife and seven children. He was employed as a joiner on the Thirlestane Estates and served for at least 20 years and was awarded the Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, per Army Order of January 1906. It was reported in the Southern Reporter of 28 October 1915 that three families in the Royal Burgh of Lauder had received letters from the King congratulating them on their patriotism, one of which was Isaac White, who was congratulated for having five sons and a son-in-law serving and one further son who had given up his position with a view to enlisting. In fact, Isaac White had six sons in service at the time of the Southern Reporter’s article, which omitted Harry White.

John White was born in 1889, in Lauder, Berwickshire, the son of Isaac and Eliza White, of Wyndhead Lodge, Lauder, Berwickshire. He served during the Great War in Gallipoli with 1/4th Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers from 4 June 1915. He was killed in action on ‘the fatal’ 12 July 1915 at Achi Baba. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Gallipoli. He is also commemorated on the Lauder War Memorial and St Marys Parish Church War Memorial, Lauder.

The War Record of the 4th Battalion, King’s Own Scottish Borderers refers in great detail to the ‘Fatal 12th’, the first action of the 4th Battalion, in which it was the leading battalion in the successful attack on Turkish trenches in front of Parsons Road and Trotman Road, near Achi Baba. Having taken the first line of Turkish trenches (E10), the battalion found itself covered by machine-gun fire from the right and left as it took the second line of trenches (E11). However, the survivors of the Battalion charged on to the third line (E12) which was found to be barely exist, a scratched line in the dust. Having now advanced 400-500 yards the Battalion had advanced too far and had to retire across a killing zone to the captured Turkish second line trenches (E11). Out in the open, with artillery coming from both sides, and Turkish machine-gun and rifle fire coming from all angles, with very little cover, there was a ‘bloodbath’ and the battalion became dispersed to the point that no more than two men of 4th Battalion were seen together in any one place. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll notes that the 4th Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers suffered 302 fatal casualties in Gallipoli on 12 July 1915.

It seems reasonable to assume that John and George White, who have consecutive service numbers, not only enlisted in 1st/4th Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers together but also served together until John’s death in Gallipoli.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.

George White was born in 1894, in Lauder, Berwickshire, the son of Isaac and Eliza White, of Wyndhead Lodge, Lauder, Berwickshire. He served during the Great War in Gallipoli with the 1/4th Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers from 4 June 1915. He died in hospital of double pneumonia on 27 November 1915. He is buried in Portianos Cemetery, Lemnos, Greece. He is also commemorated on the Lauder War Memorial and St Marys Parish Church War Memorial, Lauder.

It seems likely that George White came through the action on 12 July and counter-attacks on 13 July 1915 as referred to above, but later succumbed to pneumonia as the Winter closed in.

Harry White was born on 6 March 1883, in Lauder, Berwickshire, the son of Isaac and Eliza White, of Wyndhead Lodge, Lauder, Berwickshire. Aged 30, a harness maker, who had served for 6 years in the King’s Own Scottish Borderers, he enlisted as a Bugler in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 22 September 1914. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with 14th Canadian Army Service Corps

www.dnw.co.uk
| 1070 | **Three:** Private G. Robinson, Middlesex Regiment and Machine Gun Corps  
1914-15 **STAR** (1798 Pte H. F. Whitmore. H.A.C.); **BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (Lieut. H. F. Whitmore.) **very fine** (3)  
**Pair:** Corporal P. Waddingham, Machine Gun Corps, late South Nottinghamshire Hussars  
**British War and Victory Medals** (2018 A. Cpl. P. Waddingham. S. Notts. Hrs.) **good very fine**  
**Pair:** Private J. D. Lindop, Machine Gun Corps  
**British War and Victory Medals** (159809 Pte. J. D. Lindop. M.G.C.) **good very fine** (7)  
**£100-140**

George Robinson was a bus conductor with the London General Omnibus Company before attesting for the Middlesex Regiment at Brixton on 11 February 1915. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment on the Western Front from 8 June 1915, before returning home and transferred to the Machine Gun Corps. He was posted back to France and served with the 197th Company, Machine Gun Corps. Wounded by shrapnel in the right arm he was invalided home where he remained until his transfer to Class ‘Z’ Army Reserve on 20 March 1919.

Percy Waddingham attested for the South Nottinghamshire Hussars, which merged with Warwickshire Yeomanry to form ‘B’ Battalion of the Machine Gun Corps in April 1918, to which Waddingham transferred. The unit sailed from Alexandria on the S.S. Leasowe Castle which was torpedoed and sunk by U-51, the survivors being rescued by H.M. Sloop Lily, among other vessels. On 19 August 1918, ‘B’ Battalion was renamed 100th Battalion Machine Gun Corps. Waddingham was disembodied on 23 March 1919. The South Nottinghamshire Hussars lost 8 Officers and 44 other ranks as a result of the sinking of the Leasowe Castle.

John Ditchfield Lindop attested for the Machine Gun Corps and transferred to Class ‘Z’ Army Reserve on 6 February 1919.

| 1071 | **Three:** Lieutenant H. F. Whitmore, Manchester Regiment, late Honourable Artillery Company, died in service in Jamaica, 2 March 1935  
1914-15 **STAR** (1798 Pte H. F. Whitmore. H.A.C.); **British War and Victory Medals** (Lieut. H. F. Whitmore.) **very fine** (3)  
**£80-120**

Hugh Frederick Whitmore was born in Surbiton, Surrey, in 1892, and was educated at Westminster School. A mercantile clerk in the chemicals industry, he enlisted in the Honourable Artillery Company and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion H.A.C. form 15 February 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Manchester Regiment in August 1915, was seconded to the Machine Gun Corps on 23 March 1916, and was promoted Lieutenant on 7 November 1917. He served in Belgium, France, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, 1915-1918 and was wounded. He was restored to the Manchester Regiment (from secondment) on 10 March 1922 and promoted Captain on 4 February 1925. In 1927, Hugh married Amy Dorothea Mansfield, daughter of the Reverend Herbert Court Sturge, Vicar of Bodenham, Hereford.

Whitmore died in service, aged 42, whilst serving with 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment in Jamaica, on 2 March 1935. A memorial tablet in ‘The Garrison’ Chapel, Jamaica, states “In memory of Captain Hugh Frederick Whitmore and Lieutenant Walter John Goldsmith who died while serving with the 1st Bn. The Manchester Regiment in Jamaica.”

Hugh Whitmore is mentioned quite a number of times in Lawrence Tanner’s Journal, his head of house at Westminster. It seems they did not get on and Whitmore was ‘tanned’ (cared) by Tanner a couple of times:

- 25/1/1909: “I did not go down to Chiswicks but had dinner with the family and was ranted at by Hobson at 8:30 who came to tell me he had taken a crib [sheet] from Whitmore (of course) right under his nose. I told father and of course there was but one remedy so we had to have him up. He really seemed frightened, and like a crushed worm, all the go taken out of him. I have developed a deadly calm on these occasions, speaking very slowly and severely which I find effective. I said ‘you have been shown up to me for using a crib’ in Prep tonight. Have you any excuse to make? ’
- 26/1/1909: “Hobson tells me that Chiswicks are delighted at the execution of Whitmore, I wondered how they would take it, but they seemed agreed that he wants to be squashed, and Whitmore himself seems somewhat wormified and there is no doubt that he has had a nasty ‘jar’ not to say a ‘rebuff’ after finding that for once public opinion on which he relies has very decidedly gone against him. I wish he would be less noisy, he has got it into his head that I hate him, indeed he told Mrs. Thresher so and he added that he reciprocated the feeling! He is quite wrong: I don’t care for him, he is at a silly and awkward age, but if he would make himself a little less...”

He murmured something about other people not being up and tanned for it. I looked straight through him (!) and asked idly if he had any other excuse to make. He said ‘no’, so we sent him out and spent the interim in squabbling who should execute; I was firm and said I was not going to come down into the cold for nothing, and refused to toss for it, I couldn’t resist a parting shot at Whitmore; when we had him in again, I remarked ‘Of course we shall have to tan you. You are a public nuisance. Go out.’ I gave him a pretty sound thrashing which he richly deserved and I couldn’t resist a parting shot at Whitmore; when we had him in again, I remarked ‘Of course we shall have to tan you. You are a public nuisance. Go out.’

He murmured something about other people not being up and tanned for it. I looked straight through him (!) and asked idly if he had any other excuse to make. He said ‘no’, so we sent him out and spent the interim in squabbling who should execute; I was firm and said I was not going to come down into the cold for nothing, and refused to toss for it, I couldn’t resist a parting shot at Whitmore; when we had him in again, I remarked ‘Of course we shall have to tan you. You are a public nuisance. Go out.’

I gave him a pretty sound thrashing which he richly deserved and I hurt him somewhat. My gravity was rather upset, as the solemn and said I was not going to come down into the cold for nothing, and refused to toss for it, I couldn’t resist a parting shot at Whitmore; when we had him in again, I remarked ‘Of course we shall have to tan you. You are a public nuisance. Go out.’

I gave him a pretty sound thrashing which he richly deserved and I hurt him somewhat. My gravity was rather upset, as the solemn, when we had him in again, I remarked ‘Of course we shall have to tan you. You are a public nuisance. Go out.’

I gave him a pretty sound thrashing which he richly deserved and I hurt him somewhat. My gravity was rather upset, as the solemn, when we had him in again, I remarked ‘Of course we shall have to tan you. You are a public nuisance. Go out.’

I gave him a pretty sound thrashing which he richly deserved and I hurt him somewhat. My gravity was rather upset, as the solemn, when we had him in again, I remarked ‘Of course we shall have to tan you. You are a public nuisance. Go out.’

I gave him a pretty sound thrashing which he richly deserved and I hurt him somewhat. My gravity was rather upset, as the solemn, when we had him in again, I remarked ‘Of course we shall have to tan you. You are a public nuisance. Go out.’
Three: Second Lieutenant E. W. Brooks, Royal Berkshire Regiment, formerly Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Three: Private R. Roberts, Welsh Regiment
1914-15 **STAR** (5-3344 Pte. R. Roberts. Welsh R.); **BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (5-3344 Pte. R. Roberts. Welsh R.) **very fine**

Three: Corporal J. Tudor, King's Shropshire Light Infantry

Pair: Second Lieutenant J. G. Webb, King's Shropshire Light Infantry
**BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS** (2.Lieut. J. G. Webb.) in named card box of issue, **extremely fine** (11) **£180-220**

Edgar William Brooks was born in Islington, London, on 11 November 1896, and was educated at the Stationers Company's School, Hornsey. He attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 2 September 1914, was promoted to Sergeant in July 1915 when serving with the 9th Battalion, and qualified in bombing. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 8th Battalion from 22 October 1915. Whilst serving in Salonika, he applied for an officer cadetship in early 1917, which was recommended in the field by Major H. F. Smith and certified by Henry Mills, the ex-Mayor of Islington, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 4th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, on 26 September 1917. He was wounded at St. Quentin on 19 March 1918 when he lacerated his right wrist on German barbed wire; was invalided home; and returned to duty in April 1918. He was disembodied on 2 March 1920 from 11th Reserve Battalion, Machine Gun Corps. He died at Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, Sussex, in 1973.

Robert Roberts attested for the 1/5th Battalion, Welsh Regiment (Territorial Army) and served with them during the Great War, landing at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli on 9 August 1915. He later transferred to the Hampshire Regiment and was demobilised on 12 May 1920.

John Tudor attested for the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and served with the 8th (Service) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 September 1915. He transferred to Class 'Z' Army Reserve on 20 March 1919.

Joseph Granville Webb was born in Birmingham in 1888, and was commissioned from an Officer Cadet unit on 26 June 1918. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry during the Great War from 10 August 1918. He died at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, on 7 June 1979.

Charles McCombie Hendry was employed as an inspector with the Royal Insurance Co. Ltd. before attesting for the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen on 19 November 1914. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 March 1915, and was wounded in the left foot by a bullet at Ypes on 16 June 1915. He was invalided home on 3 July 1915 and after treatment transferred to the Labour Corps. He was disembodied on 19 February 1919.

Edward Hamilton Brinkler was born in Clapham, Surrey, on 14 July 1897, and was educated at Emanuel School, Wandsworth Common. He attested for the London Regiment on 11 November 1914 and served during the Great War with the 14th (Scottish) Battalion on the Western Front from 7 September 1916. He received a gun-shot wound to the right thigh on 7 October 1916 and was invalided home on 18 October 1916. On 20 March 1917 he transferred to the Garrison Officer Cadet Battalion, Jesus College, Cambridge, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders on 13 May 1917. He was seconded to 16th Battalion Labour Corps on 28 November 1918 and subsequently served with 372 P.O.W. Company, Labour Corps. He relinquished his commission on 30 September 1921, retaining the rank of Lieutenant. He died in Balham, Surrey, on 6 September 1930.

**Note:** Medals incorrectly issued from Other Ranks roll.

Frederick William Rowe served during the Great War in the 11th (Service) Battalion, Cameronomians (Scottish Rifles).

Andrew Melville was born in Perth, Scotland, in 1897, the son of Andrew Melville. He attested for the 6th (Territorial) Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) at Perth. He served during the Great War on the Western Front and was killed in action on 13 November 1916. He is buried at Y Ravine Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, France.

Sold together with a gold and silver fob with initials ‘AM’ to obverse, and a small bronze crucifix.

Andrew Melville was born in 1871 and served during the Great War in the 16th (2nd Glasgow) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.
**1074**

Second Lieutenant A. M. Gardiner, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was wounded on 6 May 1916 by explosion of an aerial dart at ‘Russian Sap’, Loos, and died of wounds on 24 May 1916

1914-15 STAR (Lieut. A. M. Gardiner. A. & S. Hights); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. A. M. Gardiner.)

£140-180

Archibald Macalister Gardiner was born in Coconada, Madras, India, in 1893 and was educated at Campbeltown Grammar School, Argyllshire, and Fettes College, Edinburgh. He was a member of the Officer Training Corps at Fettes and left the school in 1911 to join the Commercial Bank of Scotland in Campbeltown. Aged 18, he attested for the 8th Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in February 1912 (Private, Regt. No. 1327), was embodied in 1914 and commissioned, after training, in February 1915. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 11th Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (15th Scottish Division) from 13 December 1915. On 6 May 1916, his battalion was occupying a front-line trench near Loos, where he was wounded by an aerial dart that exploded on the parapet of ‘Russian Sap’, Loos. He was evacuated to No. 33 Casualty Clearing Station with a serious scalp wound and died of wounds on 24 May 1916, aged 21. He is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery, France, and is also commemorated on the Fettes College War Memorial.

Sold together with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

---

**1075**

Corporal A. E. Whitcher, Rifle Brigade


good very fine (3)

Pair: Private J. J. Merkl, Rifle Brigade

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-26116 Pte. J. J. Merkl. Rif. Brig.)

nearly extremely fine (5)

£70-90

Albert Ernest Whitcher was born in Winchester in 1895 and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Winchester on 11 August 1914. He served with the Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 1915, and suffered a gun shot wound to the left thigh. He was discharged on account of wounds received in action on 23 March 1918, after 3 years and 225 days with the Colours.

Sold together with the recipient’s Certificates of Service and Discharge; ribbon bar; and cap badge.

---

**1076**

Private J. H. Kemp, Machine Gun Corps, late King’s Royal Rifle Corps, killed in action, 22 July 1917


nearly extremely fine (3)

John Henry Kemp was born on 22 November 1891 at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, son of William and Alice Elias Kemp. He attested for the King’s Royal Rifle Corps and served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion in the French theatre of war from 8 December 1915. He transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and was posted to the 212th Company. He was killed in action on 22 July 1917 and is buried in Norwich Australian Cemetery, France.

---

**1077**

Major P. R. Thornton, Tank Corps, formerly Wiltshire Regiment, wounded at Neuve Chapelle, March 1915

1914-15 STAR (Lieut. P. R. Thornton. Wilts. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. P. R. Thornton.)

good very fine (3)

£80-120

Philip Reginald Thornton was born in 1882, in Liversedge, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, the son of Randall (woollen machine maker) and Clara Thornton, of Eddercliffe House, New Street, Rawfolds, Liversedge. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1905 and was a member of Hughes, Bartlett and Thornton, 115, High Holborn, London. He was commissioned in the 8th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment on 13 November 1914, Lieutenant in January 1915, and served first during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment from 5 March 1915, arriving in the trenches on 9 March 1915, the day prior to the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, where he was wounded. He transferred to the Machine Gun Corps (Infantry) as Adjutant in December 1915 and was promoted Captain in September 1916 in Machine Gun Corps (Heavy). In November 1916, he transferred to the Tank Corps and was appointed acting Major in January 1917. He relinquished his commission on 27 February 1919 and was granted the rank of Major.

The 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment War Diary notes a hotly contested, but successful action at Neuve Chapelle with a great number of German Prisoners of War taken. Casualties were 5 Officers and 24 men killed; 12 Officers and 45 men wounded; and 58 men missing.

---

**1078**

Captain N. M. Smith, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached East Anglia Field Ambulance and Norfolk Regiment, and died of wounds in Palestine, 12 December 1917

1914-15 STAR (Lieut. N. M. Smith. R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. N. M. Smith.)

good very fine (3)

£100-140

Norman McGaan Smith was born in 1892 in Trinidad, the son of The Honourable Adam Smith, C.M.G., and Constance Smith, of Abbotsford House, St. Clair, Port of Spain, Trinidad. He was educated at Queen’s Royal College, Trinidad, Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Having studied medicine, he graduated in early 1915 and was House Physician and House Surgeon at Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow. In private life, Norman was a keen member of the 34th Glasgow Company, Boys Brigade. He took a commission in R.A.M.C. in July 1915 and first served in Gallipoli from 14 October 1915, attached to the 2nd/1st East Anglia Field Ambulance and the 4th Battalion Norfolk Regiment, as part of the 34th Division. He later served in Egypt and then Palestine, where, aged 25, he died of wounds on 12th December 1917, and is buried in Ramleh War Cemetery. He is commemorated on the Queen’s Royal College, Trinidad, Glasgow High School, and Glasgow University War Memorials and the Trinidad War Memorial, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

www.dnw.co.uk
Three: Private W. D. Seamarks, Royal Army Medical Corps and Royal Air Force
1914-15 STAR (65526 Pte. W. D. Seamarks R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (300431. Pte. 2. W. D. Seamarks. R.A.F.) nearly extremely fine (3) £80-120

William David Seamarks was born in Rushden, Northamptonshire, on 26 March 1891, and attested for the 4th Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment in May 1915. He transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 September 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as a Batman, and on 1 April 1918 was posted to 22nd Balloon Company, Royal Air Force, in Salonica. He returned home on 10 October 1918 and was transferred to the Royal Air Force Reserve on 22 February 1919. He died in 1978.

Sold together with an original photograph of the recipient with his wife and daughter.

Three: Private S. Burnell, Army Cyclist Corps
1914-15 STAR (6556 Pte. S. Burnell, A. Cyclist Corps.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6556 Pte. S. Burnell A. Cyc. Corps.) polished, nearly very fine

Pair: Private D. Main, 13th Hussars
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (24886 Pte. D. Main. 13-Hrs.) nearly extremely fine

Pair: Second Lieutenant J. R. Stopford, Rifle Brigade
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. J. R. Stopford.) mounted as worn, good very fine (7) £100-140

Sydney Burnell attested for the Army Cyclist Corps and served during the Great War with the 22nd Divisional Cyclist Company on the Western Front from 6 September 1915. He later served with the 12th Corps Cyclists Battalion in Salonica and was transferred to Class ‘Z’ Army Reserve on 26 February 1919.

David Main was born in 1890 and attested for the 13th Hussars on 22 April 1916. He was discharged from the 3rd Cavalry Depot on 29 December 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Joseph Richmond Stopford was born in Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, in 1896, the son of the Reverend Joseph Thomas Sarsfield Stopford, Rector of Castle Combe, Wiltshire, and later Rector of St Ewe, Mevagissey, Cornwall. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade from the Officer Training Corps on 10 November 1915, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from September 1916. He relinquished his commission from the 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade on 1 April 1920. He was entitled to the Silver War Badge. He died in Kensington, London, in 1970.

Stopford’s father, the Rev. Joseph Thomas Sarsfield Stopford, competed for Great Britain in archery in the 1908 London Olympic Games.

Three: Private E. Williams, Army Cyclist Corps

Three: Private W. R. Dennison, Army Veterinary Corps

Pair: Private W. Bannister, Machine Gun Corps
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10030 Pte. W. Bannister. M.G.C.) good very fine

Pair: Private J. T. Long, Machine Gun Corps
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (34337 Pte. J. T. Long. M.G.C.) good very fine (10) £100-140

Ernest Williams served with the Army Cyclist Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 February 1915.

Walter Bannister served with the East Lancashire Regiment during the Great War prior to transferring to the Machine Gun Corps.
Florence Helen Parcell, formerly Moxsy, née O'Brien was born at Tixover Hall, Rutland in 1887, the second daughter of Lucius Stafford O'Brien, Esq., of Tixover Hall and of St John's, Fahan, Co. Donegal. A member of St John's (Co. Donegal) Voluntary Aid Detachment, she volunteered for service on the outbreak of war. Selected as a Nurse attached to Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service, she served in France from 26 October 1915 until 25 November 1916, and was Mentioned in Despatches.

Helen O'Brien married Captain Arthur Rupert Moxsy, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in 1915. Moxsy served during the First World War with the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and later as Staff Captain, 148th Infantry Brigade, in France, from 20 March 1915 to July 1918; was awarded the Military Cross; and was twice Mentioned in Despatches. They divorced in 1920, and in March 1922, she remarried Lieutenant (later Brigadier) Hubert Greenish Parcell, who had served with the Royal Field Artillery in France from 10 October 1917, and had been awarded the Military Cross in 1918 for his conduct during the March Retreat. Shortly after their marriage, the couple left for India, and in 1934 Parcell transferred from the Royal Artillery and embarked on a career in the Indian Army. On the outbreak of the Second World War, he served as Assistant Director of Armaments, Indian Army Ordnance Corps, attached to Headquarters, Master-General Ordnance Branch, Indian Army. His medal group sold in these rooms in March 1997.

She died in Chard, Somerset, on 25 May 1959.

Florence Helen Parcell, formerly Moxsy, née O’Brien was born at Tixover Hall, Rutland in 1887, the second daughter of Lucius Stafford O’Brien, Esq., of Tixover Hall and of St John’s, Fahan, Co. Donegal. A member of St John’s (Co. Donegal) Voluntary Aid Detachment, she volunteered for service on the outbreak of war. Selected as a Nurse attached to Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service, she served in France from 26 October 1915 until 25 November 1916, and was Mentioned in Despatches.

Helen O’Brien married Captain Arthur Rupert Moxsy, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in 1915. Moxsy served during the First World War with the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and later as Staff Captain, 148th Infantry Brigade, in France, from 20 March 1915 to July 1918; was awarded the Military Cross; and was twice Mentioned in Despatches. They divorced in 1920, and in March 1922, she remarried Lieutenant (later Brigadier) Hubert Greenish Parcell, who had served with the Royal Field Artillery in France from 10 October 1917, and had been awarded the Military Cross in 1918 for his conduct during the March Retreat. Shortly after their marriage, the couple left for India, and in 1934 Parcell transferred from the Royal Artillery and embarked on a career in the Indian Army. On the outbreak of the Second World War, he served as Assistant Director of Armaments, Indian Army Ordnance Corps, attached to Headquarters, Master-General Ordnance Branch, Indian Army. His medal group sold in these rooms in March 1997.

She died in Chard, Somerset, on 25 May 1959.

Walter O'Neill was born in 1890 and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps on 2 September 1915. He served as a Wireless Operator in the Royal Flying Corps and later the Royal Air Force during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1915 until 7 February 1919, and was promoted Corporal on 1 October 1916.

Note: Owing to the fact that the medals are mounted in a glazed display frame, the reverse of the 1914-15 Star has not been inspected. Consequently this lot is sold ‘as viewed’, and is not subject to return.

Frederick Charles Martin served as an Orderly with the British Red Cross during the Great War on the Western Front.

Without an image.
**1088**

Four: Private J. Dorke, Glamorgan Yeomanry

**British War and Victory Medals** (1438 Pte. J. Dorke Glam Yeo); **Territorial Force War Medal** 1914-19 (1438 Pte. J. Dorke. Glam. Yeo.); **Defence Medal**, mounted for wear, with **Silver War Badge** (B25...), number obscured by pin mount, and Glamorgan Yeomanry Cap Badge, riband bar for first three awards, generally very fine or better (4) **£300-400**

Joseph Dorke was born in Llanharry, Glamorgan, the son of a coal miner. Dorke was employed in the same profession as his father, prior to enlisting in the Glamorgan Yeomanry in January 1914. In 1916 the 1/1 Glamorgan Yeomanry moved to Egypt, and in the Spring of 1917 they merged with the 1/1 Pembrokeshire Yeomanry to form the 24/Welsh Regiment, 231st Brigade in the 74th (Yeomanry) Division. Dorke served with the latter in Palestine for nearly two years, before being discharged ‘no longer fit for military service’ in July 1918.

After the war, Dorke moved to London and was employed as a Nightwatchman in Hammersmith, in 1939. He died in Stubbington, Hampshire, in February 1980.

Sold with the following related documents: named Silver War Badge Certificate; Territorial Force Discharge Certificate; Service Book; Postcard of Regimental Signallers, 2nd Line, Glamorgan Yeomanry, 1916 and a file of copied research.

**1089**

Three: Lance-Naik Tora Khan, 1-127th Baluchis

**British War and Victory Medals** (514 Sep. Tora Khan, 127 Bal. L.I.); **General Service** 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (514 L. Naik Tora Khan, 1-127-Baluchis.) very fine (3) **£60-80**

**1090**

Three: Private D. E. Driver, Royal Sussex Regiment


**1091**

Three: Private C. W. Telford, 25th (Cyclist) Battalion, London Regiment

**British War and Victory Medals** (2140 Pte. C. W. Telford. 25-Lond. R.); **India General Service** 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (740891 A.C. C. W. Telford. 25 Lond. R.) last with re-engraved naming, mounted as worn, very fine and better

**Memorial Plaque** (Henry Lavers) with drill hole at 12 o'clock, good very fine (4) **£70-90**

Cyril William Telford was born in Bayswater, London in 1896. He was employed as a shipping clerk before attesting for the 25th (Cyclist) Battalion, London Regiment, and served with them during the Great War and in India. He died in 1945.

Henry Lavers was born in Exeter, Devon, on 20 April 1899, and joined the 100th Training Reserve Battalion in May 1917. He next joined the 52nd (Graduated) Battalion, Training Reserve, Royal Sussex Regiment and transferred on 1 April 1918 to a regular Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment. He then transferred to the East Kent Regiment and was posted to the 7th Battalion on 7 April 1918. He served on the Western Front with 7th Battalion East Kent Regiment and was killed in action on 17 June 1918, aged 19. He is buried in Contay British Cemetery, France.

**1092**

Three: Captain J. S. B. Forde, 122nd Rajputana Infantry and 153rd Punjabis, Indian Army

**British War Medal** 1914-20 (Capt. J. S. B. Forde.); **Victory Medal** 1914-19 (Lieut. J. S. B. Forde.); **India General Service** 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut. J. B. S. [sic] Forde, 2/153/Punjabis.) mounted as worn, **good very fine** (3) **£140-180**

**Provenance:** Dix Noonan Webb, June 2002.

John Stuart Beresford Forde was born on 16 December 1898 and was commissioned into the Indian Army on 30 January 1917, after graduating from the Cadet College at Quetta. Placed on the Indian Army Unattached List, he was attached first to the 120th Rajputana Rifles before, on 24 May 1917, transferring to the 122nd Rajputana Infantry, which was by then in Mesopotamia. He joined the Regiment in the field on 24 September of that year, and continued to serve with them until 15 December 1918, when he transferred back to the Regimental depot for duty, being promoted Lieutenant on 30 January 1918. During this time, the 122nd Rajputana Infantry carried out routine and uneventful lines-of-communication duties along the Tigris River.

On 12 June 1919, after being in India for six months, Forde was attached to the 2/153rd Punjabis, and served as a company commander with the Regiment during the Third Afghan War of 1919. The following April he was appointed to the Indian Signal Service, and served with C2 Divisional Signals. He was promoted Captain on 30 January 1921, before retiring from the Indian Army on 1 April 1923.

A few years later, Forde began a new career as a physician. In April 1927 he passed the entrance examination of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of England in the field of anatomy and physiology. He then attended Manchester Medical School, and on 30 January 1931 he completed the programme, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was granted a licence to practice physiology. Soon thereafter, on 20 October 1932, he received a probationary appointment in the Indian Medical Service, and returned to military life in India. Having married, he relinquished his probationary appointment in the Indian Medical Service on 28 February 1934, and returned home to serve as resident medical officer at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and then in general practice in Alsager, Cheshire.

**1093**

Six: Sergeant A. Godfrey, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late Royal Irish Regiment

**British War and Victory Medals** (11941 Pte. A. Godfrey. R. Ir. Regt.); 1939-45 Star; **Defence and War Medals** 1939-45; **Army LS. & G.C., G.V.R.,** 3rd issue, Regular Army (7574508 Sjt. A. Godfrey. R.A.O.C.) mounted as worn, the **Great War pair worn, therefore good fine, the rest good very fine** (6) **£80-120**

www.dnw.co.uk
Edwin Hopwood was born in York on 19 July 1884, and served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War and as an Air Raid Warden during the Second World War.

Stanley Dudman was born in Hampstead, Middlesex, on 3 March 1886, and was educated at Cliftonville College, Margate, Kent. He had been an apprentice with Messrs. Browett, Lindlater & Co. (Steam Engine manufacturers), had worked for and was engineer and manager of a number of motor, engineering and light railway companies, and was an Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Dudman was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 30 May 1917 and served during the Great War on the Western Front with 14th Light Railway Operating Company, Royal Engineers, from 30 June 1917. He was gassed in the middle of 18 December 1915 and completed 12 years' service being discharged on 16 January 1904. He re-enlisted at Hatfield on 6 June 1908 in the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment and saw further service in France between October 1915. He re-enlisted in the Army Service Corps at Aldershot on 2 November 1915 and saw further service in France between 16 December 1915 and 12 November 1918. After furlough at home he returned to France on 21 December 1918 before finally returning home on 2 March 1919. He was finally discharged on 31 March 1920.

Henry King was born in St Albans’s, Hertfordshire, in 1873. He attested for the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment on 28 November 1891 and completed 12 years' service being discharged on 16 January 1904. He re-enlisted at Hatfield on 6 June 1908 in the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment and on 8 November 1914 he was posted to the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment and proceeded to France (additionally entitled to a 1914 Star). He returned home on 21 January 1915 sick and was discharged time expired on 4 October 1915. He re-enlisted in the Army Service Corps at Aldershot on 2 November 1915 and saw further service in France between 16 December 1915 and 12 November 1918. After furlough at home he returned to France on 21 December 1918 before finally returning home on 2 March 1919. He was finally discharged on 31 March 1920.

Thomas Tully attested for the Royal Irish Regiment on 14 February 1914 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. He was discharged due to wounds on 24 September 1918, and awarded a Silver War Badge.

Arthur Hulett was born in St Alban’s, Hertfordshire, in 1873. He attested for the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment on 28 November 1891 and completed 12 years' service being discharged on 16 January 1904. He re-enlisted at Hatfield on 6 June 1908 in the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment and saw further service in France between 16 December 1915 and 12 November 1918. After furlough at home he returned to France on 21 December 1918 before finally returning home on 2 March 1919. He was finally discharged on 31 March 1920.

James Camble Trewyn Ferguson was born at Boscastle, Cornwall, on 3 June 1868, and joined the Royal Navy as Armourer’s Crew on 13 November 1888. He was promoted Armourer’s Mate on 9 March 1891; Armourer on 23 February 1897; and Chief Armourer on 6 October 1901. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. Tamar on 23 April 1914, and was invalided out suffering from osteo-arthritis on 28 August 1918 after almost 30 years' service.

Lawrence Ringrose Payling was born in Hull, Yorkshire on 11 March 1897, the son of publican James Henry Payling. During the Great War he served with the 2nd/6th Battalion, West Riding Regiment, before transferring to the 9th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. On 4 October 1918, he was posted to ‘B’ Company, No. 21 Officer Cadet Battalion in Hampshire. He received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving with the Army Dental Corps. Approximately 17 G.V.R. 3rd issue L.S. & G.C.s awarded to Army Dental Corps.

Arthur Hulett resided in later life at Laburnum, London Road, London Colney, and was awarded his Special Constabulary Long Service Medal in 1947.
George Gulliver commemorated on the Tipton Library Memorial. Gulliver was one of those killed; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium. He is also South Staffordshire Regiment had 3 officers and 59 Other Ranks killed, over 200 men were wounded. Herbert Sharp served as an A.R.P. warden in Burton upon Trent. Coal dealer before attesting for the South Staffordshire Regiment. During the Great War he served with the 1st Battalion, and, aged 20, was employed as a labourer at an iron foundry before attesting for the South Staffordshire Regiment. He later transferred to the 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment. Thomas Gulliver was born in Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1898, the younger son of William and Sarah Gulliver. He was employed with a coal dealer before attesting for the South Staffordshire Regiment. During the Great War he served with the 1st Battalion, and, aged 20, was killed in action on 4 October 1917 during the Third Battle of Ypres, near Polygon Wood. ‘The attack commenced at 6:00 a.m. and progressed steadily according to the timetable; the right flank of the attack came under considerable machine gun fire and suffered many casualties. The 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment’s War Diary records that “a large number of Germans were shot and bayonetted; none of the pillboxes encountered gave much trouble.” The Battalion advanced 900 yards over a frontage of 450 yards capturing “Jolting House Trench”. An estimated 150 Germans were killed and 80-100 prisoners were taken.’

Albert Henry George Sharp was born in Debden, Bury St Edmonds, Suffolks, in 1892 and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Newmarket on 13 February 1911. He served during the Great War with the 3rd Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery on the Western Front from 15 August 1914 (additionally entitled to a 1914 Star). He was discharged on 12 February 1923, and during the Second World War served as an A.R.P. warden in Burton upon Trent. Herbert Sharp attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment and saw active service overseas. He also served in the South Staffordshire Regiment and the Royal Engineers. Thomas Gulliver was born in Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1898, the younger son of William and Sarah Gulliver. He was employed with a coal dealer before attesting for the South Staffordshire Regiment. During the Great War he served with the 1st Battalion, and, aged 20, was killed in action on 4 October 1917 during the Third Battle of Ypres, near Polygon Wood. ‘The attack commenced at 6:00 a.m. and progressed steadily according to the timetable; the right flank of the attack came under considerable machine gun fire and suffered many casualties. The 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment’s War Diary records that “a large number of Germans were shot and bayonetted; none of the pillboxes encountered gave much trouble.” The Battalion advanced 900 yards over a frontage of 450 yards capturing “Jolting House Trench”. An estimated 150 Germans were killed and 80-100 prisoners were taken. During the action, the 1st South Staffordshire Regiment had 3 officers and 59 Other Ranks killed, over 200 men were wounded. Gulliver was one of those killed; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium. He is also commemorated on the Tipton Library Memorial.

George Gulliver was born in Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1894 the eldest son of William and Sarah Gulliver, and the brother of Thomas. He was employed as a labourer at an iron foundry before attesting for the South Staffordshire Regiment. He later transferred to the 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.
Thomas William Snow was born on 30 January 1897, the son of William and Margaret Emily Snow, of the Craig Preparatory School, Windermere, and was educated at St. Edwards School, Oxford, where he was a Scholar, Prefect, and a member of both the 1st XV and 1st XI. He was a Platoon Sergeant of the St. Edward's School Contingent, Junior Division, Officers Training Corps, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 16th (Westminster) Battalion London Regiment on 17 March 1915. He transferred to the 4th West Lancashire (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery on 20 June 1915; was promoted Lieutenant on 1 June 1916; and was awarded the Military Cross. He relinquished his commission on 30 September 1921, retaining the rank of Captain. After the War he went up to Balliol College, Oxford, and subsequently became a School Master, teaching at Knox Grammar School, Wahroonga, Australia (1924-26); The Craig Preparatory School, Windermere (1927-32); Bedford School (1932-35) and latterly as Headmaster of Bedford Preparatory School (1935-39). He served during the Second World War in the Royal Observer Corps, Bedford, from 1942-43, and died in Gloucestershire in 1977.

Frederick Edward Sheldrake was born in Enfield, Middlesex, on 2 September 1893, and attested for the Honourable Artillery Company. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 July 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star), before being commissioned on 8 January 1917 as a Second Lieutenant in the 16th (Westminster) Battalion London Regiment. He transferred to the 4th West Lancashire (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery on 20 June 1915; was promoted Lieutenant on 1 June 1916; and was awarded the Military Cross. He relinquished his commission on 30 September 1921, retaining the rank of Captain. After the War he went up to Balliol College, Oxford, and subsequently became a School Master, teaching at Knox Grammar School, Wahroonga, Australia (1924-26); The Craig Preparatory School, Windermere (1927-32); Bedford School (1932-35) and latterly as Headmaster of Bedford Preparatory School (1935-39). He served during the Second World War in the Royal Observer Corps, Bedford, from 1942-43, and died in Gloucestershire in 1977.

Family Group:
Pair: Second Lieutenant F. E. Sheldrake, Royal Fusiliers, late Honourable Artillery Company

Pair: Second Lieutenant F. Ingr...
1107

Family group to brothers-in-law both killed in France on the same day:

Pair: Private W. G. C. Riddle, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late South Wales Borderers

British War and Victory Medals (43971 W. G. C. Riddle. S. Wales Bord.) with transmission slip

Pair: Sergeant W. Longden, South Wales Borderers

British War and Victory Medals (22408 Sjt. W. Longden. S. Wales Bord.) with transmission slip and named lid from card box of issue, extremely fine (4)

£120-160

93906 William G. C. Riddle. 16th Battalion, RoyalWelsh Fusiliers (formerly 49371 Private, South Wales Borderers), was killed in action on 8 October 1918, aged 36, son of Mrs Mary Jane Longden, of Hollytree Cottage, Grovesend, Thornbury, Bristol. He is buried in Bois-des-Angles British Cemetery, Crevecoeur-sur-l’Escaut, France.

22408 Sergeant William Longden, 10th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, was killed in action on 8 October 1918, aged 22, son of George Longden, of Hollytree Cottage, Grovesend, Thornbury, Bristol. He is buried in Guizancourt Farm Cemetery, Gouy, France.

1108

Pair: Lieutenant L. G. Machin, O.B.E., Gloucestershire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. G. Machin.) good very fine and better (2)

£50-70

O.B.E. (Civil) London Gazette 1 January 1951: Lionel Gilbert Machin, Esq., Deputy Director of Audit, Exchequer and Audit Department.

M.I.D. London Gazette 21 February 1919:

‘For services in Mesopotamia, Lines of Communications, Indian Army.’

Lionel Gilbert Machin was born in Bristol on 4 March 1897, and was educated at Bristol Grammar School. He served with the Bristol Grammar School Officer Training Corps, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment on 11 August 1915. He served during the Great War in Mesopotamia with the 7th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment from 14 June 1916, and subsequently post-War in India, as Temporary Captain and acting Adjutant of No. 16 Special Battalion. He relinquished his commission on 18 December 1920, retaining the rank of Lieutenant.

On 2 July 1920, Lionel Machin was admitted as an Examiner, Exchequer and Audit Department, Civil Service, and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1951 New Year’s Honours’ List. He died in Bexley, Kent, on 13 May 1962.

1109

Family Group:

Pair: Private T. S. James, Gloucestershire Regiment


Six: Able Seaman T. S. James, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.1.R., 1st issue (J.113412 T. S. James. A.B. H.M.S. Defiance.) extremely fine (8)

£80-120

1110

Pair: Lieutenant A. C. Bender, Hampshire Regiment, late 19th (Public Schools) Battalion Royal Fusiliers, killed in action at Menin Ridge, 20 September 1917

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. C. Bender) nearly extremely fine (2)

£60-80

Alfred Courtney Bender was born in Sydenham, Surrey, on 14 December 1892, the son of Charles Balthazar and Nancy Eliza Bender of ‘Kenmuir’, 94, Alleyne Road, Dulwich, and was educated at Dulwich College and The Queen’s College, Oxford. A member of the Oxford University O.T.C. from 1911, he joined the 19th (Public Schools) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers as a Private (Regt. No. 75) on 15 September 1914 and was discharged to a commission in 16th Battalion Royal Fusiliers in May 1915. He transferred to the 15th Battalion Hampshire Regiment in August 1915, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 May 1916. He was wounded in July 1916 at Ploegsteert, and returned to the Front in December.

Bender was killed in action on 20 September 1917, aged 24, whilst serving with the 15th Hampshire Regiment during the Battle of Menin Ridge Road. Dulwich College Roll of Honour refers: ‘After his battalion had captured the first and second objectives in the Battle of Menin Ridge on 20th September, 1917, he was one of the first to volunteer to attack the third and fell almost at once with a bullet through his head’. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial. He is also commemorated on the St Stephen’s Church War Memorial, Dulwich, the Dulwich College War Memorial, and The Queen’s College, Oxford War Memorial.

The War Diary covering the attack with the goal of taking the trenches along the Blue line, East of Bassevillebeke relates:

‘The assembly took place without great difficulty and the attack was launched at 5:40am. The 15 Hants were checked by a strong point which had been untouched by the barrage about 5 minutes after the start, which was soon overcome by the gallantry of Officers and men in storming the position. After the Blue Line which was the 15 Hants objective was reached without difficulty. Casualties were heavy including all four of the Company Commanders. A counter-attack was threatened from N. E. (on the Menin Road) but was dispersed by rifle and machine gun fire... at 5:30 orders were received to the effect that two Battalions of 122nd Infantry Brigade (the 15 Hants and 11th West Kents) were to attack the Green Line (originally the final objective). The 11th West Kents were too disorganised at the time so that the attack was carried out by 130 men of the 15 Hants. The position was captured and over 40 prisoners, a Battalion Commander, his adjutant, two machine guns and one field gun were taken. The objective was consolidated and held against several counter attacks in spite of the fact that 123rd Brigade who attacked three times on our right, failed to reach their objective.’

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll notes that the 15th Battalion Hampshire Regiment suffered 82 fatal casualties (2 Officers) on 20 September 1917.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.
Arthur Thomas Searle Dickinson was born in Petersfield, Hampshire in 1875, the son of Commander T. S. Dickinson, Royal Navy, of ‘Wyndcroft’, Petersfield. He entered the Army in February 1895 as a Second Lieutenant in the Somerset Light Infantry, and served with the 1st Battalion with the Mohmand Field Force on the North West Frontier of India in 1897 (entitled to I.G.S. with clasp Punjab Frontier 1897-98). He was promoted Lieutenant in April 1898 and transferred to the Indian Army. Appointed Adjutant of the 1st Sikh Infantry he served with them in China at the Relief of Pekin (entitled to China Medal with clasp Relief of Pekin). In 1902 he served on the North West Frontier of India in operations against the Darwesh Khel Waziris. During the Great War he served as Major in the 51st Sikhs and as Brigade Major, 30th Infantry Brigade, and was three times Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 5 April 1916 (x2) and 21 June 1916). He was killed in action in Mesopotamia on 22 November 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star). He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Note: Dickinson's India General Service Medal with clasp Punjab Frontier 1897-98, and China Medal with clasp Relief of Pekin were sold in these rooms in September 2010.

Har Chand was born in 1877 in Peckham, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Hornby, of Craiglands, 43, Honor Oak Road, London, SE. He was educated at the University of London, was admitted as a Barrister-at-law, to the Middle Temple in 1898 whilst a stockbrokers’ clerk, and was called to the Bar in 1901. In 1903 he was admitted to the London Stock Exchange, a stockbroker on his own account based in old Broad Street, EC. He married Florence Vera Newman in 1912 at St George's, Hanover Square and lived at The Chantry, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

Hornby was commissioned in the 15th Battalion Middlesex Regiment in November 1914. He served with the Middlesex Regiment in France from 17 April 1916 and was wounded, missing, presumed killed in action on 9 April 1918 whilst serving with the 21st Battalion Middlesex Regiment. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium. He is also commemorated on the Middle and Inner Temple War Memorial, Temple Church, London, the Stock Exchange War Memorial, Sawbridgeworth War Memorial and Great St Mary's Church Memorial Cross, Sawbridgeworth.

The 21st Battalion Middlesex Regiment suffered 66 fatal casualties on 9 April 1918, and casualties for the month as a whole were such that on 5 May 1918 the battalion strength was reduced to a cadre.
**1116**  
**Seven:** Chief Electrical Artificer L. C. Stephens, Royal Navy


Lionel Charles Stephens was born in Plymouth, Devon, on 12 March 1902, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Artificer on 27 July 1917, serving in H.M.S. *Indus* (entitled to just a British War Medal). Advanced to Electrical Artificer on 9 May 1924, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 April 1939, and served with the Royal Navy throughout the Second World War in H.M.S. *Rodney* and *Orion*, being twice Mentioned in Despatches, firstly 'for outstanding zeal, patience, and cheerfulness, and for setting an example of wholehearted devotion to duty, without which the high tradition of the Royal Navy could not have been upheld' (*London Gazette* 1 January 1942); and secondly 'for gallantry, skill, determination, and undaunted devotion to duty during the landing of Allied Forces on the coast of Normandy' (*London Gazette* 28 November 1944). He remained in the Royal Navy after the Second World War, and was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. Sold together with the recipient’s Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, dated 1 January 1942.

**1117**  
**Three:** Sepoy Atta Mohammed, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, late Punjab Regiment


Sultan Muhammad, the son of Afaf Din, of Ranjali, Rawalpindi, served with the 27th Battery, 26th Mountain Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery, and was killed/died on 12 March 1942. He is buried in the Suez African and Indian Army War Cemetery, Egypt.

**1118**  
**Six:** Driver Sultan Muhammad, Mountain Battery, Royal Indian Artillery, who was killed/died in North Africa on 12 March 1942


Sultan Muhammad, the son of Afaf Din, of Ranjali, Rawalpindi, served with the 27th Battery, 26th Mountain Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery, and was killed/died on 12 March 1942. He is buried in the Suez African and Indian Army Cemetery, Egypt.

**1119**  
**Six:** Petty Officer C. A. Catchlove, Royal Navy


M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 May 1943:

‘For bravery and distinguished service during the operations which led to the landing of the Allied Armies in North Africa.’

**1120**  
**Six:** Private W. Gregg, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, later Police Constable

**General Service 1918-62**, 1 clasp, Palestine (3854604 Pte. W. Gregg. Loyal R.); **1939-45 Star**; **France and Germany Star**; **Defence and War Medals 1939-45**; **Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R.**, 2nd issue (Const. William Gregg); together with the recipient’s **Dunkirk Medal**, edge bruise and suspension post damaged on LS&GC, light contact marks and traces of adhesive to reverse of all medals, otherwise very fine (7) £100-140

**1121**  
**Five:** Lieutenant H. Wild, Royal Naval Reserve, late Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 **Star**; **Atlantic Star**; **Africa Star**, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; **War Medal 1939-45**; **Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R.** (Lt (SCC) H Wild RNR) mounted as worn, generally good very fine (5) £80-120

H. Wild was commissioned Sub Lieutenant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, on 10 September 1944; and was promoted Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, on 1 October 1961.
Basil Douglas Davies was born in Crumlin, Monmouthshire. He was educated at Cwmfelinfach School, Lewis’s School, Pengam, and Newbridge Secondary School. Davies joined the Royal Air Force in January 1937, and ‘fought in battles over France, and was a member of the first air crew to drop leaflets on Germany’ (newspaper cutting included with lot refers).

Davies served as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner with 218 Squadron (Battles), and moved with the Squadron to France as part of the Advanced Air Striking Force in September 1939. The Squadron suffered heavy casualties during the Battle of France in May 1940, and by early June no aircraft were left and the squadron personnel were evacuated to the UK. Davies was posted for operational service with 88 Squadron (Battles), Aldergrove, Northern Ireland in August 1940. The Squadron re-equipped with Blenheims, and moved to Attlebridge, Norfolk, 2 August 1941. He flew in sweeps and attacks on coastal targets, including 21 August 1941, ‘Bombed Railway Junction St. Omer (Escorted By Spitfires)’ (Log Book refers).

On 26 August 1941, Davies took off, with Pilot Officer Dunn as his pilot, for a sweep over the North Sea:

‘Before he started on his last flight, Basil wrote a letter to his father, and this he handed to the ground staff colleague who was starting the propeller, with an instruction to post it “if I don’t come back.”

Here is the tragic letter:-

“My dear Dad and all at home,

I am hoping that someone will find this and send it to you, if one day I should fail to return. At the moment of writing I am perfectly happy and in good health, with no thought of dying; only of those I love more than anything in the world.

I want you to know that I died fighting for something I believe in, and which I don’t mind dying for, if I must.

When this war ends, I hope that there will be no more wars, only peace and happiness for you all. No-one can help feeling a little scared at times. I’ve been scared many times, but on every trip I’ve made I’ve thought of you, and it’s made it all much easier.

I’ll be thinking of you on my last trip. For my sake do not grieve too much; I don’t want tears. It won’t be easy I know, but try to keep your chins up just as I have always asked you to do.

Remember what I said about the last champagne bottle, Dad? I asked you to keep it for the armistice. Well, take a good drink now, and one for me.

This isn’t the end. We’ll all meet again one day. Until then, all my love, and God bless you all.

Your loving son,

Bas.’

Davies was killed in action and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial. A Memorial Service was held at his father’s hotel - the Navigation Hotel, Crumlin, and Davies is also commemorated on the War Memorial, Mining School Hill, Crumlin.

Sold with the following related documents: R.A.F. Observer’s and Air Gunner’s Flying Log Book (8 August 1940 - 26 August 1941), annotated ‘Previous Log Book Lost During Evacuation From Aubervie (France May 1940) Whilst With No. 218 Sqn’; named forwarding slip for Log Book; order of service for recipient’s memorial service, dated 26 August 1941; newspaper cuttings and various propaganda leaflets; a group photograph and a file of copied research.
Jack Ronald Charles Spearing was born in Wimbledon, Surrey, on 22 May 1915 and was educated at Colchester Grammar School, Essex. He attested for the Royal Army Service Corps on 18 April 1940, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment from 164th O.C.T.U. on 15 February 1941. Posted to the 10th Battalion, he was promoted Lieutenant on 15 August 1942, and held various staff posts with Movement Control Allied Forces, both in North Africa and on the Home Establishment. Promoted Captain on 16 January 1946, he was released on 17 June 1946, and retained the rank of Captain. He died in Colchester on 1 November 1988. Sold together with copied service papers.

Five: Captain J. R. C. Spearing, Essex Regiment
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to ‘Capt. J. R. L. [sic] Spearing, The Street, Dedham, Colchester, Essex’; together with the related miniature awards, nearly extremely fine (£5)
£70-90

1123

Jack Ronald Charles Spearing was born in Wimbledon, Surrey, on 22 May 1915 and was educated at Colchester Grammar School, Essex. He attested for the Royal Army Service Corps on 18 April 1940, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment from 164th O.C.T.U. on 15 February 1941. Posted to the 10th Battalion, he was promoted Lieutenant on 15 August 1942, and held various staff posts with Movement Control Allied Forces, both in North Africa and on the Home Establishment. Promoted Captain on 16 January 1946, he was released on 17 June 1946, and retained the rank of Captain. He died in Colchester on 1 November 1988. Sold together with copied service papers.

Five: Captain J. R. C. Spearing, Essex Regiment
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to ‘Capt. J. R. L. [sic] Spearing, The Street, Dedham, Colchester, Essex’; together with the related miniature awards, nearly extremely fine (£5)
£70-90

1123

Four: Attributed to F. E. Tallent, Royal Navy
1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to ‘KX 718634 Mr. F. E. Tallent’, with Admiralty enclosure, extremely fine
£60-80

Three: Attributed to Flight Sergeant C. C. Short, Royal Air Force
1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, in named card box of issue, addressed to ‘C. C. Short, Esq., 33 Rosewall Road, Maybush, Southampton, Hants.’, with Air Council enclosure and rank and number enclosure, extremely fine

One: Attributed to Mr. R. E. F. Stride
Defence Medal, in named card box of issue, addressed to ‘Mr. R. E. F. Stride, 17 Berkeley Avenue, Cranford, Hounslow, Middx’, with Army Council enclosure, extremely fine

Pair: D. W. Powell, South African Forces
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, both officially impressed ‘71391 D. W. Powell’, good very fine (10) £60-80

M.I.D. London Gazette 14 June 1945.
Sold together with two miniature groups of Second World War awards, the first comprising 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; the second comprising 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, both mounted as worn.

Three Fusilier J. Tyrer, Lancashire Fusiliers
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, in card box of issue, addressed to ‘Mrs Tyrer, 10 Hopper Fold Lane, Atherton, Manchester’, extremely fine
Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to ‘Mr. J. Peacock, 2 Springwell Terrace, Sacriston, Durham’, extremely fine
Defence Medal, with Home Office enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to ‘Mr. J. W. Shearing, 12 Clement Street, Salford, Lancs.’, extremely fine
Defence Medal, with Home Office enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to Miss I. G. I. Noble, “Marisbel”, 49 Seagate Road, Hunstanton, Norfolk”, extremely fine
War Medal 1939-45, with named Air Council enclosure named to ‘Aircraftwoman Second Class M. Peacock, in card box of issue, addressed to ‘Mrs. C. Peacock, 2 Springwell Terrace, Sacriston, Durham’, extremely fine (8) £100-140

Joseph Tyrer served with the 10th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers during the Second World War, and died of cholera in the Indian theatre of War on 30 November 1942. He is commemorated on the Rangoon Memorial, Burma.

Sold together with the telegram informing the recipient’s wife of his death, dated 14 December 1942, and named Army Council enclosure for the medals.

www.dnw.co.uk
Benjamin Frederick Victor Freeman was born at Gillingham, Kent, on 31 May 1913, and attested for the Royal Engineers (Territorial Army) at Chatham, Kent, on 6 October 1930, transferring to the Regular Army on 21 April 1933. He served during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force in France from 3 April to 5 June 1940, and then in Sicily and North Africa from 15 August 1943 to 10 November 1945. Transferring to the Reserve on 5 February 1946, he was discharged on 18 February 1952. In civilian life he followed his father as a Postman, in the Rochester and Chatham District, and retired on 26 June 1969. Sold together with the recipient’s Character Certificate and Certificate of Discharge.

Four: Sapper F. V. Freeman, Royal Engineers
1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn with the recipient’s riband bar, nearly extremely fine (5) £100-140

Sold togethther with a large quantity of original documents, including the recipient’s Regular Army Certificate of Service; Soldier’s Release Book; National Identity Card; Passport; and various letters, cards, and photographs.

Eli Louis Rosen was born in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, on 14 April 1914, and served during the Second World War with the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, in the North West Europe Campaign. He died in April 1992.

Four: Private E. L. Rosen, York and Lancaster Regiment
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all contemporarily named Boots’ style ‘4Y55093 Pte. E. L. Rosen, Y. & L. Regt.’, mounted for wear, good very fine £30-40

Five: Flying Officer H. J. Wilkinson, 297 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force, who towed gliders on the first day of Operation Market, 17 September 1944
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the last three officially named ‘415597 H Wilkinson’, mounted as worn, the War Medal and Australian Service Medals on the incorrect ribands, good very fine (5) £300-400

Harold John Wilkinson was born at Kojonup, Western Australia, on 31 August 1923 and enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force at Perth on 30 November 1941. He was awarded his flying badge on 4 December 1942, and embarked overseas on 20 April 1943.Posted to No. 297 Squadron on 21 August 1944, he was promoted Warrant Officer on 1 November 1944. On 17 September he captained an Albemarle Mk VI that, taking off from R.A.F. Station Manston towed a glider for Operation Market, which successfully landed in the landing zone, before moving with the Squadron to R.A.F. Station Earls Colne and converting to Halifaxes. Commissioned Pilot Officer in April 1945, he was discharged on 24 December of that year, later joining the Royal Australian Air Force Reserves with the rank of Flying Officer in 1953.

Sold with copied research including the Glider Raid Report for Operation Market; enclosure for the Second War Medals; and a photographic image of the recipient.
Warrant Officer Class I A. C. Pardow, Rhodesian Forces, late Cameron Highlanders and Royal Army Pay Corps


Provenance: John Prior Collection, 2002.

A. C. Pardow was born on 20 June 1920 and attested for the Cameron Highlanders on 19 April 1939. He served with them during the Second World War, before transferring to the Royal Army Pay Corps, and was advanced Sergeant, R.A.P.C., on 31 October 1946. He was also attached that year to the 1st Sierra Leone Regiment with the rank of Acting Staff Sergeant. He later served with the Rhodesian Defence Force, and was with Headquarters, 3 Brigade, in June 1971 (photograph of the recipient as a Warrant Officer Class I in the Rhodesian Army magazine Assegai refers).

Leading Sick Bay Attendant J. W. Housman, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve


Major E. A. Reed, Royal Pioneer Corps, late Royal Artillery

France and Germany Star, Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1953; Army LS. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army, with Second Award Bar (734828 W.O. C.I. E. A. Reed. R.A.) mounted as worn; together with three Cross Country Prize Medals (3), bronze, the reverses inscribed ‘3rd. A.A. Battery 1922 Cross Country Third Gnr. E. A. Reed’; ‘1st. A.A. Brigade R.F.A. 1922 Inter Battery Cross Country 3rd. A.A. Bty. Gnr. E. A. Reed’; and ‘1st. A.A. Brigade R.F.A. 1923 Cross Country Championship Winners 3rd. A.A. Batt. L/Br. E. A. Reed’; and two Motor Cycling Club Medals, silver with gold shield on centre, the reverse inscribed ‘Brynmaur M.C.C. Hinter Cup Trial Capt. Reed 1941’; another, bronze, the reverse inscribed ‘Land’s End Trial 1939 B.S.M., E. A. Reed Solo’, edge nick to LS&GC, light contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine (11)

Ernest Arthur Reed was born in 1902 and attested for the Royal Artillery on 3 November 1921, having previously served in the 237th Battery, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Army) from 1 January to 2 November 1921. He served with the Artillery in India from 2 March 1930 until 29 February 1936, and was advanced Regimental Sergeant Major. He was discharged on being appointed to a Commission on 19 December 1939, and was promoted Captain in the Royal Pioneer Corps on 1 October 1941. He served during the Second World War, was promoted temporary Major on 17 October 1944, and substantive Major on 20 December 1952.

Sold together with the recipient’s Regular Army Certificate of Service Red Book.

Trooper J. H. Tudor, Life Guards

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14856329 Tpr J H Tudor LG) mounted as worn, light contact marks, good very fine (3) £70-90

Joseph Henry Tudor was born in 1926 and in 1939 lived at 27 Brookdale, Wellington, Shropshire.

Pair: Warrant Officer Class I D. J. Cole, South Wales Borderers and Army Air Corps

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, second clasp loose on riband as issued (14888705 Cpl. D. Cole. A.A.C.) officially re-impressed, good very fine (2) £180-220

Dennis J. Cole was educated at the Mining and Technical Institute, Neath, Glamorganshire, and attested for the South Wales Borderers in 1945. He served with the Army Air Corps in Palestine and Malaya, and was advanced Regimental Sergeant Major in the South Wales Borderers. He was discharged in December 1966, after 21 years’ service, having latterly been employed with the All Arms Junior Leaders Regiment. A keen athlete, he represented the Army in the Pole Vault in various Inter-Service and Inter-Unit Teams, taking part in the Services Athletic Championships, for both individual Pole Vault and team competitions, covering the period 1949-59; and a large quantity of original newspapers, Regimental Journals; Advance Notes and Orders; and various letters relating to the recipient’s service career.

Pair: Driver W. B. Hill, Royal Army Service Corps

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (T/2548826 Dvr. W. B. Hill. R.A.S.C.) mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (2) £40-50

Pair: Trooper St. J. Hendry, 8th Hussars

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (2879089 Tpr St. J. Hendry. 8th Hussars), ‘St.’ misaligned in naming; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, file marks to latter part of surname, good very fine (2) £120-160

Pair: Trooper R. H. Dunnhill, Royal Armoured Corps

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22058268 Tpr. R. H. Dunnhill. R.A.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, good very fine (2) £120-160

www.dnw.co.uk
**1140 Pair: Gunner H. Lowe, Royal Artillery**

**Korea 1950-53, 2nd issue (2065895 Gnr. H. Lowe. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine (2)**

Sold together with Army Medal Office enclosure for both medals, dated 27 April 1959, and addressed to ‘Mr. H. Lowe, 10 Dane Grove, Buxton, Derbyshire’. **£70-90**

**1141 Pair: Fusilier O. J. McCormick, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, Mentioned in Despatches for Korea**

**Korea 1950-53, 1st issue, with M.I.D. oak leaf (5110107 Fus. O. J. McCormick. R.N.F.) official correction to first digit of number; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, good very fine (2)**

M.I.D. London Gazette 29 April 1952. **£400-500**

**1142 Pair: Private J. A. C. Smith, Royal Leicestershire Regiment**


Sold together with Army Medal Office enclosure for both medals, dated 19 January 1960, and addressed to ‘Mr. J. A. C. Smith, 20 Westcott Road, Peterlee, Horden, Co. Durham’. **£120-160**

**Pair: Private W. J. Donaldson, Gloucestershire Regiment, who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Imjin River, 25 April 1951, and subsequently died in captivity on 9 June 1951**

**Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (4468299 Pte. W. J. Donaldson. Glosters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with a United States of America Presidential Unit Citation ribbon bar, extremely fine (2)**

W. J. Donaldson served with the Gloucestershire Regiment in Korea, and was wounded at the Battle of Imjin River, 25 April 1951. Taken Prisoner of War, he died in captivity on 9 June 1951.

The Imjin Battle started on Sunday 22 April 1951 when wave after wave of Chinese infantry attacked the Gloster Battalion position. In the course of a three-day battle, the main thrust of the Chinese 63rd Army was directed against the Gloster’s position and it is estimated that the Chinese suffered over 7000 casualties. After 60 hours of intense hand-to-hand fighting the Battalion was gradually forced back onto Hill 235, later known as Gloster Hill. Air resupply parachutes fell into enemy hands and the attempt at rescue by an armoured column led by the 8th Hussars failed. When the ammunition state was only three rounds per man, the Commanding Officer, Colonel J. P. Carne D.S.O., gave the order ‘Break Out. Move independently. Make your own way back to the Allied Lines’.

It was a daunting task and required great bravery and determination. Many tried and were killed in the attempt. Colonel Carne told the Doctor, Captain R.P. Hickey R.A.M.C. ‘I’m afraid we will have to leave the wounded behind’. There were some 80 casualties lying in an improvised Regimental Aid Post, so Captain Hickey decided he would remain with these wounded men and not try to escape. The Padre, the Reverend S. J. Davies R.A.Ch.D. also decided to remain with the wounded saying to Medical Sergeant S. J Brisland, ‘This looks like a holiday in Peking for some of us’. The men of the Medical Section thus gave up their chance to escape for, as they saw it, ‘It was their duty to remain and look after the wounded’. They were then captured by the Chinese. In the Imjin Battle the Glosters suffered over 600 casualties, killed, wounded and taken prisoner.

For his leadership and gallantry at the Battle of Imjin, Colonel Carne was awarded the Victoria Cross, as was Lieutenant P. F. K. Curtis who was killed leading his platoon in a counter attack. The Battalion were awarded the Battle Honour “IMJIN” and, as a result of their bravery, the President of the United States awarded the Battalion as a whole a Presidential Citation. **£500-700**
**CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS**

**1144 Pair:** Corporal B. McCalmont, King's Own Scottish Borderers  
**KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22417265 Cpl. B. McCalmont. K.O.S. [sic]); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, good very fine (2) **  
£180-220

**1145 Pair:** Private D. O. Galvin, Middlesex Regiment, wounded at the Naktong Bridgehead, 23 September 1950  
**KOREA 1950-53, 2nd issue (19046066 Pte. D. O. Galvin. Mx.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, in named card box of issue, extremely fine (2) **  
£300-400

D. O. Galvin served with the Middlesex Regiment in Korea, and was wounded in action on 23 September 1950, on which date the Regiment were involved in the battle for the Naktong Bridgehead, 16-25 September 1950.

**1146 Pair:** Rifleman K. Gavin, Royal Ulster Rifles  
**KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (7043160 Rfn, K. Gavin, R.U.R.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, latter in card box of issue, nearly extremely fine (2) **  
£140-180

**1147 Four:** Staff Sergeant J. M. Moon, Rhodesian Forces, late Royal Army Service Corps  
**ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1980 (02120); Rhodesia, General Service Medal 726831 S Sgt J. Moon, with M.F.C. (non-operational) bronze pick emblem on riband; KOREA 1950-53, 2nd issue (T/2226382 Dvr. J. M. Moon. R.A.S.C.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, very fine and better (4) **  
£200-240

**John Michael Moon** was born on 23 July 1933, and served with the Royal Army Service Corps in Korea, and later with the Rhodesian Defence Forces. Sold together with the recipient's Rhodesian Army Identity Card.

**1148 Pair:** Driver K. Davies, Royal Army Service Corps  
**KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (T/14458563 Dvr. K. Davies. R.A.S.C.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine (2) **  
£80-120

**1149 Pair:** Corporal H. D. L. Morris, Royal Army Service Corps  
**KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue ( 22540739 Cpl. H. D. L. Morris. R.A.S.C.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine (2) **  
£80-120

**1150 Pair:** Telegraphist T. W. Chamberlain, Royal Navy  
**Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/J.930621 T. W. Chamberlain. Tel. R.N.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Joseph William Chamberlain) in Royal Mint case of issue, nearly extremely fine (2) **  
£70-90

**1151 Pair:** Private A. R. Percsi, Australian Forces  
**Vietnam 1964-73 (2788412 A. R. Percsi); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960-, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine (2) **  
£180-220

**Alexander Rudolf Percsi** was born in 1947 and served with the 1st Australian Field Hospital in Vietnam from 19 December 1968 to 24 March 1969. He died on 11 December 1997.

**1152 Pair:** Sergeant R. I. Goldspink, Parachute Regiment  
**U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, unofficial retaining rod between clasps (23735997 Sgt. R. I. Goldspink. Para.) very fine (2) **  
£240-280

**1153 Pair:** Corporal A. P. Scully, Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment  
**General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23989165 Cpl. A. P. Scully DERR); U.N. Medal, UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued, with ‘3’ emblem on riband, mounted court style as worn, good very fine  
U.N. Medal, UNFICYP riband (2), unnamed as issued, good very fine (4) **  
£60-80

www.dnw.co.uk
Stanley John Kevin McGuinness was born in St. Asaph, Denbigh, in March 1955. He enlisted in the Welsh Guards at Rhyl, in September 1976. McGuinness served with the Guards in Northern Ireland, October 1979 - February 1980 and February 1986 - June 1986, and during the Falklands War. He advanced to Sergeant, and was discharged 1 November 1989, having served 13 years and 48 days with the Colours.

Sold with the following documents: Regular Army Certificate of Service; a file of photographs from various stages of recipient’s career, including educational certificates and other ephemera.

Pair: Sergeant S. J. K. McGuinness, Welsh Guards

**General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24440428 LCPL S J K McGuinness WG); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24440428 CPL S J K McGuinness WG) mounted as worn, minor edge bruising, very fine (2)**  £800-1000

**An unattributed Rhodesian Independence pair**

Rhodesia 1980, unnamed, usual rhodium plate finish; Zimbabwe Independence Medal 1980 (12626), nearly extremely fine (2)  £300-400
A Collection of Medals to Prisoners of War

Three:  Corporal F. J. Cobb, Somerset Light Infantry, taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Ligny, 26 August 1914, after only 5 days at the Front

1914 Star (8609 Cpl. F. S. Cobb 1/Somt. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8609 Cpl. F. S. Cobb. Somt. L.I.) nearly extremely fine (3) £140-180

Frederick J. Cobb was born in Bath, Somerset, in 1890 and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry prior to 1911. Having passed a course in Saddlery at Woolwich in June 1912 he was promoted Lance Corporal in November of that year, and on the outbreak of the Great War proceeded to France with the 1st Battalion, serving on the Western Front from 21 August 1914. Wounded in action at the Battle of Ligny on 26 August 1914, he was taken Prisoner of War, after only five days at the front, and was held at Dobieritz Prisoner of War Camp in Germany until being transferred to Holland on parole on 5 January 1918. He finally returned to England on 22 November 1918, and died in 1961.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.

Seven:  Gunner G. Bennett, Royal Field Artillery, later Royal Signals, taken Prisoner of War following the Battle of Le Cateau, 28 August 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (71476. Gnr. G. Bennett. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (71476. Gnr. G. Bennett. R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (1008811 Sgnm. G. Bennett. R. Sigs.) the Great War awards line, the latter awards very fine and better (7) £200-240

George Bennett served during the Great War with the 8th (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery on the Western Front from 19 August 1914, and was taken Prisoner of War on 28 August 1914, in the aftermath of the Battle of Le Cateau. He subsequently served in the Royal Signals (Territorial Army), and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal on retiring as a Technician, Class I, Leeds Telephone Area (London Gazette, 5 November 1954).

Three:  Private B. Booker, West Yorkshire Regiment, taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front, 22 September 1914


Bertie Booker was born in Yorkshire in 1881 and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment in November 1900. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he proceeded to South Africa and served during the Boer War (entitled to a Queen’s South Africa Medal with clasps for South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902 only). Transferring to the Reserve, he was recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Great War, and served on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. Taken Prisoner of War on 22 September 1914, after only a fortnight at the front, he was held at Dobieritz Prisoner of War Camp in Germany until the cessation of hostilities. Repatriated to England on 14 December 1918, he was discharged on 24 March 1919, and died in Yorkshire in 1951.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.

Four:  Seaman A. Sutherland, Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, taken Prisoner of War following the Fall of Antwerp, 10 October 1914

1914 Star (A.5531. A. Sutherland. Sea. R.N.R. Hwke Bttn R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (5531A. A. Sutherland. Smn. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4906D. A. Sutherland. Smn. R.N.R.) contact marks, nearly very fine (4) £240-280

Alexander Sutherland was born in Avoch, Ross-shire, on 27 January 1891, and enrolled as a Reservist into the Royal Fleet Service on 4 January 1914. Mobilised on the outbreak of the Great War, he joined the Royal Naval Division, and was posted to the Hawke Battalion on 16 September 1914. He served with the Battalion on the Western Front from 27 August 1914, and was taken prisoner of War on 10 October 1914, almost certainly caught whilst attempting to make the Dutch border following the fall of Antwerp. He was held at Dobieritz prisoner of war camp until the cessation of hostilities, arriving back at Hull on 7 January 1919. He was discharged on 17 April 1919, but continued serving in the Royal Naval Reserve at Inverness, and later at Lerwick in the Shetland Islands.

Three:  Private E. Hickman, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, wounded in action at Ennetieres on 23 November 1914, he was subsequently taken Prisoner of War, and died of wounds in captivity on 27 November 1914

1914 Star (2822 Pte. E. Hickman. 2/Notts. & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2822 Pte. E. Hickman. Notts. & Derby. R.) Star and VM both silvered, edge bruising, therefore fine (3) £140-180

Ernest Hickman was born in Radford, Nottinghamshire and attested for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment in Nottingham in August 1908. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. Sustaining a gunshot wound to the pelvis at Ennetieres on 23 November 1914, he was conveyed to a Field Ambulance Station, but was too ill to be moved so was left behind to be captured by the enemy. Taken Prisoner of War, he died of wounds in captivity on 27 November 1914, and is buried in the Erquinghem Churchyard Extension, France.

www.dnw.co.uk
Joseph Moss served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War in the Asiatic (Hedjaz) theatre of War from 16 November 1914, and was taken prisoner of war at the fall of Kut-al-Amara on 29 April 1916. He died in captivity on 31 December 1916, and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Benjamin J. Butterfield was born in Bemondsey, London, on 5 February 1885, and married Miss Rose Fobbester, the daughter of George Fobbester Esq., at Bethnal Green, London, in 1912. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with both the 7th Battalion and 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, and was taken prisoner of war at Hermies, 10 miles south-east of Arras, on 22 March 1918, on the second day of the German Spring Offensive. He was subsequently held at Limburg Prisoner of War Camp.

Sold together with a large Masonic-style neck badge presented to the recipient's father-in-law, silver (hallmarks for London 1906), with gold (?) centrepiece behind a glazed cover, the reverse inscribed 'Presented to Bro: George Fobbester by the Brothers of the Sons of Concord Lodge I.I.O.O.F.L.U. as a Mark of Esteem for Past Services, Sept. 19th. 1906'; a postcard photograph of the recipient with his wife and child; a Platoon postcard photograph featuring the recipient; and Buckingham Palace letter from H.M. King George V to ex-Prisoners of War.

For the medals awarded to the recipient’s son, see Lot 1175.

George Albert Morgan was born in Milton Constable, Holt, Norfolk, on 27 June 1894, and attested for the Norfolk Regiment on 3 January 1912. He served during the Great War on Home Service before being posted to France on 23 May 1916. He transferred to the Worcestershire Regiment on 7 July 1916, and was promoted Lance-Corporal on 10 October 1917. He was taken prisoner of war on 10 April 1918, during the German Spring Offensive, and was held at Limburg Prisoner of War Camp.

George Richard Thomas Marsh was born in Southwark, London, on 31 July 1898 and served during the Great War as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps. Posted to No. 52 Squadron, on 24 February 1918 he was ‘attacked in R.E.8 by 14 enemy aircraft near St. Quentin. Owing to low clouds and strong wind was unable to regain our lines. After a 14 minute fight was forced to land, machine badly holed by machine gun fire. Wounded’ (Recipient’s repatriated Prisoner of War form refers). Claimed by the German Ace Friedrich Altemeier, who would go on to claim 21 victories during the Great War, he was taken Prisoner of War, and held until the cessation of hostilities. He was repatriated back to England on 13 December 1918, and died at Crowborough, Sussex, on 25 May 1979. His co-pilot, Second Lieutenant I. M. Dempster, was killed in action during the fight.

William A. Cliffe was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, on 20 October 1896, and served with the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front. He was taken prisoner of war at Morchies on 23 March 1918, on the third day of the German Spring Offensive. Repatriated to England on the cessation of hostilities, he arrived at Dover on 29 November 1918. He died in Wharfdale, Yorkshire, in 1965.

Walter Tanton was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, on 12 September 1886. Employed as a boatman on the River Humber, he attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment on 6 December 1915. He served with the Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front, and was regularly hospitalised with various illnesses, including influenza and trench fever. He was taken prisoner of war on 29 March 1918, during the German Spring Offensive. Repatriated to England on the cessation of hostilities, he again spent time in hospital, before transferring to Class ‘Z’ Reserve on 8 September 1919. He died in Leeds on 23 April 1932.

Frederick Skelton was born in Redcar, Yorkshire, on 7 April 1898, and served with the 1st, 14th, and 3rd Battalions, West Yorkshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 June 1917. He suffered gassing on 22 July 1917 and was transferred to 3rd Australian General Hospital at Abbeville, later returning to England for recuperation. He returned to the Western Front, and suffered a gun shot wound to his upper right leg and was taken prisoner of war on 25 April 1918, during the German Spring Offensive. He was held at Limburg and Geissen Prisoner of War Camps. Repatriated to England on the cessation of hostilities, he was subsequently employed in Redcar as a grocery and provisions Business Manager, and died in 1980.
**A Collection of Medals to Prisoners of War**

**Three: Able Seaman J. Mallon, Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, taken Prisoner of War during the German Spring Offensive on 24 March 1918, and died in captivity on 29 July 1918**


James Mallon was born on 9 September 1895 and enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 10 June 1915. Drafted for the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force on 25 October 1915, he joined the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division on 1 December 1915. Severely wounded in the right thumb on 13 November 1916, he was invalided to England on 6 December 1916, before being drafted for the British Expeditionary Force on 15 June 1917. He re-joined the Howe Battalion on 10 July 1917, before being attached to the 1st Royal Marine Battalion on 11 February 1918. He was taken Prisoner of War on 24 March 1918, during the German Spring Offensive, and died whilst in captivity from influenza in hospital near Hanover. He is buried in Cologne Southern Cemetery, Germany.

Three: Able Seaman J. Mallon, Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, taken Prisoner of War during the German Spring Offensive on 24 March 1918

Pair: Able Seaman S. G. Sheppard, Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, taken Prisoner of War during the German Spring Offensive on 24 March 1918

British War and Victory Medals (R.420 S. G. Sheppard. A.B. R.N.V.R.), in relic of named card box of issue, extremely fine (2)

Sidney George Sheppard was born in Leicester in 1884 and was mobilised for service in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 8 September 1917. Drafted for the British Expeditionary Force on 4 February 1918, he joined the Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division on 19 February 1918. He was taken Prisoner of War on 24 March 1918, during the German Spring Offensive, and was held at Kriegsgefangenen-Kommandantur, Wahn, Limburg-an-der-Lahn and at Gefangenlager, Parchim in Mecklenburg. He was repatriated on the cessation of hostilities, and arrived back at Dover on 29 November 1918. He was demobilised on 10 April 1919 and died in 1958.

Three: Second Lieutenant E. W. Wells, Worcestershire Regiment, taken Prisoner of War during the German Spring Offensive, 30 March 1918

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. W. Wells.); Defence Medal, nearly extremely fine (3)

Eric Wright Wells was born on 17 July 1898 and was educated at Preston Grammar School, Lancashire. He attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Preston on 8 August 1916, and was posted to the 4th Battalion. Applying for a commission on 3 March 1917, he was posted to an Officer Cadet Battalion, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment on 30 October 1917. He served with the 2nd/8th Battalion on the Western Front, and was taken Prisoner of War on 30 March 1918, during the German Spring Offensive. His own report of his capture states the following:

‘At 11 a.m. on 30 March 1918 I was with two other officers (Second Lieutenants Lawrence and Spencelagh) and about 10 men in an advanced position about 400 yards in front of the position occupied by the remainder of the battalion in front of the village of Marcelcave, which was held by the enemy. In consequence of the withdrawal of the units on the flanks the battalion had been compelled to evacuate both the position where I was, and the main position in the rear taken in the day, but the rear positions had been re-occupied and in spite of heavy machine gun fire 1 and two officers mentioned above had succeeded in re-occupying our original forward positions with a few men.

About noon the enemy began to appear in scattered groups and later in larger numbers on the right of the village to our front, on the higher ground on the right, and in the railway cutting on the left. We kept him off by continuous rifle fire, aided by occasional bursts from a Lewis Gun, until about 3 p.m. when ammunition was practically exhausted. We were then subjected to a heavy bombardment with 5.9” shells. This lasted for about 20 minutes; meanwhile, the enemy had advanced well on the flanks, and was sweeping the ground between us and the position in the rear with frontal, enfilade, and reverse machine gun fire. After the bombardment had ceased a strong body of the enemy began to advance towards us from the front. We determined to try to evacuate. Lieutenant Lawrence and three men left the trench. The three men were almost immediately shot, and Lieutenant Lawrence returned and said it was absolutely impossible to get through the machine gun barrage over the 400 yards of absolutely open country which lay between us and the nearest cover. The party of the enemy attacking from the village threw out men on the flanks and surrounded our position.’

Wells was repatriated on the cessation of hostilities, and arrived back in England on Christmas Day, 1918.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient laying a wreath at Leominster War Memorial in later life, wearing his three medals; and much copied research.

www.dnw.co.uk
A post-War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Major D. Gray, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was taken Prisoner of War during the Fall of France in 1940


The recommendation states: Captain Gray has served about 25 years with the Territorial Army, and has held every rank up to and including Captain. He is at present 2nd in Command of a Rifle Company, to which he devotes unflagging attention and more than adequate time. In addition to his ordinary duties, he has always undertaken additional duties when he conceived that his experience would be to the benefit of the Battalion. Since he was a Company Sergeant Major, he regularly fulfilled all the duties which should have been performed by a Signal Officer until a locally resident Signal Officer became available recently He has, for many years, performed the duties of weapon training N.C.O. and Officer, and organised a very successful rifle team. He has always taken a leading part in the running of sports and games in the Battalion, and, since he has commissioned, has been a member of practically all Unit Boards of Enquiry. Captain Gray is self-employed, and though he is to some extent able to regulate his working hours, his activities for the Territorial Army have certainly occupied more than the whole of his normal leisure time. He has adopted a complete disregard of his own business interests by unselfishly performing for his unit, duties far in excess of those required by his official appointment. This must have entailed him in substantial pecuniary loss.’


David Gray joined the ranks of the Territorial Army, and served as a Sergeant with the Argyll and Sutherland during the Second World War. He was taken Prisoner of War during the fall of France in 1940, and was held as P.O.W. no. 1149, indicating that he was one of the first to be captured. He was latterly held in the detention camp at Stalag 383 at Hohenfels, Germany, a detention camp for the more troublesome prisoners of War. The camp was evacuated on 17 April 1945 and liberated a week later. For his actions during the fall of France he was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 11 October 1945). He remained in the Territorial Army following the Second World War, was commissioned, and was ultimately advanced to the rank of Major.

---

Three: Corporal C. Derrick, Royal Engineers, taken Prisoner of War during the Fall of France in 1940

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2217597 Cpl. C. Derick. R.E.), with two Additional Award Bars, nearly extremely fine (3) £100-140

C. Derrick joined the ranks of the Territorial Army, and served as a Corporal with the Royal Engineers during the Second World War. He was taken Prisoner of War during the fall of France in 1940, and was held as P.O.W. no. 146, his very low number indicating that he was one of the first to be captured. He was latterly held at Stalag 383 at Hohenfels, Germany. The camp was evacuated on 17 April 1945 and liberated a week later.

Sold together with the recipient’s identity tag.

Three: Sapper J. McFarlane, Royal Engineers, taken Prisoner of War at Bushy during the Fall of France on 9 June 1940

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2091915 Spr J Mc.Farlane RE) last a later issue, extremely fine (3) £80-120

John McFarlane was born in Dundee, Scotland, on 27 July 1906, and attested for the Territorial Army. Mobilised on the outbreak of the Second World War, he served with the 237th Field Company, Royal Engineers, as part of the 51st Highland Division with the British Expeditionary Force, and was taken prisoner of war at Bushy on 9 June 1940. He was held at various prisoner of war camps is Thorn, Marienburg, and Altengrabow, and was eventually liberated on 3 May 1945.

Three: Sapper H. Masterman, Royal Engineers, taken Prisoner of War during the Fall of France in 1940

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (1870530. Spr. H. Masterman. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, nearly extremely fine (3) £120-160

Henry Masterman was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1916 and attested for the Royal Engineers, seeing service both pre-War in Palestine and during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force. He was taken prisoner of war during the fall of France in 1940, and was interred at Stalag XX-B at Malbork, Poland. After the War he became a driving instructor for the Royal Automobile Club.

Sold together with the recipient’s R.A.C. Driving Instructors Card, with a photograph of the recipient; various driving licences; National Registration Identity Card; and 18 letters written home by the recipient whilst a prisoner of war, covering the period 17 February 1941 to 12 December 1944.
Three: Private J. P. Hickson, Royal Scots, later Cameronians, taken Prisoner of War during the Fall of France in 1940
1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (865657 Pte. J. P. Hickson, Cameronians.) nearly extremely fine (3) £100-140

J. P. Hickson attested for the Royal Scots and served with the 1st Battalion during the Second World War as part of the British Expeditionary Force. He was taken Prisoner of War during the fall of France in 1940, and was held at Stalag VV-B at Malbork, Poland. The camp was evacuated in January 1945 and the prisoners were force marched through Poland and Germany in appalling winter weather, until being liberated by American forces in April 1945. After the War Hickson re-enlisted in the Cameronians and served in Malaya.

Three: Fusilier J. O. Meekins, Northumberland Fusiliers, taken Prisoner of War during the Fall of France in 1940
1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4270659 Fus. J. O. Meekins, N.F.) nearly extremely fine (3) £80-120

John Owen Meekins was born in Alnwick, Northumberland, on 9 June 1918, and served with the Northumberland Fusiliers during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force. He was taken prisoner of war following the fall of France in June 1940, and was held at Stalag IX-C, at Mühlhausen, Hesse. Repatriated at the end of the War, he died in Cambridgeshire in January 2001.

Four: Private G. C. Rennie, Gordon Highlanders, taken Prisoner of War at St. Valéry-en-Caux during the Fall of France on 12 June 1940
India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2873598 Pte. G. Rennie, Gordons.) re-impressed naming in India; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2873958 Pte. G. Rennie, Gordons.) 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, suspension claw on IGS re-pin, very fine (4) £200-240

George ‘Soup’ Rennie was born in Aberdeenshire on 4 April 1908, and attested for the Gordon Highlanders at Castlehill in 1928. He served for a short period with the 2nd Battalion at Ballykinlar, later joining the 1st Battalion at Landi Kotal. He went with the Battalion to Palestine in 1933, and returned with them to Edinburgh Castle, going on the reserve from there in 1935. The following year, 1936, he was recalled from the reserve and joined the West Yorkshire Regiment in Palestine, on active service against terrorist gangs. Returning home, he was again recalled from the reserve, this time joining the 1st Battalion, and serving in the British Expeditionary Force. He was taken Prisoner of War at St. Valéry-en-Caux, finally being discharged in 1945, on his repatriation.

He holds the India General Service Medal 1908-35, with ‘North West Frontier’ clasp, and the General Service Medal, with Palestine clasp - a most unusual double for any Gordon Highlander serving at that time. In addition, he was awarded the 1939-45 star and the War Medal for service with the B.E.F. A very active member of the Royal British Legion, he has been standard bearer for his branch for some years, and has won many competitions for drill and deportment in this field. (article in The Tiger and Sphinx, March 1973 refers).

Rennie was held at Stalag XX-B at Marienburg for his duration as a prisoner of War, and was possibly part of the ‘death march’ from that camp in early 1945. Sold together with the recipient’s Certificate of Transfer to the Army Reserve; a postcard photograph of the recipient; and a photographic image of him in later life wearing his four medals.

Note: Rennie does not appear on the Gordon Highlanders Medal roll for the India General Service, although his medal has been re-named in an official ‘India’ style. Approximately 30 Gordon Highlanders received the India General Service Medal with North West Frontier 1930-31 clasp; and only 23 received the General Service Medal with Palestine clasp, all on attachment with the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

Three: Private H. J. Butterfield, East Surrey Regiment, later Royal Army Service Corps, taken Prisoner of War at St. Valéry-en-Caux during the Fall of France on 13 June 1940
1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to ‘Mr. H. J. Butterfield, 158 Dalmally Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey’; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (S/6143510 Pte. H. J. Butterfield, R.A.S.C.), in named card box of issue, extremely fine (3) £80-120

Herbert John Butterfield was born in Richmond, Surrey, on 23 June 1920, and attested for the Territorial Army on 29 August 1939, being posted to the 2nd/6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment. He served with them during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force, and was taken prisoner of war at St. Valéry-en-Caux on 13 June 1940. He was held at Stalag 344 at Lambinowice, Poland, before being repatriated at the end of the War.

Sold together with Army Council enclosure for the Second War awards, and original envelope for the Second War Medals. For the medals awarded to the recipient’s father, see Lot 1162.

www.dnw.co.uk
William Alfred Williams was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire, on 24 March 1916, the son of Sergeant Robert Meanwell, Queen’s Own Yorkshire Dragoons, and attested for the Royal Engineers in 1931. He served with the Royal Engineers in Malaya from December 1937, and was taken prisoner of war at the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942. Released after 3 years and 277 days’ captivity, he transferred to the Reserve on 23 May 1946, and was discharged on 6 October 1948. He died of pulmonary tuberculosis on 3 February 1944, and is buried in Nottingham Southern Cemetery.

Sold together with a newspaper cutting containing a photograph of the recipient and a Memorial Certificate.

John Claude Birkinshaw was born in Alnwick, Northumberland, on 7 November 1919, and was educated at the Duke’s School, Alnwick. He attested for the Northumberland Hussars, Royal Horse Artillery (Territorial Army), and served in the Second World War in the Middle East, Greece, and Crete as a Gunner. Evacuated to Crete on H.M.S. Baham, he was taken Prisoner of War in the Battle of Crete on 2 June 1941, and was subsequently admitted to hospital at Chania near Athens. He contracted beri-beri and died as a prisoner of war in German hands on 16 December 1942. He is buried in Rheinberg War Cemetery, Germany.

Four: Sapper R. Meanwell, Royal Engineers, taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Singapore, 15 February 1942

Reginald Meanwell was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire, on 24 March 1916, the son of Sergeant Robert Meanwell, Queen’s Own Yorkshire Dragoons, and attested for the Royal Engineers on 17 January 1936. He served with the Royal Engineers in Malaya from 4 December 1937, and was taken prisoner of war at the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942. Released after 3 years and 277 days’ captivity, he transferred to the Reserve on 23 May 1946, and was discharged on 6 October 1948. He re-enlisted into the Royal Engineers the following day, and eventually left the Army on 30 June 1949, at his own request, after 13 years and 165 days’ service.

His elder brother Leslie also served with the Royal Engineers during the Second World War, and he was also taken a Prisoner of War, in the Middle East in 1943.

Sold together with the recipient’s two Certificate of Service Booklets; and a portrait photograph of the recipient.

Edward Arthur Leonard Connelley was born on 15 July 1910, and attested for the Royal Army Service Corps at Harringay, London, in June 1941. Attached to the 77th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, he served during the Second World War in the far east at Java, Dutch East Indies, from 3 February 1942, and was taken prisoner of war at the fall of Java on 9 March 1942. Held initially at Tanjoang Priok Prisoner of War Camp, Jakarta, he was transferred to Changi Prison on 25 September 1942, and then at Nagoya Camp from 21 May 1945 until the end of the War.

Edward Leonard Connelley served with the Royal Engineers during the Second World War, and was taken Prisoner of War during the Battle of Crete in 1941, he died of beri-beri in captivity on 16 December 1942

Three: Attributed to Gunner A. M. Lorimer, Royal Artillery, taken Prisoner of War during the Battle of Crete in 1941, he died of beri-beri in captivity on 16 December 1942

Three: Private W. A. Williams, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, taken Prisoner of War in Malaya, he died in captivity in Thailand on 26 June 1943

William Alfred Williams, of Helston, Cornwall, served with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps during the Second World War, and was taken Prisoner of War in Malaya in 1942. He died in captivity in Thailand on 26 June 1943, probably whilst employed as a prisoner on the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway, and is buried in Chungkai War Cemetery, Thailand. He is additionally commemorated on the Breeze Church War Memorial, Cornwall.
Six: Captain E. P. Rogers, Royal Army Service Corps, late Royal Engineers, taken Prisoner of War at Tobruk, 20 June 1942

British War and Victory Medals (234810 Spr. E. P. Rogers. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army LS & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (T-31232 W.O. Cl.II. E. P. Rogers. R.A.S.C.) nearly very fine and better (6)

£180-220

Edward Peter Rogers was born at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, on 21 November 1897 and served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War. He re-enlisted in the Royal Army Service Corps on 20 January 1921, and was advanced to Warrant Officer Class II. On the outbreak of the Second World War he was commissioned Lieutenant and saw service in North Africa as a Captain with the 201st Guards Brigade, 903 Company, Royal Army Service Corps. He was taken Prisoner of War at Tobruk on 20 June 1942. Initially held in Italy at Camp 75 at Bar, from 30 June 1942, he was then moved to Camp 21 at Chieti on 6 August 1942, and then to Germany by train via Salzona and Rome. During the rail transit he was involved in an escape attempt, and although a severe attack of lumbago prevented him from escaping himself, several fellow prisoners got away safely.

Rogers was held in Stalag VIIA at Moosberg, Bavaria, from 10 October 1943, and at Oflag VIIIF at Mahrisch-Trubai in Czechoslovakia from 11 October 1943, followed by Oflag VII at Mahrisch-Trubai in Czechoslovakia from 11 October 1943, followed by Oflag 79 at Wagcum, Brunswick, from where he was liberated on 12 May 1945.

Four: Sergeant E. F. Tobler, Transvaal Scottish Regiment, South African Forces, taken Prisoner of War at Tobruk, 20 June 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially named ‘32082 E. F. Tobler.’, good very fine (4)

£70-90

Edward Frederick Tobler was born in Johannesburg on 27 February 1914, and served with the 1st Battalion, Transvaal Scottish Regiment, Union Defence Forces during the Second World War. Promoted Corporal on 1 June 1940, he disembarked at Suez on 2 June 1941. Promoted Sergeant on 26 March 1942, he was taken Prisoner of War at Tobruk on 20 June 1942, and released on 28 April 1945. Sold together with Chief of the General Staff’s enclosure.

Four: Private A. M. Prosser, Worcestershire Regiment, taken Prisoner of War at Tobruk, 21 June 1942

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya (5251409 Pte. A. Prosser. Worc. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, nearly extremely fine (4)

£180-220

Alan Morris Prosser attested for the Worcestershire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion in Palestine prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. From early 1940 until mid 1941 the Battalion was in action against the Italians in Eritrea and Abyssinia, before moving to the Western Desert, where it was part of the garrison of Tobruk captured on 21 June 1942.

Prosser was taken to the Italian Campo 54 at Passo Corese, in Sabina, north of Rome, before being transferred to Stalag VIII B at Lamsdorf, Poland, in November 1943. The camp was evacuated in January 1945 and the prisoners were force marched through Poland and Germany in appalling winter weather. Prosser states on his M.I.9 P.O.W. questionnaire that he ‘made successful escape when the Germans marched me 434 kilometres and was re-captured by the American 3rd Army.’

After the War Prosser stayed in the Worcestershire Regiment and saw further service in Malaya.

Four: Gunner D. Blackman, Royal Artillery, taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1441507. Gnr. D. Blackman. R.A.) nearly extremely fine (4)

£80-120

D. Blackman served with the Royal Artillery in North Africa, and was taken prisoner of war there in 1942. He was interned at Slalag IV-D at Torgau, Saxony-Anhalt, and was liberated at the cessation of hostilities.

Sold together with a photograph taken at a camp concert, believed to portray Blackman playing the female lead.

Five: Private J. H. Eyre, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, 1943

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4977590 Pte. J. H. Eyre. Foresters.) the Stars and EM heavily polished, therefore fine, the Defence and War Medals better (5)

£80-120

James Henry Eyre was born on 2 November 1921 and attested for the Territorial Army on 24 July 1939. He served with the 2nd/5th Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1940, and was subsequently evacuated from Dunkirk.

He then proceeded with the Regiment to North Africa, and was taken prisoner of war at Sedjenane near Tunis in February 1943, when his Battalion’s position was overwhelmed by a German Parachute Engineer Battalion. Held first at Campo 98 at San Giuseppe Jato in the Campagna, near Rome, he was then moved to Campo 53 at Storazzo near Macerata, and then to Stalag VII A at Meesberg, Bavaria. In November 1943 he was transferred a third time to Stalag VIII B at Lamsdorf, Poland, in November 1943. The camp was evacuated in January 1945 and the prisoners were force marched through Poland and Germany in appalling winter weather. Eyre states on his M.I.9 P.O.W. questionnaire that he ‘made successful escape when the Germans marched me 434 kilometres and was re-captured by the American 3rd Army.’

After the War Eyre stayed in the Territorial Army and saw further service in Malaya.

Four: Gunner R. F. Calland, Royal Artillery, taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, 1943

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (927578 Gnr. R. F. Calland. R.A.) clasp loose on riband, nearly extremely fine (4)

£80-120

R. F. Calland served with the Royal Artillery in North Africa, and was taken prisoner of war there in 1943. He was interned at Slalag IV-D/Z at Torgau, Saxony-Anhalt; in 1944 this camp became a repatriation camp for prisoners who were to be returned either for exchange or due to ill health, and the camp was liberated in April 1945.

A Collection of Medals to Prisoners of War

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Medals to Prisoners of War

**x 1187**  
**Four:** Corporal T. H. Pinder, Hampshire Regiment, later Royal Military Police, taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, 1943

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; War Medal 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (21015391 Cpl. T. H. Pinder. R.M.P.) nearly extremely fine (4)  **£100-140**

Thomas Henry Pinder was born on 24 January 1923, and attested for the Hampshire Regiment on 29 January 1942. He served with the Regiment in North Africa, and was taken prisoner of war there in 1943. He was interned at Slag VIIIB at Lamsdorf, Poland, and was possibly part of the ‘death march’ from that camp in early 1945. In the early 1950s he re-enlisted in the Royal Military Police and served in Malaya, being advanced to the rank of Corporal. He died in London in June 1996.

**x 1188**  
**Four:** Gunner E. Dickinson, Royal Artillery, taken Prisoner of War in North-West Europe post D-Day

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1444386 Gnr. E. Dickinson. R.A.) mounted court style as worn, nearly extremely fine (4)  **£80-120**

E. Dickinson joined the ranks of the Territorial Army, and served with the Royal Artillery during the Second World War. He was taken Prisoner of War in north-west Europe post D-Day, and was held at Stalag 383 at Hohenfels, Germany. The camp was evacuated on 17 April 1945 and liberated a week later.
A Collection of Medals for Campaigns in Africa

1189

*Three: Havildar Qurban Ali, Baluch Light Infantry*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6 (1067 Sepoy Kurban Ali 24th Bo. Infy); East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898 (1655 Pte. Kurban Ali. 27/Bom: Infy); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (1655 Havdr. Qurban Ali. 127/Baluch L.I.) contact wear but generally nearly very fine and rare (3) £800-1000

Sold with confirmation of all medals and clasps.

1190

*Pair: Stoker Petty Officer John Bowering, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (J. Bowering, Sto., H.M.S. Satellite); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (142141 John Bowering, Sto. P.O., H.M.S. Grafton) good very fine (2) £300-400

www.dnw.co.uk
John Kennan was born in 1880 in the Parish of St Paul’s, Dublin. He joined the 4th (Militia) Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Naas on 27 July 1892, a messenger by trade. Following service in India, 1894-96, Keenan served with the regiment in South Africa (Queen’s medal with 6 clasps, King’s medal with two clasps). In 1903, while in Malta, he re-engaged for a further period of service and in the following year, after a brief period at Home, he was seconded to the West African Frontier Force, 26 July 1904, and spent the period July 1904 to February 1904 campaigning in the north-eastern region of Nigeria, attached to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the W.A.F.F. (Medal with clasp). After his return from Africa, Keenan was promoted to Colour-Sergeant, and in 1911 was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with a Gratuity of £5. He was discharged at Naas on 26 July 1913, on termination of his second period of engagement. Recalled for service in World War 1, he was gazetted as temporary Second Lieutenant on probation on 18 February 1916, and had the dubious privilege of prosecuting a comrade as a Court Martial, a detailed account of which was published in the Dublin Evening News. The malefactor, a professional billiards player named Joseph Brady was found not guilty, transferred to the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and was killed in action in France on 1 March 1917. Keenan himself died from ill-health in Dublin on 26 March 1917. His Great War service all being ‘at home’, he did not qualify for any medals (m.i.c. confirms). Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

Four: Captain John Keenan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers


John Kennan was born in 1880 in the Parish of St Paul’s, Dublin. He joined the 4th (Militia) Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Naas on 27 July 1892, a messenger by trade. Following service in India, 1894-96, Keenan served with the regiment in South Africa (Queen’s medal with 6 clasps, King’s medal with two clasps). In 1903, while in Malta, he re-engaged for a further period of service and in the following year, after a brief period at Home, he was seconded to the West African Frontier Force, 26 July 1904, and spent the period July 1904 to February 1904 campaigning in the north-eastern region of Nigeria, attached to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the W.A.F.F. (Medal with clasp). After his return from Africa, Keenan was promoted to Colour-Sergeant, and in 1911 was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with a Gratuity of £5. He was discharged at Naas on 26 July 1913, on termination of his second period of engagement. Recalled for service in World War 1, he was gazetted as temporary Second Lieutenant on probation on 18 February 1916, and as temporary Lieutenant and Adjutant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on 24 August 1917. He was promoted to temporary Captain, 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on 8 January 1917, and had the dubious privilege of prosecuting a comrade as a Court Martial, a detailed account of which was published in the Dublin Evening News. The malefactor, a professional billiards player named Joseph Brady was found not guilty, transferred to the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and was killed in action in France on 1 March 1917. Keenan himself died from ill-health in Dublin on 26 March 1917. His Great War service all being ‘at home’, he did not qualify for any medals (m.i.c. confirms). Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

Pair: Police Constable Garuba Gomba, Northern Nigeria Police, late Northern Nigeria Regiment

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria (839 Pte. Garaba Gomba. N.Nigeria Regt.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902 -56, 1 clasp, West Africa 1906 (1420 P.C. Garuba Gomba. N.N.P.) contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and a scarce double issue (2) £360-400

Sold with medal roll confirmation for the first and copied extract of medal roll for the second which remarks ‘Retired’.

Four: Sergeant Ganna, Nigeria Regiment

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, S. Nigeria 1903-04, S. Nigeria 1904 (2638 Pte. Ganna. S.N. Regt.); 1914-15 Star (2638 Sjt. Ganna. 4-Nig. R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2638 Sjt. Ganna. 4-Nig. R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19, name erased, contact marks, the first polished, otherwise nearly very fine (4) £280-320

Sold with copied extract of medal roll and medal index card which confirms entry into the Cameroon theatre on 22 September 1914.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Medals for Campaigns in Africa

Three: Able Seaman S. R. Allison, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, later Sergeant, 5th Norfolk Regiment


One of only two medals to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve for Somaliland 1920.

Stanley Robert Allison was born in 1900 in East Dereham, Norfolk. He enlisted into the R.N.V.R., for the period of hostilities, on 22 September 1917, giving his occupation as grocer’s assistant. He joined the aircraft carrier Ark Royal on 5 November 1918 and, for the following 12 months, was engaged in ferrying aircraft across the Black Sea for the R.A.F., who were supporting the fight against the Bolsheviks in Russia. Together with H.M. Ships Odin and Clio, his ship participated in the Somaliland campaign in January and February 1920. By March 1920 he was back in the U.K. and was demobilised on 8 May 1920. He enlisted into the 5th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment on 27 August 1921, and eventually qualified for the Territorial Efficiency Medal as a Sergeant. Allison returned to his home town of East Dereham and died there in 1976, aged 76.

Three: Lance-Naik Mohammed Khan, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, late Somaliland Camel Corps


Sold with medal roll confirmation for the first.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1196 | Pair: Sergeant Munyambu s/o Kavindu, Kenya Police                                                                                             | **AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (3953 Sgt. M. Kavindu);**  
**COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL, for Meritorious Service, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sgt. Munyambu s/o Kavindu, Kenya) light contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine (2)**  
 Colonial Police M.S.M. London Gazette 11 June 1960.                                                                 | £300-360                                                                                        |
| 1197 | SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (H. J. Jones, Rl. Engrs.) naming officially re-impressed and fitted with replacement claw, good very fine                  | The roll confirms service in the 10th Company in the second Kaffir War and in the 9th Company in the third Kaffir War.  
 **SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (H. J. Jones, Rl. Engrs.) naming officially re-impressed and fitted with replacement claw, good very fine** | £200-260                                                                                        |
<p>| 1198 | AFRYSSNIA 1867 (213. J. Paterson. 26th Regt.) suspension re-fixed, polished, therefore good fine                                           |                                                                                               | £200-240                                                                                        |
| 1199 | SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. P. Minine. No. 1 Co. Hottentot Levy.) officially re-engraved naming, nearly very fine       | 104 medals to the Hottentot Levy, all with clasp ‘1877-78’. Shown as ‘Minnie’ on the roll.   | £300-360                                                                                        |
| 1200 | SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1625 Sjt. J. Harrington. 88/Foot.) officially impressed later issue, good very fine          | Duplicate medal and clasp issued 8 January 1919.                                              | £300-360                                                                                        |
| 1201 | SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Sergt. K. May. Herschel Nat: Contgt.) naming rubbed overall and heavily polished, therefore fine   |                                                                                               | £200-260                                                                                        |
| 1202 | EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1887-8 (144. Pte. J. Hamilton. 1/W.I. Rgt.) nearly extremely fine, scarce                   |                                                                                               | £360-400                                                                                        |
| 1203 | EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (P. Lepre, Bandn., H. M. S. Boadicea.) extremely fine                           |                                                                                               | £260-300                                                                                        |
| 1204 | EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (E. O'Donnell, Ord., H.M.S. Turquoise.) good very fine                          |                                                                                               | £200-260                                                                                        |
| 1205 | EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (T. Channing, Lg. Shipt., H.M.S. Racer.) nearly extremely fine                    | 328 medals with this clasp issued to the Royal Navy, including 126 to H.M.S. Racer. Unique to a Leading Shipwright with this clasp to the Royal Navy. | £300-360                                                                                        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1892 (1145. Pte. Y. Moshi. (1) G.C. Constaby.) unit officially corrected, a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine</td>
<td>nearly very fine</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1207</td>
<td>EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu August 1893 (H. Desmond, A.B., H.M.S. Swallow.) very fine</td>
<td>very fine</td>
<td>£300-360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1208</td>
<td>EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (W. Williams, Sto., H.M.S. Raleigh.) nearly very fine</td>
<td>nearly very fine</td>
<td>£200-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (A. Miller, Act. Bombr. R.M.A., H.M.S. Philomel.) good very fine</td>
<td>good very fine</td>
<td>£280-320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Brass River 1895 (J. H. Brownfield, Sto. 2 Cl. H.M.S. Barrosa.) later impressed naming, good very fine</td>
<td>later impressed naming, good very fine</td>
<td>£200-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895, no clasp (W. Miller, A.B., H.M.S. Racoon) name officially corrected, edge bruising, otherwise very fine</td>
<td>name officially corrected, edge bruising, otherwise very fine</td>
<td>£200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895, fitted with privately made silver clasp ‘Mwele’ (J. E. Roberts, A.B., H.M.S. St. George.) very fine</td>
<td>fitted with privately made silver clasp ‘Mwele’</td>
<td>£240-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1896-98 (903 Pte. J. Williams, 2nd W. India Regt.) nearly extremely fine, scarce</td>
<td>nearly extremely fine, scarce</td>
<td>£300-340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authorised in 1900 for several minor expeditions in the northern part of the Gold Coast. Only issued to approximately 200 men of the 2nd West India Regiment.

www.dnw.co.uk
1214  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Niger 1897 (332. Sgt. Awudulai Zaria, R: Niger Constby.) minor edge bruises otherwise toned, good very fine, scarce £340-400

1215  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (J. Galloway, Sto., H.M.S. Forte.) very fine £200-260

1216  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (A. R. Macey, Ord., H.M.S. St. George) brooch marks to obverse, suspension re-fitted with a somewhat crude claw, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine £140-180

1217  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (Lt. & A/Insptr. G. E. Patey, 3/R. Dublin Fus.) nearly extremely fine and rare £500-600

G. E. Patey subsequently served during the Boer War, arriving in South Africa as a Lieutenant with the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 13 June 1900. He returned home in August 1901 (additionally entitled to a Queen’s South Africa Medal), and retired on 5 October of that year. On 12 May 1917, at the age of 43, Patey petitioned the War Office for a commission in the Infantry. His medical documents state that he injured his left knee in August 1900, and that he had been invalided from the Honourable Artillery Company on 23 July 1915, whilst serving at Home. Thereafter he served with the Labour Corps, until his final discharge on 18 February 1919.

Not listed in Cresswell’s Irish Medals.

1218  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1898 (1030 Pte. Jibrim Kano. 1st W.A.F. Force) nearly extremely fine £200-240

1219  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (8109 Pte. A. Brown, R-M, H.M.S. Blonde) later officially impressed naming, traces of pin fitting to reverse of clasp, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine £140-180

Duplicate medal issued on 31 July 1936.

1220  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1899 (942 Pte. Arpey. Niger C.P. Force) obverse heavily polished, good fine or better, scarce £200-240

1221  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1900 (763 Pte. Hassan. 2nd N. Nigeria Regt.) nearly extremely fine £200-240
1222  EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 3 clasps, 1892, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (453, Pte. N. Josephs, 1/W.I. Rgt.) tightened at claw, otherwise nearly very fine, scarce £340-400

1223  CENTRAL AFRICA 1891-98, ring suspension (Sgt Ali, Native Contgt.) engraved naming, toned, good very fine and rare £800-1200

Sergeant Ali served in the Slavers Wars, in the Makanjira campaign, November-December 1893, and January 1904. Only 12 medals awarded to the Native Contingent.

Sold with medal roll confirmation by R. B. Magor, and copied newspaper cutting reporting the presentation of the medal to him.

1224  EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (1892, Lc/Nk/ Mir Muhammad. 29/Bo: Inú:) light marking, otherwise nearly extremely fine £280-320

1225  EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898 (Pte. Abdullah Khan, Uganda Rifles) nearly extremely fine £280-320

1226  EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898, bronze issue (Syce Ramu. 1 Uganda Rifles) good very fine and very rare £600-800
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1227</td>
<td>East and Central Africa 1897-99, 2 clasps, Lubwa’s, Uganda 1897-98 (298 Pte. Dildar, 3rd Baluch: Lt. Infy.)</td>
<td>Nearly extremely fine £400-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1228</td>
<td>Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (W. T. Boaden)</td>
<td>Edge bruising and overall wear, therefore good fine £400-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229</td>
<td>Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899-1900 (9 Pte. Marifa, 1st K.A. Rifles)</td>
<td>Nearly extremely fine £200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Uganda 1900 (411 Rifleman Sundar Singh, Uganda Rif)</td>
<td>Replacement suspension rod, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £240-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (J. Clisham, Sto., H.M.S. Magicienne.)</td>
<td>Light contact marks, otherwise very fine £260-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1232</td>
<td>Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (Effendi Mohomed Omari, E. Afr: Rif)</td>
<td>Impressed naming, good very fine and rare to an Officer £300-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland, bronze issue (Muleteer Ganga Singh, Murree Mtn: Bty)</td>
<td>Attempted erasure of part of rank, otherwise very fine and rare £400-500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (583 Corpl. Fundamisi. 2nd C.A.R.) high relief bust, good very fine £240-300
2nd Central Africa Regiment. Sold with copied extract of medal roll.

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (3734 Pte. F. Rollins. 3rd W. India Regt.) very fine £200-260
Sold with medal roll confirmation.

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Lango 1901 (Pte. Eria. K.A.R.) good very fine £260-300
Private Eria belonged to the Baganda Levy, but earned this medal and clasp whilst serving with 4/K.A.R. Sold with medal roll confirmation.

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1901 (196 Havdr. Habib Khan. 46/Punjabis.) official correction to ‘46’, edge bruise, otherwise nearly very fine £180-220

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (1086 Pte. Busare. S. Nigeria Regt.) very fine £160-200
Sold with medal roll confirmation.

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (D. J. Smith, Sto., H.M.S. Perseus.) good very fine £140-160
Sold with medal roll confirmation and photograph of ship.

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (78 Tpr. T. H. Coetzee. Som: Bur: C.) light mount marks to reverse, suspension re-fixed, generally polished, otherwise nearly very fine and scarce £240-300
The Somaliland Burgher Contingent was raised in January 1903 by Major P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., 21st Lancers, from former burghers and other citizens of the republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State. The Contingent served in the Somaliland operations between March and June 1903, were recognized as being the first South Africans to have served outside South Africa. The strength of the Contingent is given as three British officers, three Boer officers, nine British and 93 Boer other ranks.
Before the Contingent left, so, Major W. F. Burnham, D.S.O., commanding, drew up a detailed list of the men he wished to recommend for employment when they returned to civilian life from which the following details are taken:
Sold with copied medal roll entry and other research.
1241  **AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1902** *(1530 Corpl: Abdulai, 2nd N. Nigeria Regt.)* nearly very fine £120-160

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

1242  **AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903** *(562 Pte Adama Baruwa, S. Nigeria Regt.)* very fine £120-160

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

1243  **AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903-04** *(236 M.G.C. Dalumi Ekupare, N.N. Regt.)* nearly extremely fine £120-160

Machine-Gun Carrier, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment. Sold with medal roll confirmation which states ‘discharged’.

1244  **AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1904** *(Cpl. Sadalla Mafta, E.A.P.)* good very fine and rare £360-400

Approximately 133 clasps issued, including 67 to the East African Police, to members of the Iraini patrol under Captain F. A. Dickson, D.C.L.I., February-March 1904.


Sold with medal roll confirmation which states ‘Duplicate Medal with Clasp issued 19.9.19 to the V.S. of S. Colonial Office SW1’.

1246  **AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nandi 1905-06** *(363 Pte. John, 1/K.A.R.)* contact marks, nearly very fine £120-160

Sold with copied extract of medal roll.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Clasp</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td><em>Africa General Service</em> 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubalandy 1917-18 (489 Pte. Ombasa Masega. 5/K.A.R.)</td>
<td>Minor official correction to name, good very fine, scarce</td>
<td>£180-220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1255</td>
<td><em>Africa General Service</em> 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (Pte. C. R. E. Munro. Nig. L. Ctg.)</td>
<td>Edge bruise, otherwise good fine</td>
<td>£200-260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

89 clasps issued to the Nigerian Land Contingent of the Nigerian Police.

**AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. E. H. Dennehy. Wilts.)**

Nearly extremely fine | £600-800


Edward Henry J. Dennehy, Lieutenant, Wiltshire Regiment, 1 February 1944; Captain, 1 August 1948; posted to the King's African Rifles (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Battalions), 25 April 1954; Major, 1 August 1955. Sold with research including copied *London Gazette* entries.

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Medals for Campaigns in Africa

1257 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, S. Nigeria, Aro 1901-1902 (789 Pte. Amadu. S. Nigeria Regt.) high relief bust, good very fine £300-360

1258 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (5059 Pte. F. Rustell. 1st Hamp: Regt.) suspension a little bent and loose, otherwise good very fine £300-360

Frederick Rustell was born in the Parish of Hilsea, Portsmouth, and enlisted into the Hampshire Regiment at Winchester on 23 April 1897. He served overseas in the East Indies, September 1898 to February 1903, and in Aden, February 1903 to June 1904, taking part in the Somaliland campaign and action at Jidballi. He was discharged on 23 April 1909, on completion of his first period of engagement. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

1259 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (1195 Sepoy Mohan. 52nd Sikhs.) nearly very fine £100-140

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

1260 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 3 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi, Nyasaland 1915 (1181 Pte. Katona. 2nd K.A.Rif.) unofficial rivet to last clasp, suspension re-fixed and repaired, polished, good fine £180-220

1261 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 3 clasps, Nandi 1905-06, East Africa 1905, Somaliland 1908-10 (2122 Pte. Hassan Juma. 3/K.A.R.) polished, otherwise nearly very fine, scarce £360-400

Sold with medal roll confirmation for all three clasps.
A Collection of Medals for Campaigns in Africa

1262


Harold Mordey Douglas was born in 1874 and joined the Colonial Service in 1894 as consular agent, Puerto de la Luz, Canary Islands; assistant district commissioner, Niger Coast Protectorate, 1897; organised transport for cross river expedition, 1900; political officer, No. 2 column, Aro Field Force (medal and clasp 1901-1902); district commissioner, S. Nigeria, 1902; received thanks of Secretary of State for prompt action taken in suppressing Ngor rising, June 1902 (clasp 1902); political officer to Imo river expedition (clasp 1904); political officer to Onitsa Hinterland expedition (mentioned in despatches); political officer to Bende-Onitsa Hinterland expedition (mentioned in despatches, clasp 1905-1906); senior district commissioner, 1906; acting provincial secretary, Central Province, 1908-09; acting assistant provincial commissioner and provincial secretary, Central Province, 1910-13; resident, Warri Province 1914. He died on 24 May 1926 at the Kapara Estate, Fort Jameson, North-East Rhodesia. Sold with copied extracts from medal rolls, London Gazette entries, and other research.

1263

Africa General Service 1902-56, 4 clasps, Nandi 1905-06, East Africa 1905, East Africa 1906, Somaliland 1908-10 (1318 Pte. Merjan Bushir. 3/K.A.R.) minor edge bruises, otherwise very fine, scarce £400-500

Sold with medal roll confirmation for all four clasps.

1264

Africa General Service 1902-56, 5 clasps, Jubaland, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi, Nandi 1905-06, Somaliland 1908-10 (1056 L. Corpl: Abdullah Mohamed. E. Afr: Rif:) impressed naming, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine, scarce £500-600

Sold with medal roll confirmation.
A Collection of Medals for Campaigns in Africa

**1265**


£400-500

Sold with medal roll confirmation for all five clasps.

---

**1266**


£400-500

Sold with medal roll confirmation for all five clasps.
### CORONATION, JUBILEE AND LONG SERVICE MEDALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1267</td>
<td>Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., silver, bronze, and enamel, unnamed as issued, in Elkington, London, case of issue, together with a Home Department enclosure for the award, named to 'Mr. G. Wright', and dated 16 November 1904.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1268</td>
<td>Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Gertrude Carke.); Coronation 1902, bronze; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; St. John Service Medal (23197 Pte. F. J. Gale. No. 1 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1940.) good very fine (6) £70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1270</td>
<td>Empress of India 1877, silver, unnamed as issued, with small length of ribbon in its C. C. Adams F.S.A., London fitted case of issue, a few marks to the reverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine £320-360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1271</td>
<td>Three: Chief Inspector W. Newman, Metropolitan Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.S. W. Newman.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.S. W. Newman. C.O. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (Ch. Insp. W. Newman.) mounted as worn, very fine (3) £60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1272</td>
<td>Pair: Police Constable W. Atcheson, Metropolitan Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jubilee 1897, bronze, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Atcheson. S. Divn.); Coronation 1902, bronze, Metropolitan Police (P. C. W. Atcheson. S. Div.) good very fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jubilee 1887, bronze, Metropolitan Police (PS, W. Stevenson. F. Divn.); Coronation 1902, bronze, Metropolitan Police (Insp. J. Helson. M. Div.) good very fine (4) £100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1274</td>
<td>Coronation 1953 (4), one contemporarily engraved (Spl. Sgt. Clifford Garside); the other three unnamed as issued, two in card boxes of issue, one lacking ring suspension, otherwise good very fine (4) £60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1275</td>
<td>Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (SS-3525 Pte. J. R. Hickman. A.S.C.) good very fine £80-120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M.S.M. London Gazette 1 January 1917.

www.dnw.co.uk
Edward Ware, 1st Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery on 29 August 1914. He was discharged on being commissioned on 14 July 1916.


William Horan, born in West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, in 1840, and attested for the 56th Regiment of Foot at Croydon, Surrey, on 25 April 1859. He transferred to the 106th Regiment of Foot on 1 December 1865, and again to the 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment of Foot on 1 September 1873, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 3 March 1879. He was discharged on 27 April 1880, after 21 years and 3 days’ service, of which 19 years and 60 days were spent soldiering in India.

William Barrie, born at Leslie, Fife, in 1851 and attested for the 71st Foot at Arbroath on 6 July 1868. He served in Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Malta, and was promoted to Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1882. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 April 1887, and was discharged on 5 July 1889.

George Grimsdale was born in West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, in 1840, and attested for the 56th Regiment of Foot at Croydon, Surrey, on 25 April 1859. He transferred to the 106th Regiment of Foot on 1 December 1865, and again to the 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment of Foot on 1 September 1873, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 3 March 1879. He was discharged on 27 April 1880, after 21 years and 3 days’ service, of which 19 years and 60 days were spent soldiering in India.

William Barrie was born at Leslie, Fife, in 1851 and attested for the 71st Foot at Arbroath on 6 July 1868. He served in Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Malta, and was promoted to Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1882. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 April 1887, and was discharged on 5 July 1889.

William Barrie was born at Leslie, Fife, in 1851 and attested for the 71st Foot at Arbroath on 6 July 1868. He served in Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Malta, and was promoted to Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1882. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 April 1887, and was discharged on 5 July 1889.

Edward Ware was attested for the Liverpool Regiment at Bootle, Lancashire.

William Aubrey Lovell was born in Leamington, Warwickshire in 1879, and died in 1951.

William Aubrey Lovell was born in Leamington, Warwickshire in 1879, and died in 1951.

Approximately 45 Edward VII Territorial Force Efficiency Medals to 7th Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment.
**Armies, Jubiilee and Long Service Medals**

**1290** Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, New Zealand, unnamed, _extremely fine_ £40-60


Anthony Ivor Jenkin was born on 6 August 1921 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct medal per Southern Rhodesia Notice No. 1048 of 1964.

**1292** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. J. Foy, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. Duke of Wellington) _good very fine_ £60-80

William James Foy was born at Stamshaw, Portsmouth, on 1 January 1867. He joined the Royal Navy on 16 January 1885, was advanced Chief Stoker, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1900. He was discharged in the same rate on 11 August 1907.

**1293** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (R. E. Brown, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard.) _edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine_ £70-90


John Hawken was born at Trewethern, Cornwall, on 24 August 1871; joined the Royal Navy on 25 May 1894; and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1907. He served in the Royal Navy throughout the Great War (additionally entitled to 1914 -15 Star trio) and was discharged as a Stoker Petty Officer on 17 March 1919.

Arthur Edward Graysone was born at Bethnal Green, London on 5 November 1877, and joined the Royal Navy on 6 January 1893. He served in the Royal Navy throughout the Great War (additionally entitled to 1914-15 Star trio), was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1917, and was discharged as a Petty Officer on 29 August 1919.

Harold Edward Peskett was born in London on 21 June 1882 and joined the Royal Navy on 10 October 1897. He served in the Royal Navy throughout the Great War (additionally entitled to 1914-15 Star trio), was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1915, and was discharged as a Chief Painter on 20 June 1922.

**1295** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2), 1st issue (9916. C. B. West, Gunner. (A. Bdr.) R.M.A.); another, 3rd issue, coinage head (Ply. 19747 C. B. Fallows. Mne. R.M.) _light contact marks to later, good very fine (2)_ £70-90

**1296** Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, anchor reverse, an unnamed specimen striking, circa 1880-1900, _frosted finish, extremely fine_ £300-360

Originally struck in 1859 with an inappropriate ‘anchor’ reverse, approximately 100 medals were issued to European troops in India.

[www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk)

L. Hardisty was a member of No. 18 entry, R.A.F. Halton, joining in September 1928.

C. H. Matthews was a member of No. 33 entry, R.A.F. Halton, joining in January 1936, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 January 1954.


1300  **VOLUNTEER OFFICERS’ DECORATION, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1895, with integral top riband bar, good very fine**  £100-140

1301  **ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (D.131 W. Sayle, Sean. R.N.R.)** nearly extremely fine (2)  £80-120

1302  **NEW ZEALAND VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, E.VII.R., 2nd issue (No.2 Pvt. J. Bennington, 2nd. (Sth. Cantby.) Reg. (1912))** nearly very fine  £100-140

1303  **EFFICIENCY MEDAL (4), G.V.R., Territorial (6538141 Drmr. W. Keys, 3-C. of Lond. R.)** generally good very fine (4)  £80-120

1304  **EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., E.VII.R. (82 Pte. W. Wadsworth, Lancs: Hrsrs: I.Y.)** polished, edge bruising and contact marks, better than good fine  £300-360

W. Wadsworth was awarded his Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 138 of July 1905. Approximately 42 Medals to the Lancashire Hussars.

1305  **TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (T4-254101 Sjt: C. E. Forman, R.A.S.C.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (S/3235721 Pte. J. McKee, R.A.S.C.)** good very fine (2)  £70-90

Charles E. Forman served as a Driver in the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force), before transferring to the Royal Army Service Corps. He was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Orders of August 1919.

1306  **EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4190219 Fus. G. Davies, R.W.F.)** contact marks, very fine  £40-50

1307  **EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, silver and silver-gilt, reverse officially dated 1940; ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (D.131 W. Sayle, Sean. R.N.R.)** nearly extremely fine (2)  £80-120

Frank Gospel was born in Pocklington, Yorkshire, on 26 October 1903 and joined the Royal Marine Artillery at Manchester on 8 January 1923. He served with the Plymouth Division until being discharged on 14 April 1928, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1938, and was discharged on 14 April of that year. This is his sole medallic entitlement.

Sold with copied Service Papers.

www.dnw.co.uk
Indian Army Best Shot Medal, V.R., silver, unnamed, with original narrow scroll suspension and plain silver bar, extremely fine and rare £500-600

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (6), G.V.R., 1st issue (2), with The Great War 1914-18 clasp (William Dixon); another, no clasp (Joseph Lavender); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (3), with Long Service 1948 clasp (Thomas E. Quine); another, with Long Service 1949 clasp (Joseph Hinchin); another, no clasp (Alec G. W. Tassell); E.II.R., 2nd issue (Claude E. Fisher); together with a Metropolitan Special Constabulary Long Service Medallion, bronze, obverse dated ‘1914’, unnamed; a Birmingham Special Constabulary Long Service Medallion, bronze, obverse dated ‘1916’, the reverse engraved ‘L. T. Roberts’; a Hertfordshire Special Constable’s Lapel Badge, bronze, dated ‘1914’, unnamed; and a Hertfordshire Special Constabulary Long Service Lapel Badge, bronze, undated and unnamed, traces of verdigris to second and last, generally very fine (10) £80-120

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R., ‘Ulster’ reverse (Robert Jackson) good very fine £100-140
Paul H. Démogé

Paul H. Démogé was born in Paris in 1925. His father had served as an officer with the French Colonial troops who stopped the original German attack on Verdun in February 1916, losing an arm in the battle. His mother was born in Yorkshire and came to France in 1917 as a member of General Pershing’s civilian staff at the American Expeditionary Force Headquarters in Chaumont. Living in France during the Second World War as a schoolboy, Paul Démogé joined the French Army that landed in Southern France in 1944. Since he was under-age and lacked parental permission to do so, he enlisted for the duration of hostilities in the French Foreign Legion, and was assigned to the Regiment de Marche de la Légion Étrangère, who were the armoured infantry of the 5th Armoured Division. He saw action in the Vosges mountains, breaking through the German defences at Belfort to reconquer Alsace, and then in 1945, after the battle of Colmar saw the last of the German presence on French soil, his Regiment broke through the Siegfried Line into Germany, where they advanced through the Black Forest, took Stuttgart, and proceeded all the way into Austria. After the War was over, he qualified first as a dental surgeon, then as an orthodontist, trying at the Forsyth Institute, Harvard University, and then at the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Establishing a private practice in Paris in 1958, he was appointed a Lecturer in Orthodotics in 1969 and became a full Professor in 1975 at the Université Paris-Descartes. He served as a reserve officer with the French Armed Forces Joint Medical Service, retiring as a Chief Dental Surgeon (with the rank of Colonel), and was created a Chevalier in the Legion of Honour, an Officer of the National Order of Merit, and a Commander of the Royal Moroccan Order of Ouissam-Alaouite.

Paul Démogé started collecting medals in 1964. His first goal was to build a ‘type-collection’ of one of each order, medal, decoration awarded by the French Government. As time went by, foreign orders and awards were added. This brought a special interest for British awards to Frenchmen, starting with the Crimea medal given to French troops. However, his collection was not limited to combat awards. Everyday life has its own moments of acute danger: the firemen who rescued people from burning buildings; the lifeboatmen who saved stricken crews on the stormy seas; the doctors and nurses who cared for the sick in epidemics when no cure was known; and the ordinary people who stopped run-away horses or pulled out the neighbour’s child drowning in the river next door, all risked their lives for others. They were and still are heroes. The wonderful stories that accompany their life saving medals adds the pleasure of research to the thrill of possession. Paul Démogé has been one of the earlier members of the Life Saving Medals Research Society when it was founded by Bill Fevyer. He has also been a long standing member of both the O.M.R.S and O.M.S.A, as well as Symboles et Traditions in France.
A Collection of Life Saving Awards formed by Dr. Paul Démogé

A letter dated 10 July 1889 from Mr Leonard Wyon to Mr R. A. Hill of the Royal Mint stated that 82 of these medals were struck in silver and one in gold.

Following Japan's enforced emergence onto the international scene in 1853, a commercial treaty was agreed with the United States of America in March 1854, and a similar treaty with Great Britain in October of the same year. Such trade links as these with foreign governments had many powerful opponents, numbers of the nobility and samurai class being violently opposed to western influence. Foreigners were frequently attacked by disaffected Japanese, often 'Ronin', former samurai who owed no allegiance to any feudal lord.

Such an attack occurred on the night of 5-6 July 1861, when a band broke into the temple where the British Legation was quartered and wounded several of its staff. The Japanese guard of the Legation, the Yaconnins, fought bravely to defend it, and this medal was struck to reward them. However, none was ever issued. There the matter ended, until on 15 June 1889 it was announced in The Times:

'A Relic of Old Japan - A few months ago some interest was excited by the report that on opening a safe which had not been touched for many years in the British Legation in Tokyo, it was found to contain a number of medals intended by the British Government of the day for a number of Japanese who had taken part in the defence of the Legation against an attack made upon it by samurai one night in July 1861, when several members of Sir Rutherford Alcock's staff, including the late Mr Laurence Oliphant, were wounded. ... Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the arrival of the medals, sent an intimation to that effect to the Japanese authorities, but the latter showed no desire whatever to find out the individuals entitled to them ... The reluctance of the Japanese to aid in distributing the medals was due to the danger which in those days every Japanese would run who was known to receive an honour from a foreign Sovereign for defending a foreigner against a Japanese. The Government and those concerned did not wish to run the terrible risk attaching to such an equivocal honour; thus the matter was suffered to drop, and the medals getting into an unused safe, the key of which was lost, remained there until the other day. Naturally great difficulty is now experienced in tracing the persons entitled. ...'

1312 **BOARD OF TRADE FOREIGN SERVICES MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY IN DEFENCE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION IN JAPAN 1861,** silver, the reverse with specially struck inscription 'Presented by the British Government for Gallantry in Defence of the British Legation, July 6th 1861', unnamed, in fitted case, extremely fine and scarce £600-800

Achille Alfred Curé was one of four men awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services) for this action (all in silver).

1313 **SEA GALLANTRY MEDAL (Foreign Services), V.R., small, silver, 'From the British Government, For Gallantry and Humanity' (Michel Emmanuel Sauvage. 1867.)** edge bruise, good very fine £140-180

**Provenance:** Glendining’s, December 1966.

Michel Emmanuel Sauvage was the only recipient of a Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services) for this action.

1314 **SEA GALLANTRY MEDAL (Foreign Services), V.R., small, silver, 'From the British Government, For Gallantry and Humanity' (Jean Louis Marie Ledet - 1878.)** nearly extremely fine £140-180

Jean Louis Marie Ledet was one of six men awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services) for this action (two awards in gold and four in silver); one of the other silver medal recipients was Antoine Louis Marie Ledet, presumably the recipient’s brother.

1315 **SEA GALLANTRY MEDAL (Foreign Services), V.R., small, silver, 'From the British Government, For Gallantry and Humanity' (Achille Alfred Curé - March 21st. 1882)** edge bruise, nearly extremely fine £140-180

**Provenance:** Sotheby’s, November 1988.

Achille Alfred Curé was one of four men awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services) for this action (all in silver).
George Sandwell, a beachman from Margate, was one of six men who was awarded the Board of Trade's silver medal for gallantry for rescuing the crew of the brigantine *Druide* (138 tons), of Cardiff, during a heavy gale on 19 November 1893.

On 19 October 1893 the coast of Kent was being battered by a gale from the N.N.E. In the heavy seas, the brigantine *Druide* of Cardiff, sailing from Cherbourg, became stranded off Margate. The regular coxswain of the R.N.L.I. lifeboat *Quiver*, John Fox, was ill, and the Second Coxswain, E. Emptage refused to go out on to the raging seas. The Hon. Secretary of the R.N.L.I. then placed the *Quiver* in charge of Bowman J. Knight, with lifeboatman H. Jones as crew. They put out into the bay but were repeatedly beaten back by the frightful seas and returned to the harbour. Another attempt was made but the boat became waterlogged and had to return again to the pierhead. It was then discovered, on inspection of the boat, that the Second Coxswain had allowed her to go to sea without having secured the deck plates. She was pumped dry, the valves shut and plates secured, and a third attempt made to reach the stricken *Druide* but she was unable to get away and in great difficulty anchored near the Nayland Rock. (Subsequently the District Inspector held an inquiry into the case and it was found that but for the gross neglect on the part of the Second Coxswain (E. Emptage), the *Quiver* would have been able to reach the *Druide*. Emptage was immediately suspended and later resigned his position). The *Druide* dragging on her anchors narrowly missed striking the jetty but grounded on the rocks opposite Fort Point. The Ramsgate lifeboat under tow from a steam tug now came on to the scene but was unable to approach the *Druide* as she was so close to land and so returned to Ramsgate. At about 10.30, Albert Emptage, master of the *Moss Rose*, one of Margate’s pleasure yachts, gathered some of the boatman about him and asked for volunteers to man the skiff from the *Moss Rose* and effect the rescue of the crew of the *Druide*. Five men quickly volunteered - Edward Whitehead, George Sandwell, John Cox, John Taylor and Arthur Twyman. The yacht’s skiff, a seaworthy 22 foot boat, was launched from the jetty amidst cheers from the hundreds of onlookers. Battling against wind, tide and surf, the boat slowly but surely made its way to the *Druide*. Receiving a line from the ship, they were able to haul themselves sufficiently close for the crew of five from the *Druide* to drop into the skiff. The skiff, bearing both rescuers and rescued then returned safely to shore to the cheers of the crowd.’

Sandwell was presented with his medal on 13 February 1894.

Royal Humane Society, small silver medal (unsuccessful) (Felix Labat, 4th. August 1876.) with integral top ribbon buckle, in Warrington, London, embossed and fitted case of issue, extremely fine £380-420

R.H.S. case no. 20,286:

‘On the 4th August, 1876, two young men (one Batty, an Englishman, and a Frenchman) were bathing in the sea at Biarritz. They being ignorant of the locality got into a current which carried them out into the breakers, where they must have perished had not M. Felix Labat, who knew the neighbourhood, gallantly swam out to their assistance, and seizing the two supported them (one in each hand) for some minutes. Unfortunately the two young men, in their fright, began to struggle, and seizing Labat, all three sank. Freeing himself, Labat alone rose to the surface, and recovering his breath, he dived, and a second time took hold of both the drowning men and, seeing the life-boat approaching them, he supported them for about sixty yards, swimming out to sea from the breakers, the current rendering it impossible to reach the shore. Unfortunately the life-boat came up at such a rapid rate that it passed over Labat’s shoulder, hurting him much, and striking Batty on the head, took him from Labat’s grasp, and he sank never to rise again. M. Labat, however, notwithstanding the injury he had himself received, held on the other young man, and ultimately the boat took both on board and saved their lives.’

www.dnw.co.uk
A Collection of Life Saving Awards formed by Dr. Paul Démogé

1318  LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY, Marine Medal, 1st type, large silver medal (Presented to Mr. Robt. M. Walker for saving ... es off Woodside Pier, October 23rd, 1844.) naming details partially obscured by suspension mount, with floreate silver slide bar on riband, edge bruising, nearly very fine £240-280

1319  S.S. DRUMMOND CASTLE MEDAL 1896, silver, unnamed as issued, French import stamp to edge, minor edge nicks, good very fine £200-260

The Castle Mail Packets Company liner S.S. Drummond Castle, homeward bound from Natal and Cape Town, struck a reef off Ushant in a fog on the night of 16 June, 1896. Of the 143 passengers and 104 officers and crew, only three escaped. Silver medals were struck with the approval of Queen Victoria for award to the Breton fishermen and other inhabitants of Brest, Ushant, and Molene who helped in rescuing the survivors, and in the recovery and burial of those lost.

1320  Three: Lieutenant J. G. Fletcher, Royal Navy

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Lieut. J. G. Fletcher R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (John G. Fletcher. Chf. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Lord Warden); France, Third Republic, MEDAL OF HONOUR, Ministry of the Marine, small silver medal, the reverse inscribed ‘Fletcher, J. 1916’, silver mark to edge, with rosette on riband, in embossed case of issue; together with a French COMMEMORATIVE LIFE SAVING MEDAL, silver, 50mm, the reverse inscribed ‘En Commémoration du Sauvetage du Trois-Mâts Français Léon XIII Naufragé sur la Côte de Quilty (Irlande) le 2 Octobre 1907’, silver stamp to edge, in fitted case of issue the lid embossed ‘République Française. Offert par le Ministère de la Marine.’, edge bruising to L.S. & G. C., generally nearly very fine or better (4) £80-120

Provenance: Whittaker Collection, 1890.
This specific type was issued between 1826-30.

1322  France, Kingdom, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR SAVING LIFE, Ministry of the Marine, large silver medal, 3rd issue, by Gayrard, 41mm, Charles X on obverse; 1st model reverse inscribed ‘Patrick Kerney. Marin Anglais. Pour Avoir Sauvé des Marins Français Naufragés. 1830.’ within wreath, with loop suspension decorated with laurel leaves, contact marks, nearly very fine, rare £240-280

Provenance: Whittaker Collection, 1890.

1323  France, Kingdom, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR SAVING LIFE, Ministry of the Marine and the Colonies, large silver medal, 4th issue, by Montagny, 42mm, Louis Philippe on obverse, 3rd model reverse inscribed ‘A Pascoe (John). Marin Anglais. Courage et Dévouement pour Secourir les Équipages de Navires Français Naufragés. 1836’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, unmounted, silver mark to edge, edge bruising, extremely fine, scarce £240-280

Provenance: Whittaker Collection, 1890.


www.dnw.co.uk


**1327 France, Second Empire,** *Medal of Honour for Saving Life,* Ministry of the Marine, large silver medal, 6th issue, by Caqué, 44mm, Napoleon III on obverse; 5th model reverse inscribed ‘A A. H. Boxhall. Patron de Bateau Sauveteur. Services à des Marins Français en Détresse. 1854’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ball and ring suspension, silver stamp to edge, in fitted leather case of issue, the lid embossed ‘Ministere de la Marine à Boxhall (A. H.) Patron de Bateau Sauveteur 1854,’ *edge bruising,* nearly extremely fine  £300-400

**1328 France, Second Empire,** *Medal of Honour for Saving Life,* Ministry of the Marine, small silver medal, 6th issue, by Caqué, 33mm, Napoleon III on obverse; 5th model reverse inscribed ‘A Edwards (George) Marin Pécheur Anglais. Services a la Marine Française. 1855’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ball and ring suspension, *minor edge bruising,* nearly extremely fine  £140-180

**1329 France, Second Empire,** *Medal of Honour for Saving Life,* Ministry of the Marine, large silver medal, 6th issue, by Caqué, 44mm, Napoleon III on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed ‘A Alfred Stevens Canotier Gde. Cote Irlandais. Services a la Marine Marchande Françaises 1858,’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ball and ring suspension, silver stamp to edge, *minor edge bruising,* *good very fine*  £300-400
tide and heavy seas drove her out onto Doombar Sand. The Institution lifeboat
head were forced to run for Padstow harbour, Cornwall. As the brig reached the lee of Stepper Point eddy winds caught her and the
tide and heavy seas drove her out onto Doombar Sand. The Institution lifeboat Albert Edward was launched and, although repeatedly
filled by seas, took off the crew of seven before the brig went to pieces.

Daniel Shea served as Coxswain of the Padstow Lifeboat the Albert Edward (not the Royal Albert as erroneously referred to on the
medal); for this action, and for the rescue of the four man crew of the Ipswich schooner Frederick William in near identical
circumstances on 15 March 1859, he was awarded the R.N.L.I. silver medal.

France, Second Empire, Medal of Honour for Saving Life, Ministry of the Marine and the Colonies, large silver medal, 6th issue, by Barre,
on cartouche flanked by supporters, with loop and ring suspension, silver stamp to edge, pawn broker’s mark and traces of brooch mounting to obverse, otherwise good very fine £180-220

France, Third Republic, Medal of Honour for Saving Life, Ministry of the Marine and the Colonies, large silver medal, 8th issue, by Barre, 44mm, Marianne on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed ‘A J. Joseph Childs Second du Navire Anglais Eficient. Services a la Marine Francaise 1886.’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ball and ring suspension, silver stamp to edge, minor edge nick, extremely fine £180-220

France, Third Republic, Medal of Honour for Saving Life, Ministry of the Marine and the Colonies, small silver medal, 8th issue, by Barre, 33mm, Marianne on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed ‘A Charles Lynch Matelot a Bord du Navire Anglais Sarah Ann. Services al la Marine Française 1886.’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ball and ring suspension, silver stamps to edge, nearly extremely fine £100-140

France, Third Republic, Medal of Honour for Saving Life, Ministry of the Marine, large silver medal, 8th issue, by Barre, 44mm, Marianne on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed ‘A Ole Jacob Syvertsen Matelot Norwegen. Courage et Dévouement 1890.’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ball and ring suspension, silver stamp to edge, good very fine £180-220

France, Third Republic, Medal of Honour for Saving Life, Ministry of the Marine, small silver medal, 8th issue, by Barre, 33mm, Marianne on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed ‘A William Mac Intosh Matelot Anglais. Courrage et Devouement 1890.’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ball and ring suspension, silver stam to edge, good very fine £180-220


France, Third Republic, Medal of Honour for Saving Life, Ministry of the Marine, large silver medal, 8th issue, by Barre, 44mm, Marianne on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed ‘A William Whales Second du Vapeur Anglais Courier. Courage et Dévouement 1897’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ball and ring suspension, silver stamp to edge, cleaned, signs of fire damage, scratch to obverse, good very fine £180-220


Belgium, Kingdom, Medal for Bravery, Devotion, and Humanity, 1st issue, large silver medal, 38mm, Leopold I on obverse, reverse inscribed ‘L. Saey à Bruges 24 Aout 1837.’, mounted in a silver mount, this 52mm, edge bruising to mount, the medal about very fine, rare £200-240

Belgium, Kingdom, Medal for Bravery, Devotion, and Humanity, 2nd issue, gold medal with silver crown, reverse inscribed ‘E. Martin, Molenbeek-St.-Jean 25 Mai 1852.’, good very fine, scarce £140-180

Belgium, Kingdom, Medal for Bravery, Devotion, and Humanity, 2nd issue, silver medal with silver crown, reverse inscribed ‘J. B. van Berleeere. Gand, 12 Juil. 1860.’, together with the related miniature award, edge bruising, good very fine £80-120
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1342</td>
<td>Belgium, Kingdom, Medal for Bravery, Devotion, and Humanity, 2nd issue, gold medal with gold crown, reverse inscribed ‘J. J. Delvalle, Liegé 1 Fevrier 24 Avril 1862’, edge bruising, worn in places with minor dinting, therefore nearly very fine, scarce</td>
<td>£160-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1343</td>
<td>Belgium, Kingdom, Medal for Courage, Devotion, and Humanity (2), silver-gilt medal with silver-gilt crown, Leopold II on obverse, the reverse inscribed ‘Adrien Dony’; another, silver medal with silver crown, Albert I on obverse, the reverse inscribed ‘Ed. Deleuellerie’, gilding slightly rubbed on first, otherwise good very fine (2)</td>
<td>£50-70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1344</td>
<td>Belgium, Kingdom, Royal Society for Life-saving Medal (2), silver-gilt medal with silver-gilt crown, Leopold II on obverse, the reverse inscribed ‘Général J. Dobner de Dobenau’, with rosette on riband; another, silver medal with silver crown, Leopold II on obverse, the reverse inscribed ‘L. Trulin’, good very fine (2)</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1345</td>
<td>Germany, Prussia, Life-saving Medal, 1st issue (1802-33), large silver medal, 50mm, bust of Frederick William II on obverse, (Dem Friedrich Traut fur die Rettung des Ferdinand Wittenhagen.) in fitted case of issue, extremely fine and rare</td>
<td>£200-240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1346</td>
<td>Germany, Prussia, Life-saving Medal, 2nd issue (1833-64), small silver medal, 25mm, Star at top, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£40-50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1347</td>
<td>Italy, Tuscany, Medal of Gratitude for Saving Life of Ship-wrecked Tuscans, large silver medal, 41mm, bust of Leopold II on obverse, the reverse inscribed ‘A Teodoro Savelli per Generoso Soccorsore Presiato a Naufraghi Toscani 31 Maggio 1849’, edge bruise, about extremely fine, rare</td>
<td>£300-400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximately 35 silver medals awarded 1836-60.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1348</td>
<td>Italy, Kingdom, Medal for Civil Valour, silver, reverse inscribed ‘Boninsegni Annunziato 18 Aprile 83 in Roma’, very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Italy, Kingdom, Medal for Civil Valour, bronze, reverse inscribed ‘Colleoni Ernesto. Pisa. 14 Ott. 1872.’, very fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1350</td>
<td>Italy, Kingdom, Naval Ministry Medal, large silver medal, 56mm, bust of Victor Emmanuel II on obverse, the reverse inscribed ‘All’ Ufficiale di Porto in Pozzuoli Salvatore Migiarra per sua Bella Condotta Durante il Fortunale del 4 Dicembre 1872’, minor edge bruise, good very fine, rare</td>
<td>Provenance: Whittaker Collection, 1890.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1351</td>
<td>Italy, Kingdom, Medal for Naval Valour, bronze, reverse inscribed ‘Arena Rocco. Marinaro Mercantile - Scilla- 2 Febbr. 1893.’, very fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1352</td>
<td>Italy, Kingdom, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, very fine</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1353</td>
<td>Italy, Kingdom, Marsica Earthquake Merit Medal 1915, 2nd issue, bronze-gilt, reverse inscribed ‘Terremoto 15 Gennaio 1915’, unnamed as issued, very fine</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1354</td>
<td>Norway, Kingdom, Medal for Heroic Deeds, Second Class, 1st issue, silver, with crown suspension, Oscar II to obverse, unnamed as issued, with silver riband buckle, suspension ring tightened, three light scratches to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£200-240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1355</td>
<td>Ottoman Empire, Tahlisiye Medal for Saving Life, silver, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, good very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tahlisiye Medal was instituted in 1859 and was awarded to those who had saved other people’s lives from drowning, fires, earthquakes, or landslides whilst risking one’s own life.
The colliery is a slant, and the men of course walk down to it. There are five headings, each about 150 yards long. The men, about 50 were conspicuous at Glanmwrwg on Saturday...

providential saving of life, the self-sacrifice, and the heroism which are so commonly associated with colliery disasters in South Wales

in number, went down at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. David Thomas, Bridgend-street, Llanennech, was working in the fourth heading, or the second from bottom. He had been at work about 30 yards inside of the first crossing, and then walked away. On

returning had to contend with a heavy rush of water. By this action four men were warned in time to escape with their lives. These men

and rescuing him, after hanging in the cold water for ten hours. The second man, named Williams, was drowned.

The unfortunate seaman was told that his only chance for life lay in jumping overboard and swimming. He followed this advice and was picked up. The work of rescue occupied two and a half hours, and the rescued crew were landed at New York.' (The Sea Gallantry Medal, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

For this rescue the Captain of the England, Mr. W. H. Thompson, was awarded the Board of Trade's Silver Medal for Humanity; Chief Officer Hadley the Board of Trade's Silver Medal for Gallantry, and the nine sailors who accompanied him in the lifeboat the Board of Trade's Bronze Medal for Gallantry. Thompson and Hadley were additionally awarded the Mercantile Marine Services Association Silver Medal for this rescue, and the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society awarded Thompson a gold clasp to his existing Gold Medal.

A Royal Humane Society Medal in Silver awarded to David Thomas for his part in saving life at the Glamwyrwg Colliery, Llangennech, near Llanelli, 9 December 1899

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) (David Thomas. Dec. 9. 1899), complete with silver top riband buckle, this lacking retaining pin, in case of issue, extremely fine, scarce award to a miner £400-500

R.H.S. Case no. 30,484 (jointly listed with Thomas Francis, Miner): 'At 8 am on the 9th December, 1899, the Glamwyrwg Pit, Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, was flooded, owing to the tapping of an old working. David Thomas, in whose headway the inrush took place, instead of seeking his own safety went into the lower part of the workings to warn the miners employed there, and on returning had to contend with a heavy rush of water. By this action four men were warned in time to escape with their lives. These men on reaching a place of safety went home, but returning later to the pit found that two men were missing. Hearing a moaning sound proceeding from the workings, Thomas Francis and William John Hunns volunteered to swim in an try to effect a rescue. At about 1 pm they made the attempt, but after going some ten yards were forced to return, as the water was nearly touching the roof. At 3.30 pm Francis made a second attempt alone, and the water being slightly lower he managed to get within ten feet of a miner named Lloyd, who was clinging to a beam in the roof. It was, however, impossible to reach Lloyd, owing to a cross beam which blocked the way. A third attempt was made, Francis and Hunns being joined by David Jones, and the three men taking a rope succeeded in reaching Lloyd and rescuing him, after hanging in the cold water for ten hours. The second man, named Williams, was drowned.

Extreme risk was incurred by all these men, the rescue of Lloyd being effected in ten feet of water and with no light. Silvers Medals were voted to David Thomas and Thomas Francis, and Bronze Medals to William John Hunns and David Jones.' The above incident received a lot of press coverage at the time, both local and national, and further details about David Thomas's part are recorded in a piece which appeared in the Haverfordwest Telegraph, 13 December 1899:

‘The Glamwyrwg Colliery, Llangennech, about four miles from Llanelli, was flooded on Saturday last. Most of the men working in the lower headings of the slant made a miraculous escape, but one of them drowned, while an old man of 60 was literally on the brink of death for ten long and weary hours, during which time he was hanging to a beam with his head only partially above water. The providential saving of life, the self-sacrifice, and the heroism which are so commonly associated with colliery disasters in South Wales were conspicuous at Glamwyrwg on Saturday....

The colliery is a slant, and the men of course walk down to it. There are five headings, each about 150 yards long. The men, about 50 in number, went down at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. David Thomas, Bridgend-street, Llanennech, was working in the fourth heading, or the second from bottom. He had been at work about 30 yards inside of the first crossing, and then walked away. On returning in less than three minutes - it was about 8 o'clock in the morning - he saw a torrent of water rushing through, and instead of making for the top he heroically risked his life to give warning to the men working in the heading below. It was then a race for life. Thomas managed to ascend with some difficulty, together with those in the same heading. The ones down below naturally fared worse.'
LIFE SAVING AWARDS

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS ROYAL BENEOLOVENT SOCIETY, silver (Gunner James Moore. 7th Decr. 1865) fitted with scroll suspension and silver ribbon buckle, good very fine £140-180

C.Q.D. MEDAL 1909, silver, unnamed as issued, presented to the officers and crews of the Steam Ships Republic, Baltic and Florida for gallantry in the rescue of over 1700 souls on 24 January, 1909, extremely fine £60-80

R.S.P.C.A. LIFE SAVING MEDAL, bronze (Mr. Farewell Barnes. 1920.) with integral top ‘For Humanity’ brooch bar, in Spink, London, case of issue, extremely fine £140-180

Farewell Barnes was born in the Derbyshire village of Eyham in 1878 and remained a resident throughout his life. At the time of the act for which he received his R.S.P.C.A. medal he was employed in the neighbouring village of Stoney Middleton. The following report appeared in the Nottingham Evening Post of 30 October 1920:
‘Getting the Goat - Daring Feat on Derbyshire Rocks
A daring feat has been performed at Stoney Middleton in effecting the rescue of a goat from a perilous position on the high rocks opposite the Cupola Works.
The animal, which belonged to Mr. William Ball, Stoney Middleton, slipped onto a high narrow ledge, where it remained for three days, unable to move. Mr. Farewell Barnes, an employee at the Cupola Works, boldly climbed an almost inaccessible position, from which he lowered a rope to the narrow ledge, and hauled the goat to safety.
His exploit was watched with breathless anxiety by his workmates.’

EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (3758038 Rfmn. F. Sparks. 5 The King’s R.) good very fine (5) £360-400

Family Group:
Four: Gunner Robert Sparks, Royal Artillery
CRIMEA 1854-55, 1 claps, Sebastopol (R. Sparks, Gr. & Dr. 1st Batn. Rl...) officially impressed naming, last part of unit illegible through edge bruising; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (2460 Gunner R. Sparks Coast Bde. R.A.);
TURKISH CRIMEA, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with Crimea suspension; France, Second Empire, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR SAVING LIFE, Ministry of the Marine and the Colonies, small silver medal, 6th issue, by Barre, 33mm, Napoleon III with laurel wreath facing right on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed ‘A Robert Sparks Cannier Anglais. Services Rendus a la Marine Marchande Française 1866’ on cartouche flanked by supporters, with ring suspension, silver mark to edge, suspension re-fixed, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine

French award believed to have been for a rescue off Alderney on 19 October 1865.
The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Brigadier-General Sir George H. Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who subsequently served as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies throughout the Second World War

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL, with M.I.D. oak leaves; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, silver-gilt and enamel; France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1917, bronze, mounted as worn, good very fine (8)

£300-400

Provenance: Sold by Order of the Family. Brigadier-General Gater’s full sized honours and awards were sold by Spink on 20 November 2008.

G.C.M.G. London Gazette 1 January 1944.
D.S.O. London Gazette 3 June 1916.
D.S.O. Second Award Bar London Gazette 17 September 1917:
‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his battalion with brilliant skill and resolution during an attack, minimising their casualties during the three days’ intense shelling by his able dispositions and good eye for ground. He directed the consolidation, and remained in command for three days, although severely wounded in the face early in the action.’

France, Legion of Honour, Officer London Gazette 22 November 1918.
France, Croix de Guerre London Gazette 6 November 1918.

Sir George Henry Gater was born at West End, Southampton, in 1886, and was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he read Modern History. After graduating, he studied for a Diploma in Education, teaching in Oxford before being appointed Assistant Director of Education for Nottinghamshire in 1912. On the outbreak of the Great War, he immediately applied for a posting, and was Commissioned Second Lieutenant, 9th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, on 22 August 1914. Promoted temporary Captain on 31 December of that year, in June 1915 he went with his Regiment to Gallipoli, serving at Cape Helles and Suvla Bay, and was promoted Temporary Major on 25 July 1915. He Commanded his Battalion, October 1915-February 1916, a period which coincided with the withdrawal of the 9th Sherwood Foresters on the Evacuation of Gallipoli, and saw subsequent service in Egypt, December 1915 to June 1916, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and received the first of his four Mentions in Despatches (London Gazette 13 July 1916).

In July 1916 Gater arrived with the Regiment in France, and after a month of fighting transferred to take command of the 6th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, with the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. The 6th Lincolnshires, part of the 33rd Brigade, 11th (Northern) Division, entrained at Frévent for Acheux on 2 September, and from there marched to Léalvillers, before taking over the trenches north of Ovillers on the Somme Front, on 12 September. Their first major action was the capture and consolidation of the Constance Trench, south-west of Mouquet Farm, during the night of 15 September, and a bombing attack on the Joseph Trench on the morning of 17 September. An enemy counter attack on the Constance Trench that evening was repulsed, in part due to the gallantry of Gater’s old Battalion, the 9th Sherwood Foresters. On 29 September they were in support of the 32nd Brigade’s attack on Stuff Redoubt, and were relieved the next day, and retired to Hédauville. For his services on the Somme Gater was again Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 1 December 1916).

The 11th Division moved onto Messines in June 1917, and it was here that Gater was awarded the Second Award Bar to his D.S.O., taking part in the advance on the Oostatterme Line, and continuing to lead his Battalion despite being wounded in the mouth and ear by a shell splinter. Appointed Commander of the 62nd Infantry Brigade, with the rank of Temporary Brigadier-General, on 1 November of that year, Gater was Mentioned in Despatches for a third time (London Gazette 21 December 1917), before leading his Brigade as part of the 21st Division at the Battle of St. Quentin during the German Spring Offensive. On the first day of the Battle of the Aisne, 27 May 1918, Gater’s Brigade was ordered up to the Battle Zone in front and north of Cormicy. The following day they were attacked and during the course of the battle Gater received a machine gun wound below the left shoulder, but remained on duty. By the morning of 29 May the 21st Division had suffered a loss of approximately 150 officers and 3,600 other ranks. By August 1918 the 62nd Brigade was once again reformed as part of the 21st Division, and were in action at the Battle of Albert on 21 August. The Allied advanced pushed on, with Gater himself personally leading his men during the advance of the morning of 25 August, when the in the face of heavy enemy machine gun fire the Brigade took Le Sars, an act of gallantry that would lead to his fourth ‘Mention’ of the War (London Gazette 20 December 1918). The War over, Gater relinquished his commission, with the rank of Brigadier-General, on 14 January 1919.

Returning to his educational work, he was appointed Director of Education for Lancashire County Council in 1919, taking charge of the County’s 630 Elementary Schools and 368 Secondary, Technical, and Evening Schools, before being appointed Director of Education, London County Council, in 1924. Created a Knight Bachelor in 1936, he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1939, a job which he held throughout the Second World War, whilst also serving as Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Security, 1939-40; Secretary, Ministry of Supply, 1940; and Secretary, Ministry of Home Security, 1940-42. Appointed K.C.B. in 1941, and G.C.M.G. in 1944, he retired in 1947, before being appointed Warden of Winchester College in 1951, serving his old school in this post for the next eight years. He died at home in Oxford on 14 January 1963.
MINIATURE MEDALS

1363  The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Sir Herbert D. W. Lewis, Commissioner for Wales, Order of St. John of Jerusalem

Sir Herbert David William Lewis was born on 25 February 1872, the eldest son of the Reverend David Lewis, Rector of Briton Ferry, and was educated at Rossall School. He served with the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem throughout the Great War from August 1914 as Commissioner for Wales, and represented the Order of St. John in France at the Allied Forces Hospital in Boulogne; in addition he organised St. John Hospitals throughout Wales; raised 1,000 men for military hospitals; and formed several Volunteer Aid Detachment units. Appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire for his War service (London Gazette 7 January 1918), he was promoted to Knight Commander in November 1922, and was additionally created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John. He died on 23 January 1931.

For the recipient’s related full-sized awards, see Lot 8.

K.B.E. London Gazette 17 November 1922.

1364  The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel F. R Sedgwick, Royal Field Artillery

Francis Roger Sedgwick was born in Bombay on 5 July 1876, and was educated at Uppingham School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on 26 March 1896 and was promoted Lieutenant on 21 March 1899. He served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the operations at Paardeberg, 17-26 February 1900; the actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River, 5-6 May 1900, and Zand River. He was also present at operations in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; and operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, in September 1900. Posted to the West African Frontier Force, 1901-05, he was promoted Captain on 15 January 1902, and transferred to the Retired List in 1913.

On the outbreak of the Great War Sedgwick was recalled for service, and went out with the Royal Artillery to the Western Front in 1914. During the War he was wounded, was three times Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 1 January 1916, 21 July 1917, and 7 July 1919), and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 August 1917, he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered during military operations in France and Flanders in the 1919 Birthday Honours’ List.

For the recipient’s related full-sized awards, see Lot 7.

C.M.G. London Gazette 3 June 1919.


1365  An unattributed C.B.E. and Royal Humane Society group of seven miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander’s 1st type, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Military Division, Knight’s badge, silver and enamel, French motto; France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, bronze, with silver star emblem on riband; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze; Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal, successful, with integral bronze riband buckle, the group mounted as worn but the ribands all very frayed and some medals loose, the medals themselves good very fine (7) £60-80

1366  The mounted group of four miniature dress medals attributed to Chief Officer T. Knowles, Cambridgeshire Fire Brigade

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer’s 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; Defence Medal; King’s Police and Fire Services Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, good very fine (4) £30-40


O.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1951: Tom Knowles, Esq., Chief Officer, Cambridgeshire Fire Brigade.

K.P.F.S.M. London Gazette 1 January 1947: Tom Knowles, Staff Officer with the rank of Divisional Officer, No. 9 (Midland) Regional Fire Headquarters, Birmingham.

www.dnw.co.uk
1367 The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Captain F. J. Way, Army Service Corps
Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Rel. of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen; King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., mounted as worn, extremely fine (3) £40-50

Francis Joseph Way was born at Wimbledon, Surrey, on 2 May 1868, and attested for the Commissariat and Transport Corps on 11 March 1886, having previously served for 3 months in the Medical Staff Corps. Promoted Corporal on 1 September 1889, he was advanced to Company Sergeant Major on 14 January 1898, and served with the Army Service Corps in South Africa during the Boer War from 6 October 1899 until 14 September 1902. Advanced to 1st Staff Sergeant Major on 7 July 1906, he was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal before being commissioned Lieutenant and Quarter Master on 29 January 1910.

On the outbreak of the Great War Way was posted to 1st Base Motor Transport Depot, Army Service Corps, and served with the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. Mentioned in Field Marshal Sir John French’s Despatch (London Gazette 1 January 1916), and awarded the Military Cross (London Gazette 14 January 1916), he was promoted Captain on 1 July 1917, before returning home, suffering from the effects of War Service, and dying in hospital at Aldershot on 25 October 1918. He is buried in Aldershot Military Cemetery, Hampshire.

For the recipient’s related full-sized awards, see Lot 30.

1368 An unattributed group of three
Gulf 1990-91, no clasp; Jubilee 2002; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., mounted as worn, good very fine
Empress of India 1877, silver; Coronation 1902, silver; Delhi Durbar 1903, silver; Coronation 1911; Delhi Durbar 1911 (2), silver; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army; Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Indian Volunteer Forces Officers’ Decoration, G.V.R., with integral top riband bar; Efficiency Decoration (5), G.VI.R., 1st issue (3), Territorial, with Second Award Bar; another, Militia; another, New Zealand; E.II.R., 1st issue (2), Army Emergency Reserve; another, New Zealand; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R., all of contemporary manufacture, good very fine, the Empress of India and Imperial Yeomanry awards scarce in miniature (18) £80-120

1369 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion’s badge, gilt; The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E. Companion’s badge, 2nd issue, silver-gilt and enamel; The Royal Victoria Order (2), C.V.O. Commander’s badge, silver-gilt and enamel; M.V.O. Member’s badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer’s 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer’s badge (2), silver and enamel, some of modern manufacture, generally very fine or better (7) £40-50

1370 The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion’s 2nd type badge, gold and enamel, lacking riband but with the integral top riband brooch bar present and affixed to suspension ring by two small gold chains, in Elkington, London, case, extremely fine £80-120

1371 Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), E.II.R., gilt and enamel (6); Distinguished Service Cross, E.II.R.; Military Cross (2), G.VI.R., 1st issue; E.II.R.; Distinguished Flying Cross, E.II.R.; Air Force Cross, E.II.R.; Distinguished Conduct Medal (3), G.V.R., 1st issue; G.VI.R., 2nd issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue; Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue; Military Medal (3), G.V.I.R., 1st issue; G.V.I.R., 2nd issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue; Distinguished Flying Medal (2), G.V.I.R., 1st issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue; Air Force Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Queen’s Gallantry Medal; British Empire Medal (2), (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue; (Civil) E.II.R., the majority of modern manufacture, generally very fine (24) £60-80

1372 Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue; Khedive’s Star 1884; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Military Division, gilt and enamel; French motto; Brunei, Sultanate, General Service Medal, silver and enamel; Kuwait, Emirate, Order of Military Distinction, gilt and enamel; Kuwait, Emirate, Military Service Medal (2), Second Class, silvered; another, Third Class, bronze, latter with bronze star on riband; Malaysia, Federation, The Most Distinguished Order of the Realm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse engraved ‘1961’; Sudan, Republic, Order of the Republic (2), silver, gold, and enamel; Sudan, Republic, Order of the Two Niles, silver and enamel; Yemen, Arab Republic, Order of 26th September, Military Division, silver, gold, and enamel, maker’s mark and hallmarks for Birmingham 1983 on reverse, generally good very fine (12) £60-80

1373 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914-15 Star (3); British War Medal 1914-20 (5); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18; Victory Medal 1914-19 (6); Naval General Service 1915-62 (2), G.V.R., no clasp (RM131565 B. W. Romilly Mne.); another, G.V.R., 1 clasp, Malaya; General Service 1918-62 (2), G.V.R., no clasp, another, E.II.R., 1 clasp, Cyprus; India General Service 1936-39, no clasp; 1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star (2); Africa Star (3), one with 8th Army clasp; Italy Star (2); Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (3) (24842043 Cpl. P. McDermott WFR; 350 Tpr A I Sprague R.A.C.); last unnamed; Africa Service Medal; Korea 1950-53 (2), 2nd issue; U.N. Medal; G.V.I.R.; Good 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991, some of modern manufacture, generally good very fine (40) £60-80

1374 King’s South Africa 1901-02, no clasp; Transport 1899-1902, no clasp; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan North West Frontier 1919; British War Medal 1914-20 (2); Victory Medal 1914-19; Jubilee 1935, generally nearly extremely fine
Copy Medals: Victoria Cross (2); Military Cross, G.V.R., good very fine (10) £60-80

www.dnw.co.uk
Francis Octavus Grenfell was born in Guildford, Surrey, on 4 September 1880, into a military family; he was the nephew of Field Marshal the Lord Grenfell, and the maternal grandson of Admiral John Grenfell. Educated at Eton, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, on 1 September 1899, and was promoted Lieutenant on 12 March 1901. He transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 4 May 1901, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, before going to India with the 2nd Battalion. Whilst in India he transferred to the 9th Lancers in May 1905, and was promoted Captain and Adjutant on 1 November 1912.

Following the outbreak of the Great War he embarked for France, along with his twin brother who was attached to the 9th Lancers, on 15 August 1914. On the 24 August 1914 he was in action at Elouges and Audregnies, Belgium. Following the successful withdrawal of the 2nd Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force, before the overwhelming German attack the day before along the line of the Mons-Condé Canal, the flank guard, consisting of the 1st Battalion the Cheshire Regiment and the 1st Battalion the Norfolk Regiment, supported by artillery and cavalry, now came under sustained enemy attack at Elouges. The Battle began at noon, and it soon became clear that the sheer weight of German infantry would eventually lead to the capture of its guns. Although all the battery's horses were dead, the Battery Commander of one of the Artillery units, Major E. W. Alexander, managed to save the guns with the help of his few surviving men and cavalry volunteers led by Captain Grenfell. This enabled the 5th Division to retire without serious loss.

Later that afternoon, at Audregnies, two miles south-west of Elouges, Grenfell rode with the Regiment in a charge against a large body of German infantry. There were heavy casualties and the captain was left as the senior officer. He was rallying part of the regiment behind a railway embankment when he was twice hit in the hand and thigh and seriously wounded. For his gallantry at both Elouges and Audregnies Grenfell was awarded the Victoria Cross, one of the very first to be awarded during the Great War.

Grenfell remained with the 9th Lancers in Belgium, and was again wounded at Messines in October 1914. Invalided home, he was presented with his Victoria Cross by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 21 February 1915, before returning to the Western Front on 17 April 1915. He was killed in action at Hooge, Belgium, during the Second Battle of Ypres on 24 May 1915, and is buried in Vlamertinghe Military Cemetery, Belgium. His twin brother, Captain Riversdale Grenfell, had been killed in action serving with the 9th Lancers at Mons on 14 September 1914.

Grenfell's Victoria Cross and other medals are on display in the Derby Museum and Art Gallery, Derbyshire.
1378

**BADGE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR**, for Nyasaland Protectorate, G.VI.R., large oval bronze neck badge, 68mm x 50 mm, leopard and rising sun on reverse, **very fine**  
£300-400

1379

**BADGE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR**, for Nyasaland Protectorate, E.II.R., large oval bronze neck badge, 68mm x 50mm, leopard and rising sun on reverse, **very fine**  
£300-400

1380

**NELSON MEMORIAL PENDANT**, the obverse card featuring an engraving of Nelson’s Funeral Car; the reverse card inscribed with Nelson’s Prayer before the Battle of Trafalgar: ‘May the great God, whom I worship, grant to my Country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious Victory! And may no misconduct in any one tarnish it! And may Humanity, after Victory, be the predominant feature in the British Fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to him who made me and may his blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my Country faithfully. To Him I resign myself, and the just Cause which is entrusted to me to defend Amen. Amen.;’ the whole mounted within and held from a crimson ribbon, **of contemporary manufacture**, **good condition**  
£160-200

J. Bowe attested for the Essex Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion as a Drummer in the Nile Campaign of 1884-85, and then as a Sergeant attached to the Commissary Department in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98. His medal entitlement of Egypt and Sudan Medal 1882-89 with clasp The Nile 1884-85; India General Service Medal 1895-1902 with clasps Punjab Frontier 1897-98 and Tirah 1897-98; and Khedive’s Star 1884-6 is a unique combination to the Essex Regiment.

POMPADOURS (WEST ESSEX REGIMENT) RIFLE CLUB MEDAL, by J. S. & A. B. Wyon, 48mm, silver, the obverse featuring shield and castle with motto ‘Monte Insignia Calpe’ in centre, with ‘Pompadours West Essex Regiment’ around; the reverse inscribed ‘Pompadour Rifle Club’ within laurel wreath, the edge engraved ‘Champion 1891, No. 1484 Lc. Corpl. J Bowe.,’ in Wyon, London case of issue, extremely fine £80-120

H.M.S. AJAX AND H.M.S. EXETER MEDAL OF GRATITUDE 1939, presented by the Chilean Municipality of Concepción for the Earthquake of 24 January 1939, bronze, the obverse featuring the Eagle coat of arms of Concepción, ‘Municipalidad de Concepción Chile’ around, the reverse inscribed ‘Gratitud a Marineros “Exeter” y “Ajax” Terremoto del 24-1-39.’, unnamed as issued, lacking riband, minor edge bruise, good very fine, rare £140-180

This medal was struck to be awarded to the crews of H.M.S. Exeter and Ajax of the Royal Navy’s South America Squadron for assisting with the humanitarian mission following the devastating earthquake at Concepción, Chile, on 24 January 1939. The earthquake, the deadliest in Chile’s history, measured 8.3 on the Richter scale and led to a death toll of approximately 28,000, and around 95% of the town’s buildings were completely destroyed. Owing to the outbreak of the Second World War, the majority of the medals were never issued.

TEMPERANCE MEDALS (20):
Royal Naval Temperance Society (3), MEMBERSHIP MEDAL, shield type (RNTS.2), silvered and enamel, pin-back version, lacking integral ‘R.N.T.S.’ top riband bar; ONE YEAR MEDAL (RNTS.3), silvered and enamel, with integral ‘Fidelity’ top riband bar; THREE YEAR MEDAL (RNTS.4), silvered and enamel, with integral ‘Three-Years’ top riband bar, generally good very fine

Church of England Temperance Society (2), ARMY DIVISION MEMBERSHIP MEDAL (CETS.2), bronze, with C.E.T.S. riband bar; PRIZE MEDAL, the reverse inscribed ‘Crystal Palace Fête 1900’, bronze, very fine

Soldiers’ Total Abstinence Association, THREE YEAR MEDAL (STA.2), silver, with top ‘Fidelity’ riband bar, good very fine

Army Temperance Association: India (7), SIX MONTH MEDAL (ATAI.1), bronze; ONE YEAR MEDAL (ATAI.2), silver; THREE YEAR MEDAL (ATAI.3), silver; FOUR YEAR MEDAL (ATAI.4), silver and silver-gilt; FIVE YEAR MEDAL (ATAI.5), silver and enamel; SIX YEAR MEDAL (ATAI.6), silver; VICTORIA MEMORIAL MEDAL (ATAI.15), silver, generally very fine

Army Temperance Association: Home, ONE YEAR MEDAL (ATAH.2), silver, edge bruise, very fine

Royal Army Temperance Association (6), SIX MONTH MEDAL (3), 1st ‘cipher’ type (RATA.1a), bronze; 2nd ‘Lord Roberts’ type (RATA.1b), bronze; THREE YEAR MEDAL (RATA.4), silver; FIVE YEAR MEDAL (RATA.5), silver and enamel; SEVEN YEAR MEDAL (RATA.7), silver, generally very fine (20) £140-180

MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Frederick William Henry Bolland) good very fine £70-90

Frederick William Henry Bolland was born in Forest Gate, Essex, in 1883, and was educated at the Carpenters’ Company School. He served with the 2nd Artists’ Rifles Officer Training Corps, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion Royal Fusiliers on 7 July 1916. He served during the Great War on the Western Front, attached to the 26th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and was killed in action at St Eloi during the Battle of Messines, whilst attached to 124th Trench Mortar Battery, on 7 June 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium. He is also commemorated on the Ilford War Memorial.

www.dnw.co.uk
Edward Benjamin Durnford Brunton was born on 20 July 1893, in Walthamstow, the son of Dr. Charles Edward (surgeon) and Kathleen Brabazon Brunton, of 19, Church Hill, Walthamstow. He was educated at the Sir George Monoux School, Walthamstow, and Christ’s Hospital School, Horsham, Sussex. A mercantile clerk at an export agency, he enlisted in the 16th Battalion Middlesex Regiment and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 3 May 1915 in 27th Battalion Middlesex Regiment. He first served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 13th Battalion Middlesex Regiment from 7 June 1916 and was appointed Adjutant of the 13th Battalion Middlesex Regiment on 16 September 1916. He transferred to the 17th Battalion Middlesex Regiment on 5 October 1916 and, aged 23, was reported missing, killed in action, on 13 November 1916, the first day of the First Battle of the Ancre. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France. He is also commemorated on an individual memorial in St. Mary’s Church, Walthamstow, the Walthamstow Roll of Honour, the Sir George Monoux School War Memorial, Walthamstow and Christ’s Hospital School War Memorial.

At the First Battle of the Ancre, the 17th Battalion Middlesex Regiment suffered the following casualties: 7 Officers and 15 men killed, 4 Officers and 133 men missing, and 2 Officers and 145 men wounded.

William Russell Edmonds, 12th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, was killed in action on 15 June 1916, in the Calonne sector while preparing for the Somme. He was the first man of the 12th Battalion to be killed in France, as confirmed by the regimental history: ‘The four days’ tour was full of interest and value for the new hands, but it cost the 12th two men killed, Private Edmonds being the first in the battalion to fall, and half a dozen wounded.’

Captain Donald Farquharson-Roberts, M.C., 4th Bn. attached 7th Bn. East Surrey Regiment, was killed in action on 20 November 1917, and is commemorated by name on the Cambrai Memorial, Louverval, France.

He was killed at approximately 7am on 20 November 1917, the opening day of the battle of Cambrai, on the outskirts of Gonnelieu, whilst advancing along the Gouzeaucourt-Binavis Road in command of “B” Company, 7th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment. His award of the Military Cross appeared in the London Gazette of 1 January 1918, ‘For good and meritorious service from Feb to Sep 1917.’

Alexander Crerar Kerr was born in Cathcart, Glasgow, on 29 October 1889, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Kirkcaldy on 6 September 1914. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 July 1915 with the 65th Field Company Royal Engineers; was attached to 1st/2nd Lowland Field Company Royal Engineers, at Suvla Bay, on 25 September 1915, and was later attached to the 60th Field Company Royal Engineers, 29th Division, for working searchlights. He was advanced Acting Sergeant in December 1915, and was discharged to a commission on 22 July 1916. He subsequently served as a Second Lieutenant with 91st Field Company, Royal Engineers, 15th (Scottish) Division, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 1 January 1917. He is buried in Becourt Military Cemetery, Becordel-Becourt, France.
He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallant conduct and ability during one of the most epic actions of the 1914 campaign, when his Battalion successfully defended its isolated trench against overwhelming odds for six consecutive days, 23 to 29 October 1914, during which it lost 13 of its 15 officers and over 450 men, being brought out of action by two junior subalterns, both of whom were afterwards awarded the D.S.O.

Captain E. T. Moulton-Barrett who was then in command of "B" Company afterwards wrote an account of the action at Nueve Chappell, his entry for 27 October including the following reference: 'Great credit is due to Company Sergeant-Major Penney on this day for the cool manner in which he behaved, walking about smoking a cigarette and directing the fire of his men calmly and collectively. His action proved a great steadier in the men in this critical situation, since at the time there was a gap of at least 400 yards on the left of our line of trenches'.

In addition to the award of the D.C.M., Penney had earlier been Mentioned in Sir John French's 'Mons-Aisne' Despatch of 8 October 1914, for 'gallant and distinguished services in the Field' (London Gazette 19 October 1914).

Penney was killed in action on 28 October 1914; 'The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment 1914-1919', by C. T. Atkinson described the circumstances as follows: 'A and D Companies were hastily rushed forward to stem the German advance, but there was great confusion, and A and D were not strong enough to stem the rush... Lieutenant Gore was killing making a stand on the La Bassee Road, as was CSM Penney also'.

He has no known grave, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.
Bert Sutton was born in Wheatley, Doncaster, Yorkshire, in 1897, one of thirteen children of John and Hannah Sutton, and was educated at Wheatley School. After a spell working as a runner for the Doncaster Gazette, he was employed as a rope lad at Bentley Colliery, Doncaster, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Pontefract, Yorkshire. He served during the Great War with “A” Battery, 164th Brigade, on the Western Front from 29 December 1915, and was killed in action on 1 July 1916, on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. He is buried in Bouzincourt Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Sidney John Henry Yarsley was born in Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and attested there for the Worcestershire Regiment. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War, and died of wounds in Alexandria, Egypt, on 22 August 1915. He is buried in Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

A Portrait Photograph of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, black-and-white photograph, 216mm x 170mm, the mount signed ‘Elizabeth R’ and ‘Philip’ and dated 1981, showing Her Majesty in Evening Dress, wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter and two Royal Family Orders, and His Royal Highness in the Ceremonial Day Coat of an Admiral of the Fleet, wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter, together with the Star of the Order of the Thistle, the neck Badge of the Order of Merit, and full size medals, in a black leather frame by Longmire, St. James’s, 335mm x 260mm overall, good condition
A Medallic Coffee Stand, made up of fourteen medal planchets contained within a silver outer band, displaying the obverses of the Queen’s South Africa Medal 1899-1902 and King’s South Africa Medal 1901-02 in the centre, and surrounded by the reverses of the Baltic Medal 1854-55; Crimea Medal 1854-56; India General Service Medal 1854-95 (2); Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-59; South Africa Medal 1877-79; Egypt and Sudan Medal 1882-89, dated reverse (2); India General Service 1895-1902, V.R.; Queen’s South Africa Medal 1899-1902; Army L.S. & G.C. Medal, V.R.; and Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. Medal, V.R., 186mm x 157mm overall, supported by four legs, generally good condition £260-300

1395 General Officer’s Gold Medal 1808-14, for Barrosa, a well struck copy in silver-gilt, unglazed, complete with swivel-ring bar suspension and gilt ribbon buckle, good very fine £400-500

1396 Specimen Medals (4): 1914 Star, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-19, each impressed ‘Specimen. 68-Gen. No-3653.’; together with King’s Commendation for Brave Conduct, two plastic lapel badges in their card box of issue, extremely fine (6) £40-60

x 1397 Defective Medals (5): Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, naming erased, with silver pin brooch inscribed ‘Crimea’; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (1018 Pvt. Charles Kirk, 1st Batn. 6th Foot) renamed; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (2270 Pte. Willm. ... 51st Foot.) correctly impressed but surname erased; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Sergt. Thos. Rontree. Royal Engineers.) renamed; Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Transkei (Cpl. A. L. Rennie P.A.O.C.V. Arty.) renamed, nearly very fine or better (5) £300-360


1399 Clasps for the Queen’s South Africa Medal 1899-1902 (19), comprising, Belmont, Modder River, Tugela Heights (3), Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith (2), Driefontein (2), Johannesburg (2), Laing’s Nek, Wittebergen (2), South Africa 1902 (2), some with remnants of rivets, generally very fine (19) £70-90
Boxes of issue (13), comprising those for the C.B. (Military), by Collingwood, London; C.V.O. (2), by Collingwood, London; another, by Toye, Kenning, and Spencer, London, both containing lady’s bow ribands; C.B.E., by Garrard, London; Second Word War Medals, addressed to ‘Mr. E. Marshall, 431, Lade Lane, Solihull, nr. Birmingham’, with Army Council enclosure; Defence Medal, addressed to ‘E. W. Wheelwright Esq., 115 Barclay Road, Bearwood Smethwick, Staffs.’, with Home Secretary’s enclosure; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, addressed to ‘Mrs. L. K. Ashford, 27 Risborough Lines, Shornecliffe, Folkestone, Kent’, with Air Council enclosure; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal; Imperial Service Medal (2); Jubilee 1935, containing lady’s bow riband; Coronation 1953, containing lady’s bow riband; Jubilee 1977, water damage to last, this poor condition, the rest good very fine (lot) £40-60

Sold together with a tin of assorted badges and buttons.

Boxes of issue (4), comprising those for the O.B.E. (Military), by Royal Mint; D.S.C., by Garrard, London; M.C., by Royal Mint; and United States of America, Bronze Star Medal, this complete with riband bar and enamel lapel riband bar, lid detached but repairable on the M.C. case, otherwise good very fine (4) £20-30
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

1402

**Australia,** Service Medal 1945-75, unnamed; New South Wales Local Government Long Service Medal, unnamed, nearly very fine or better

**Canada,** Gulf and Kuwait Medal 1990-1991, unnamed, in card box of issue; Peacekeeping Medal, unnamed, in card box of issue; Special Service Medal, 1 clasp, NATO, unnamed, in card box of issue; Golden Jubilee Medal, unnamed, in card box of issue, generally good very fine or better

**Gambia,** Restoration of Power Medal 1981, unnamed, extremely fine

**Kenya,** Commemorative Medal for 25th Anniversary of Independence 1988, bronze, with replacement ring suspension, good very fine

**Malawi,** Defence Force 40th Anniversary Medal 2004, unnamed, together with the related ribbon bar, extremely fine (9)

£40-50

1403

**Austria, Empire,** Field Pilot’s Badge 1913, Franz Joseph, 63mm x 62mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, by J. Zimbler, Vienna, reverse fitted with twin clips, nearly extremely fine, rare

The Austrian Field Pilot’s Badge was instituted in January 1913 under the following decree:

‘His k.u.k. Apostolic Majesty has graciously approved with the imperial decree of the 11th of September 1912 the introduction of a wearable field pilot’s badge to be worn on the right breast in accordance with the following illustration. The award of this badge by the War Ministry is consequent to the recommendation of the Commander of the Luftschifferabteilung to all active and non-active personnel, who have met the corresponding conditions and will be promulgated in the k.u.k. Army gazette.’

Approximately 797 Austrian Field Pilot’s Badges awarded. Sold with copied research.

£500-600

1404

**Austria, Republic,** Order of Merit, Officer’s Cross, pin-back, 55mm x 48mm, silver-gilt and white enamel, unmarked, good very fine

£100-140

1405

**Belgium, Kingdom,** Order of Leopold, Military Division, Officer’s breast badge, 75mm including crown and crossed swords suspension x 39mm, silver-gilt and enamel, French motto, unmarked, lacking ribbon with rosette, good very fine

£30-40

1406

**Belgium, Kingdom,** Order of the Crown, Officer’s breast badge, 59mm including wreath suspension x 44mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked, with rosette on ribbon, very fine

**Italy, Kingdom,** Order of the Crown, Knight’s breast badge, 38mm, gold and enamel, unmarked; together with the related miniature award, very fine (2)

£40-50

1407

**Belgium, Kingdom,** Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, with bronze palm emblem on ribbon; Allied Victory Medal, bronze; Medal of the Armed Resistance 1940-45 (3), bronze, good very fine

**France, Third Republic,** Croix de Guerre (5), bronze, reverse dated 1914-1915 (2), one with bronze star on ribbon; another, reverse dated 1914-1918 (2), one with bronze star on ribbon; another, reverse dated 1939; Médaille Militaire, silvered and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension, minor enamel restoration to motto; Colonial Medal (5), silver, 1 clasp, Engage Volontaire; another, 1 clasp, Maroc; another, 1 clasp, Algerie; another, 1 clasp, Extrême Orient; another, 2 clasps, Sahara, Verdun; Overseas Service Medal, silvered (2), 1 clasp, Liban; another, 1 clasp, Tchad; Morocco Medal, silver, 1 clasp, Maroc; Allied Victory Medal, bronze; Verdun Medal 1916, 1 clasp, Verdun; Evaders Medal, bronze; Ministry of the Interior Medal of Honour, silver, the reverse inscribed ‘Jecondre Julien Trésorier Adjt. Loroux (Loire-Inf.)’, in box of issue, generally very fine (23)

£70-90

1408

**Belgium, Kingdom,** Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze, very fine

**France, Third Republic,** Médaille Militaire, silver-gilt and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension; Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated ‘1914-1917’, with bronze palm on ribbon; Croix de Guerre des Théâtres d’Opérations Extérieurs, bronze; Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze; Croix of Military Valour, bronze; Medal of the Resistance 1940, bronze, minor enamel damage to motto on first, very fine

**Italy, Kingdom,** Merit Medal ‘Ora e Sempre’, bronze, no clasp; Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze, very fine

**United States of America,** Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze, very fine (10)

£60-80
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1409</td>
<td>Bhutan, Kingdom, Coronation Medal 2008, silver, in card box of issue, extremely fine, scarce</td>
<td></td>
<td>£60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1410</td>
<td>Bulgaria, Principality, Order of National Merit, Civil Division, Grand Officer’s set of insignia, by Schwerdtner, Vienna</td>
<td></td>
<td>£300-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1411</td>
<td>China, Republic, Order of the Precious Brilliant Golden Grain, First Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 97mm including golden grain suspension x 80mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with glass ‘ruby’ at centre and glass ‘rubies’ around central medallion, Chinese inscribed cartouche on reverse; Star, 100mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with glass ‘ruby’ at centre and glass ‘rubies’ around central medallion, Chinese inscribed cartouche on reverse, thin enamel slightly worn with central medallion re-affixed on badge, nearly very fine (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£3000-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1412</td>
<td>China, Republic, Order of the Brilliant Jade, Third Class neck Badge, 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with blue jade at centre, Chinese inscribed cartouche on reverse, the reverse officially numbered ‘118’, lacking reverse rivet, therefore the centre loose, minor blue enamel damage, good very fine, scarce</td>
<td></td>
<td>£800-1200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A group of five French and French Colonial Orders and Decorations awarded to J. Delacourcelle, Engineer of Bridges and Highways, Ministry of Public Works

France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier’s breast badge, 53mm including wreath suspension x 40mm, silver and enamel, significant enamel damage and traces of restoration; Médaille Militaire, silver, gilt, and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension, significant blue enamel damage to motto around central medallion; Tunisia, French Colonial, Order of Nichan Iftikhar, Third Class neck badge, 83mm including bow suspension x 58mm, silver and enamel, Mohammed el-Nasir (1906-22) cipher at centre, with neck riband; Annam, French Colonial, Order of Kim Khanh, First Class neck badge, 45mm x 78mm, gold, with tassels below, adapted for breast wear; Cambodia, French Colonial, Merit Medal, First Class, Norodom I issue, silver-gilt; the first two fine, the Colonial awards good very fine (5) £1000-1400


Joseph Delacourcelle was born in Toulon on 25 October 1862 and was educated at the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (National School of Bridges and Highways). He was employed by the Département des Landes as Engineer in charge of the Railway Section, before moving to the Département des Loir-et-Cher as Engineer in charge of the Steam Trams. In 1901 he was posted to the Indo-Chinese Department of Public Works, being employed in Annam, Cochinchina, and Cambodia. In May 1908 he was transferred to the Tunisian Department of Public Works, and was awarded the Legion of Honour on 6 August 1913. Mobilised for War duties in August 1914, he returned home in 1919 and retired in 1926.

Sold together with notification letter for the Legion of Honour, dated 7 August 1913; original warrant for the Order of Nichan Iftikhar, dated 1914; and original service papers regarding recipient’s career, including a Diploma dated 19 July 1897.

For other medals to the Delacourcelle Family, see Lots 904 and 1415.
A Great War Legion of Honour, Croix de Guerre, and British Military Medal group of nine awarded to Interpreter G. Delacourcelle, attached 55th West Lancashire Division

France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier’s breast badge, 53mm including wreath suspension x 40mm, silver and enamel, significant blue enamel damage to mottos around central medallions; Order of the Academic Palms, Officer’s breast badge, 36mm x 27mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917; Free French Cross 1940-45, silvered; Great War Combatant’s Cross, bronze; War Medal 1914-18, bronze; Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze; Benin, French Colonial, Order of the Black Star, Chevalier’s breast badge, 57mm including wreath suspension x 38mm, silver and enamel; Great Britain, Military Medal, G.V.R., unnamed as issued to Foreign nationals; together with an Alliance Française Medallion, silver, the reverse inscribed ‘Gaston Delacourcelle, Bolton, 1934’, generally very fine and better (10) £500-600

Approximately 2,472 Military Medals were awarded to French citizens.
Sold together with a typed dossier of personal and financial details following Delacourcelle’s emigration to England after the Great War, with annotations up to 1938.
For other medals to the Delacourcelle Family, see Lots 904 and 1414.
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

1420 France, Republic, OVERSEAS SERVICE MEDAL, 2 clasps, Engagé Volontaire, Legion Etrangère, silver; NATIONAL DEFENCE MEDAL, 2 clasps, Troupes Aéroportées, Legion Etrangère, bronze; VERDUN MEDAL 1916, bronze, together with a Verdun lapel badge; MEDAL OF LIBERATED FRANCE 1944, gilt, nearly very fine

Germany, Empire, CROSS OF HONOUR 1914-18, bronze, combatants’ issue, with swords; Germany, Third Reich, WAR MERIT MEDAL 1939-45, bronze; MEDAL FOR SOCIAL WELFARE, silver, very fine (lot) £50-70

Sold together with a Polish Commemorative Medal and an unattributed ‘Medal of Europe’, with crossed swords on riband.

1421 Germany, Hanover, MEDAL FOR VOLUNTEERS IN THE KING’S GERMAN LEGION 1803-15, 1841, bronze, traces of lacquer, good very fine £80-120

1422 Germany, Prussia, IRON CROSS 1914, First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, a rare screw-back variant, with additional positioning pin on top arm of the cross, nearly extremely fine £200-240

This type of Iron Cross was often worn by aircrew and tank crew to avoid snagging on machinery.

1423 Germany, Prussia, IRON CROSS 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre; Germany, CROSS OF HONOUR 1914 -18, combatant’s issue with swords, bronze, maker’s mark ‘0.2’ on reverse; Germany, Third Reich, IRON CROSS 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, maker’s mark ‘44’ on ring; WAR MERIT MEDAL 1939, bronze; CROSS OF HONOUR OF THE GERMAN MOTHER, 2nd issue, Bronze Cross, bronze and enamel; WESTWALL MEDAL, bronze; ITALIAN-GERMAN NORTH AFRICA CAMPAIGN MEDAL, bronze, generally nearly very fine or better (7) £70-90

1424 Germany, Third Reich, IRON CROSS 1939, First Class, pin-back, silver with iron centre, pin marked ‘65’, in Paul Meybauer, Berlin, case of issue, nearly extremely fine £120-160

1425 Germany, Third Reich, IRON CROSS 1939, Second Class (3), silver with iron centre, all unmarked, nearly extremely fine (3) £100-140

1426 Germany, Third Reich, FAITHFUL SERVICE CROSS, Second Class, for 25 Years’ Service, silver and enamel, in Wächtler & Lange card box of issue, the lid embossed ‘25’, nearly extremely fine £40-50

1427 Germany, Federal Republic, ORDER OF MERIT, Commander’s badge, 60mm, gilt and enamel, on lady’s bow riband, in Steinhauer and Lück, Lüdenscheid, case of issue, extremely fine £40-50

1428 Greece, Kingdom, ORDER OF THE REDEEMER, 2nd issue, a fine quality Commander’s neck badge, 73mm including wreath suspension x 47mm, gold and enamel, unmarked, lacking neck riband, extremely fine £340-380

1429 Ireland, Free State, 1916 MEDAL, bronze, later unissued specimen, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, lacking retaining pin, nearly extremely fine £200-240

1430 Ireland, Free State, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, combatant’s type with Comrac Bar, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, very fine £100-140

1431 Ireland, Free State, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, non-combatant’s type without Bar, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, very fine £80-120

1432 Ireland, Free State, EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46 (3), Army, Air Corps, Navy issue, 2 clasps, 1939-1946; another, Naval Reserve issue, 1 clasp, 1939-1946; another, 26th Battalion issue, no clasp, bronze, all unnamed, all with integral top riband bars, very fine (3) £200-240

1433 Ireland, Free State, EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46 (3), Naval Reserve issue, 1 clasp, 1939-1946; another, Volunteer Reserve issue, 1 clasp, 1939-1946; another, 26th Battalion issue, no clasp, all with integral top riband bars, very fine (3) £200-240

1434 Ireland, Free State, EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46 (6), Local Defence Force issue, no clasp; another, Volunteer Reserve issue, no clasp; another, Volunteer Aid (Red Cross) issue, 1 clasp, 1939-1946; another, First Aid (Red Cross) issue, 1 clasp, 1939-1946; another, Air Raid Precautions issue, no clasp; another, Local Security Force, 1 clasp, 1939-1946, bronze, all unnamed, all with integral top riband bars, good very fine (6) £180-220

1435 Ireland, Free State, MERCHANT SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, 1 clasp, 1939-1946, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, good very fine £200-240

Approximately 127 Medals awarded with 1 Bar.

www.dnw.co.uk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Country, Region</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1436</td>
<td>Ireland, Republic</td>
<td>‘Survivors’ Medal, silver-gilt, unissued specimen, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, nearly extremely fine</td>
<td>£300-400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1437</td>
<td>Ireland, Republic</td>
<td>1921-71 ‘Survivors’ Medal, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, very fine</td>
<td>£100-140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1438</td>
<td>Ireland, Republic</td>
<td>United Nations Peacekeepers Medal, nickel-plated brass, unnamed as issued, extremely fine</td>
<td>£40-50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1439</td>
<td>Ireland, Republic</td>
<td>United Nations Peacekeepers Medal, nickel-plated brass, unnamed, extremely fine</td>
<td>£40-50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1440</td>
<td>Ireland, Republic</td>
<td>Defence Force Service Medal, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar; Defence Force Good Conduct Medal, bronze, unnamed; Defence Force Golden Jubilee Medal 1996 (2), gilt, unnamed, one with riband bar, in card box of issue; Defence Force Millennium Medal 2000, gilt, unnamed, with riband bar, in card box of issue, good very fine</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1441</td>
<td>Ireland, Republic</td>
<td>Reserve Defence Forces Long Service Medal (3), bronze, unnamed as issued, one with 1 Bar, for 12 Years’ Service; another with 2 Bars, for 12 and 21 Years’ Service, all with integral top riband bar, very fine (3)</td>
<td>£120-160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1442</td>
<td>Ireland, Republic</td>
<td>Garda Síochána Long Service Medal, silvered, unnamed; Garda Síochána Golden Jubilee Medal 1972, bronze, unnamed, extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£60-80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1443</td>
<td>Italy, Kingdom</td>
<td>Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Grand Cross set of insignia, by Gardino, Rome, comprising sash badge, 65mm, lacking crown suspension, gold and enamel, unmarked, with full sash riband; Star, 86mm, silver, gold, and enamel, maker’s cartouche to reverse, minor hairline cracks to cross of St. Maurice on star, otherwise good very fine (2)</td>
<td>£240-280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1444</td>
<td>Italy, Kingdom</td>
<td>China Campaign Medal 1900-01, 1 clasp, Cina 1900-1901, by Regia Zecca, bronze, edge bruising, very fine</td>
<td>£400-500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1445</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Order of Distinction, Officer’s breast badge, silver and enamel, the reverse hallmarked Birmingham 1984, maker’s mark for Skinner &amp; Co., Birmingham, additionally engraved ‘George A. Lewis Aug. 5-1985’, complete with silver miniature in fitted gilt-embossed case of issue, extremely fine (2)</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1446</td>
<td>Japan, Empire</td>
<td>Order of the Rising Sun, a stylised copy First Class Star, 88mm, silver and enamel, with enamelled outer rays and and high domed centre, Japanese inscription on reverse, retaining pin replaced, very fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1447</td>
<td>Japan, Empire</td>
<td>China War Medal 1900, with clasp, coppered bronze; War Medal 1904-05, with clasp, bronze, both with original ribands with full hook and eye assembly, good very fine (2)</td>
<td>£140-180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1448</td>
<td>Japan, Empire</td>
<td>China Incident War Medal 1939, with clasp (2), bronze, one with paper wrapper, in damaged case of issue, good very fine</td>
<td>£80-120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of the Badge of Honour, 4th type breast badge, with riband suspension, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered ‘1198727’; Defence of Leningrad Medal, bronze; Defence of Stalingrad Medal, bronze, very fine

United States of America, Distinguished Flying Cross, bronze, unnamed as issued; Allied Victory Medal, bronze, 1 clasp, France; State of New York World War I Medal, bronze; World War II Victory Medal, bronze; Korean Service Medal, bronze; U.N. Medal for Korea (2), bronze, generally good very fine (12) | £80-120 |

www.dnw.co.uk
Montenegro, Kingdom, Order of Danilo, 2nd type, Grand Officer's set of insignia, by Vinc Mayer's Sohne, Vienna, comprising neck badge, 73mm including crown suspension x 50mm, silver, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, unmarked, lacking neck riband; Star, 73mm, silver, gold, and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse and silver marks on pin, minor white enamel chips to tips of points of badge, otherwise about extremely fine (2) £1200-1600

Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Grand Cross set of insignia, by Goudsmit, The Hague, comprising sash badge, 84mm including crown suspension x 54mm, gold and enamel, unmarked; Star, 87mm, silver, gold, and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse with two additional support hooks, minor blue enamel damage to central medallion on star, otherwise extremely fine (2) £700-900
**Netherlands, Kingdom**

Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Grand Officer’s set of insignia, by van Wielik, The Hague, comprising neck badge, 87mm including crown suspension x 57mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband; Star, 83mm, silver and enamel, maker’s cartouche on reverse and silver mark on retaining pin, in fitted case of issue, gilding slightly rubbed, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) **£400-500**

**New Zealand**

Defence Service Medal, 1 clasp, Regular (39718 Dvr W G Russell RNZASC) with related miniature award, in case of issue, extremely fine **£200-240**

**Ottoman Empire**

Order of Osmanieh, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 80mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 63mm, silver, gold suspension, gold appliqué, and enamel, unmarked, lacking neck riband; Star, 86mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with silver mark and Mint mark to reverse, with two additional support hooks, significant green enamel damage to badge, therefore good fine, the Star good very fine (2) **£400-500**

Order of the Medjidieh, First Class Star, 98mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, silver mark and Mint mark to reverse, with two additional support hooks, minor red enamel damage to band around central medallion, otherwise nearly extremely fine **£400-500**

Order of the Medjidieh, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 80mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 61mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with silver mark and Mint mark on reverse, lacking neck riband; Star, 76mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, silver mark and Mint mark to reverse, additional silver mark on obverse, and import mark on retaining pin, with two additional support hooks, nearly extremely fine (2) **£500-700**

Order of the Medjidieh, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 75mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 61mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with silver mark and Mint mark on reverse, lacking neck riband; Star, 77mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, silver mark and Mint mark to reverse, and additional silver mark on obverse, with two additional support hooks, central medallion detached but present on Star, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) **£400-500**
Ottoman Empire, Order of Charity, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 63mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 48mm, gold and enamel, unmarked, lacking neck ribbon; Star, 76mm, gold and enamel, with additional silver frame embellished with approximately 200 diamonds, upon which is superimposed a wreath surround, unmarked, with gold retaining pin, enamel damage, especially to badge, nearly very fine (2) £2400-2800

Ottoman Empire, Gallipoli Star 1915, silver and enamel, reverse stamped ‘B.B.&Co.’, good very fine £70-90

Philippines, Republic, Order of the Grieving Heart, Grand Cross set of insignia, by Zamora & Sons, Manila, comprising sash badge, 94mm including wreath suspension x 36mm, gilt and enamel, maker’s mark to reverse, with full sash ribbon; Star, 79mm x 65mm, gilt and enamel, maker’s mark to reverse, extremely fine, rare (2) £200-240

Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour 1920 (2), bronze; Monte Cassino Cross (3), bronze, reverse officially numbered ‘7915; 26326; 28891’; Army Medal 1945, bronze; Victory and Freedom Medal 1945, bronze, very fine (7) £70-90

Portugal, Kingdom, Peninsular War Cross, for 4 Years’ Service, 1st issue with Arabic numerals, gold and enamel, with floreate straight bar suspension, extremely fine £600-800

A Rhodesian Order of the Legion of Merit group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. D. Torrance, Meteorological Section, Southern Rhodesian Air Force

Rhodesia, Order of the Legion of Merit, Civil Division, Member’s breast badge, 36mm, silvered and enamel, uni-face, in box of issue; General Service Medal (10120 S/R J. D. Torrance); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the related miniature awards for the last three, nearly extremely fine (4) £180-220

M.L.M. awarded 7 December 1979.

J. D. Torrance served during the Second World War with the Southern Rhodesian Air Force as a Flight Lieutenant in the Meteorological Section, and latterly as Assistant Director of the Meteorological Department of Rhodesia.
A scarce Rhodesian ‘Bush War’ Police Decoration for Gallantry awarded to Field Reservist M. C. A. de Robillard, who, on his first call-up, single-handedly took on five armed terrorists in an attack on a Bikita homestead; wounded, he successfully drove off the terrorists, wounding one in the shoulder.

Rhodesia, Police Decoration for Gallantry (24465 F/R M. C. A. de Robillard) extremely fine, scarce £600-800

P.D.G. awarded 25 March 1977:
‘Field Reservist Marc Cyril Anthony de Robillard was on duty at a ranch in the operational area on 30 October 1976 when three terrorists armed with rifles and fixed bayonets entered the homestead. He was unarmed but immediately engaged the nearest terrorist. With his left hand he grabbed the terrorist’s rifle by the bayonet and with his right hand he grabbed the butt and attempted to get possession. The terrorist fired the rifle shooting off the four fingers of the Field Reservist’s left hand. But by retaining his grip with the right hand, Field Reservist de Robillard disarmed the terrorist. By using the terrorist weapon he engaged the other two terrorists who were firing inside the house, forcing all three to flee.

Undeterred by his injury, de Robillard then armed himself with his own rifle, cocked it with his foot, and again re-engaged the terrorists who were still firing. He wounded one, causing him to abandon his weapon. On checking outside the house, a fourth terrorist was seen outside the dining-room. Shots were exchanged before he fled. A fifth terrorist, located crouching on the verandah, was also driven off, firing as he ran. Field Reservist de Robillard, having successfully thwarted the terrorist attack, checked for the occupant of the house and found him safe, having taken refuge in one of the rooms.

The brave and gallant conduct of Field Reservist de Robillard, who was initially unarmed, in counter-attacking armed terrorists and successfully driving them off while wounded and unaided, displayed courage beyond the normal call of duty and undoubtedly prevented loss of life to the homestead occupants and destruction of ranch property.’

Marc Cyril Anthony de Robillard attested for the Police Reserve in August 1976, ‘and was undergoing his first stint of “Bright Lights” duty at a farm in Bikita when the terrorists struck on 30 October 1976. The 47-year-old Fort Victoria garage owner, born and raised in Mauritius, lost four fingers of his left hand after seizing the barrel of a terrorist’s rifle and disarming him. It was his first call up.’ (Salisbury Herald refers).

Only 24 Police Decorations for Gallantry were awarded for the whole of the Bush War. This is de Robillard’s only medal; he did not apply for his Rhodesian General Service Medal.

Sold together with two photographic images of the recipient.
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

D.M.M. awarded 11 November 1978:
‘Flight Lieutenant John R. C. Matthews attested into the Volunteer Reserve in 1961 as an air movements officer, taking up a flying appointment as a Volunteer Reserve pilot with No. 3 Squadron the following year. After ten years of service in this capacity, he re-attested as a regular officer, and was subsequently posted to Air headquarters for operations room duties. Flight Lieutenant Matthews’s background knowledge of transport operations, coupled with his dedication and enthusiasm, have resulted in an outstanding performance in the vital task of monitoring the air force’s air operation.’

M.F.C. (Non-Operational) awarded 23 October 1970:
‘Flight Lieutenant John R. C. Matthews (Volunteer Reserve) has served as a pilot on No. 3 (Transport) Squadron. He has responded to a great number of calls on his service as a Volunteer Reserve pilot, often to the detriment of his farming.’

John Richard Cawthorne Matthews was born on 22 December 1924 and was educated at Winchester College. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as an Aircraftman 2nd Class in 1942, and was commissioned Pilot Officer on 22 August 1944, being promoted to Flying Officer on 29 December 1944 and Flight Lieutenant on 20 April 1948. He final post before retiring was as a Flight Lieutenant Instructor in Southern Rhodesia.

After retiring he took up farming, and attested into the Volunteer Reserve in 1961 as an air movements officer, taking up a flying appointment as a Volunteer Reserve pilot with No. 3 Squadron the following year. He subsequently served as Pilot Captain for the Rhodesia V.I.P. Dakota Flight, and was the pilot of the aircraft which was used to take Ian Smith to a conference on the Victoria Falls Bridge in August 1975 between Vorster, Kaunda and Smith. He was also involved, from 1975 onwards, as a pilot in parachute school training and working with the Special Air Service on dropping techniques and new parachute types for drops of men and fuel, especially on trans-border operations. His farm was forcibly taken from him in 2002, and he died in Cape Town on 16 September 2013.

Approximately 71 Rhodesia Defence Forces’ Medals for Meritorious Service awarded to the Air Force.
Matthews is one of only three men from the Air Force to have been awarded the Defence Forces’ Medal for Meritorious Service and a non-operational Military Forces’ Commendation; the addition of his Territorial Long Service Medal makes this a unique combination of awards.

The unique Rhodesian Defence Forces’ Medal for Meritorious Service, Military Forces’ Commendation and Long Service group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. R. C. Matthews, Rhodesian Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve
Rhodesia, DEFENCE FORCES’ MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE (Flt. Lt. J. R. C. Matthews); GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (Flt. Lt. 7370 J. R. C. Matthews), with M.F.C. (non-operational) bronze pick emblem on riband; TERRITORIAL LONG SERVICE MEDAL (Flt. Lt. J. R. C. Matthews); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, good very fine and better (5)
£500-600

D.M.M. awarded 11 November 1978:
‘Flight Lieutenant John R. C. Matthews attested into the Volunteer Reserve in 1961 as an air movements officer, taking up a flying appointment as a Volunteer Reserve pilot with No. 3 Squadron the following year. After ten years of service in this capacity, he re-attested as a regular officer, and was subsequently posted to Air headquarters for operations room duties. Flight Lieutenant Matthews’s background knowledge of transport operations, coupled with his dedication and enthusiasm, have resulted in an outstanding performance in the vital task of monitoring the air force’s air operation.’

M.F.C. (Non-Operational) awarded 23 October 1970:
‘Flight Lieutenant John R. C. Matthews (Volunteer Reserve) has served as a pilot on No. 3 (Transport) Squadron. He has responded to a great number of calls on his service as a Volunteer Reserve pilot, often to the detriment of his farming.’

John Richard Cawthorne Matthews was born on 22 December 1924 and was educated at Winchester College. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as an Aircraftman 2nd Class in 1942, and was commissioned Pilot Officer on 22 August 1944, being promoted to Flying Officer on 29 December 1944 and Flight Lieutenant on 20 April 1948. He final post before retiring was as a Flight Lieutenant Instructor in Southern Rhodesia.

After retiring he took up farming, and attested into the Volunteer Reserve in 1961 as an air movements officer, taking up a flying appointment as a Volunteer Reserve pilot with No. 3 Squadron the following year. He subsequently served as Pilot Captain for the Rhodesia V.I.P. Dakota Flight, and was the pilot of the aircraft which was used to take Ian Smith to a conference on the Victoria Falls Bridge in August 1975 between Vorster, Kaunda and Smith. He was also involved, from 1975 onwards, as a pilot in parachute school training and working with the Special Air Service on dropping techniques and new parachute types for drops of men and fuel, especially on trans-border operations. His farm was forcibly taken from him in 2002, and he died in Cape Town on 16 September 2013.

Approximately 71 Rhodesia Defence Forces’ Medals for Meritorious Service awarded to the Air Force.
Matthews is one of only three men from the Air Force to have been awarded the Defence Forces’ Medal for Meritorious Service and a non-operational Military Forces’ Commendation; the addition of his Territorial Long Service Medal makes this a unique combination of awards.

A Rhodesian Exemplary Service Medal group of four awarded to Commandant G. Wilmshurst, Rhodesian Air Force
Rhodesia, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (5911 Chf. Tech. G. Wilmshurst); EXEMPLARY SERVICE MEDAL (Air Lt G. Wilmshurst); SOUTH AFRICA, PRO PATRIA MEDAL, reverse numbered ‘173924’, in named card box of issue; SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE GOOD SERVICE MEDAL, 3rd issue, bronze, reverse numbered ‘85326’, good very fine and better, second scarce to rank (4)
£300-400

Geoffrey Wilmshurst was commissioned Air Lieutenant in the Rhodesian Air Force on 27 October 1972, and served with the South African Defence Forces from 1976.


A Rhodesian Exemplary Service Medal group of four awarded to Commandant G. Wilmshurst, Rhodesian Air Force
Rhodesia, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (5911 Chf. Tech. G. Wilmshurst); EXEMPLARY SERVICE MEDAL (Air Lt G. Wilmshurst); SOUTH AFRICA, PRO PATRIA MEDAL, reverse numbered ‘173924’, in named card box of issue; SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE GOOD SERVICE MEDAL, 3rd issue, bronze, reverse numbered ‘85326’, good very fine and better, second scarce to rank (4)
£300-400

Geoffrey Wilmshurst was commissioned Air Lieutenant in the Rhodesian Air Force on 27 October 1972, and served with the South African Defence Forces from 1976.


J. H. Venter served in the 1st Rhodesian Light Infantry.
Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient.

www.dnw.co.uk
Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 2nd type, Grand Officer’s set of insignia, by Joseph Resch, Bucharest, comprising neck badge, 46mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks on suspension ring, with neck riband; Star, 66mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker’s cartouche on reverse and silver marks on retaining pin, about extremely fine (2) £400-500

Russia, Empire, Order of St Vladimir, Military Division, Fourth Class badge, with swords, 40mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, unmarked, good quality and probably of French manufacture, with ball and circular ring suspension, gilding somewhat rubbed, very fine £300-400

Russia, Empire, Order of St Anne, Military Division, Third Class badge, with swords, 35mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, gold mark and 1896-1908 kokoshnik mark to suspension ring, refurbished in parts, with swords possibly added later, lacking ring suspension, very fine £400-500

Russia, Empire, Order of St Anne, Military Division, Third Class badge, with swords, 37mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, unmarked, good quality and probably of French manufacture, with ball and circular ring suspension, good very fine £300-400

Russia, Empire, Order of St Nicholas the Miracle Worker, Medical personnel’s issue with Red Cross in centre, breast badge, with swords, 39mm, gilt and enamel, reverse dated 1914-1917, unmarked; together with an unrelated Russian Badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse inscribed 'R.V.S.W.W.', good very fine (2) £240-280

The Russian Order of St. Nicholas the Miracle Worker was instituted in 1929 by H.I.M. Kyrille Vladimirovitch, a cousin of Tsar Nicholas II and, following the murder of the Romanov family, the pretender to the throne. The Badge of the Order could be obtained by any Russian veteran of the Great War, and had to be bought by the recipient.

Russia, Empire, China Campaign Medal 1900-01, silver, with later five sided riband, obverse cipher slightly worn, therefore good fine, the reverse better £100-140

Russia, Empire, Red Cross Medal 1914-17, bronze-gilt and enamel, good very fine £140-180

Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St Sava, 3rd type, Commander’s neck badge, 86mm including crown suspension x 52mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop with green robes, unmarked, lacking neck riband, good very fine £120-160

Spain, Kingdom, Order of Charles III, Knight’s breast badge, 50mm including wreath suspension x 35mm, silver-gilt, gold appliqué, and enamel, nearly extremely fine £140-180

Spain, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, 1st type, Grand Officer’s Star, by Boullanger, Paris, 64mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker’s cartouche on reverse, with two additional support hooks, extremely fine £200-240
Spain, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, 2nd type, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 60mm including wreath suspension x 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 77mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with two additional support hooks, with full sash riband, nearly extremely fine (2)  £400-500

1478 Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Sword, Silver Cross with Swords, 2nd issue, by C. F. Carlman, Stockholm, 57mm including crown and crossed swords suspension x 37mm, silver, with gold and enamel obverse central medallion, maker’s mark to reverse below crown; together with the related miniature award, this mounted on a lapel button, top of crown slightly bent, otherwise nearly extremely fine  £70-90

1479 Zambia, City of Kitwe Alderman’s Badge, 66mm, silver-gilt (hallmarks for London 1968) and enamel; Municipality of Kitwe Past Mayor’s Badge, silver-gilt (hallmarks for London 1960) and enamel, with integral top Past Mayor’ riband bar, nearly extremely fine and a scarce opportunity for the Zambian enthusiast (2)  £80-120

1480 Zimbabwe, Bronze Cross of Zimbabwe, bronze and enamel, reverse of cross officially engraved ‘Mr. Cedric Thomas’; together with the related miniature award, good very fine, the miniature scarce  £100-140

A ‘Mr. C. Thomas’, who could be the same recipient, was awarded the Rhodesian Badge of Honour.

End of Sale
We are currently accepting entries for our forthcoming

**Jewellery, Watches and Objects of Vertu Sale**

to include the personal archive of Louis Osman, goldsmith and architect

to be held on

**Tuesday 27th March 2018**

Closing date for entries 20th February 2018

All enquiries please contact Frances Noble or Laura Smith
on 020 7016 1700 or email jewellery@dnw.co.uk

The Archive includes a 22ct gold model commemorating the 1969 moon landing, illustrated above
Commission Form – Medals 6 and 7 December 2017

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve.
I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 20 per cent (plus VAT if resident in, or posted to within, the European Union) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:-

Up to £100 by £5  
£100 to £200 by £10  
£200 to £500 by £20  
£500 to £1,000 by £50  
£1,000 to £2,000 by £100  
£2,000 to £5,000 by £200  
£5,000 to £10,000 by £500  
£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000  
£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000  
£50,000 to £100,000 by £5,000  
Over £100,000 by £10,000

Bids of unusual amounts will be rounded down to the bid step below and will not take precedence over a similar bid unless received first. All absentee bids will be executed in the name of ‘Wood’.

NOTE: All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 16:00 on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, DNW cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online Advance Bidding Facility. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.dnw.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments. Bids posted or faxed to our office using this form will now be entered by our staff into the system using exactly this facility to which our clients now have access. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Sale printed in the catalogue.

Signed ____________________________________________

Name (Block Capitals) ___________________________________ Client Code ___________

Address ____________________________________________

Tel: ___________________________________________ E-mail _______________________

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

☐ Cash  ☐ Cheque  ☐ Credit/Debit Card (see below)  ☐ Bank Transfer

☐ Other (please give details) ____________________________

Please note that all payments for purchases by credit card are subject to a 2 percent surcharge on the total invoice price. All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

☐ Master Card  ☐ Visa  ☐ Amex  ☐ Debit card (no surcharge)  Issue No ___________

Name (as shown on card) ____________________________________________

Card no. ___________________________________________ Start Date /  Expiry Date /

Your bids may be placed overleaf.
Successful Bids
Should you be a successful bidder you will receive an invoice detailing your purchases. All purchases are sent by registered post unless otherwise instructed, for which a minimum charge of £12.00 (plus VAT if resident in the European Union) will be added to your invoice. All payments for purchases must be made in pounds sterling. Please check your bids carefully and complete the payment instructions overleaf.

Prices Realised
The hammer prices bid at the auction are posted on the Internet at www.dnw.co.uk in real time. A full list of prices realised appear on our website as the auction progresses. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 09:00 the following day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot No</th>
<th>£ Bid</th>
<th>Lot No</th>
<th>£ Bid</th>
<th>Lot No</th>
<th>£ Bid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We were established in 1991 and are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London’s Mayfair, two minutes walk from Green Park underground station.

Our staff of experts collectively have over 300 years of unrivalled experience on all aspects of numismatics and jewellery, including coins of all types, tokens, commemorative medals, paper money, orders, decorations, war medals, militaria, numismatic books, jewellery, watches, objects of vertu, gemology and diamond grading.

We hold numerous auctions each year, the full contents of which are published on the internet around one month before the sale date, together with a unique preview facility which is available as lots are catalogued and photographed. Printed auction catalogues for auctions are mailed to subscribers approximately three weeks prior to each sale.

Our offices, open from 9am to 5:30pm, Monday to Friday, include a pre-auction viewing room, enabling us to offer this facility to clients during the three weeks prior to an auction.

Auctions are held in our building at 16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, where sales may be attended in person. Free online bidding is available using our own live bidding system or by placing commission bids, all of which and much more being available via our website at www.dnw.co.uk.

We look forward to welcoming clients to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.