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LONDON – MADDOX STREET

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## The Military Sale

MEDALS, ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MILITARIA

Wednesday 5th June 2013



Part of the Noble Investments (UK) PLC Group



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£2200	£2400	£2600	£2800...	£3000
£3200	£3500	£3800	£4000...	£5000
£5500	£6000	£6500	£7000...	£10000
£11000	£12000	£13000	£14000...	£20000
£22000	£24000	£26000	£28000...	£30000
£32000	£35000	£38000	£40000...	£50000
£55000	£60000	£65000	£70000...	£100000
£110000	£120000	£130000	£140000...	£200000
£220000	£240000	£260000	£280000...	£300000
£320000	£350000	£380000	£400000...	£500000

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# Dreweatts<sup>1759</sup>

LONDON – MADDOX STREET

## The Military Sale

MEDALS, ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MILITARIA

Wednesday 5th June 2013, 10.30am

Sale No. 13669

### Specialists

David Kirk (Medals)

[david@baldwin.co.uk](mailto:david@baldwin.co.uk)

Malcolm Claridge (Militaria)

[mclaridge@dnfa.com](mailto:mclaridge@dnfa.com)

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Monday 3rd June 2013

9.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday 4th June 2013

9.30 a.m. - 7.30 p.m.

Day of sale  
 from 9.30 a.m.

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# The Military Sale:

## MEDALS, ORDERS, DECORATIONS & MILITARIA

**Baldwin's and Dreweatts & Bloomsbury Auctions are delighted to be presenting a fresh format for militaria auctions, our inaugural Military Sale.**

In December 2012 Noble Investments (UK) PLC acquired The Fine Art Auction Group Ltd. This acquisition has significantly expanded our range of market leading services and has added two highly prestigious business lines, Dreweatts & Bloomsbury Auctions, to our range of activities that already includes the numismatic and philatelic trading and auction expertise of A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd and the Apex Philatelics.

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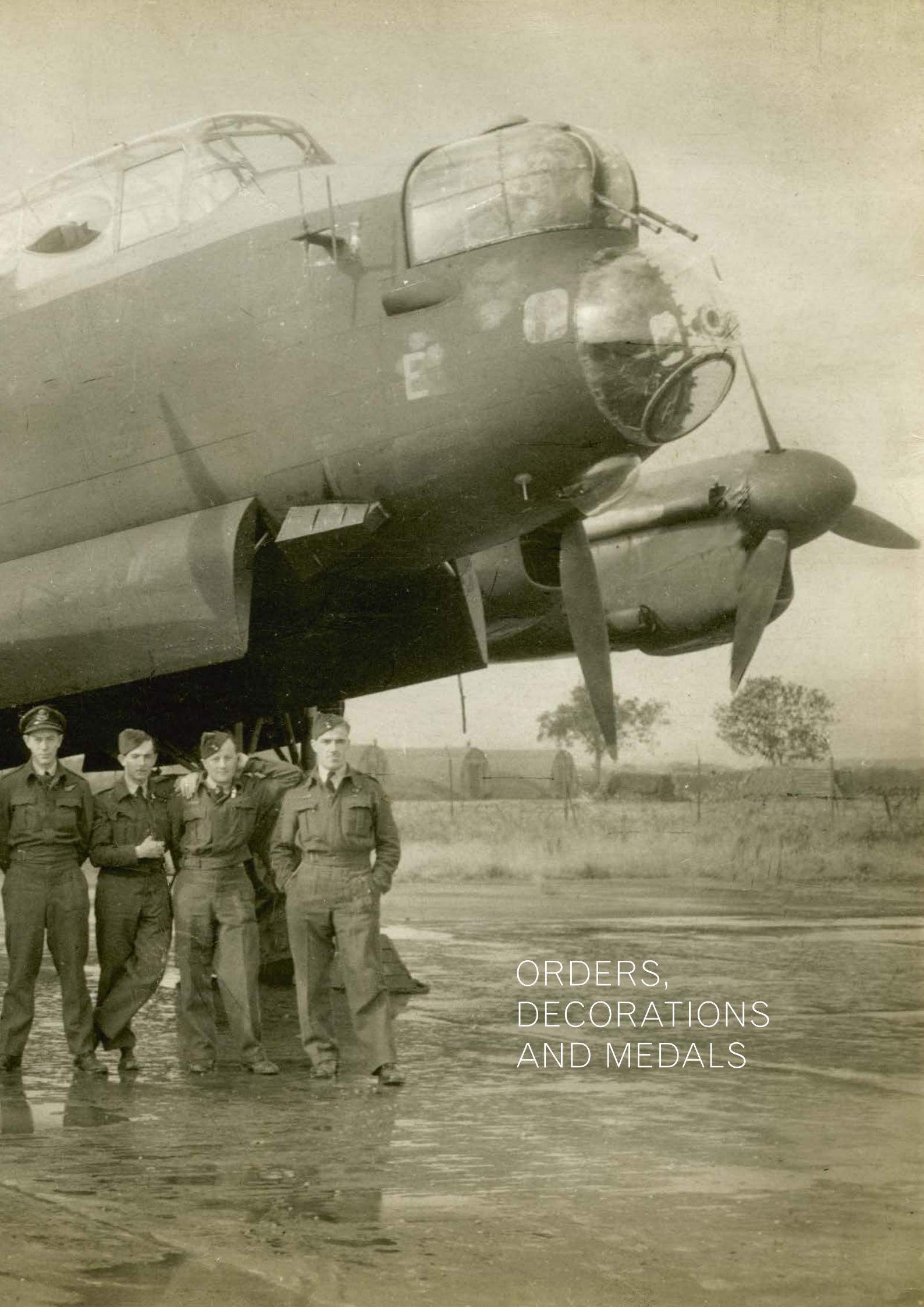
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Part of the Noble Investments (UK) PLC Group





ORDERS,  
DECORATIONS  
AND MEDALS



## AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



1

The Boer War CBE and DSO Group of 5 awarded to Colonel Hugh Fortescue Coleridge, 1<sup>st</sup> Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who undertook duties as Provost-Marshall and Intelligence Officer during the Second Boer War, and played a gallant role during the Battle of Modder River, comprising: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Commander's (CBE) Neck Badge, 1<sup>st</sup> Type, Distinguished Service Order, VR, in silver-gilt and enamels, Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Major H. F. Coleridge, 1<sup>st</sup> L. N. Lanc: Regt), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Major. H. F. Coleridge. D.S.O. L. N. Lanc. Rgt.), Jubilee Medal, 1887; the second officially impressed, the third officially engraved, the latter unnamed as issued, group loose. *Group lightly toned, CBE with a little loss of enamel in parts, group otherwise good very fine or better.* (5)

CBE *London Gazette* 03.06.1919 'For valuable services rendered in connection with the War'

DSO *London Gazette* 27.09.1901 - 'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa'

MID *London Gazette* 10.09.1901

Hugh Fortescue Coleridge was born on the 11<sup>th</sup> of January 1858 in Cadbury, Thorverton, and was the son of Reverend Canon F J Coleridge. Having been passed as a Cadet at the Royal Military College in 1879, he was commissioned into the 47<sup>th</sup> Foot 22 January 1879 and served for a period of 2 years in Gibraltar before spending some 8 years in the East Indies. He was promoted to Captain on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1887 and was Adjutant with the 1<sup>st</sup> Volunteer Battalion Loyal North Lancs from the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1893 to the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1898.

After a period of home service, Major Coleridge served in the Second Boer War between 1899 and 1902 as Provost-Marshall and also performed the duties of Intelligence Officer to a column. He took part in the advance on Kimberley with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Loyal North Lancs, including actions at Belmont, Enslin, Modder River. During this battle, he led his men across the river (as mentioned in Conan-Doyle's 'The Great Boer War') shouting "Now, boys, who's up for otter hunting?" as he jumped first into the water. During the climax of the battle, his qualities came to the fore, as outlined by Maurice's 'History of the War in South Africa 1899-1902':

*"...They were so closely pressed by the enemy's musketry that, in order to cover the retreat, two officers, Major H F Coleridge, North Lancashire, and Captain T Irvine, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, each with ten or eleven men of different battalions, threw themselves into farmhouses, which they stubbornly defended until, many hours later, after their detachments had suffered severe loss, they were ordered to evacuate their posts."*

Following this action he was present at Magersfontein; operations in the Orange Free State, April to May 1900; operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, July to 29 November 1900, including actions at Lindley and Renoster River; operations in Cape Colony, north and south of Orange River, 1899 to 1900; operations in the Transvaal, 30 November 1900 to 31 May 1902.

He was mentioned in Despatches and then awarded the DSO in September 1901, being invested by the King 24 October 1902. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, 1906; and commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. He was given the Brevet of Colonel on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, 1909, and retired a year later on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, 1910, with the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Coleridge served in the Great War, 1914-18, and was created a CBE in 1919. He married, in 1906, Kathleen, eldest daughter of Rear Admiral J H Bainbridge and of Mrs Bainbridge, of Elfordleigh, Plympton, and they had five sons. He died at Langstone, Tavistock, on the 17<sup>th</sup> of April 1928. Sold with copy service papers, roll & London Gazette mentions, as well as some further research.

£3,500-4,000





## 2

A Rare WWII POW ARRC Group of 5 awarded to Sister Kathleen Mary Jenkins, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, survivor of the sinking of *SS Kuala* during the evacuation of Singapore, taken POW by the Japanese and subsequently awarded the ARRC for services at the Bankinang POW Camp, comprising: Royal Red Cross, GVIR, 1<sup>st</sup> Issue, Associate's 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge (ARRC), reverse engraved (1946), 1939-1945 Star, The Pacific Star, Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945, medals unnamed as issued, group court mounted for display, the first with bow above. *The first toned, if a little unevenly, good extremely fine.* (5)

RRC *London Gazette* 13.06.1946

(208541) Miss Kathleen Mary Jenkins received an emergency commission as Sister into the QAIMNS(R) on the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, 1941, and presumably having worked at Alexandra Hospital, she is recorded as being present at the evacuation of Singapore aboard the *SS Kuala* - this vessel subsequently was bombed and machine gunned by the Japanese on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February 1942, being sunk with many other QAIMNS nurses who had been ordered to evacuate. She survived the sinking of this vessel, where some 300 of an original complement of roughly 500 were killed. According to the account of a similar survivor, that of Mrs Brenda McDuff, she reached Sinkep Island, and then managed to reach Sumatra where she appears to have continued nursing along the 'escape trail', where she was eventually taken POW at Padang by Japanese forces in 1943. She was interned at Bankinang camp and survived the war, being listed as serving in the camp hospital team in the Fraterhuis.

Following the war she was awarded the ARRC on the 13<sup>th</sup> of June, 1946, presumably for her valuable services rendered in the POW camp at Bankinang. Sold with original RRC box of issue by Garrard & Co, with named King's Letter to Miss K M Jenkins, ARRC, copy *London Gazette* mentions, and a quantity of research mentioning her name as aboard the *SS Kuala* and the evacuation of Singapore.

£500-600





3

**A Rare Boer War DCM Group of 3 awarded to Bombardier George Day, Pom Pom Section, Royal Artillery**, comprising: Distinguished Conduct Medal, EVIIR (30466 Gnr: **G. Day**, 3<sup>rd</sup> Depot. R.G.A.), Queen's South Africa Medal, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (30466 Actg: Bomb: **G. Day**, R.G.A.), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (30466 Bomb: **G. Day**, Pom Poms Sec: R.A.); all medals officially impressed, group loose. *Lightly toned, group with a few contact marks and tiny edge nicks, pleasing very fine.* (3)

DCM *London Gazette* 27.09.1901

MID *London Gazette* 10.09.1901

Bombardier George Day was born c.1878 in St Leonards, Exeter, Devon, and attested for service with the Royal Artillery on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October, 1898, at Fort Rowner, Gosport, having previously worked as a Butcher. He served with the Royal Artillery in the Boer War, and was posted to the 1-Pounder Maxim Battery on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February, 1900. At the end of the Boer War, he continued to serve with the Royal Artillery, later serving with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Depot, RGA, as of the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1903. He reached the rank of Corporal before he was convicted of Felony and discharged in 1909, having served for nearly 11 years with the colours. Sold with copy service papers, copy roll mentions, and worthy of further research.

£2,500-3,000





4

**A Rare Boer War 'Defence of Ladysmith' DCM Pair awarded to Battery Sergeant-Major W J Bell, 67<sup>th</sup> Battery, Royal Field Artillery, died of disease at Dundee, Natal, on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June, 1901**, comprising: Distinguished Conduct Medal, VR, 1<sup>st</sup> type obverse (57274 B. Serjt: - Maj: W. J. Bell. R.F.A.), Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (57274 B.S. Major W. J. Bell, 67<sup>th</sup> Battery, R.F.A.); group officially impressed, medals court mounted for display. *Very fine.* (2)

DCM *London Gazette* 27.09.1901

MID *London Gazette* 10.09.1901

BSM W J Bell served with the 67<sup>th</sup> Battery, RFA during the Boer War. This Battery served with distinction at Talana and during the Defence of Ladysmith, where its guns played a key role in silencing the Boer artillery pieces which had been causing much damage. BSM Bell is confirmed as having died of disease at Dundee on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June 1901. Sold with copy roll mention confirming these awards.

£2,000-2,500

5

**A Scarce Great War 'Defence of Kut' DCM Group of 4 awarded to Private Arthur Edward Catchpole, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, MID, killed in action and awarded a posthumous DCM for distinguished service during the Defence of Kut-al-Amarah**, comprising: Distinguished Conduct Medal, GVR (7697 Pte. A. E. Catchpole. 2/ Norf: R.), 1914-15 Star (Pte.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-19 (Pte.); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Lightly toned, the first lightly polished, group generally very fine.* (4)

DCM *London Gazette* 12.12.1917 - 'For gallantry and distinguished service in the field'

MID *London Gazette* 19.10.1916 - 'For distinguished service during the defence of Kut-al-Amarah' (killed)

Private Arthur E Catchpole was born in 1891 at Rockland St Marys, near Norwich, Norfolk, and attested for militia service with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Norfolk Regiment in October 1907, at the age of 17, having previously worked as a Labourer. He attested for full service with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1908. Initially serving at home for a period of nearly 3 years, he was sent to India on the 8<sup>th</sup> of February 1911, where he would serve for nearly 4 years until the outbreak of hostilities in WWI. During this period he appears to have run into a little trouble, but his papers rather sympathetically note: 'His crimes mostly due to a hot temper'.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Norfolk Regiment were sent to serve in Mesopotamia, arriving on the 6<sup>th</sup> of November 1914, and fought as part of the 18<sup>th</sup> (Belgaum) Infantry Brigade, 6<sup>th</sup> (Poona) Division under General Charles Townshend. The Division fought its way up the Tigris River to Ctesiphon, but in the face of heavy resistance beat a hasty retreat to Kut-al-Amarah, where it was invested by Ottoman Forces under General Nur-ud-Din (with expert assistance given by the German Army's Baron von der Goltz).



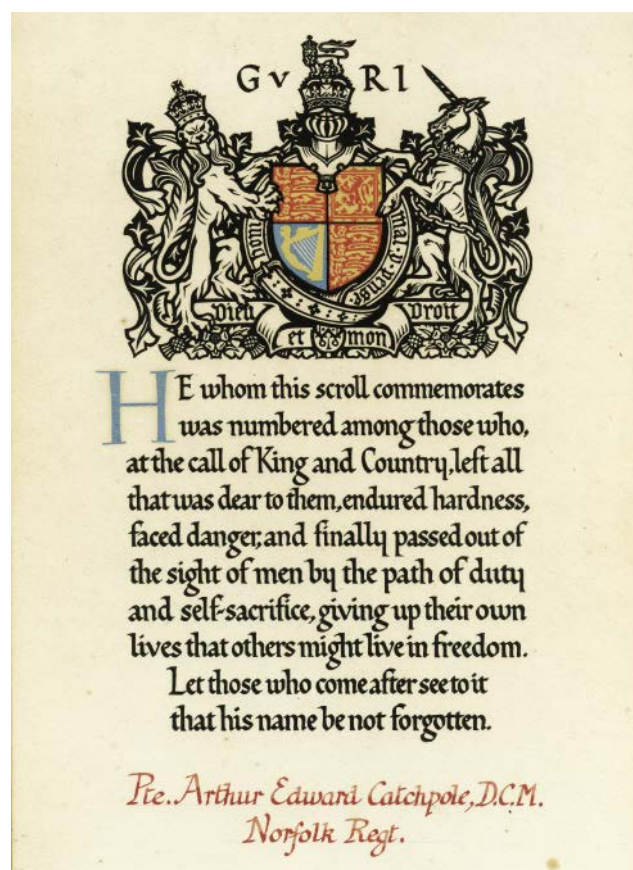


Private Catchpole was killed in action on the 12<sup>th</sup> of January 1916, at the age of 25, having served in Mesopotamia for just over a year, and was buried in Kut War Cemetery, Baghdad. According to *'In Kut and Captivity'* by Major E W C Sandes, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Norfolks (as part of Hamilton's 18<sup>th</sup> Brigade) were largely stationed within Kut and nearby Yakasum (Woolpress Village), and had been supplying the outlying piquets downstream along the Tigris river. He recorded the following on the day of Private Catchpole's death, which may explain how it came about:

*"At 7.30pm on January 12<sup>th</sup> the Turks brought very heavy rifle fire to bear on our first line trenches and the redoubts for half an hour, and thereafter kept up a fairly heavy fire till 11.30pm. Our guns engaged the enemy's troops, who emerged from their trenches in small parties opposite Redoubts A and C, but did not attempt an attack in force."*

Suffering was terrible amongst the British and Indian Troops, particularly amongst the latter, who specifically were unable for religious and cultural reasons to partake in the more readily available supplies of fresh horsemeat, causing a greater susceptibility to scurvy and other diseases. Despite the attempts of a British relief force under General Aylmer, Townshend's remaining 3000 British and 6000 Indian troops finally surrendered on the 29<sup>th</sup> of April 1916, after 147 days and having exhausted all food supplies, and were sent into captivity for the remainder of the war. Private Catchpole's medals and scroll were originally received by Susan 'Maria' Blake, his mother, at The Common, Rockland St Marys. Sold with original memorial scroll, copy MIC, copy 'burnt records' service papers, and some research.

£2,000-2,500





6

**A Superb and Extremely Rare WWII Pathfinder's CGM & DFM Group of 5 awarded to Warrant Officer Solomon Joseph Harold Andrew, No.35 Squadron, No.8 (Pathfinder Force) Group, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve; a veteran of a staggering 89 operational sorties and 315 hours of operational flying over France and Germany between November 1943 and April 1945, he was awarded the CGM and DFM for his role as an Air Gunner 'of outstanding ability' and considered to have skill 'second to none' in the Halifax and Lancaster bombers of No.8 Group - one of only 11 such gallantry combinations awarded,**

comprising: Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Flying), GVIR (1715306 F/Sgt. S. J. H. Andrew. R.A.F.), Distinguished Flying Medal, GVIR. (1715306. F/Sgt. S. J. H. Andrew. R.A.F.), 1939-1945 Star, Air Crew Europe Star with copy 'France and Germany' clasp, War Medal 1939-45; the first two officially engraved, the remainder unnamed as issued, group court-mounted on board by Spink & Son Ltd, with reverse pin for wear. *Group lightly toned with a few light hairlines and tiny contact marks in places, otherwise good extremely fine, and an extremely rare and desirable combination of awards.* (5)

ex Spink, 11<sup>th</sup> of May, 2001, lot 777 (cover group), sold for £8,050 hammer

CGM *London Gazette* 26.10.1945

DFM *London Gazette* 8.12.1944

Warrant Officer Solomon Joseph Harold Andrew was born in early 1924, in Lanner, near Redruth, Cornwall. Having previously worked as an agricultural labourer, he enlisted into the RAFVR in June 1942 at the age of 18. His remarkable operational career began in late 1943, being drafted into the elite Pathfinder Force of No.8 Group, No.35 Squadron, RAF - based at Gravelly near Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Initially equipped with Halifax Bombers (the squadron converted to Lancasters in March, 1944) the Pathfinder Force was comprised of picked, specialist crews of high skill and navigational ability, intended to precede the large-scale RAF bombing assaults by laying down target indicators to assist the following Bomber formations in finding their targets, all the while enduring the gruelling anti-aircraft 'flak' fire, harassment by enemy fighter aircraft and the general navigational difficulties of night-time raids.

Flight Sergeant Andrew made his first sortie on the night of the 22<sup>nd</sup> of November, 1943, and was very much 'thrown in at the deep end', taking part in a bombing raid on Berlin itself. From this point onwards he was almost continuously involved in bombardment of strategic targets over France and Germany. After less than a year, in September 1944, he was recommended for the Distinguished Flying Medal, having already completed an impressive 54 sorties and 221 operation hours as Air Gunner, his recommendation for the DFM states:

'Flight Sergeant Andrew is a most efficient and capable Air Gunner who has shown the greatest determination when flying on operations. Many of the 54 bombing attacks against the enemy in which he has taken part have been against targets strongly defended by night fighters and Anti-Aircraft guns. It is considered that the high standard of efficiency attained by this N.C.O., together with his record of many operations successfully completed, fully merits the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal'.

Continuing in his role as Air Gunner, he continued to take part in further important bombing raids, and was regularly used as part of the crew of the Master Bomber aircraft - the lead bomber aircraft which used high-frequency radio to co-ordinate all other bombers towards an accurate target. In total, he would go on to complete a remarkable 89 sorties and some 315 hours of operational flying against numerous German and French targets.

Completing 3 operational tours, he took part in raids on Frankfurt (thrice), Stuttgart (four times), Essen (four times), Bremen (twice), Duisburg (twice), Dortmund (thrice), Kiel (twice) and Dresden (once) - this the night of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of February 1945, when the resultant 'Firestorm' devastated an area of 1600 acres and killed tens of thousands. Andrew appears to have flown his last operational sortie on 24<sup>th</sup> of April 1945, against Neubrandenburg, and also appears to have assisted in the repatriation of POWs from Juvincourt on the 26<sup>th</sup> of May 1945. Warrant Officer Andrew's recommendation for the CGM in May 1945 states:



'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal, Flight Sergeant Andrew has completed a further 35 bombing attacks against enemy targets as an Air Gunner in heavy bombers, with Path Finder Force. Many of his sorties have been carried out in the Master Bomber aircraft. He has always shown an extremely strong spirit of offence, plus skill at his job second to none. Flight Sergeant Andrew has earned for himself an excellent reputation as a Gunner in the Squadron and by his devotion to duty, has set an extremely fine example to all Aircrew. This N.C.O's fine record of service is considered worthy of the non-immediate award of a Bar to the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (sic - this in error)'.

By the end of WWII some 109 CGMs had been awarded to operational aircrew, of which 89 were issued to Bomber Command, with 59 awarded to aircrew aboard Lancaster Bombers. However, only 11 recipients were awarded the CGM and DFM in combination. This rare group sold with copy sortie summary, copy recommendations for awards and London Gazette mentions, original Central Chancery Investiture letter (dated 23.11.1945),

3 excellent original photographs, including photos of the recipient receiving of his awards at Buckingham Palace, and a photograph of the recipient and his crew with Lancaster bomber behind, and large photocopy 'Operation Record Book' for 35 Squadron P.F.F. from February 1944 to May 1945 giving detailed assessments of the aforementioned bombing raids, and printed copy extract from 'The Western Morning News' October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1945, mentioning the award of his CGM, and providing newly discovered information regarding his place of birth and date of enlistment. Genealogical records suggest he took a wife of the surname Holman, being married in Lewisham in late 1967

£12,000-15,000







7

**A Rare WWI Submariner's DSM & LSGC Group of 5 awarded to Chief Petty Officer Henry Joseph Ling, Royal Navy, awarded the DSM for distinguished service aboard Submarine *E19* between October 1916 and January 1918 in the Baltic, comprising: Distinguished Service Medal, GVR (228181 H J Ling, P.O. H.M. Submarines. Baltic Sea. 1917.), 1914-15 Star (L.S.), British War & Victory Medals (Act. C.P.O.), Royal Navy Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, GVR (P.O. H.M.S. Ganges.); medals officially impressed, group swinging mounted on bar as worn with reverse pin for wear. *Attractively toned, a little polished, pleasing very fine.* (5)**

DSM *London Gazette* 26.04.1918 - *"In recognition of distinguished services performed in difficult circumstances and during a long period in British submarines operating in the Baltic Sea."*

CPO Henry Joseph Ling was born in Deptford, Kent, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of February 1888, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2<sup>nd</sup> Class aboard *HMS Impregnable* on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September 1903, at the age of 15. Moving steadily through the ranks, he reached Ordinary Seaman on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 1906, and Able Seaman on the 14<sup>th</sup> of December that year. At the outbreak of hostilities in WWI he was rated as Leading Seaman, and served aboard *HMS Bonaventure* (submarine depot ship) between the 5<sup>th</sup> of March 1914 and 6<sup>th</sup> of September 1916. He was promoted to Petty Officer on the 20<sup>th</sup> of January 1916, and served with *HMS Thames* (submarine depot ship), and is believed to have been Coxswain aboard submarine *C27*, serving in the Baltic, until September that year. After a month at the submarine base *HMS Dolphin*, he was sent aboard the submarine *E19* as Petty Officer on the 10<sup>th</sup> of October 1916.

The Baltic Sea was an important theatre of war, as important shipments of iron ore from Sweden to Germany were of strategic importance to the German war effort. British submarines regularly operated in the area to disrupt these shipments, and the submarine *E19* gained some repute in this area during WWI, when under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Francis Cromie it successfully sank 4 vessels in one day on the 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> October 1915, all without the use of functioning torpedoes, and without a single casualty. Petty Officer Ling served aboard this vessel for a period of 15 months, and returning to *HMS Dolphin* on the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 1918, he narrowly avoided having been present when this submarine (and six others) were intentionally scuttled at Helsinki to avoid them falling into enemy hands. He was later awarded the DSM on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April, 1918, for his services during this period.

Having returned to *HMS Dolphin*, he remained there until being sent aboard *HMS Ambrose* with Submarine *L5* on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1918, serving aboard this vessel until the 12<sup>th</sup> of June 1919 and his being demobilised. He signed up the next day for a further 5 years' service, and appears to have continued serving aboard submarines, including two six-month periods with *HMS Cyclops* and the submarine *M2*. He later joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was called up to serve in WWII, again as a CPO and presumably in a training capacity, but after 12 months he was finally discharged as unfit for further service on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 1941, at the age of 53.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation on vellum and waxed paper, two ribbon bars reflecting his entitlement in WWI and later in WWII, the latter showing additional entitlement to the 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Defence Medal & War Medal (the latter sold with group, in original box), and contemporary silver Bosun's Call - this lot still worthy of further research.

£2,000-2,500



8

**A WWII Dunkirk and D-Day Operations 'Minesweeping' DSM Group of 6 awarded to Leading Seaman Robert Louis Rousseau, Merchant Navy, awarded the DSM for 'devotion to duty' aboard Motor Minesweeper HMS MMS-17, comprising: Distinguished Service Medal, GVIR (L.S. R. L. Rousseau, LT/JX 203783.), 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Africa Star, War Medal 1939-45, Dunkirk Veteran's Medal; the first officially impressed, with box of issue, the remainder unnamed as issued, group loose, the latter framed with original named certificate. *The first toned, lightly polished, group extremely fine overall.* (6)**

DSM *London Gazette* 01.01.1945

Leading Seaman Robert Louis Rousseau was born in Bristol on the 9<sup>th</sup> of January 1922, but was raised in Brighton, the son of John and Phillis Rousseau. Having been raised on the Channel Coast and given that his father had been born in St Helens, Jersey, and had served as an Armourer with the Royal Navy, it appears to have been something of a forgone conclusion for Robert Rousseau to serve at sea, choosing the Merchant Navy.

LS Robert Rousseau took part in the evacuation of British Forces from Dunkirk as part of 'Operation Dynamo' between the 27<sup>th</sup> of May and the early hours of the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 1940, whilst serving with the Merchant Navy (as shown by his certificate), and is believed to have served aboard one of the 'little ships of Dunkirk' - a flotilla of nearly 700 smaller merchant and fishing vessels, as well as a number of Dutch coasters, that assisted the larger British Fleet in removing as many soldiers as possible in that short window of opportunity.

Later in the war, he was awarded the DSM for service with *HM Motor Minesweeper 17*, a Thornycroft Motor Minesweeper (these vessels known generally as MMS or 'Mickey Mouse'), which served as part of the 101<sup>st</sup> Minesweeping Flotilla, initially based at Gravesend. The 101<sup>st</sup> Minesweeping Flotilla played an important part in the intensive and largely unsung minesweeping operations prior to 'Operation Neptune' and the D-Day landings, later working from Lowestoft. In an attempt to clear the channel 'lanes' intended for the enormous 7000 or so vessels necessary for the landings, minesweeping flotillas worked tirelessly in June and July 1944 to ensure their safety from German acoustic and magnetic mines.

In particular, on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of June, right up to the point of the landings, the MMS Flotillas in fact led the way, undertaking the final and particularly risky minesweeping of the inshore areas as close to the shoreline as possible, to remove mines deployed to destroy smaller troop carrying landing craft bringing the soldiers to the beach. As described by the Naval Commander of the Western Task Force, Read Admiral Alan Kirk, US Navy:

*"It can be said without fear of contradiction that minesweeping was the keystone in the arch of this operation. All of the waters were suitable for mining, and plans of unprecedented complexity were required. The performance of the minesweepers can only be described as magnificent."*

Sold with original photograph of recipient in uniform, believed to be with his brothers, original letter of notification of the award of the DSM for 'gallantry in the face of the Enemy' as part of the New Year Honours, original certificate of identity slip pertaining to the award of a Naval Gratuity of £20 for the DSM, signed by the recipient, dated 4<sup>th</sup> of September 1947, and some useful genealogical research, showing that LS R L Rousseau died in May 1985 at Brighton, and historical research, particularly relating to "Operation Neptune: the Minesweeping Operation 5-6 June 1944", by David Verghese

£1,400-1,600







9

**A Very Rare WWI MM Group of 3 awarded to Private James Joseph Gregory Povey, Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry),** comprising: Military Medal, GVR (52202 Pte J. J. G. Povey. 12/Cav: Sq: M.G.C.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (52202 Pte. J. J. G. Povey. M.G.C. Cav.); medals officially impressed, and swing mounted on board for display. *Toned, the first lightly polished, good very fine overall.* (3)

MM *London Gazette* 16.07.1918

James Joseph Gregory Povey was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> of April, 1892, in Birmingham. He was adopted by the Bennett Family of 20 Brougham Street, Aston, Birmingham, and appears to be a relation (and probably son) of the similarly named James Joseph Gregory Povey, of Handsworth, Staffordshire, who was an Innkeeper and Butcher, who is recorded in the *London Gazette* as having filed for bankruptcy on the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, 1862.

Private J J G Povey served with the 12<sup>th</sup> Squadron, Machine Gun Corps Cavalry in WWI, which was formed on the 29<sup>th</sup> of February 1916 and served with the 8<sup>th</sup> (Lucknow) Cavalry Brigade, of the 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Cavalry Division. These troops were dismounted for service in the trenches of the Western Front, and were subsequently broken up on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, 1918. Private Povey was awarded the MM for Gallantry on the 16<sup>th</sup> of July, 1918, presumably related to service during the German Spring Offensives of 1918.

James Povey died in Bodmin, Cornwall, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October, 1969. Sold with attractive silver and enamel ID bracelet, copy MIC, copy MM card, and a quantity of research.

£1,000-1,200



10

A Scarce WWII Dunkirk 'Light Cars' MM Group of 3 awarded to Sergeant John Alexander Cross, Guards Armoured Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals - whilst serving with the 11<sup>th</sup> Light Car Section attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> Head Quarters Battalion, he was awarded the MM for courage and devotion to duty in surviving an encounter with a German tank on the 26<sup>th</sup> of May, 1940, where he was wounded and his driver killed, but nevertheless made his escape and successfully delivered his despatches, comprising: Military Medal, GVR (783320 Sgln. J. A. Cross. R. Signals.), 1939-45 Star, War Medal 1939-45; the first officially impressed, the remainder unnamed as issued, group loose. *Old cabinet tone, the first with two edge bruises and light obverse scratch, very fine.* (3)

MM *London Gazette* 22.10.1940

Sergeant John Alexander Cross was born in 1908, the son of Alexander and Mary Cross of Govan, Scotland and was awarded the MM during the Battle of Cassel:

*"For courage and devotion to duty. On 26 May 1940 he was in a light car with despatches near Cassel. He met an enemy tank on the road which opened fire killing the driver and wounding Cross. He took the despatches from the car, crawled some distance along a ditch, being machine gunned at intervals from the tank. When he got clear he met a column of French transport, warned them of the presence of the tank, and diverted them to another road. He obtained a lift on a passing vehicle, delivered his despatches and returned to the unit with other messages before he had his wound dressed. He refused to be evacuated and carried on until embarkation on 28 May."*

We can only speculate as to the specific nature of the despatches in question, but given that the 26<sup>th</sup> of June was the day before the announcement of the retreat and evacuation from Dunkirk, it may have been very sensitive information. He married one Margaret Cross, of Aulder, Nairn, Scotland, and died between the 26<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> of May 1942 at Cucklington Camp, Somerset, at the age of 34, under currently unknown circumstances. He is buried in Glasgow (Cardonald) Cemetery.

£3,000-3,500







11



12

11

**A Scarce and Interesting 'London' BEM Group of 3 awarded to Bombardier Albert Henry Charles Simpson, 64<sup>th</sup> Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery, awarded the BEM for 'exceptional powers of quick thinking and leadership' whilst serving as Detachment Commander during a V2 Rocket attack, believed to have taken place near Waltham Abbey on the 25<sup>th</sup> of September, 1944, comprising: British Empire Medal, Military Division, GVR (1762806 Bmbdr Albert H. C. Simpson. R.A.), Defence & War Medals, 1939-1945; the first officially engraved, remainder unnamed as issued, group swing mounted on board for display. *Toned, very fine.* (3)**

BEM *London Gazette* 10.04.1945 - 'In recognition of Meritorious Service'

During the course of WWII, a total of 1,358 German V-2 rockets were fired in the direction of London, destroying swathes of buildings and causing an estimated 2,754 civilians killed and another 6,523 injured - largely in East and South East London. The most notorious of these strikes devastated Selfridges, Speaker's Corner and Holborn, and particularly high casualties were caused by rocket hits at Woolworths in New Cross (168 killed) on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November, 1944, and at a market in Farringdon (110 killed) on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 1945. Given their supersonic speed and high-altitude (known as Divers or Flying Bombs), V-2 rockets were virtually impossible to defend against, however British espionage tactics and misinformation, as well as the Allied advance, eventually combined to steer the rockets to less populated areas, or latterly place them beyond range.

The recommendation for Bombardier Simpson's BEM reads: *"Throughout his war service, Bombardier Simpson has always shown great keenness and competence in any tasks or duties that he has had to perform. During a recent Flying Bomb attack on the London area he exhibited exceptional powers of quick thinking and leadership when a Flying Bomb exploded 20 yards from the site at which he was Detachment Commander. The fine example which this NCO set has undoubtedly been an inspiration to all ranks of his Regiment."*

Sold with copy *London Gazette* mentions, useful research, and copy Unit Diaries detailing the services of the 64<sup>th</sup> Regiment RA during this period.

£400-500

12

**A Rare 'Freetown Riots' BEM awarded to Gate Porter Joseph Philip Jusu, Connaught Hospital, Freetown, Sierra Leone, for 'Courage, Loyalty and Devotion to Duty' during the riots of February 1955, one of only 5 BEMs awarded for this incident, and the only example awarded to a local civilian recipient, comprising: British Empire Medal, Civil Division, EIIR (Joseph Phillip Jusu); officially impressed. *Attractive light tone, good extremely fine.***

BEM *London Gazette* 10.06.1955 - 'For courage, loyalty and devotion to duty during the riots in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in February, 1955.

The Freetown Riots of February 1955 were led by striking workers and unemployed local civilians who rose in opposition to increased food prices caused by the 'Diamond Rush' of that time, as well as by disenchantment with the ruling administration, their locally installed tribal chiefs, and widespread general corruption. In response to the riots, a strong army presence was deployed in the city, and as mentioned in *'A Dirty War in West Africa: The RUF and the Destruction of Sierra Leone'* by L. Gberie:

*"...riots broke out in February 1955 in which workers and looters broke into shops and attacked the homes of politicians. The army was called in to quell the riots and according to the Shaw Commission set up to investigate the riots, acted with extraordinary brutality: 'There was wild indiscriminate shooting...including the promiscuous use of automatic weapons, a callous disregard for the lives of unarmed and innocent civilians and indifference to the sufferings of the wounded.' In total eighteen people were killed and 121 wounded."*

The Connaught Hospital in Freetown was the first hospital built in West Africa modelled on modern 'western' medical practice, and was built on the site of the colonial 'King's Yard'. It faces the historically politically significant 'King's Gate' - a site worthy of its current placement on the UNESCO tentative list. Following the abolition of slavery, a huge number of slaves liberated by the Royal Navy were repatriated to Africa through Sierra Leone. After being received, processed and given medical treatment at the King's Yard and hospital, former slaves were considered officially liberated upon passing through its stone gate, dated 1819, which is inscribed 'any slave who passes through this gate is declared a free man'. Sold with *London Gazette* mention for this award, and some research, whilst still worthy of more research.

£500-600

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND GROUPS



13

**CARIB WAR MEDAL, 1773**, George III, Treaty of St Vincent, cast silver medal by G M Moser, 55mm, fitted with original fixed silver loop for suspension (Betts 529; BHM 183; Eimer 750). *Extremely fine, a particularly attractive example.*

£1,800-2,200



14

**EARL ST VINCENT'S TESTIMONY OF APPROBATION MEDAL, 1800**, original striking in silver, 48mm, typically pierced at 12 o'clock and fitted with contemporary silver loop for suspension (BHM 489; EIMER 919). *Light and attractive tone, one or two tiny marks to reverse high points, otherwise a bold extremely fine, and rare thus.*

£700-800



15

**HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR EGYPT, 1801**, original striking in silver, 49mm, fitted with contemporary silver loop for suspension. *Attractively toned, a few light surface marks in fields, nearly extremely fine and lustrous.*

£1,400-1,600





**16**  
**HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR THE CAPTURE OF RODRIGUEZ, ISLE OF BOURBON AND ISLE OF FRANCE, 1810**, original striking in silver, 49mm, fitted with contemporary silver loop for suspension, with lanyard. *Lightly toned, a few tiny marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine with some lustre in parts, and rare.*

£2,200-2,500



**17**  
**SPANISH MEDAL FOR THE CAPTURE OF BAGUR AND PALAMOS, 1810**, original striking in silver, 46mm, fitted with contemporary silver loop for suspension, with lanyard. *Old cabinet tone, a few light surface marks, otherwise a pleasing good very fine, and very rare in such good condition.*

£2,500-3,000



18

**HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR JAVA, 1811**, original striking in silver, 49mm, fitted with contemporary silver loop for suspension, with lanyard. *Toned, a few light surface marks, otherwise good very fine.*

£1,200-1,400



19

**HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR BURMA, 1824-26**, original striking in silver, 38mm, fitted with crude but contemporary clip and loop for suspension. *Toned, one or two minor edge bruises and a few light marks, about very fine.*

£500-600



20

**HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR THE COORG REBELLION, 1837**, original striking in silver, 50mm, fitted with small and tasteful contemporary silver loop for suspension. *Attractively toned, a few tiny hairlines and tiny marks, otherwise a pleasing extremely fine with lustre, and rare in this condition.*

£1,500-1,800





21

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1793-1840**, single clasp, 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 1795, with attractive contemporary silver replacement suspension and bar, with additional silver and glass encasement, this engraved in upright capitals (**W. Symonds Midshipman**); medal rim itself proud and of correct diameter, believed officially impressed naming beneath, with reverse pin for wear, reverse lunette now missing, with fitted leather and velvet box. *Once roughly polished prior to encasement with associated hairlines, otherwise good extremely fine with lustre, silver encasement at reverse with a little damage at 12 o'clock, and a rare and interesting award to a Rear-Admiral.*

Rear Admiral Sir William Symonds CB FRS, was born in Taunton, Somerset, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September, 1782 to an important naval family - being the second son of Captain Thomas Symonds, RN, and family friend of Admiral Sir William Cornwallis. After the death of his father in 1793, he began his career at the age of 12, entering the Royal Navy at Torbay on the 27<sup>th</sup> of September 1794 as a Midshipman in *HMS London* (98) under Vice-Admiral John Colpoys.

He took part in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet off the Ile de Groix on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June 1795, which after a lengthy pursuit and action resulted in the capture of 3 enemy ships of the line (*Alexandre, Tigre, Formidable*) prior to their arrival at Lorient. In this action, *HMS London* played a major role in the final capture of the damaged French vessel *Tigre*, but suffered only three wounded from her crew. In addition, William Symonds was present aboard the same vessel when the French corvette *Jean Bart* was captured, along with the French frigates *Gloire* and *Gentille*, and during the events of the Mutiny at Spithead.

William Symonds led a successful and varied career throughout the Napoleonic Wars, and whilst missing out on the famous action at Trafalgar, he took part in numerous lesser actions against privateers and enemy vessels which went without the reward and recognition of further clasps to his medal. He was promoted to Lieutenant on the 10<sup>th</sup> of October 1801, and was made Magistrate of the Ports of Malta and Captain of Valetta in 1819; during which time he suggested a plan for the transport of Cleopatra's Needle to London, and he remained in this post until his promotion to Commander on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1825.

It was also during this period, however, that he built at his own expense the experimental yacht *Nancy Dawson*, which was copied and promoted by yachtsman George Vernon, this beginning his career in ship design. Having been introduced by Vernon to the Duke of Portland, he was promoted as a designer to Lord High Admiral the Duke of Clarence in April 1827 (later William IV). He was appointed to the Royal Yacht *HMS Royal George*, and appears to have befriended the Duke of Clarence himself, being made Captain soon after in December that year.

Following on from his earlier work with *Nancy Dawson* and the subsequent design of the sloop *Columbine* and 50 gun brig *HMS Vernon*, he was appointed and served as Surveyor of the Navy between 1832 and 1847, when he became involved in the building of most of the new ships of the Royal Navy. During this period of his career, he came into conflict with many who did not share in his enthusiasm for new ideas, and who had also suggested somewhat unfairly that he had gained his position by political means rather than by merit.

Despite his new ideas, this period marked the gradual decline of large heavy-rigged ships and the abandonment of sail in favour of steam power. He was elected FRS in 1835 and was knighted in 1836. In deference to his opponents in the Admiralty he resigned from his position as Surveyor of the Navy in October 1847 regardless receiving his CB (Civil) on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1848. This last award is believed to have displeased him greatly, feeling that he should have received CB (Military).

Sir William was for short time Queen Victoria's naval ADC, and promoted to Rear-Admiral on the 28<sup>th</sup> of October, 1854, before retiring for health reasons to Malta as Retired Admiral. He died in 1856 whilst at sea aboard the steamer *Nile* en route from Malta to Marseilles and was buried at the latter. In his will, he requested the publication of a biography, which continued to argue for the vindication of his designs - *Memoirs of the life and services of Admiral Sir William Symonds* (1858), by J A Sharp. This medal sold by order of an indirect family relation, with a quantity of useful research, including extract taken from O'Byrne's *Naval Biographical Dictionary*, detailing his career in full.

The medals belonging to the recipient's son are to be found in lot 32.

£5,000-6,000



22

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1793-1840**, single clasp, St Vincent (**William Larke, Midshipman.**); officially impressed. *Dark and slightly uneven tone, a few light obverse marks and hairline scratches in places, good very fine.*

Commander William Larke, believed to be of Yarmouth, Norfolk, joined the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman on the 10<sup>th</sup> of January, 1796, on board *HMS Hebe*. Through determined effort and spirited conduct he rose through the ranks to achieve the Rank of Commander upon retirement in 1834. As reported in significant depth, presumably by his late wife, the details of his career, many of which are newly discovered and not mentioned in O'Byrne, were printed in the *Norfolk News*, Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> June, 1850:

*"Death of Captain Larke, R.N. - In our obituary this week will be found the death of our worthy and excellent fellow-townsmen Captain William Larke, RN, who though of humble origin received the benefit of a useful education, which he turned to good account up to the latest period of his life. The spirit which prevailed in this country during the French revolutionary war, led Captain Larke at an early age to enter the navy, and it was not long before he joined the British Fleet under the command of Sir John Jarvis (afterwards Earl St Vincent), at that time blockading Cadiz.*

*At the great battle of Cape St Vincent, the subject of our notice was present, and has since received a medal for it. In that action he was one of the party which carried, by boarding, the Salvador del Mondo (sic), a Spanish ship of the line of 112 guns. In taking possession of the vessel his duty led him into the chapel (a usual appendage to all large Spanish vessels of those days) where he found a huge waxen candle burning before the altar, and this he bore away as his trophy of the day, and for many years after, on every anniversary of the engagement, the gallant Captain was in the habit of lighting this candle, and pledging a toast to 'Lord St Vincent, and the wooden walls of old England.' This relic is now in the possession of the deceased gentleman's friend Francis Worship esq.*

*The good conduct and steadiness of Captain Larke were not long before they attracted the favourable notice of his Admiral, and, indeed, so unremitting were his services, that they soon secured for him the friendship of Lord St Vincent, and this friendship was maintained by constant correspondence which terminated only with his Lordship's life. Captain Larke particularly distinguished himself in boat actions, which always full of danger, required the greatest coolness and courage; and his comrades in those trying scenes presented him with a costly sword, as an acknowledgement of his services which always led them to success.*

*He became Lieutenant in 1802, and Lord St Vincent (then First Lord of the Admiralty) appointed him Governor of the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, at that time a post of much responsibility, considering the state of the continent, especially that part nearest to our shore. He became Retired Commander under the order of Council of 1816. He was one of the first Aldermen and Magistrates appointed under the Municipal Act, but he resigned the former office in 1839. He was twice married, first to Miss Hawes, and secondly to Elizabeth, widow of John Worship esq.; and he survived his second wife only a short period. His strong good sense, gentle manners, and stern integrity, endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his death will long be lamented."* (© The British Library Board)

Sold with copy Last Will and Testament, copy printed account as mentioned above in the *Norfolk News*, and confirmation on the NGS roll.

£4,000-5,000





23

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1793-1840**, single clasp, Capture of the *Désirée* 8<sup>th</sup> July 1800, with attractive contemporary silver replacement suspension, bar and clasp (**Richard Bluett, Lieut. R.N.**); officially impressed, with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, scratch to cheek of portrait and in obverse field behind nape of neck, otherwise very fine, and rare.*

Commander Richard Bluett was born in Barr, near Falmouth, Cornwall, on the 18<sup>th</sup> of January, 1781. His father (and his father before) were shipbuilders, of close relation to the old and influential Bluett family, based at Halcombe Court, whom they regularly visited.

Richard Bluett joined the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman in April 1793, at the age of 12, going aboard *HMS Druid* (32) under Captain Joseph Ellison. He joined Captain Ellison, now as Midshipman, into *HMS Standard* (64), with whom he took part in the ill-fated expedition to Quiberon Bay in 1795. He was also unlucky enough to have been afterwards employed aboard *HMS Artois* (38) which was wrecked off La Rochelle on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 1799, however after this his luck improved. He served aboard *HMS Unicorn* (32) and *Ethalion* (38) both commanded by Captain James Young, under whom on the 17<sup>th</sup> of October 1799 he served during the capture of the Spanish Frigate *El Thetis*, carrying a huge amount of bullion from the New World. From this capture, then Midshipman Richard Bluett gained a share of nearly £800.

He was also present as Lieutenant aboard *HMS Babet*; a converted French 20-gun corvette under the command of Captain James Mainwaring, during the cutting out action at Dunkirk Roads on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1800. As part of a British Squadron under Captain Henry Inman, British blockading forces attempted to 'cut out' and capture numerous vessels of a French frigate squadron confined within this well-defended port. On that evening, *HMS Dart*, and the gunboats *Biter* and *Boxer* (as well as several fire ships) succeeded in passing within range of some of the innermost vessels, and *Dart* discharged its double-shotted 32 pounders into *Désirée* and soon after came alongside and sent a boarding party to capture the vessel.

Despite initial success, a second party was required to subdue the rallying French sailors, the vessel was successfully steered away from the action, taken as a prize and entered in naval service. The remaining ships of the British squadron attacked the van, however they avoided the fire-ships, and despite some exchange of fire the three French frigates cut anchor and escaped the harbour, navigating the sandbars in a broadly successful manner (one was temporarily grounded), with the British unable to follow in dark and unfamiliar waters.

His varied career continued, and as First Lieutenant, Richard Bluett served aboard *HMS Raisonnable* (64) under Captain Josias Rowley, was subsequently present at the Battle of Cape Finisterre in July 1805, and also at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in January 1806 and the capture of the French frigate *Volontaire* (46). He was also noted for his 'steadiness and good conduct' at the taking of St Paul's, Ile de Bourbon in September 1809, where he was placed in charge of the captured *La Caroline* frigate.

Richard Bluett was promoted to Commander on the 6<sup>th</sup> of December 1816, and retired to half-pay in 1837. He married Maria Fisher in County Cork, Ireland, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, 1812, and had 7 children. He died on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April in Dublin, at the age of 73, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery in Dublin. His headstone reads: Sacred to the Memory of RICHARD BLUETT, Commander Royal Navy, who departed this life, April 15th in the year of our Lord 1854, aged 73. Also MARIA his wife who slept in Jesus, 28th Feby. 1862, aged 69 years. Also WILLIAM ROWLY his son, Vicar of Clonlea, Co. Clare, who slept in Jesus 20th Dec. 1884, aged 68 years. Also ANNA MARIA his daughter, died 4th June 1885, aged 67 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord" Rev. XIV 13

Only 24 medals were issued for this action. Sold by order of a direct descendant.

This medal relates to Lot 140.

£3,500-4,000



24

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1793-1840**, single clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**John Lester.**); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, once cleaned and lightly polished with some associated hairline marks in fields, otherwise good very fine.*

ex Sotheby, 28<sup>th</sup> March 1966, lot 281, bought by Spink

J B Hayward & Son, March 1973, lot 5, £95

Sotheby, Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1984, lot 149

Private John Lester, Royal Marines, first appears on the Muster roll for *HMS Leydon* in January 1801, and was sent aboard *HMS Ardent* (64) on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February of that year, at 'the Great Nore' at Yarmouth, where she was being prepared to join the fleet for the expedition to Copenhagen. This expedition became necessary as a result of the signing of the League of Armed Neutrality between Denmark-Norway, Russia under Tsar Paul I, and Sweden in supporting free trade with France. This was viewed as a direct threat not only to the British blockade of France, but also to the supply of key materials to the British Navy.

The expedition to Copenhagen was led by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, a solid but cautious figure at the age of 61, with the dynamic Vice-Admiral Horatio Nelson second in command (owing to his recent public scandal with Lady Hamilton). The aim was to dissolve the league by armed ultimatum, and failing that, of secondary importance was to nullify the Danish Fleet before it could combine with the Russian Fleet based in Kronstadt and Reval (Tallinn) after the melt of Baltic sea-ice. The fleet made way on the 12<sup>th</sup> of March with some delay, allowing the Danes time to prepare for the British arrival, where stores and munitions could be made ready and the significant 'Tre kroner' shore batteries prepared. This, in addition to the moored Danish Fleet and the unknown waters off Copenhagen caused the British ships to consider their attack carefully.

Attacking from the southern approach as directed by Nelson, at 8.00am on the morning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April 1801 the British vessels attempted a difficult route between various narrow channels and made the attack, however three ships ran aground in the approach. The Danish fought bravely and with impressive tenacity, causing heavy damage to the attacking ships, in particular *Isis* and *Monarch*. It was here at Copenhagen that Nelson; aboard *HMS Elephant*, famously 'turned a blind eye' to Parker's signal to withdraw if required (arguably intended to spare Nelson potential embarrassment), however he continued to press on to victory and surrender of the Danish forces, which he himself considered his hardest-fought battle.

The British suffered roughly 1,000 men killed or wounded, and the Danish figure estimated at twice that figure, as well as the destruction of the entire Danish Fleet save two Frigates taken as prizes. Furthermore, this intervention caused the Danish withdrawal from the League, and the subsequent opening of negotiations with Sweden. Russia, following the death of Paul I soon after, also returned to peaceful terms with Britain.

*HMS Ardent*, under the command of Captain Thomas Bertie, was part of Nelson's Division in the attack, and was located towards the centre-rear of the British line. In the battle she found herself facing the Danish ships *Kronborg* (22), *Svvardfisker* (22) and *Jylland* (48), as well as several coastal guns, however despite suffering heavily she expended 2464 cartridges and 2693 shot, causing four Danish ships and floating batteries to surrender. The ship's log noted her 'masts, yards and rigging are much wounded' and that they had '30 men killed, 3 officers and 65 men wounded' this figure including Private John Lester. *HMS Ardent*'s notable actions at Copenhagen brought Nelson aboard the *Ardent* the day following the battle, to deliver his personal commendations to his old friend Captain Bertie, as well as his officers and crew.

Following the surrender of the Danish Forces, John Lester was transferred to the Danish prize vessel *Holstein* with many other wounded men of the British fleet, and returned to Yarmouth Hospital on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1801. The severity of his injury required an amputation at the thigh, and he was subsequently discharged from further service on the 19<sup>th</sup> of October, 1801. This scarce casualty medal sold with a quantity of research relating to *HMS Ardent*, and mentions of Private Lester's wound and discharge to Yarmouth Hospital. His name confirmed on the NGS roll.

£3,000-4,000





25

**NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1793-1840**, single clasp, Navarino (W. C. Coffin, Midshipman.); officially impressed. *Old cabinet tone, small reverse edge bruise at 10 o'clock and one or two tiny nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine.*

William Chappell Coffin was born in January 1811 in Devonport, Devon. He entered the Navy on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April, 1824 coming aboard *HMS Prince Regent* as a Volunteer 1<sup>st</sup> Class, aged 13, and was promoted to the rank of Midshipman on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August that year. He moved to *HMS Cambrian* (40) on the 7<sup>th</sup> of September 1824, and served aboard that vessel for a total of nearly four years on the Mediterranean station. Midshipman Coffin was present at the Battle of Navarino on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, 1827, as part of the combined British, Russian and French fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington - sent to engage the Ottoman fleet lying in Navarino Bay.

During this battle (the last to be fought entirely under sail) the British and Allied fleet's superior firepower and training led to the destruction of the opposing fleet - three quarters of the 78 Ottoman vessels were sunk, and only 8 remained worthy of repair. The British suffered 181 killed and 480 wounded, and whilst several British and Russian battle ships required serious repair, none were sunk. Contrastingly, Ottoman casualties were considered to be as high as 3,000 killed, 1,109 wounded, as stated by Letellier in his report to Codrington. *HMS Cambrian*, located towards the left of the British line, attacked its opposing vessels and also helped silence the shore batteries nearby, but only suffered fairly light casualties of one killed and one wounded.

Soon after, Midshipman Coffin was present aboard *HMS Cambrian* during the attack made upon a pirate stronghold at Gramvousa (or Grabusa), an island stronghold off the northwest coast of Crete. During the Greek Wars of Independence, a population of some 400 Cretan rebels had taken control of the old Venetian fort (previously garrisoned by Ottoman troops) located on the crest of a mountain, and due to the lack of resources present on the island, were engaging in piracy in the strategic straits between Gramvousa and Antikythra.

A taskforce of six British and two French ships under Commodore Sir Thomas Staines was duly sent by the Governor Ionnis Capodistrias to pacify the pirates, and all 14 Greek pirate vessels were destroyed in the sheltered harbour, and two merchantmen (Ionian & Austrian) were secured, the booty returned to Malta for claims. Unfortunately, having secured the stronghold, *HMS Isis* struck *Cambrian*, causing her to broadside the rocks in the narrow channel. The ship settled in shallow water and the entire crew was safely removed before strong swell then subsequently broke her up.

William Coffin served aboard numerous other ships and packets, being promoted to the rank of Mate aboard *HMS Kent* on the 7<sup>th</sup> of October 1830, and he appears to have received a severe wound to his right eye in an unrecorded incident which took place aboard *HMS Scorpion* c.1836. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of November 1841, and began to receive a pension for wounds of £27/7s/6d as of the 14<sup>th</sup> of March 1842. Genealogical research suggests he was married in early 1842, just prior to serving for three years as First Lieutenant aboard *HMS Scylla* (18) on the North American and West Indies station under Captain Robert Sharpe, which proved his last serious post before retirement.

He is shown in the 1851 Census as living in Plymouth, as Lieut. RN on half-pay, at the age of 40, and is not long afterwards recorded as having died in Calcutta, India, as noted in the *London Standard*, Monday 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1853: "*Lieutenant William Chappel Coffin (1841) died on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June at Calcutta. He was admiralty agent in a contract mail-packet, and was in receipt of a pension for wounds.*" (©The British Library Board). Sold with copy O'Byrne entry, detailed service papers and other useful research.

£1,800-2,200



26

**A Scarce Waterloo 'Long Service & Good Conduct' Pair** awarded to Corporal John Taylor, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 71<sup>st</sup> (Highland Light Infantry) Foot, comprising: Waterloo Medal, 1815, with replacement steel clip and ring suspension (Corp. John Taylor 1<sup>st</sup> Batt. 71<sup>st</sup> Reg. Foot.), 71<sup>st</sup> Foot Regimental Medal, in silver, 48mm, with silver suspension and ribbon bar, obverse engraved 'For Courage, Loyalty & Good Conduct' with crowned '71' at centre, and '10 Years Service' below, reverse with combined emblems at centre, engraved 'Tria Juncta In Uno' above, without hallmarks, with old section of tartan ribbon [cf. Balmer R446a]; the first officially impressed, the latter unnamed as issued, pair loose. *Toned, the first with minor obverse edge bruise at 3 o'clock, light surface marks and tiny scratches to both, otherwise nearly good very fine, and a scarce pair.* (2)

ex Needses Collection, 1908

Corporal John Taylor fought at the Battle of Waterloo in Captain James Henderson's Company, 71<sup>st</sup> Foot, the regiment placed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> (Light) Brigade of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Division. The 71<sup>st</sup> Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Reynell, were initially held in a reserve position on the right flank to the rear of Hougoumont (given their recent arrival after 2-day's march) but were later brought forward into line to support the British regiments between Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte. As recorded in the anonymous *'The Journal of a Highland Soldier, of the 71<sup>st</sup> or Glasgow Regiment, Highland L.I.'*:

*"The artillery had been tearing away, since day-break, in different parts of the line. About twelve o'clock we received orders to fall in, for attack... General Barnes gave the word, 'Form Square'. In a moment the whole brigade were on their feet to receive the enemy. The General said 'Seventy-first, I have often heard of your bravery, I hope it will not be worse, than it has been, to-day.' Down they came upon our square. We soon put them to right... The noise and smoke were dreadful... all around the wounded and slain lay very thick. We then moved on, in column, for a considerable way, and formed line; gave three cheers, fired a few volleys, charged the enemy, and drove them back."*

Napoleon subjected this area to heavy artillery fire and repeated cavalry attacks led by Marshall Ney, but the line held. The 71<sup>st</sup> played their part in the repulse of the Imperial Guard, and reputedly fired the last shot of battle with an artillery piece they had just captured, turning it to fire onto the fleeing French forces. In total, the 1<sup>st</sup>/71<sup>st</sup> suffered the loss of 16 officers and 171 men killed and wounded at Waterloo. Sold with copy original roll mention (possibly showing name as Tyler), contemporary accounts and extracts, and other research.

£3,500-4,000





27

**WATERLOO MEDAL, 1815**, with replacement steel clip and ring suspension (Lieut. A. E. Glynne, 1<sup>st</sup> Batt. 40<sup>th</sup> Reg. Foot.); officially impressed. *Once cleaned but lightly toned, a few light obverse marks, scratch to neck of portrait and two minor edge bruises, otherwise a bold very fine.*

ex Gaskell Collection, 1908

Lieutenant Andrew Eugene Glynne was born c. 1789 and is believed to have been born in Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland. He attested for service as an Ensign in the 40<sup>th</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup> Somersetshire Regiment) Foot April 1809 at the age of 20, and served in the Peninsular Wars in Spain and southern France. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy in September 1811, and joined the regiment at Ciudad Rodrigo. He served with the 40<sup>th</sup> Foot throughout the remainder of the Peninsular War, and the Challis Roll suggests he was slightly wounded whilst in action at the Pyrenees, although in his records it states 'near Pampeluna' which might be more accurate.

In June 1815, The 'Fighting Fortieth' arrived at Waterloo later than most Regiments after a long forced march from Ghent, but arrived the night preceding on the 17<sup>th</sup> (missing out on the action at Quatre Bras) and owing to their long march were initially placed towards the centre rear amongst the reserve with Lambert's Division. After a wet night, on the morning of the 18<sup>th</sup> the battle was underway, during which the reserve position was nevertheless subjected to constant cannonade. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon Lambert's Division was brought forward to defend the vital crossroads behind La Haye Sainte, which had been under constant French attack.

Napoleon; mistaking the nature of these troop movements and believing a retreat was imminent, ordered a huge attack of cavalry at this critical point led by Marshall Ney, with the aim of smashing the British and Allied centre and taking the farm building there. The British regiments of the centre formed squares in response and with concentrated musket fire they bitterly resisted the cavalry and subsequent attacks of columns of infantry which followed in support.

At 6.30pm the position of the 40<sup>th</sup> became particularly desperate as the French temporarily captured La Haye Sainte, but the 40<sup>th</sup> held their square. Following the repulse of the elite Old Guard, Wellington called out to Lambert's Brigade: 'No cheering, my lads, but go on and complete your victory.' And so, the 'Fighting Fortieth' fixed bayonets and went on to rout the French columns to their front and recapture La Haye Sainte, continuing with general advance until exhausted and called to halt.

During the battle, Lieutenant Glynne served in Captain C Ellis's Company, and was himself severely wounded in the action. During the battle all five officers of his company were wounded. Sold with a quantity of research, confirming his entitlement to this medal, and the Military General Service Medal with 9 clasps.

£4,000-5,000



28

**WATERLOO MEDAL, 1815**, with replacement steel clip and ring suspension (Tr. Serj. Maj. F. Kinkee, 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Reg. Hussars.), officially impressed. *Toned, good very fine.*

ex Sotheby, February 1892

H Gaskell Collection, 1908

DNW, 6<sup>th</sup> of July, 2004, lot 26

Cornet Frederick Kinkee was born c.1787 in St. James, Piccadilly, London, and attested for service with the 10<sup>th</sup> Hussars in July 1803. He was promoted to Corporal in December 1805, to Sergeant in December 1810, and to Troop Sergeant Major in June 1812. He served in the Peninsular War with the 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Hussars, where his regiment performed admirably, being present at the action at Morales de Toro (where under Major Robarts they confronted and routed the French 16<sup>th</sup> Dragoons, taking two officers and two hundred soldiers captive), and also at the Battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Orthes. Whilst serving in Spain, he showed courage and experience on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of May, 1813, as mentioned in the *'Memoirs of the Tenth Royal Hussars'* by Colonel R S Lidell:

*"In passing the Douro, a feat accomplished by Graham's force in six hours, three horses of the Tenth fell out of the boats, but were brought safely to the shore by Troop Sergeant-Major Kirkee, who jumped into the water after them."*

Frederick Kinkee was present with the 10<sup>th</sup> Hussars at the Battle of Waterloo, serving as Troop Sergeant-Major in Captain Charles Wood's Troop (No. 5). The 10<sup>th</sup> Hussars, under the command of Colonel Quentin, formed part of Major General Sir Hussey Vivian's Hussars Brigade. Initially placed far to the British left near Ter-la-Haye and Frischermont, whereby they still received steady cannonade. Later in the day, the Hussars were moved along the main road to support the British and Allied centre, which was under increasing pressure from cavalry attacks as Napoleon sought to break the British squares. Having helped to repulse the cavalry, the 10<sup>th</sup> Hussars faced galling fire as the Hussar Brigade (with the 18<sup>th</sup> Hussars and the hussars of the King's German Legion) formed lines, with the 10<sup>th</sup> in front. At this point they were ordered to charge the French Imperial Guard. As recorded in the account written by Private John Marshall:

*"After advancing one hundred yards we struck into a charge, as fast as our horses could go, keeping up a loud and continual cheering, and soon we were among the Imperial Guards of France... we got into their columns and like birds they fell to the ground. We took sixteen guns and many prisoners."*

Additionally, It has been noted that in comparison to the bold enthusiasm of the Union Brigade (including the Scots Greys and Inniskilling Dragoons, neither of which had served on the Peninsula), the Hussars Brigade performed with cold discipline, maintaining their order and helping to turn the tide of the battle at a key juncture. This achievement was not only due to the experience of their rank and file, but must also have been the result of the bravery of the Senior NCOs, such as Kinkee.

After Waterloo, Troop Sergeant Major Kinkee was promoted to Regimental Quartermaster, 19<sup>th</sup> Light Dragoons, on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1824, retired to half pay on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 1825. He was soon after promoted to the commissioned rank of Cornet & Acting Adjutant (without purchase) on the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 1827, where he latterly served with the Cavalry Riding Establishment in St Johns Wood, but finally retired in 1832. He married one Mary Kinkee (nee Johnston) in the Church of St Andrew by the Wardrobe (near Blackfriars) on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of January 1815, and died on the 17<sup>th</sup> of November, 1863, at 14 Victoria Road, Kentish Town, at the age of 77.

Sold with copy death certificate, copy Waterloo Roll mention, and copy MGS roll mention, showing his entitlement to an MGS with two clasps (although his papers record him as being present at Vittoria), copy mention in the Waterloo Roll Call, showing him as an NCO (later commissioned), and some useful research

£2,800-3,200





29

**WATERLOO MEDAL, 1815**, disc only (**Francis Moran, Hospital Asst. Royal Staff Corps.**); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, light surface marks and several edge knocks and scrapes, a bold fine thus, and rare.*

Assistant Surgeon Francis Moran MD was born in Ireland, and having studied Medicine at Edinburgh University he attested for service as a Hospital Assistant with the Royal Staff Corps on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 1813, and subsequently served in the Peninsular Wars from June 1813 until April 1814. Whilst his name is not recorded on the Waterloo Medal Roll, he is believed to have been present at the Battle of Waterloo on the 18<sup>th</sup> of June 1815 and to have submitted a successful late claim.

In his role as Hospital Assistant on that day we can assume he was faced with the treatment of a seemingly endless number of casualties in the days that followed, many of whom suffered horrific cannon, gunshot and small arms wounds on that day. The 'Army List' of 1821 shows that he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Surgeon soon after this famous battle on the 17<sup>th</sup> of August, 1815, and was later placed on half pay on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December 1818.

He went on to take a position as Assistant Surgeon on the Colonial Medical Establishment of New South Wales, Australia, arriving there on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1822 and remained in this position for a number of years, largely based at Port Macquarie and Newcastle - having become land owner at Hunter's River, in particular the Duck River Farm. During his time there he appears to have played a prominent role in treating an outbreak of whooping cough, amongst other numerous examples of medical practice. He retired from the position and moved to Sydney for a time, where he was involved in saving the lives of a father and daughter from drowning, before travelling to India.

He was mentioned in the *London Gazette* on the 18<sup>th</sup> of November 1831 as transferring at Madras into the 54<sup>th</sup> Foot as Assistant Surgeon with that regiment, however after several years he returned to Australia, residing at Pitt Street, Sydney. At this point he appears to have run into trouble with the authorities, and was imprisoned for 'an impropriety of conduct in the Police Office.' He was soon released, but immediately was struck down with illness and delirium, and was found dead on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March, 1839 - with the cause of death considered 'disease due to ill-temperance', which given his symptoms and life in the tropics seems somewhat harsh.

Sold with a quantity of research, London Gazette and Army List mentions, and copious material sourced from the website 'Free Settler or Felon' as regards his later life in Australia.

£1,800-2,200



30

An interesting Victorian Group of 3 awarded to Sergeant Saddler E Bliss, Royal Artillery, comprising: India General Service Medal, 1854-1895, single clasp, Hazara 1891 (2391 Cpl. Sad: E. Bliss. Attd. R.A.), India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Tirah 1897-98, Relief of Chitral 1895 (2391 Sergt. Sad: E. Bliss. Attd. R.A.), King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2391. Sergt. Sadlr. E. Bliss. Att. R. A.); all three medals renamed and engraved in a contemporary style, the first two mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear, the latter mounted with loose QSA ribbon (this medal absent) with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, well-polished, a little pitted and suspensions a touch loose, pleasing fine thus.* (3)

For the awards to other family members, see lots 41 and 105.

£80-120



31

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (218 Private W. Kennedy 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn R. Muns. Fus.); officially engraved in a running script, latter clasp loose on ribbon as often encountered. *Unevenly toned, suspension a touch loose, otherwise a bold very fine.*

£380-420





32

32

**A Fine Crimean Campaign Group of 3 awarded to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, GCB, Captain of HMS Arethusa during the Bombardment of Fort Constantine at Sebastopol**, comprising: Crimea Medal, 1854-56, single clasp, Sebastopol (Capn T. M. C. Symonds. H. M. S. Arethusa), Turkish Crimea Medal, 1855, British Issue (Capt: T. M. C. Symons. R. N. H. M. S. Arethusa), Order of Medjidie, 3<sup>rd</sup> class, in silver, with gold and enamels; the first two privately engraved in upright capitals, and with silver claw suspension and reverse pin for wear, latter unnamed as issued, group loose. *The first well-toned, group extremely fine overall and a rare group to an Admiral of the Fleet.* (3)

Sir Thomas Matthew Symonds GCB, was born on the 31<sup>st</sup> of October 1811, the second son of Rear Admiral Sir William Symonds. He entered the Royal Navy on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1825, at the age of 13, and obtained his first commission as Lieutenant on the 5<sup>th</sup> of November 1832. His service in the Mediterranean, East Indies and North America stations saw him promoted to Commander on the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1837, and to Captain on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 1841.

The key event of his career took place in 1852, when he was placed in charge of the new 50-gun frigate *HMS Arethusa*. He was ordered to the Black Sea in 1854 as part of the Crimean War, and after having served for a short time under Flag Captain to Sir Edmund Lyons, in *HMS Agamemnon* (being mentioned in despatches), he was Captain of *HMS Arethusa* (50) during the bombardment of Fort Constantine, one of two forts guarding the harbour at Sebastopol, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of October 1854.

At the siege of Fort Constantine, the *Arethusa* was brought into action by the steamer *Triton*, and upon arrival near the heavy stone fort she fired broadside after broadside, in return being 'hulled in all directions' and heavily damaged by shot from the *Wasp* and *Telegraph* shore batteries, later requiring assistance reaching Constantinople for repair to avoid being sunk. Such was the bombardment, that the Russian forces sank a number of their own ships to prevent entrance by the British and Allied ships. In this bombardment she suffered eighteen killed and wounded, and five wounded belonging to the *Triton*, whose crew were assisting the gun-teams.

He received the CB on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July 1855, KCB on the 13<sup>th</sup> of March 1867, and GCB on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 1880. He retired after 56 years' service on the 31<sup>st</sup> of October 1881, and died at Torquay on the 14<sup>th</sup> of November 1894. This medal sold by order of an indirect family relation, with a quantity of useful research including extract taken from O'Byrne's *Naval Biographical Dictionary*. The medal belonging to the recipient's father are to be found in lot 21.

£2,000-3,000

33

**CRIMEA MEDAL, 1854-58**, 4 clasps, ([G]unr. & Dr. D. Bonner. R.A.); officially engraved in upright capitals. *Old cabinet tone, first letter of rank very weak, contact marks throughout and slight edge bruises, good fine.*

£400-450

34

**CRIMEA MEDAL, 1854-58**, single clasp, Sebastopol (4002. William. Brown. 1<sup>st</sup>.. Battn.. 1<sup>st</sup>.. Royals); regimentally impressed in elegant upright capitals. *Lightly toned, a little polished with a few light marks in places, about very fine.*

Sold with copy roll mentions confirming this entitlement.

£250-300



33

34



35



36

35

An Indian Mutiny LSGC Pair awarded to Private Francis James Bode, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 60<sup>th</sup> Foot (Rifle Brigade), comprising: Indian Mutiny Medal, 1857-58, single clasp, Lucknow (Fras. Bode, 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. Rifle Bde.), Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, VR (2717. Pte. F. J. Bode, 3-60<sup>th</sup> Rifles); medals officially impressed, pair court mounted on board for display. *Once cleaned, very fine.* (2)

Private Francis James Bode was born in 1836 in the parish of St Margarets, London, and attested for service with the Rifle Brigade at Westminster on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October, 1855, at the age of 19. He served for over 21 years with the colours, including 13 years spent in the East Indies, and was discharged at the age of 40 on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, 1876.

£700-800

36

ABYSSINIA MEDAL, 1867 (907 J. Kennedy. 26<sup>th</sup> Foot); reverse officially named as struck, usual minor repair to suspension. *Toned, ribbon suspension a touch loose, otherwise good very fine.*

Sold with copy roll mention confirming this award to Private John Kennedy.

£380-420





## 37

**A Rare and Emotive South Africa 1879 Casualty Medal awarded to Trooper Francis 'Louis' Secretan, Natal Mounted Police, killed in action at the Battle of Isandhlwana during the final retreat along the Fugitives' Trail towards the Buffalo River, the location of his death confirmed as reported by his brother Archer Jeston Secretan in *The Standard*, March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1879, comprising: South Africa Medal, 1877-79, single clasp, 1879 (Tr F. Secretan. Natal Md Police.); officially engraved in large upright capitals, court mounted for display. *Light and attractive tone, small lower reverse edge bruise and tiny nick, otherwise good very fine, and extremely rare when found with such detailed biographical and historical information.***

Francis Louis Secretan was born in 1856 in Croydon, Surrey. His father Francis Herbert Secretan was a Stockbroker at the Stock Exchange in London, who had married Ellen Elizabeth Levin at Hackney, Middlesex, in 1853. Francis Louis Secretan was raised with his three brothers and two sisters, with whom he soon relocated to Camden Town by the time of the 1861 Census, later moving towards his father's place of birth in Leyton, Essex by the time of the 1871 Census.

Francis Louis Secretan and his brother Archer Jeston Secretan both appear to have taken the decision for an adventurous move to South Africa c.1877-8, at the age of 21 and 20 respectively. The two brothers appear to be new arrivals at the time of the Anglo-Zulu War, when both joined the Natal Mounted Police at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 1878 (their recent arrival indicated by the lack of a local contact address used upon enlistment by A J Secretan, deferring instead to the address of their father in Essex as noted in the NMP enlistment register). The two brothers soon found themselves in the thick of it, as the NMP was sent as part of the invasion force into Zululand under General Lord Chelmsford.

Having moved towards the frontier the British, Colonial and Native forces arrived at Isandhlwana, and against the advice of Inspector Phillips - the NMP Second in Command, the camp was made with their backs set towards the foot of the monumental rock formation there, and critically without making the recommended defensive 'laager' of wagons on the perimeter. Archer Secretan was subsequently sent with his NMP Commanding Officer Major John G Dartnell as part of a small reconnoitring force to track Zulu movements roughly 10 miles to the South East, leaving his brother Francis and a remaining 33 men of the NMP to remain at the camp with the majority of the British Forces, set against the eastern side of the foot of the hill at Isandhlwana.

Lord Chelmsford also personally led a larger force of approximately 1200 British and Native soldiers (further dividing his troops) to reconnoitre, leaving the camp under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pulleine of the 1<sup>st</sup>/24<sup>th</sup> Foot, taking seniority over Lieutenant Colonel Durnford of the colonial Natal Native Contingent.

It was here on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of January, 1879, that Francis Louis Secretan was killed in action. At roughly 11.00am the 'head and horns' of the Zulu warrior force swept around and directly into the British camp, and despite desperate resistance for as much as three hours, the British and Colonial and Native forces were vastly outnumbered and routed by the attacking Zulu forces, estimated at between 12,000 and as many as 20,000. To summarise, according to contemporary reports, the British and Colonial forces near the camp stood in lines two deep with their rifles, initially taking a heavy toll on their attackers.

However these tactics left them very exposed, and through a combination of weight of enemy numbers and a possible lack of readily available ammunition, the Zulus closed extremely quickly to get within stabbing range of their assegais, and despite attempts to form squares of resistance and mount desperate fighting retreats and 'last stands', the British and Colonial force in the camp was killed virtually to a man, suffering approximately 1,300 dead including Pulleine and Durnford, with Zulu casualties considered to be in the region of 2,000 to as much as 6,000.

Only a reputed 55 British and Colonial men successfully escaped (those mostly with horses) along the so-called 'Fugitives' Trail', but many more died en route. Amongst these men, Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill managed to escape as far as the Buffalo River in an attempt to save their regimental colours, only to tragically lose them into the river (where they were subsequently recovered downstream) and be killed after crossing. These two soldiers were awarded the VC.

As recorded by A J Secretan in his letter home as printed in *The Standard* on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March, 1879, the reconnoitring forces returned to the camp too late after getting word of the slaughter, and after shelling the remaining Zulus from the area, they remained in the camp itself until dawn. As a section of his full and harrowing account records:

*"Morning at length came to our weary bodies, and we saw the scene of the battle. All the white men, with their entrails, noses, ears, and other parts of their body cut off and thrust in their poor dead mouths; sides slit up and arms thrust in; horses and oxen all lying about, stabbed and ripped up. We saw the British soldiers all lying formed up in a square, where they had held their ground till all were slain where they stood. The gunners were stabbed to a man where they stood by their two guns, the captain himself being shot whilst in the act of spiking the last one. Our horses were almost dead beat, as this was the beginning of the third day they had not had their saddles off or their bits out of their mouths, day or night; they were just like bags of bones.*

*Well, after the officers had gone round the sad scene we left about five a.m., twenty-five of the Natal Mounted Police forming a rear guard, of which I was one. On the road to Rorke's Drift we found all the way along torn clothes, dead bodies, &c., showing that the fiends had not spared a being so long as they could get near enough to assegai them. We found a few wounded Zulus and stragglers who were promptly despatched by us without mercy; our men were mad with revenge, and can you expect one to have the slightest piece of feeling for these wretches? Further along the road we came across four mounted police lying side by side, three stabbed and one shot, the last named being poor Louis. He had all his clothes on, even to his spurs, but everything about him - arms, money, &c. - was gone; he was not in the least way mutilated. I think these four must have got so far on foot, and that they were followed up before they could get as far as the river, as there were no horses near.*

*He was shot through the back of the head, and death must have ensued directly. I have the following from one of our fellows who escaped, and who when leaving saw Louis mounting his horse. Colonel Durnford called out to him 'What are you mounting for?' He replied 'I have no more ammunition, sir.' The officer then told him to stand his ground with his knife only, and Louis replied, 'Yes, sir, I will.' So you see while others were riding away and cutting their way through, Louis obeyed orders and stood with the soldiers until all the officers were killed and there were no orders to be heard, and then it was every man for himself, and all did the best they could..."* (©The British Library Board)

The location of his death is believed to be on the Fugitives' Trail, towards the Manzimyama Stream, where the final survivors on foot were killed, unable to escape more swiftly owing to his lack of a mount. The Natal Military Police are believed to have been camped and located on the southernmost point of the camp, and nearest to the 'Saddle' of Isandhlwana and the escape route towards the Fugitives' Trail, so it does make sense that he might have managed to escape relatively far by foot, rather than assuming any instance of cowardice. However it is reported that one of these 'last stands' was made by many of his NMP and Colonial troops around their leader Durnford, set somewhat back from the camp - many of whom 'could' have escaped, as their horses were found slaughtered close by, still on their picket rope.

The truth is we may never know exactly how Francis Secretan and his three other NMP cohort managed to escape on foot (perhaps they had been separated somewhat earlier, were part of a vedette located to one side, had been attempting to retrieve ammunition (whilst the other remaining Colonials had been surrounded etc.) but perhaps in the fullness of time their specific cairn will be identified.

Francis Louis Secretan's official death notice records his final age as 22, leaving behind personal effects of 'about £10'. A letter from his father addressed to the NMP on the 30<sup>th</sup> of July 1879 names Archer Jeston Secretan to settle his brother's accounts and to receive all funds and other bank savings, totalling around £40. His name is recorded on the memorial by the City Hall at Pietermaritzburg, with the rather inexcusable spelling error of 'F Secretan'. The name of his brother 'A Secretan' appears in Tavender's *Casualty Roll for the Zulu and Basuto Wars, South Africa 1877-79* - apparently confusing the two names, and this is then repeated erroneously in Roy Dutton's *Forgotten Heroes: Zulu & Basuto Wars* (Secretan A [F] KIA 1879) although there appears to be little doubt who was the true casualty.

Whilst portions of the above extract are often misquoted as written by an 'Arthur J Secretan' - there is no doubt that it is written (as seen in print) by Archer Jeston Secretan. It appears that the link between the two serving brothers in the NMP and the above article has not been made prior to this sale, particularly the fact that the author names his brother as 'Louis' - according to his middle name, owing to the fact that their father went by the name Francis and would have been the only one called such in their household - and no such details are to be found in the suggested references for this campaign.

Sold with a file of documentation, including copy roll mentions as detailed above, a full typed copy of the letter written to his father by A.J. Secretan, detailed genealogical research, copied pages from the NMP enlistment book, and a quantity of other useful research.

**£10,000-12,000**





38



40

38

**AFGHANISTAN MEDAL, 1878-80**, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (6862 Dr D. Jackson. G/3<sup>rd</sup> R.A.); officially engraved in upright capitals. *Lightly toned, obverse edge bump at 8 o'clock and suspension a touch loose, otherwise a pleasing and proudly polished fine.*

ex Spink, 10<sup>th</sup> of December, 2001, lot 133

Sold with copy roll mention confirming this 3 clasp award to one Daniel Jackson.

£450-500

39

**KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR, 1880** (Sepoy Kalloo Goorung / 4<sup>th</sup> Goorka Regt.); reverse officially engraved. *Toned, nearly extremely fine.*

£280-320

40

**An Extremely Rare Egypt Campaign Pair awarded to Nursing Sister Cecilia Lloyd, Army Nursing Service**, comprising: Egypt Medal, 1882-89, reverse date 1882, no clasp (Nursg. Sister. C. Lloyd.), Khedive's Star, 1882; the first officially engraved, the latter unnamed as issued, pair court mounted for display. *Toned, pair practically as struck, the first lustrous, and extremely rare. (2)*

ex Sotheby, 3<sup>rd</sup> of July, 1986

A A Upfill-Brown Collection, DNW, 4<sup>th</sup> of December, 1991, lot 277

Nursing Sister Cecilia Harriet Lloyd was born c.1847, and was specially engaged on a 6-month contract to serve with the Army Nursing Service, at the instigation of Lady Superintendent Mrs J C Deeble on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August, 1882. She embarked for Egypt on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August, and served for a short time in the hospital at Ismailia, along with 5 other nurses under the direction of Miss A E Caulfield. Returning to England later that year to see out her contract at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, she was commended in a subsequent telegram in 1883 from the PMO Egypt for 'good service', being awarded a gratuity. Latterly, she also took part in the 1883 Board of Enquiry into the state of medical care for troops in Egypt during 1882, who along with Matron Deeble and Superintendant of Nurses A E Caulfield, would recommend a whole-sale expansion of the Army Nursing Service. As reported in an anonymous letter as published in *The Standard* on Friday October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1882:

*"Among the various notices that have appeared in the daily papers...I have not seen a word commenting on the good work done by the Lady Nurse-tenders sent out by our Government to assist in the Hospitals at Alexandria, Ismailia and Cyprus...The assistance given to the medical officers at Ismailia by the staff of Lady Nurses after the action at Tel-el-Kebir was simply invaluable, and the services were greatly appreciated by the wounded themselves. Their cheerful and willing labour and their skilful, tender handling of the wounded are worthy of all praise."*

(©The British Library Board)

Miss C H Lloyd went on to marry Commander C K Kennedy-Purvis, RN, whom she had met in Egypt, who himself had been seriously wounded at Kassassin, and died in uncertain circumstances at Ramsgate Coastguard Station on January 26<sup>th</sup>, 1886, at the age of only 39. A rare award, with approximately 30 such awards being made to nurses - sold with some useful research and Egypt Roll mention

£2,000-2,500



42

41

**Egypt Campaign Pair awarded to Trooper E Bliss, 19<sup>th</sup> Hussars**, comprising: Egypt and Sudan Medal, 1882-1889, undated reverse, single clasp, Suakin 1885 (1073 Tpr: E. Bliss. 19<sup>th</sup> Hussars.), Khedive's Star 1884-6, the first renamed and engraved, the latter unnamed as issued, pair swing mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear. *Pair toned, a little pitted from contact, very fine.* (2)

For the awards to other family members, see lots 30 and 105.

£80-120

42

**An Egypt Campaign and Boer War LSGC Group of 5 awarded to Company Quarter Master Sergeant WT Leverett, Royal Engineers**, comprising: Egypt Medal, 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (18278. Driv: W. Leverett. 2(5)th Co. R.E.), Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (18278 C.Q.M.S. W.T. Leverett, R.E.), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (18278 C. Qr: - Mr: - Serjt: W. Leverett. R.E.), Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, VR (18278 C.Q.M. Serjt: W. T. Leverett. R.E.), sold with Corps of Commissionaires Order of Merit, 1<sup>st</sup> Class, in silver and enamels, with hallmarks for Birmingham, 1917, reverse engraved (W. Leverett). *Group toned, the first with some pitting from contact and good fine thus, remainder generally pleasing very fine.* (5)

ex Spink, 28<sup>th</sup> April 2005, lot 470.

£500-600

43

**An East and West Africa 'Benin 1897' LSGC Pair awarded to Chief Stoker John Maytom, Royal Navy**, comprising: East and West Africa Medal, 1887-1900, single clasp, Benin 1897 (J. Maytom, Lg. Sto. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Forte.), Royal Naval Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, EVIIR (John Maytom, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. Grafton.); pair officially impressed, the first with tiny unofficial correction to 'u' of 'Maytum' to 'o', group swing mounted on fabric for wear. *Dark cabinet tone, a few small contact marks, very fine.* (2)

Chief Stoker John Maytom, of Herne Bay, Kent, was born on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1869, and attested for service with the Royal Navy on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June, 1889. He served with the Royal Navy a total of 22 years, including 2 years spent aboard *HMS Forte* for which he was awarded the East & West Africa Medal. Sold with copy service papers.

For awards to his relations, please see lots 103, 117 and 139.

£200-250





## 44

**A Fine Mashonaland Campaign, Boer War and Great War LSGC Group of 9 awarded to Trooper C Mott, Royal Horse Guards & Royal Parks Police, late 7<sup>th</sup> Hussars, who during his service with the 7<sup>th</sup> Hussars and Royal Horse Guards was servant to HSH Prince Alexander of Teck, at that time a junior officer in the 7<sup>th</sup> Hussars,** comprising: British South Africa Company Medal, 1890-97, Rhodesia 1896 reverse, single clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (4211 Pte C. Mott, 7<sup>th</sup> Huss.), Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 5 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Belfast (Pte C. Mott, 7/ Hussars.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-19 (2064 Tpr. C. Mott. R. H. Gds), Royal Victorian Medal, EVIIR, Coronation Medal 1902, Coronation Medal 1911, Royal Parks reverse (C. Mott), Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, EVIIR (1140 Tpr: C. Mott. Rl. Horse Guards), with Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ernestine House Order, Silver Medal of Merit; the first two medals officially engraved, third, fourth, seventh and eighth medals officially impressed, remainder unnamed as issued, group court mounted for display, the latter Order mounted beside separately. *Group proudly polished as worn, bold fine thus, and a rare and interesting combination of awards. (9)*

Trooper Charles Mott was born c.1868 in Maidstone, Kent, and worked for a short time as a Postman prior to his enlistment on the 17<sup>th</sup> of January, 1887 - initially joining the 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers. He served with this regiment in India, Egypt and on home service until the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1895, when after a short period with the 19<sup>th</sup> Hussars, he was transferred to the 7<sup>th</sup> Hussars on the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 1895.

He served in Matabeleland and Rhodesia between 1896 and 1898, returning home for less than a year before joining British forces fighting in South Africa. It was during these years that he was servant to HSH Prince Alexander of Teck, who was mentioned in despatches in both of the above campaigns. Returning again to Britain, he served with the Royal Horse Guards between October 1904 and his discharge after 'exemplary' service 'without offense' after some 21 years with the colours on the 30<sup>th</sup> of April, 1908. Additionally, it was during this time that he was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal upon the occasion of the marriage of HSH Prince Alexander of Teck to HRH Princess Alice of Albany in February 1905.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities in WWI, he rejoined the Royal Horse Guards for service throughout the Great War, during which time he appears to have served with the Royal Parks Police, being awarded the 1911 Coronation Medal. Ultimately, he was finally discharged on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 1920, after a total of approximately 27 years of service. He was married to one Alice Eliza Mott, residing at 64 Portland Road, Holland Park Avenue, London, and after retirement, he died on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 1954, at the Royal Military Hospital Chelsea, at the age of 86. Sold with a quantity of useful research, including attestation and discharge papers, confirming all but the final award, and still worthy of further investigation, particularly as regards his connection to HSH Prince Alexander of Teck.

£3,000-3,500



46

45

**A Scarce 'Defence of Kimberley' & Great War Group of 5 awarded to Private William J. Rigg, 10<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance, SAMC, late Kimberley Town Guard**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, single clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Pte W. J. Rigg. Kimberley Town Gd:), 1914-15 Star (Pte. W. J. Rigg, 10<sup>th</sup> F. Amb. - S.A.M.C.), British War & Bi-Lingual Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (J. W. Rigg [sic]), Kimberley Star, 1899-1900, hallmarked Birmingham with date letter 'a'; medals officially impressed, the latter unnamed as issued, medals mounted on board for display. *Medals toned extremely fine, and a scarce group.* (5)

Private William J Rigg, of 18 Sydney Street, Kimberley, served with the Kimberley Town Guard during the Boer War, and later with the South Africa Medical Corps in the Great War. Whilst never worn by the recipient, his Great War BWM & Victory Medal Pair were issued very late, being finally received upon the request of his family in 1988. Sold with copy clasp confirmation, copy SA service report / MIC, and copy letter of request as written by his son.

£400-450

46

**Boer War and Great War 1914 Group of 5 awarded to Private William Smith, 12<sup>th</sup> Lancers**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4357. Pte W. Smith. 12/R. Lrs:), King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4357 Pte W. Smith. 12<sup>th</sup> Lancers.), 1914 Star with clasp and rosette (4357 Pte. W. Smith, 12/Lrs), British War & Victory Medals (12-L- 4357 Pte. W. Smith. 12-Lrs.); the first officially engraved in sloping capitals, the remainder officially impressed, group loose mounted on board for display, sold with Silver War Badge no.146495. *Lightly toned, the first two with a few tiny nicks and contact marks, group otherwise good very fine.* (6)

Having played a significant role in the Boer War, during WWI the 12<sup>th</sup> Lancers took part in one of the last true cavalry charges of the modern age, charging with lances against the Prussian Dragoon Guards near the village of Moy de l'Aisne, near St Quentin, on the 28<sup>th</sup> of August 1914. It would appear that Private William Smith, by this time an experienced soldier and present with his regiment, took part in this charge.

Sold with copy MIC, and SWB List mention. His MIC mentions that he was discharged on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November, 1916 as 'unfit for further service', presumably from a wound or possibly simply from age.

£550-600





47

**A Boer War & WWI Group of 5 awarded to Acting Colour-Sergeant R Brodley, Cameron Highlanders, late RAMC**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (13396 Pte R. Brodley, R.A.M.C.), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Pte), 1914-15 Star (7942, L-Sjt. R. Brodley, Cam'n Highrs), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (A.C.Sjt); group officially impressed, medals court mounted on board for display. *Group toned, QSA & KSA very fine with one or two edge knocks, latter trio extremely fine.* (5)

£200-250



48

**A Boer War and Great War Group of 4 awarded to Captain Walter William Sharpe, MID, Army Service Corps, late 62<sup>nd</sup> (Middlesex) Company, 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion Imperial Yeomanry**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (4284 Pte. W. W. Sharpe, 62<sup>nd</sup> Coy Imp: Yeo.), 1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. W. Sharpe A.S.C.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919, the latter with bronze MiD spray of oak leaves (Capt. W. W. Sharpe); medals officially impressed, group court mounted on board for display. *Medals lightly polished and cleaned, a few light marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine.* (4)

MID LG 10.07.1919

Captain Walter William Sharpe was born in King William's Town, near Cape Town, South Africa, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of May, 1877, and enlisted for service with the 62<sup>nd</sup> (Middlesex) Company, 11<sup>th</sup> Imperial Yeomanry at London on the 16<sup>th</sup> of February 1900, having previously worked as an Engineer. He fought during the Second Boer War, during which time he was accidentally wounded during service and later appears to have been discharged in September 1900. Having subsequently moved to Britain, he was working as Manager of Argyle Motor Works at the outbreak of WWI, and given this trade he was called up to serve with the Army Service Corps, initially as Second Lieutenant, and later being promoted to Captain on the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 1916. He was discharged in April 1919, and married one Olive Sharpe, and listed her as his next of kin with a permanent address at 18 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Sold with copy attestation papers for the Second Boer War and WWI, and copy MIC

£250-280





49

**A Boer War and Great War Group of 4 awarded to Driver H Kane, 232<sup>nd</sup> Brigade Royal Field Artillery, late Scots Guards,** comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (6946 Pte. H. Kane. Scots Gds.), 1914-15 Star (93323, Dvr. H. Kane. R.F.A.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (93323 Dvr. H. Kane, R.A.); the first officially engraved, the remainder officially impressed, group court mounted on board for display. *Toned, good very fine.* (4)

Driver Hugh Kane was born in the Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and he attended for service with the Scots Guards on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September, 1885, having previously worked as a Fishcurer. He served with this regiment during the Second Boer War, and having completed nearly 17 years with the colours in July 1902 he was discharged from further service. He was called up again during WWI, and served with the Royal Artillery in Egypt, and was awarded a Silver War Badge for 'Sickness' being discharged on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March, 1919. Sold with copy attestation papers, QSA roll mention, and copy MIC.

£180-220



50

**A Second Boer War & WWI Group of 4 awarded to Private Joseph Charles Brady, West York Regiment,** comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (3773 Pte. J. C. Brady. W. York: Regt), 1914-15 Star (15913 Pte. J. C. Brady. W. York. R.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (Pte.); medals officially impressed, and court mounted on board for display. *Toned, good very fine.* (4)

Private Joseph Charles Brady was born c. 1874 in St James, London, and had previously worked as a Porter, with some experience in the Militia with the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Royal Fusiliers. He attested for service with the West Yorkshire Regiment on the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 1893, and served with this regiment in Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Singapore and the East Indies, prior to service in the Boer War. Following this, he continued to serve in the Army Reserve before being called up again to serve in the Great War. He received a gunshot wound to the foot whilst serving in France on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September, 1916. Sold with copy original and later WWI attestation papers, as well as numerous pages related to two other minor injuries that occurred during his service.

£150-200





51

**A Boer War & Great War Naval LSGC Group of 3 awarded to Leading Shipwright G E Wilkins, *HMS Illustrious*, who served during the Boer War aboard *HMS Sappho*, comprising:** Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, single clasp, Cape Colony (G. E. Wilkins, Ldg: Car: Cr: H.M.S. Sappho), British War Medal, 1914-1918 (151190 G. E. Wilkins. Shpt. 1 R.N.), Royal Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, EVII R (G. E. Wilkins, Lg. Shipwt., H.M.S. Illustrious.); group officially impressed, medals court mounted on board for display. *Very fine.* (3)

£200-250



52

**A Boer War LSGC Group of 3 awarded to Sergeant Trumpeter Robert John Hutchings, 6<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, comprising:** Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (53470 Sgt-Tptry: R. J. Hutchings, R.F.A.), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Sgt-Tptry:), Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, EVII R (Sgt-Tptry:); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Lightly toned, a few edge bumps and surface marks, otherwise very fine.* (3)

Robert John Hutchings was born in January 1872 in Bradford, Yorkshire, and attested for service with the Royal Artillery at Londonderry on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 1886, at the age of only 14 years old. He had previously been trained as a Tailor during four years study at the Royal Hibernian Military School. Starting his career with the rank of Boy, after a period of home service he then served in India for five years, before being returned home 'invalided'; for two months in late 1896, presumably from disease.

He was promoted to Trumpeter on the 29<sup>th</sup> of June 1897 and served in South Africa during the Boer war, took part in the Relief of Kimberley, and later received the rank of Sergeant Trumpeter on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1899, serving nearly four years in South Africa. Returning home he was later discharged on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 1909, with an exemplary record, having not a single recorded offense against his name during 23 years of service with the colours. Sold with copy attestation and discharge papers.

£450-500



53

**A Scarce Boer War & Natal 1906 LSGC Group of 3 awarded to Colour Sergeant G. S. Graham, 3<sup>rd</sup> South African Mounted Regiment, late Natal Police**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, single clasp, Natal (2167 Tpr G. S. Graham. Natal Police), Natal Medal, 1906, single clasp, 1906 (2 C. Sgt. G. S. Graham, Natal Police.), Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, GVR (No.1122. 2<sup>nd</sup> Cl. Sgt. G. S. Graham. 3<sup>rd</sup> S.A.M.R.); the first two medals officially impressed, the latter officially engraved, medals swing mounted with reverse pin for wear. *Group lightly toned, some light contact marks on rims from medals either side, otherwise good very fine, and scarce.* (3)

£450-500



54

**A Boer War & Great War Group of 3 awarded to Staff Sergeant Samuel Gillard, Army Service Corps**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (9396 Corl S. Gillard, A.S.C.), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9396 Serjt. S. Gillard. A.S.C.), Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (S2SR -03735 S.Sjt. S. Gillard A.S.C.); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Lightly toned, medals polished with a few contact marks, pleasing very fine.* (3)

Staff Sergeant Samuel Gillard, of Broadclyst, near Exeter, Devon, attested for service with the Army Service Corps at Aldershot on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 1890. He served at Home, in South Africa during the Second Boer War (for over 3 years), and also latterly in Jamaica, before he was discharged from further service on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June 1911. Sold with copy attestation papers, QSA medal roll, and MIC confirming the award of an additional 1914-15 Trio for Great War service.

£160-180





55

A Boer War & WWI Pair awarded to Sergeant Montague Butler, 11<sup>th</sup> (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, late 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (6930 Pte. M. G. Butler. Bedford. Regt.), 1914-15 Star (7739 Sgt. M. Butler, R. Fus.); pair officially impressed, swing mounted on card for display. *Attractively toned, nearly extremely fine.* (2)

Sold with copy MIC showing his full WWI entitlement to BWM & VM, and copy QSA medal roll mentions.

£180-220



56

A Boer War Naval LSGC Pair awarded to Carpenter's Mate Richard W Cogger, *HMS Impregnable*, who served during the Boer War aboard *HMS Pembroke* and *HMS Monarch*, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, no clasp (Carpr. R. W. Cogger. R.N. H.M.S. Monarch.), Royal Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, VR (Rd Cogger. Carprs Mate); the first officially engraved, the latter officially impressed, pair court mounted on board for display. *Lightly toned, a few light marks, suspension a touch bent on second, otherwise good very fine.* (2)

Carpenter's Mate Richard Cogger was born on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August 1846 in Bromley, London, and attested as a Shipwright for service in the Royal Navy on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1867, initially going aboard *HMS Serapis*. He served as Carpenter's Mate on a number of ships during nearly 23 years of service, culminating with services aboard *HMS Pembroke* and *HMS Monarch* during the Second Boer War. He was discharged on the 14<sup>th</sup> of November 1901. Sold with copy service papers, and copy roll mention for his QSA.

£180-220



57

**A 'Defence of Kimberley' Pair** awarded to **Private John Thomas Kelly, 1<sup>st</sup> Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4272 Pte J. T. Kelly, 1<sup>st</sup> L. N. Lanc. Regt), Kimberley Star, 1899-1900, hallmarked Birmingham with date letter 'a'; the first officially impressed, the latter unnamed as issued, medals loose. *Pair toned, the first extremely fine, the second a well-polished very fine. (2)*

Private John Thomas Kelly was born in October 1875 at Salford, Lancashire, and attested for service with the North Lancashire Regiment at Preston on the 24<sup>th</sup> of October, 1893, having some previous experience with the 3<sup>rd</sup> North Lancashire Regiment (Militia) and having worked as a Collier. He served at Home, in India, and in South Africa during the Second Boer War, having taken part in the Defence of Kimberley. He was discharged from further service in October 1905, having completed 12 years with the colours. Sold with copy attestation papers and roll confirming this entitlement.

£400-450



58

**A Boer War 'Relief of Ladysmith' Pair** awarded to **Gunner Alfred Scott, 73<sup>rd</sup> Battery Royal Field Artillery**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (81644 Dvr: A. Scott, 73<sup>rd</sup> Bty: R.F.A.), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (81644 Gnr: A. Scott. R.F.A.); pair officially impressed, medals court mounted on board for display. *Lightly toned, a few reverse edge bruises and surface marks, very fine. (2)*

Gunner Alfred Scott was born in May 1872 Shankhill, Belfast, Northern Ireland, and attested for service with the Royal Field Artillery at Woolwich on the 18<sup>th</sup> of November 1890, at the age of 18. He served with the Royal Field Artillery at Home, in India, and in South Africa during the Second Boer War. He was discharged from further service in December 1913, having served a total of 23 years with the colours. Sold with copy attestation papers.

£180-220





59

**A Boer War Pair awarded to Private D Steed, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment**, comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (3723 Pte. D. Steed, 2<sup>nd</sup> RI. W. Kent Regt), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3723 Pte D. Steed, RI: W. Kent Regt); pair officially impressed, medals loose. *Lightly toned, the first with small obverse edge nick and one or two surface marks, pair very fine. (2)*

£180-220



60

**A Boer War Pair awarded to Superintendent of Transport A J B O'Callaghan, Army Service Corps**, Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 3 clasps (Supt. Of Transport A. J. B. O'Callaghan.), King's South Africa Medal, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Supt. Of Tpt: A. J. B. O' Callaghan. A.S.C.); pair officially impressed, medals loose. *Well toned, nearly extremely fine. (2)*

£150-180



61

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (451 Pte R. Miller, Scots Gds:);** officially impressed. *Lightly toned, obverse edge bruise and reverse edge knock, a bold very fine.*

Private Robert Miller was born in the parish of Glasson Dock, Lancaster, and attested for service with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Scots Guards on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June 1894 at Lancaster, having previously worked as a Fisherman. After a period of home service, he fought in South Africa with the Scots Guards at several important battles, including Belmont and Modder River, serving for nearly three years during the Second Boer War. He completed his 12 years with the colours and was discharged on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June, 1906. Sold with copy roll mention and attestation papers, showing his parents Mr & Mrs Thomas Miller as living at 41 Fleetwood Street, Preston.

£160-180



62

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (7394 Pte. E. C. Slowcombe, Vol. Coy Welsh Regt. [sp]);** officially impressed, the last clasp sewn to ribbon but not officially riveted to medal, with silver straight bar for wear. *Old cabinet tone, a few small obverse marks and tiny scratches, very fine.*

Private Edward Charles Slocombe was born c.1877 in Roath, Cardiff, in the County of Glamorgan, and attested for service with The Welsh Regiment on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February 1900, having some previous Militia experience with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Volunteer Battalion Welsh Regiment, and having worked as a Gardener. Sold with copy attestation papers and roll mention.

£180-200





64

63

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (879 Sapr W. Brown. R.E.); officially engraved. *Light and somewhat uneven tone, nearly extremely fine.*

Sapper William Brown was born in 1875 at Low Fell, Gateshead, County Durham, and attested for service with the Royal Engineers at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 1897, having previously worked as a Fitter. After a period of home service, he was present with the 26<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Royal Engineers in South Africa during the Second Boer War, serving there for over 2 and a half years. He completed his 12 years with the colours on the 29<sup>th</sup> of March, 1909, when he was discharged. Sold with copy attestation papers and medal roll.

£140-160

64

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (5229 Pte W. Smith. W.York: Regt); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, a few tiny scratches, a pleasing very fine.*

Sold with copy roll mention confirming this award.

£180-200

65

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (22996 Tpr: W. Meikle. 77<sup>th</sup> Coy. Imp: Yeo:); officially impressed, last two clasps loose on ribbon. *Light golden tone, slightly polished with one or two marks, a pleasing very fine.*

Trooper William Meikle, of Bonnington, Scotland, attested for service with the 77<sup>th</sup> (Manchester) Company, 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion Imperial Yeomanry at Doncaster on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 1901, having previously worked as a Fitter with 'Briggs' of Newcastle. He served in the Second Boer War for a period of 1 year and 160 days, being discharged at Elandsfontein on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July 1902, at his own request to take up employment in the BSAP. Sold with copy attestation and discharge papers, and roll mention.

£140-160

66

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (935 Tpr: F. Ashbee. S.A.C.); officially impressed. *Toned, one or two light marks, otherwise a bold very fine.*

£120-140



67

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1901**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4037 Pte H. Hind, 16<sup>th</sup> Lancers); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, a few tiny marks and light hairlines, otherwise a lustrous extremely fine.*

Private Harold Hind served in South Africa during the Second Boer War as a Private in the 16<sup>th</sup> (Queen's) Lancers. This cavalry regiment served with much distinction, taking part in the battles of Paardeberg and Diamond Hill, and played a central role during the Relief of Kimberley. Private Hind is recorded as having died of wounds on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1902 at Woodstock, South Africa, at the age of 28.

Given the date of his death, it appears likely that he was present and indeed wounded during a Boer attack on a convoy near Clanwilliam and Calvinia, Cape Colony, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of December 1901. On this occasion, the 16<sup>th</sup> Lancers charged the enemy in defence of the convoy, and broke them, but in doing so suffered the loss of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Younger, who was mortally wounded, as well as 3 men killed and 13 wounded. Sold with copy QSA roll confirming the above clasps, copy KSA roll mention, noted in the remarks column 'deceased', and casualty report confirming his dying of wounds at Woodstock, South Africa, but not giving specific details as regards the action in which he was wounded.

£350-400



68

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (5376 Pte J. C. De La Hunt, 2<sup>nd</sup> Shrop: Lt Infy); officially impressed. *Dark cabinet tone, a few obverse contact marks, very fine.*

Corporal John Clement Delahunty was born in June 1895 in Doora, near Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, and attested for service with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry at Liverpool on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July 1897, having previously worked as a Clerk. He served in South Africa during the Second Boer War for over three years, following which he also served in India for two years. He reached the rank of Corporal, and upon completion of his 12 years with the colours he transferred to the Army Reserve, serving with the Irish Guards. Sold with copy attestation papers and roll mention, which list a next of kin as his uncle Montrose Delahunty of Doneen, County Mayo.

£130-150





69



72

**69**

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 4 clasps, Elands-laagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (5163 Pte J. Crabb. Gordon Highrs);** officially impressed. *Attractively toned, a few light surface marks, nearly good very fine.*

ex Spink Numismatic Circular, December 1973, £28

Private James Crabb was born in Dundee, Forfar, Scotland, and had previously worked as a Millworker, and had served with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Royal Highlanders prior to enlistment with the Gordon Highlanders on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, 1894. He served with this famous regiment during the Second Boer War, and was present during several important actions including Elands-laagte and the Defence of Ladysmith. He served for a total of over 12 years with the colours, and is additionally entitled to the India Medal with clasp Punjab Frontier 1897-8 and Tirah 1897-8, King's South Africa Medal. Sold with copy attestation papers, and copy roll mention, confirming this award.

£200-220

**70**

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (5710 Pte A. Mills, East Kent Regt);** officially impressed. *Lightly toned, once cleaned, uppermost clasp reverse bar corroded, otherwise very fine.*

Private A Mills was killed in action on the 27<sup>th</sup> of April, 1901 near Reitz - whilst serving with the 5<sup>th</sup> Mounted Infantry Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion East Kent Regiment (The Buffs). Sold with copy medal roll entry, and casualty entry.

£180-220

**71**

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (30060 Tpr: H. Pilbeam, Roberts Horse);** officially impressed. *Light and somewhat uneven tone, small obverse rim nick and a few small marks, very fine.*

Trooper Herbert Pilbeam, of Hastings, Sussex, enlisted for service with Robert's Horse at East London on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February 1901, having previously worked as a Sailor. Whilst serving with this regiment during the Boer War he contracted Enteric Fever whilst stationed near Klerksdorp, and spent two months in hospital recovering from this life-threatening illness. Sold with copy 'record of service' papers of rather scant detail, and copy roll mention.

£120-140

**72**

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4165 Pte T. Newton. 20<sup>th</sup> Hussars);** officially impressed. *Light and attractive tone, a few tiny hairlines, a bold extremely fine.*

Private Thomas Newton was born in October 1877 in Thame, Buckinghamshire, attested for service with the 20<sup>th</sup> Hussars on the 21<sup>st</sup> of October 1896, having previously worked as a Polisher. He served at home, in India for four years, and in South Africa during the Second Boer War. He completed his 12 years with the colours despite a relatively chequered disciplinary record, and was discharged on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 1908. Sold with copy attestation papers and roll mention.

£160-180

73

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Orange Free State (27911 Shg-Sth: E. A. Swallow, 86<sup>th</sup> Bty: R.F.A.); officially impressed. *Old cabinet tone, well-polished, about very fine thus.*

£140-160

74

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6562 Pte W. Brennan. 1<sup>st</sup> Connaught Rang:); officially impressed. *Toned, small edge bruise at obverse 5 o'clock, otherwise very fine.*

£130-140



75

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1931 Pte W. Searle. Rly: Pnr: Regt); officially impressed. *Toned, a few light obverse contact marks, otherwise good very fine.*

Private William George Searle, a British born resident of Cape Town, served with D Company in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Railway Pioneer Regiment in the Boer War, attesting for service on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 1901. Sold with copy attestation papers and roll mention confirming this award.

£140-150

76

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4447 Pte. J. Kelleher. Gloucester Regt); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, one or two tiny edge nicks and one or two light marks, good very fine.*

£120-140

77

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (4386 Pte J. Riley, Manch: Regt); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, a few light obverse marks, otherwise a bold very fine.*

Private James Riley was born in July 1870 in the parish of St Joseph's, Stockport, Lancashire, and attested for service with the Manchester Regiment at Manchester on the 21<sup>st</sup> of November 1892, having previously worked as a Hatter. He served with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Manchester Regiment for a period of 10 years, being discharged on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December 1902. Sold with copy Militia attestation papers and roll mention.

£130-140

78

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (1976 Pte J. Graham, 1<sup>st</sup> Highland Lt Infy); officially impressed. *Old cabinet tone, tiny lower obverse edge bumps, otherwise good very fine.*

£120-140

79

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (8348 Pte T. Blount. Gren: Gds); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, some hairlines from polishing, clasps loose on ribbon, otherwise very fine.*

Private Thomas Blount, was born March 1872 in Neston, near Birkenhead, Cheshire, and attested for service with the Grenadier Guards at London on the 19<sup>th</sup> of October, 1890, at the age of 18, having previously worked as a Labourer. He served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion for a total of 12 years with the colours. Sold with copy attestation papers.

£120-140





80

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Talana, Laing's Nek (5686 Pte L. Gray, RI. Dublin Fus:);** officially impressed. *Toned, lightly polished, good very fine.*

Private L Gray was wounded in action at Glencoe (near Talana), on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October, 1899.

£200-220

81

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (2310 Pte J. McGrath. K. O. Scot: Bord.);** officially impressed. *Toned, good very fine.*

£120-140

82

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (21967 Tpr: J. Barnard, Brabant's Horse);** officially impressed. *Toned, good very fine.*

Sold with copy roll mention, confirming John B Barnard as attesting for service on the 20<sup>th</sup> of November 1900 at Oudtshoorn, and that he was discharged on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 1901, with a note possibly suggesting further service with the Uitenhage VR. Also sold with copy service papers, of very scant detail, showing that he had previously worked as a Feather Sorter.

£120-140

83

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (1140 Tpr: C. H. Newberry. Imp: Lt Horse);** officially impressed. *One or two tiny hairlines, otherwise a lustrous good extremely fine.*

Sold with copy roll mention confirming this entitlement to Trooper Charles Harold Newberry.

£120-140

84

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (8144 Pte. C. Reekie. RI: Highrs:);** officially impressed. *Once cleaned, tiny obverse edge bruise and a few light marks, nearly very fine.*

£120-140

85

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1901, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghosted dates, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Kimberley (3329 Corl. T. J. Marriott, W. Yorks: Regt.);** officially impressed, court mounted for display. *Lightly toned, one or two tiny hairlines and marks, a pleasing good very fine.*

One 3329 Lcpl A Marriott of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment is listed as being wounded in action at Hussar Hill on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February, 1900 - presumably the same man.

£140-180



86

86

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghost dates, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith (11961 Pte J. Greenow, R.A.M.C.); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, lightly polished and small reverse pawnbroker's graffito 'WJ-'; otherwise good very fine.*

£140-180

87

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (112 Pte S. J. Pickett. A.S.C); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, extremely fine.*

Sold with copy roll mention confirming this award.

£80-100

88

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1901**, 2<sup>nd</sup> type reverse with ghosted dates, single clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (2807 Pte. T. O'Neil, W. Yorkshire Regt.); officially impressed, court mounted for display. *Lightly toned with a few light hairlines from polishing, nearly extremely fine, and lustrous.*

Private Thomas O'Neill was born in February 1872 at Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for service with the West Yorkshire Regiment at Leeds on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November, 1890, at the age of 18. He was wounded in action on the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 1900 at Spearman's Camp, Velter's Spruit, whilst serving with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, two days prior to the Battle of Spion Kop. After a varied service of 12 years, he was transferred to the Army Reserve on the 30<sup>th</sup> of April, 1902, and fully discharged on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November, 1906. Sold with copy attestation papers.

£120-150

89

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, single clasp, Cape Colony (4241 Pte J. Harwood. L.N. Lanc: Regt); officially impressed. *Toned, a few light scratches, a bold very fine.*

Private John Harwood was born in the parish of St Mary's, Manchester, and attested for service with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion North Lancashire Regiment (Militia) on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1896 at Manchester, having previously worked as a Driver. He served in the Second Boer War, and was subsequently discharged in March 1902. Sold with copy Militia attestation papers, and roll mention.

£120-140

90

**QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL, 1899-1902**, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, single clasp, Transvaal (5880 Pte J. Martin, Devon: Regt); officially impressed. *Toned, minor obverse edge bruise and tiny contact marks, pleasing very fine.*

Sold with copy roll mention confirming this award.

£120-140





91

92

91

**CHINA MEDAL, 1900**, no clasp (E. E. Westbrook, A.B., *H.M.S. Orlando*.); officially impressed in thin upright capitals medal with reverse pin fitting for wear. *Lightly toned with a few small marks, good very fine.*

Able Seaman Edwin Ernest Westbrook was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> of July, 1878, at Portsea, Hants, and attested for service with the Royal Navy as a Boy 2<sup>nd</sup> Class on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 1899. He was present aboard *HMS Orlando* during the Boxer Rebellion, and his roll mention appears to show entitlement to an additional clasp for Taku Forts. Sold with copy service papers showing his eventual discharge in June 1914, and copy roll mention.

£180-220

92

**TRANSPORT MEDAL, 1899-1902**, single clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (J. P. Band.); officially impressed in tall capitals, medal with reverse pin fitting for wear, pin lost. *Attractive light tone, one or two tiny marks and hairlines, otherwise extremely fine.*

Awarded to 3<sup>rd</sup> Officer J P Band for service aboard *HMS Tagus* (Royal Mail), sold with copy roll mention.

£550-600

93

**ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, E VII R (D.248 W. J. Bartlett, Sean, R.N.R.)**; officially impressed. *Toned, minor edge bruises in places, very fine.*

£30-40



94

**INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1908-35**, GVR, single clasp, Burma 1930-32 (6284615 Pte, E. A. Smith. The Buffs.); officially impressed. *Toned, minor reverse edge bruise at 7 o'clock, otherwise a pleasing very fine.*

Sold with four small silver prize medals, three named to the above recipient, confirming his service with B Company, The Buffs, the last engraved to Pte. T. Long.

£80-100



95

**A Great War 1914 Royal Marines Light Infantry LSGC Group of 4 awarded to Private William Meen, RMLI, comprising:** 1914 Star with clasp '15<sup>th</sup> August - 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov. 1914' (Ch. 11979. Pte. W. Meen, R. M. Brigade.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (Ch. 11979. Pte. W. Meen, R.M.L.I.), Royal Naval Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, GVR (Ch. 11979 William Meen, Private. R.M.L.I.); medals officially impressed, group mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, a little pitted and polished, otherwise good very fine.* (4)

£200-250

96

**A Great War 1914 KIA Trio awarded to Private James Finch, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal Hampshire Regiment, who drowned crossing the River Marne on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 1914 at La Ferte, comprising:** 1914 Star with clasp '15<sup>th</sup> August - 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov. 1914' and rosette (7082 Pte. J. Finch. 1/Hamp:R.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (7082 Pte. J. Finch. Hamps. R.); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Old cabinet tone, pleasing extremely fine.* (3)

James Finch, of Lockerley, Hampshire, appears to have drowned 'in action' on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 1914, whilst serving with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Hampshire Regiment - part of the 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade of the 4<sup>th</sup> Division. At 2.00am on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 1914, soldiers of the 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade (including the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Hampshire Regiment) attempted to cross the Marne at La Ferte and seize boats to assist in crossing, owing to the destruction of most of the nearby bridges, aside from one railway viaduct bridge, defended by German troops on the facing bank. The captured vessels were later used to ferry troops across, allowing the construction of a pontoon bridge. We can only assume that during these operations Private Finch was 'drowned' as is noted on his MIC. Sold with copy MIC, and some useful research relating to these operations.

£200-250

97

**A Great 1914 WIA Trio awarded to Sergeant Frederick Theodore Mills, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, twice wounded in action, the first of these wounds received on the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Somme, comprising:** 1914 Star with clasp '15<sup>th</sup> August - 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov. 1914' and rosette (8709 Pte F. T. Mills. R. Innis: Fus.), British War & Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (Sjt.); medals officially impressed, group loose, sold in contemporary black 'A H Baldwin & Sons, Duncannon St.' case. *Toned, extremely fine.* (3)

Sergeant FT Mills, of Westend, Hampshire, attested for service with the Inniskilling Fusiliers on the 16<sup>th</sup> of August, 1906, having previously worked as a Labourer. After 6 months of home service he was sent with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion to Crete in 1907, Malta in 1908, and then to China on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September 1909, where the Inniskillings were sent to guard the Peking Legation following the previous attacks there. Having remained in China for three years, he returned home for period of a year and a half before being called up for WWI service with the BEF on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 1914.

As part of the 12<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Division BEF, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers fought in France and Flanders, suffering heavily in the retreat to the Marne. At Festubert in May 1915, in the face of endless shelling the 2<sup>nd</sup> Inniskillings carried all of their objectives and then hung on desperately for reinforcements against repeated German counter-attacks, refusing to yield an inch of ground, but suffering some 20 officers and 700 men killed or wounded from an original complement of 1000.

Private FT Mills, having remarkably escaped the previous battle apparently unscathed, was later present during the planned offensive which later became known as 'The First Day of the Somme' and received a gunshot wound to the left arm on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 1916, and was also wounded again later on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May 1917. Soon after (and presumably as a result of his wounds) he was transferred to the Labour Corps, and was discharged on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March, 1919, giving his address as 208 Northern Road, Southampton. Sold with detailed copy attestation papers, copy MIC, and some research.

£150-200







98

**A Great 1914 KIA Trio awarded to Private Frederick Owen, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, killed in action with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion KSLI during the Battle of Bellewaarde Ridge on the 25<sup>th</sup> of May, 1915, part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres**, comprising: 1914 Star with clasp '15<sup>th</sup> August - 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov. 1914' and rosette (5588 Pte. F. Owen. 1/Shrops: L.I.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (SR-5588 Pte. F. Owen. K.S.L.I.); medals officially impressed, group loose, sold with original riband bar, with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, minor obverse bruise to BWM, otherwise good very fine.* (3)

Private Frederick Owen, of 10 Rope Walk, Beatrice Street, Oswestry, Shropshire, served with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion KSLI during WWI. Fighting as part of the 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade, 6<sup>th</sup> Division BEF, he was present during the fighting of late 1914, and was killed in action at Ypres during the second day of the Battle of Bellewaarde, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1915. With troops from the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion KSLI having been drafted in to support the attack, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion KSLI were with the 80<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 27<sup>th</sup> Division, during their attack on Bellewaarde Ridge. Having initially been in a reserve position, the 2<sup>nd</sup> KSLI were brought to the front line in response to the heavy German artillery bombardments, rifle fire and chlorine gas attacks, which had caused terrible casualties. Given the date upon which Private Frederick Owen was killed, it seems very likely that he was killed during the 80<sup>th</sup> Brigade's counter-attack. Sold with copy MIC and some research concerning this action.

£200-250

99

**A Scarce Great War 1914 'MID' Trio awarded to Sergeant J H Ebers, 1<sup>st</sup> Mechanical Transport Company, Army Service Corps, late 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division Signal Company, ASC**, comprising: 1914 Star with clasp '15<sup>th</sup> August - 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov. 1914' (CMT-157 Pte J. H. Ebers. A.S.C.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919, the latter with MID spray of bronze oak leaves (Sjt.); medals officially impressed, group swing mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, about very fine.* (3)

Sold within black leather 'British Legion 1914-18' folding case, internally marked in ink 'Mr J H Ebers, 161 Bedford Road, Hitchin Herts'. Sold with copy MIC which list his initial service with the 1<sup>st</sup> Cav. DSC ASC (believed to signify 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division Signal Company, ASC) and giving a contact address as 97 Albion Road, Dalston.

£120-150

100

**A Great War 1914 Trio awarded to Gunner William Artur Coles, 39<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Royal Field Artillery**, comprising: 1914 Star (72342 Gnr. W. A. Coles. R.F.A.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (72342 Gnr. W. A. Coles. R.A.); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Nearly very fine.* (3)

£120-150

101

**WWI 1914 Trio awarded to Private Edward Hulse, 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry Division Signal Company, Army Service Corps**, comprising: 1914 Star (CMT-50 Pte E. H. Hulse. A.S.C.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919, (Pte.); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Toned, Victory Medal with a little verdigris, about very fine.* (3)

Private Edward Hulse served in the Great War with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry Division Signal Company, Army Service Corps. Sold with copy MIC showing entitlement to 'Mons' clasp, and showing his address as 5 The Crescent, New Southgate, London.

£100-150



102

**102**

**A Pleasing WWI LSGC Group of 4 awarded to Warrant Officer George Martin, Cheshire Regiment, late Cameron Highlanders**, comprising: 1914-15 Star (6184 C. Sgt. G. Martin. Cam'n Highrs), British War & Victory Medals (6184 W. O. Cl. 2. G. Martin. Camerons), Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, GVR (4114659 T. W. O. Cl. 1. G. Martin. Ches. R.); medals officially impressed, group swing mounted with reverse pin for wear, attached to board for display. *Toned, lightly polished, pleasing very fine.* (4)

Warrant Officer George Martin, of Perth, Scotland, initially served with the Cameron Highlanders in WWI, prior to a later transfer into the Cheshire Regiment. Sold with copy MIC, and attractive portrait photograph in Cameron Highlanders uniform.

£200-250

**103**

**A Great War Royal Naval LSGC Group of 4 awarded to Petty Officer J Maytom, Royal Navy**, comprising: 1914-15 Star (J.16190 J. Maytom, A.B. R.N.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (J.16190 J. Maytom, A.B. R.N.), Royal Naval Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, GVR (J.16190 J. Maytom, P.O. H.M.S. Bee); medals officially impressed, group mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, contact marks and some polishing, nearly very fine.* (4)

For awards to his relations, please see lots 43, 117 and 139.

£120-150

**104**

**A Scarce Great War Territorial Efficiency Group of 4 awarded to Sergeant A H V Ingram, Royal West Kent Regiment, late Kent Cyclists Battalion**, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (687 A. Sgt. A. H. V. Ingram. Kent Cyc. Bn), Territorial Force War Medal, 1914-1919 (687 Pte. A. H. V. Ingram. Kent Cyc. Bn), Territorial Efficiency Medal, GVR (265123 Sgt. A. H. V. | Ingram. Kent Cyc. Bn.); medals officially impressed, group swing mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear. *Lightly toned, one or two light marks, otherwise extremely fine.* (4)

£200-300





104



107

**105**  
**Great War Trio awarded to Saddler E Bliss, Royal Field Artillery**, comprising: 1914-15 Star (90426. Sdlr. E. Bliss, R.F.A.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (90426 Gnr. E. Bliss. R.A.); medals officially impressed, group mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear. *Lightly toned, pleasing very fine.* (3)

For the awards to other family members, see lots 30 and 41.

£50-60

**106**  
**Great War Trio awarded to Corporal H G Mills, Army Service Corps**, comprising: 1914-15 Star (SS-7733 Pte. H. J. Mills. A.S.C.), British War & Victory Medals (SS-7733 Cpl. H. G. Mills. A.S.C.); medals officially impressed, group loose, sold with original riband bar with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, pleasing extremely fine.* (3)

For related family medals believed to be those of his son, see lot 137.

£40-60



107

107

**A WWI Gallipoli KIA Trio & Memorial Plaque awarded to Drummer Frederick Smith, 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, killed in action during the First Battle of Krithia**, comprising: 1914-15 Star (10214 Dmr: P.[sic] Smith. Worc: R.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (10214 Pte. F. Smith. Worc. R.), Memorial Plaque, 1914-18 (Frederick Smith); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Group lightly toned, extremely fine.* (4)

ex Neate Auctions, 5<sup>th</sup> of July, 2009

Private Frederick Smith was born and enlisted in Birmingham. Arriving at Cape Helles on the evening of April 24<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup>, 1915, British forces faced very heavy Turkish resistance, and the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Worcestershire Regiment held their ground on the heights above the west of the beach. Following this, the 4<sup>th</sup> Worcestershires (along with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Hampshire and 1<sup>st</sup> Essex battalions) made a push to clear the Turkish trenches facing V Beach. In the process, the Worcestershire Regiment suffered over 100 casualties in the first two days of the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of April.

The 28<sup>th</sup> of April marked the first day of a planned advance later named the First Battle of Krithia, and the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Worcestershire Regiment was part of the general advance at 8.00 am that morning. Under heavy Turkish shell fire, the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion advanced under the command of Major Carr, with the French Division beside, which soon lagged behind, leaving the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Worcesters exposed. Drummer F Smith was killed in action on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, 1915, and his name is commemorated at the Redout Cemetery, Cape Helles. Sold with damaged white metal ID 'dog tag', copy MIC and casualty certificate, and original card boxes of issue.

£250-300

108

**A fascinating Great War 1914-15 Trio awarded to Charles B Wadsworth, 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, killed in action on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1918, himself the elder brother of Sam Wadsworth, Royal Garrison Artillery - Professional Footballer with Blackburn, Huddersfield and Burnley, and soon after his return from the Great War, England International Captain**, comprising: 1914-15 Star (14562 Pte. C. B. Wadsworth. Yorks: L.I.), British War & Victory Medals (Pte.); officially impressed, group court mounted on board. *Toned, pleasing extremely fine.* (3)

Charles and Sam Wadsworth were born in Darwen, Lancashire - the sons of one James Wadsworth of 11 Hollins Row, Darwen. Charles enlisted to serve with the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion KOYLIs in the Great War. He was killed in action on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April, 1918, at the age of 24, and is remembered at the Tyne Cot Memorial.

Joining up at the age of 17, his younger brother Sam Wadsworth joined up with the Royal Garrison Artillery and went to fight in France and Belgium, about which he stated in a newspaper report: 'It was my duty.' He received a shrapnel wound to his left ankle whilst serving in the trenches, and despite his eventual safe return home after the war, he struggled to deal with the loss of his brother, who according to a newspaper article had been wounded but had demanded to return to the fighting: 'I came home, but Charlie didn't. He lies in Belgium. I had lost my best friend and supporter...(but)...I began to realise...I had to get on with my life.' Despite his career-threatening wound and the tragic loss of his brother, he went on to become England Captain at the position of Left Back, and amongst many famous events, had the privilege of leading out the England team in front of 92,000 roaring fans at Hampden Park before a match against Scotland in April 1925.

Sold with two 'Lancashire Evening Telegraph' articles concerning Sam Wadsworth, which mention the above medal group recipient, his brother, Charles

£150-200





110

**109**

**Great War KIA Pair & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private John Sutherland, 1<sup>st</sup> / 15<sup>th</sup> (County of London) Battalion (Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles), London**

**Regiment, son of the above, killed in action on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July 1917, comprising:** British War & Victory Medals, 1914-19 (6698 Pte. J. Sutherland. 15-Lond. R.), Memorial Plaque, 1914-18 (John Sutherland); group officially impressed, medals loose. *Lightly toned, extremely fine.* (3)

Private John Sutherland was born in 1899 at Walworth, the son of PC William Sutherland and his wife Elizabeth, of 7 Topsham Road, Upper Tooting, London. He enlisted for WWI service at Holborn, and was later killed in action on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July 1917 at the age of 19, and his name is commemorated at the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. Sold with copy MIC, original casualty letter and original folding cardboard case for the Memorial Plaque.

For the medals awarded to his father, see lot 144.

£150-200

**110**

**A Great War KIA Pair and Memorial Plaque awarded to Private John Whalley, 3<sup>rd</sup> / 5<sup>th</sup> (T) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, late ASC, killed in action during an attack on the Passchendaele Ridge, near Poelcappelle, on the 9<sup>th</sup> of October 1917, comprising:** British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (39117 Pte. J. Whalley. Lan. Fus.), Memorial Plaque, 1914-18 (John Whalley); pair officially impressed, medals loose. *Group toned, pleasing extremely fine.* (3)

Private John Whalley, of 78 Coddington Street, Blackburn, was born c.1897 and after enlistment in September 1916 initially with the ASC, he was transferred for service with his home regiment - The Lancashire Fusiliers, finding his way to the Front in June 1917. As part of the 197<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Private Whalley was present with the 3/5<sup>th</sup> during a planned attack to finally capture the railway line on the Passchendaele Ridge, on the 9<sup>th</sup> of October, 1917. The 3/5<sup>th</sup> led the Brigade on the day of the attack, and 307 men were killed in action; 247 of them having no known grave. It was on this same day that Private Whalley was killed in action at the age of 20, and is commemorated at the Tyne Cot Memorial. Sold with copy photo and extract taken from the Blackburn Times, of the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 1917, original OHMS envelope and for the Memorial Plaque, copy casualty certificate, and some relevant research related to the 3/5<sup>th</sup> Lancashire Fusiliers.

£200-250

111

**A Great War KIA Pair & Memorial Plaque awarded to Private William Hodson, 15<sup>th</sup> (Service) Battalion Durham Light Infantry, killed in action at Polygon Wood**, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (302680 Pte. W. Hodson. Durh. L. I.), Memorial Plaque, 1914-18 (William Hodson); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Well-toned, extremely fine.* (3)

Private William Hodson was born c.1886 in Shirebrook, near Mansfield, on the border between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and had previously worked as a Grocer's Assistant. Formed in Newcastle in September 1914 as part of Kitchener's Third Army, the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion DLI formed part of the 64<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 21<sup>st</sup> Division. Private Hodson was killed in action on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1917, the date upon which the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion DLI launched a strong attack to the east of Polygon Wood near Joist Farm, suffering so many casualties in the face of German pill-boxes and shell-fire that the survivors of the original four companies were reorganised into just two, and replaced in the attack by a battalion from the KOYLs. Private Hodson was killed in action at the age of 31, and his is buried at the Tyne Cot Cemetery.

Sold with copy MIC and casualty certificate, original box of issue for medals, and original folding cardboard case for the Memorial Plaque (to Mrs G. W[alk]er, 5 Sookholme Lane, Shirebrook, Mansfield), spent and damaged 9mm round, piece of shrapnel, brass button, cap badge and shoulder title, and an extract relating to this attack taken from 'The Durham Forces in the Field, 1914-18' by Captain Wilfrid Miles

£150-200



112

112

**An emotive WWI 'First Day of the Somme' KIA Pair awarded to Private Thomas Frederick Baldwin, 10<sup>th</sup> (Service) Battalion York & Lancaster Regiment**, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-19 (22352 Pte. T. F. Baldwin. Y. & L. R.); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Lightly toned, extremely fine.* (2)

Private Thomas Baldwin, of 49 Talbot Street, Park, Sheffield, served in WWI with the 10<sup>th</sup> (Service) Battalion York & Lancaster Regiment. This battalion was raised at Pontefract in September 1914 as part of Kitchener's Third Army, and fought as part of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Brigade in 21<sup>st</sup> Division. After an initial period of training they proceeded to France on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, arriving at Boulogne. The Division embarked on lengthy marches and were involved in the assault at Loos on 26<sup>th</sup> September, where the Division suffered over 3,800 casualties. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 1916 they were also present at the very earliest stages of the First Battle of Albert, now known as the 'First Day of the Somme'. It was here that Private Thomas Baldwin was killed in action, at the age of 19. His name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

A noteworthy diary written by Pte Walter Hutchinson of the 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion York & Lancaster Regiment illustrates how soldiers of this battalion were subjected to gas very early on Saturday the 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 1916, along with continued shelling, gunfire, hand-to-hand combat and the horrific realities of trench warfare. The diary entry reads as follows: "As soon as we got on the road we saw an awful sight, for there was wounded men by hundreds coming from the line...then the order came down...fix bayonets, you have got to fight for it lads. We obeyed the order like men."

Sold with small contemporary photo 'postcard', original box of issue, copy MIC and casualty certificate, a quantity of research including full extract relating to Private Walter Hutchinson, and original memorial scroll.

£300-400



113

**A Scarce WWI KIA Pair awarded to Private Harry Allison, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, late Norfolk Yeomanry, killed in action at High Wood**, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-19 (2889 Pte. H. Allison. Norf. Yeo.); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Lightly toned, one or two tiny marks, otherwise extremely fine.* (2)

2889 Private Harry Allison was born in early 1891 in Ringland, Norfolk, and whilst he had been living in Acomb, Yorkshire, he attested for WWI service with the Norfolk Yeomanry on the 8<sup>th</sup> of February 1916, at Norwich. He appears to have initially served with the 3<sup>rd</sup>/1<sup>st</sup> Norfolk Yeomanry, a reserve training unit that was used to help swell the ranks after the regiment had suffered so heavily in the latter months of 1915 at Gallipoli.

He arrived in Boulogne on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August, 1916, and from there was sent to Rouen, arriving a few days later on the 8<sup>th</sup>. He was soon after transferred with many other men of his regiment to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September, 1916, which formed part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, 1<sup>st</sup> Division, and received a new number (23352). Serving with his new regiment at the latter stages of the First Battle of the Somme, he was present on the 9<sup>th</sup> of September during an offensive led by the 1<sup>st</sup> Northamptonshires to clear High Wood.

On that day a 3-ton mine was blown just seconds before 'Zero Hour', and the 1<sup>st</sup> Northamptonshires managed to occupy and hold this crater for some time, but they were shelled out with heavy casualties after roughly 90 minutes. Initially noted as 'missing', Private Harry Allison was later confirmed as having been killed in action on the 9<sup>th</sup> of September 1916, and was buried at the Caterpillar Valley Cemetery, Longueval. Sold with copy MIC and casualty certificate, copy 'burnt records' attestation papers, and some genealogical research.

£80-100



114

114

**An emotive Great War KIA Pair awarded to Private Harry Howard, 20<sup>th</sup> (5<sup>th</sup> City) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, late Cheshire Yeomanry, who died of wounds on Christmas Day, 1916**, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (40462 Pte. H. Howard. Manch. R.), medals officially impressed, group swing mounted on felted board for display. *Old cabinet tone, pleasing extremely fine.* (2)

Private Harry Howard, of Ormskirk, Lancashire, enlisted for WWI service at Chester with the Cheshire Yeomanry. He was later transferred to the 20<sup>th</sup> Bn Manchester Regiment, and died of wounds on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December, 1916. It is believed that he received his wounds at Ginchy on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 1916. The village was entered and a line held south of its church, but a heavy counter attack forced their withdrawal to a position near Guillemont. They suffered some 249 casualties in the process, and this was the last action for the 20<sup>th</sup> Manchesters on the Somme in 1916. Private H Howard was buried at the Maily Wood Cemetery. Sold with copy MIC and some research.

£60-80

115

**WWI KIA Pair awarded to Able Seaman Matthew Willis, 5<sup>th</sup> Nelson Battalion, 63<sup>rd</sup> (Royal Naval) Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, killed in action at the Battle of Ancre**, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (T.Z. 3580 M. Willis. A.B. R.N.V.R.), pair officially impressed, medals loose. *Unevenly toned, the second with some light verdigris to reverse, otherwise about very fine.* (2)

Able Seaman Matthew Willis was born on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, 1896 in Woodlands, Doncaster. Having previously worked as a Miner, he enlisted for service with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (RNVR) on the 16<sup>th</sup> of July, 1915, and was drafted for service in the MEF on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 1915. He joined the Nelson Battalion on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 1915, and whilst he appears to have missed out on service at Gallipoli, he was present with the RND at the time of their transfer to France for service in the latter stages of the Somme in May 1916, with the 189<sup>th</sup> Brigade. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of October, 1916, AS Willis was stationed with Nelson Battalion in front of the village of Hamel facing the river Ancre. In the very worst of conditions, suffering constant rain and freezing cold temperatures, trenches were dug and repaired under enemy fire in preparation for a major offensive.

This came on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 1916, where having assembled the evening before and waited in all night in the rain, at 'Zero Hour' at 5.45am soldiers of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Division attacked through the dark and mist. Falling some way behind the creeping barrage, troops of the Nelson Battalion suffered heavy casualties (half their number) during an assault on 'Station Road' with bombs and bayonets, whilst facing German machine gun positions. It was on this day that Able Seaman Willis was killed in action, and he is remembered at the Ancre British Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel. Sold with copy RND service details, copy casualty certificate, and some useful research.

£80-120



115

**116**

**Great War Pair awarded to Gunner William E Hodson, 175<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Royal Field Artillery**, comprising: British War Medal & Victory Medals, 1914-19 (152430 Gnr. W. E. Hodson. R.A.); pair officially impressed, medals loose, sold with British Legion lapel badge, numbered 395176. *Toned, good very fine.* (3)

Sold with copy MIC, detailing his SWB, his SWB roll mention confirming him to be one William Edward Laurence Hodson, of the 175 Bde, enlisted on the 8<sup>th</sup> of December 1915, and was discharged on the 5<sup>th</sup> of August 1919 with 'Sickness'.

£30-40

**117**

**Great War Pair awarded to Acting Engine Room Artificer W R F Maytom, Royal Navy**, comprising: British War Medal, 1914-18 (M.14977 W. R. F. Maytom. B. Art. R.N.), Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (M.14977 W. R. F. Maytom. Act. E. R. A. 4 R.N.); pair officially impressed, medals loose. *Toned, good very fine.* (2)

For the medals awarded to his family relations, please see lots 43, 103 and 139.

£30-40

**118**

**1914-15 Star (598 Pte A. Levey. 18/Bn. A.I.F.)**; officially impressed, with contemporary ribbon. *Toned, extremely fine.*

Athur Levey, originally of Cambridge Road, Stanstead, Essex, enlisted for service in the Great War with the 18<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF, embarking aboard the *HMAT Ceramic* on the 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 1915, at Sydney. He served with the 18<sup>th</sup> AIF at Gallipoli, arriving on the 16<sup>th</sup> of August, 1915, and was evacuated as sick on the 13<sup>th</sup> of December that year. Following the evacuation of British & Allied forced from Gallipoli, he was later killed in action on the 11<sup>th</sup> of November, 1916, and is commemorated at the Bulls Road Cemetery, Flanders.

£50-80

**119**

**BRITISH WAR MEDAL, 1914-1919 (2244 Pte. G. Wishart. 5 Bn. A.I.F.)**; officially impressed. *Toned, good very fine.*

Private George Wishart, son of Robert and Isabella Wishart of 272 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, Scotland, was born on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January, 1882, and had previously worked as a Cabinet Maker's Apprentice. Having emigrated to Sydney, Australia, in 1909, he enlisted for service with the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF in Melbourne, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March, 1915. Having fought in Gallipoli, whilst there he suffered from bouts of Influenza and Typhoid, but surviving all of this he returned to his Battalion for further service in France, arriving in Marseille on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 1916. He was deployed to the Somme, and was present in action near Pozieres when he was reported missing in action on the 25<sup>th</sup> of July, and eventually confirmed as killed in action some time later on the 26<sup>th</sup> of November, 1916. He was buried at the Serre Road cemetery. Sold with some useful research.

£50-80





120

## 120

## Family Group to 'Leech':

**Great War KIA Trio** awarded to **Private Josiah Leech, 71<sup>st</sup> Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps**, killed in action on the **18<sup>th</sup> of October, 1917**, comprising: 1914-15 Star (59598 Pte. J. Leech, R.A.M.C.), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (Pte.); group officially impressed, medals mounted on board for display. *Toned, good extremely fine.*

And:

**Great War KIA Pair** awarded to **Private Walter Leech, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment**, brother of the above, killed in action on the **10<sup>th</sup> of August, 1918**, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (22354 Pte. W. Leech. W. Rid. R.), group officially impressed, medals mounted on board for display beside the trio above. *Toned, good extremely fine. (5)*

Josiah and Walter Leech, of Great Barr, Staffordshire, were both killed in action during WWI in the service of their country. Sold with copy MICs, casualty certificates, some biographical research confirming their names as brothers on the 1901 Census, and copy attestation papers relating to the younger brother, Walter

£150-200

## 121

## Family Group to 'Maxwell':

**Great War KIA Trio** awarded to **Private William Maxwell, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers**, died at Lemnos on the **5<sup>th</sup> of June 1915** from wounds received at Gallipoli, 1915, comprising: 1914-15 Star (9480 Pte. W. Maxwell, K. O. Sco: Bord:), British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (Pte.); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Unevenly toned, extremely fine.*

And:

**Great War KIA Pair** awarded to **Private Matthew Maxwell, 6<sup>th</sup> King's Own Scottish Borderers**, brother of the above, killed in action on the **9<sup>th</sup> of April, 1917, the first day of the Battle of Arras**, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (25486 Pte. M. Maxwell. K. O. S. B.), medals officially impressed, group loose. *Unevenly toned, extremely fine. (5)*

Privates William and Matthew Maxwell, the sons of Thomas and Elizabeth Maxwell of 6 George Street, Langholme, Dumfriesshire, were both killed in action whilst serving their country during the Great War.

Sold with two attractive framed original memorial certificates, copy MICs, and some research.

£200-250



122

**Family Group to 'Shuttleworth':**

**Great War KIA Pair and Memorial Plaque** awarded to Private James Shuttleworth, of 'A' Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, a well-known local footballer, having trialled with Blackburn Rovers FC, he was killed in action on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October, 1916, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (26378 Pte. J. Shuttleworth. E. Lan. R.), Memorial Plaque, 1914-18 (James Shuttleworth); medals officially impressed, group loose. *Attractive cabinet tone, practically as struck.*

And:

**Great War WIA Pair** awarded to Private Harry Shuttleworth, RASC, late 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, brother of the above, wounded in action on the very same day, apparently with the same battalion, comprising: British War & Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (24972 Pte. H. Shuttleworth. E. Lan. R.), medals officially impressed, group loose, and sold with original steel ID bracelet (H. Shuttleworth / CON / 24972 / 2<sup>nd</sup>. East. Lincs). *Unevenly toned, practically as struck - a rare and interesting family group.* (6)

Privates James and Harry Shuttleworth, the sons of Mr and Mrs Michael Shuttleworth, of 12 May Street, Blackburn, both attested for Great War service with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.

James is remembered with Honour at the Bancourt British Cemetery

£250-300





123

**Family Group to 'Gale':**

**Second Boer War & Great War LSGC Group of 3 awarded to Staff Sergeant Frank Gale, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion King's Dragoon Guards,** comprising: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902, 3<sup>rd</sup> type reverse, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4680 Sgt. F. Gale. 1<sup>st</sup> Dgn: Gds.); British War Medal, 1914-1919 (1DG-4680 S-Sgt. F. Gale. 1-D. Gds.), Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, GVR (S/ Sgt. Instr. F. Gale. 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoon Guards); first medal officially impressed, with crude correction to rank, second officially impressed, latter erased and renamed in a running script, medals swing mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear, and mounted on board for display. *Old cabinet tone, a few marks to QSA, otherwise very fine.*

And:

**India 'North West Frontier' and WWII LSGC Group of 5 to Flight Sergeant C G Gale, RAF,** comprising: India General Service Medal, 1936-39, single clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (366285 Sgt C. G. Gale. R.A.F.), Burma Star, Defence & War Medals, 1939-1945, Royal Air Force Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, GVR (366285 F. Sgt. C. G. Gale. R.A.F.); first and last officially impressed, remainder unnamed as issued, medals swing mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear, and mounted on board for display. *Toned, extremely fine.* (8)

Staff Sergeant Frank Gale was for a time Staff Sergeant Instructor with the 7<sup>th</sup> Upper Provinces Horse, and was awarded his LSGC medal in February 1919, with his BWM his only WWI entitlement. Sold with several pages of useful information relating to Staff Sergeant Frank Gale, including copy roll mentions and copy MIC.

£350-400





124

**North West Frontier & WWII KIA Group of 4 awarded to Bombardier Peter Thomas, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battery, 1<sup>st</sup> (RHQ) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, killed in action at Tobruk, comprising:** India General Service Medal, 1908-1935, GV R, single clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5668407 Gnr. P. Thomas. R.A.), 1939-1945 Star, The Africa Star, War Medal, 1939-1945; the first officially impressed, the remainder unnamed as issued, group mounted on board for display. *Lightly toned, the first with a few light scratches, good very fine.* (4)

Bombardier Peter Thomas, of East London, was killed in action on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May, 1942, and his name is commemorated on the Alamein Memorial. Sold with copy casualty certificate, and copy War Diary, showing the 1<sup>st</sup> (Regimental Head Quarters) Light Anti- Aircraft Regiment as having been based at Palestina, five miles southwest of Tobruk in the period preceding his KIA date.

£150-200



125

**GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, North West Persia (4737240 Pte. R. Connell. Y.& L. R.);** officially impressed. *Lightly toned, extremely fine.*

Sold with copy roll mention.

£120-150





128

126

**GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1918-62**, single clasp, Kurdistan (3235702 Cpl. J. Harrild. *Cameronians.*); officially impressed. *Well-toned, good extremely fine.*

Sold with copy roll mention.

£90-120

127

**GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1918-62** (2), single clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (AS.3736 Pte. T. Telingoane. A.P.C.) and (AS.3129 Pte. J. Thejane. A.P.C.); officially impressed. Lightly toned, a few light scuffs, otherwise extremely fine. (2)

These medals were awarded to soldiers in the African Pioneer Corps, sold with copy roll mentions.

£80-100

128

**GSM Palestine & WWII Group of 7** awarded to **Private G Healey, Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment**, comprising: General Service Medal, 1918-1962, G VI R, single clasp, Palestine (5949537 Pte. G. Healey. Bedfs. & Herts. R.), 1939-1945 Star, France & Germany Star, Africa Star, Burma Star, Defence & War Medals, 1939-1945; the first officially impressed, remaining medals unnamed as issued, group loose. *Group toned, the first somewhat polished, generally pleasing very fine.* (7)

Sold with OHMS box of issue, address difficult to discern, aside from 'Upper Holloway, N19' showing a North London address, and copy roll mention.

£180-220

129

**WWII POW Group of 3** awarded to **Private C Scholes, Manchester Regiment, captured near Dunkirk in May/June 1940**, comprising: General Service Medal, 1918-1962, G VI R, single clasp, Palestine (3523072 Pte. G. Scholes. Manch. R.), 1939-1945 Star, War Medal, 1939-1945; the first officially impressed, remaining medals unnamed as issued, group loose-mounted on card for display. *Toned, the first polished and the second with just a touch of verdigris, very fine.* (3)

Private C Scholes was captured whilst serving with the Manchester Regiment in France and Flanders during May/June 1940, and held at various POW establishments in Kedzierzyn, Poland. Sold with copy Ancestry POW roll mention.

£100-150



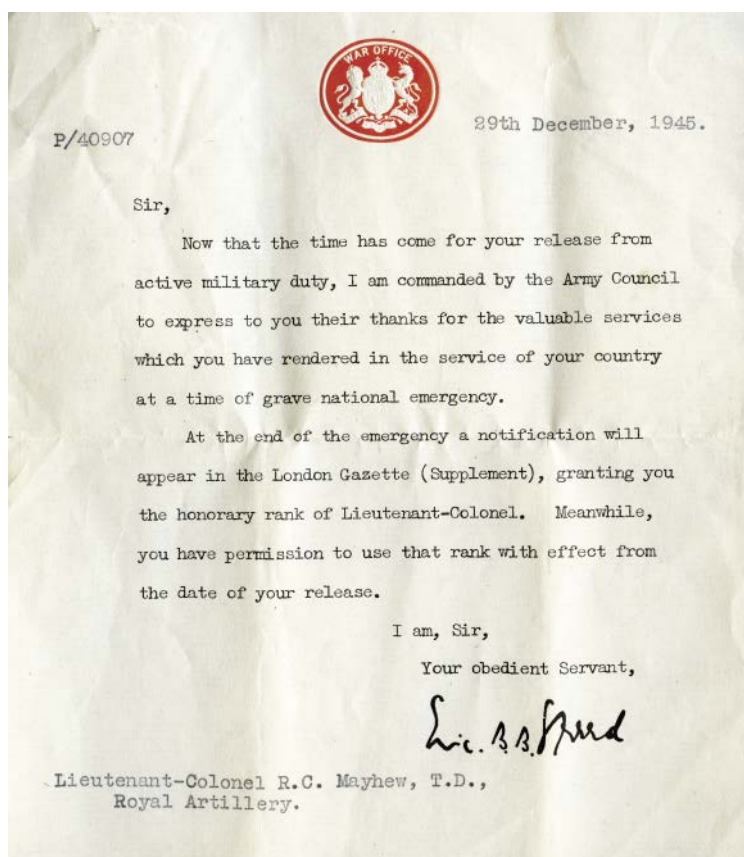
130

**A Fine WWII North Africa & Italy Campaigns Group of 7 awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Robert Craig Mayhew MBE TD, 9<sup>th</sup> (Londonderry) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, late 6<sup>th</sup> (Territorial) Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Birmingham) (TA), comprising: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Member's Breast Badge (MBE), 2<sup>nd</sup> Type, in frosted silver with Royal Mint box of issue, 1939-1945 Star, Africa Star with clasp '8<sup>th</sup> Army', Italy Star, Defence & War Medals, 1939-1945, with MID bronze oak leaf, Efficiency Decoration, GRI, Territorial clasp (reverse engraved 1944), medals unnamed as issued, group mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear. Toned, extremely fine. (7)**

By family repute a direct descendant of William Huskisson MP (associate of the Duke of Wellington, and the very first person reported as having been killed by a locomotive), Colonel Robert Craig Mayhew attended Wrekin College and was Cadet CQMS at that school, later receiving his first commission through the OTC as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant with the 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment on the 21<sup>st</sup> of December 1928. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1931 and Captain in 1936, during which year he was transferred to the Royal Artillery. He served for several years with the 190<sup>th</sup> Anti-Aircraft Battery (under the 69<sup>th</sup> Royal Warwickshire Regiment Anti-Aircraft Brigade), and was mobilized for service in WWII on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1939.

His active WWII service with the 190<sup>th</sup> AA Battery saw him travel first to Malta and then through North Africa whilst fighting with the 8<sup>th</sup> Army, including the famous actions at Tobruk and El-Alamein in late 1942. He received regular promotion for his service, and having reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he was transferred to the position of Commanding Officer with the 9<sup>th</sup> (Londonderry) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RA, on the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 1944 - a position he would hold until October 1945. During this period, he took part in the Allied push up through Italy. He retired from the TA on the 12<sup>th</sup> of June 1965, having attained the limit of age for the Officer Reserve, and returned to civilian life with the family law firm (believed to be Harold Mayhew & Co., Birmingham). Sold with a quantity of research, and original War Office letter releasing him from active WWII duty and confirming his rank as Lieutenant-Colonel.

£300-350







131

A WWII Campaign Group of 6 awarded to Flight Lieutenant George Stephenson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late RFC, mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in 1945, with a quantity of documentation and photograph album relating to his son, Flight Sergeant (Air Gunner) George Forster Constable Stephenson, killed in action over Germany on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 1945 whilst serving with 227 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, comprising: 1939-1945 Star, France and Germany Star, Africa Star with 'North Africa 1942-43 Clasp', Burma Star, Defence & War Medals, 1939-1945, with MID bronze oak leaf, medals unnamed as issued, group loose, in original OHMS box of issue. *Toned, as struck.* (6)

MID *London Gazette* 14.06.1945

George Stephenson, was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July, 1895, and having been living in New York at the outbreak of WWI, he travelled by train to Canada to train as a Canadian Cadet. He served for four years as Sergeant Pilot before he was granted a commission during WWI as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, on the 19<sup>th</sup> of December 1917. He served until the end of WWI, and earned medal entitlement for WWI (these missing). He was later recalled at the outbreak of hostilities in WWII to assist initially with recruitment in Britain, but was soon after employed with Fighter Control at the Air Headquarters in Iraq during 1942, Fighter Control with 1<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> Special Operations Rooms in the Middle East. He died on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March, 1988.

Sold with a large amount of interesting ephemera and documentation to both father and son. Relating to the above recipient F/Lt G Stephenson, original portrait photographs, original MID certificate, RAF service & release book, WWII commission scroll, London Gazette mentions, correspondence, and relating to his son, F/Sgt G F C Stephenson, original casualty certificate, photograph album, group photos, and framed portrait photograph and painted portrait,

£200-250

R.A.F. FORM 2520C  
 OFFICER

147  
 12 DEC 1945

ROYAL AIR FORCE  
 SERVICE AND RELEASE BOOK

Rank Flight Lieutenant  
 Personal Number 72949  
 Surname STEPHENSON  
 Initials G  
 Class of Release A  
 Age and Service Group No. 1



132

**WWII Group of 6 awarded to Bombardier Thomas Dack, Royal Artillery**, comprising: 1939-1945 Star, Atlantic Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, War Medal, 1939-1945, Efficiency Medal, GVIR, Territorial (1432304 Gnr. T. Dack. Royal Artillery); the first five unnamed as issued, the latter officially impressed, medals loose. *Extremely fine.* (6)

Sold with original copy Certificate of Service, showing his discharge from the Territorials on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November, 1964, and his address as 1 Back Street, Church, Lancashire.

£100-150

133

**A Fine WWII North Africa & Italy Campaigns Group of 5 awarded to Major W McKeown, Central India Horse, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian (Red Eagle) Division**, comprising: 1939-45 Star, Africa Star with '1<sup>st</sup> Army' clasp, Italy Star, Defence & War Medals, 1939-1945; medals unnamed as issued, group swing mounted as worn with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, extremely fine.* (5)

Major W W McKeown, of Shelley Grove, Tycehurst Hill, Loughton, Essex served in WWII with the Central India Horse. This regiment, equipped with Light Tanks and Armoured Vehicles was the Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment for the 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division. They served with distinction in WWII, particularly in North Africa, and played a major role in the attack upon Monte Cassino in Italy. The Imperial War Museum holds two cassette tapes which form an oral history interview with Major W W McKeown, detailing his service in WWII, including India, North Africa, Italy, and Greece. Sold with a quantity of ephemera, including medal miniatures, OHMS box of issue, buttons, shoulder titles, 2 'red eagle' cloth insignia, white metal presentation plaque dated June 2001, boxed CIH centenary medal, several training pamphlets and Orders of March from the King's Birthday 1949 and other occasions. Worthy of further research.

£150-200



134

**WWII POW Group of 4 awarded to Rifleman L A Hall, King's Royal Rifle Corps, captured in North Africa, 1943**, comprising: 1939-1945 Star (Rfn L.A.Hall. K.R.R.C.), Africa Star (Rfn L.A.Hall. K.R.R.C.), War Medal, 1939-1945 (Rfn L.A.Hall. K.R.R.C.), Efficiency Medal, GVIR, Territorial (6896393 Rfn. L.A. Hall K.R.R.C.); the first three medals privately engraved, the latter officially impressed, medals court mounted on card for display. *Group toned, extremely fine.* (4)

Rifleman L A Hall was captured and taken POW in North Africa, 1943, whilst serving with the KRRC. He was held at Stalag XVIII-A, in Wolfsberg, Austria. Sold with copy Ancestry POW roll mention, and two OHMS medal boxes, one addressed directly to the recipient - Mr L A Hall, 4 Park Road, East Ham, London, E6.

£150-200

135

**A South African WWII 'North Africa' and 'Italy' Campaigns Group of 5 awarded to G M Pardoe**, comprising: 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, War Medal, 1939-45, Africa Service Medal, 1939-45 (6528 G M Pardoe); all medals officially impressed in this manner, swing mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear, sold with related miniatures. *Toned practically as struck.* (5)

£60-80

136

**WWII Group of 4 awarded to Honorary Captain Robert Chadwick, East Lancashire Regiment, late Royal Artillery**, comprising: 1939-1945 Star, France and Germany Star, Defence & War Medals, 1939-1945; medals unnamed as issued, loose, with four 'dog tags' (170500 C-E Chadwick R). *Toned, good very fine.* (8)

Robert Chadwick enlisted for service initially with the Manchester Regiment on Friday the 15<sup>th</sup> of December, 1939. After a short period of training he received a commission as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He was later transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, and saw action in France with the 158<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade until the 31<sup>st</sup> of August, 1945, where it is believed he was sent for further service in the Middle East. He was released to class A reserve as an Honorary Captain on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, 1946.

Sold with original National Service Act 1939 Enlistment notice paper, later release certificates, and a Royal Aero Club log book from 1957.

£80-100



137

**A Scarce WWII Royal Naval Group of 4 awarded to Ordinary Seaman Dudley John Mills, *HMS Cassandra*, Royal Navy, present aboard this Destroyer whilst on Arctic convoy duty when she was attacked by *U-365* on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 1944. Sailing from Murmansk to scout for U-Boats in advance of the main convoy, she was severely damaged by a torpedo and suffered some 62 seamen killed,** comprising: 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Defence Medal 1939-45, USSR Jubilee Medal, 1945-1985, 'Forty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War (copy); medals unnamed as issued, group swing mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear, as worn by the recipient. *Lightly toned, about extremely fine.* (4)

The Arctic convoys played an important part in assisting the Russian war effort during WWII, supplying the ports of Arkhangelsk and Murmansk with crucial materials & munitions, all the whilst travelling in frozen temperatures reported as being regularly of -30°C, largely without daylight, and always under the threat of U-Boat attack.

In his own words, OS Mills described the moment of impact aboard *HMS Cassandra*:

*"Suddenly at 0602 hours there was an almighty clang...as if a huge muffled hammer had struck a metal plate...(and) the ship gave a mighty lurch and I was flung against the frame supporting the PPI radar set... I was alone in the Charthouse and suddenly a voice, probably from 'Caprice' came over the TBS radio link saying: "Cassandra" has been torpedoed. This was my first indication of what happened... Suddenly the whole scene was brilliantly illuminated by a 'snowflake' flare fired by another ship... Looking forward, I could see that the blast shield on 'B' gun deck had been bent back and forced up into a vertical position, but the most astounding thing was that there was nothing beyond. No fo'c'stle, no bows, no 'A' gun. Everything had completely disappeared; there was just sea foaming in the harsh magnesium light."*

In response to many years of petitioning, and following attempts made by the Russian Government to issue their own medals to British servicemen (as 'self-awarded' by the recipient in the above medal group), the services of the Arctic Convoys in WWII have now received official recognition from the British Government through the award of the Arctic Star. This award followed an independent review conducted by Sir John Holmes' and subsequent announcement made by the Prime Minister, David Cameron, on 19<sup>th</sup> of December 2012. Group sold with associated miniature medals, similarly mounted, small copy photograph, and a detailed 9-page personal account written by the recipient of the above events.

For related family medals believed to be those of his father, see lot 106.

£250-300



138

**A WWII Dunkirk POW Group of 3 awarded to Sergeant Eric Sandford Rose, Royal Army Medical Corps, believed to have been captured at St Valery in June 1940,** comprising: 1939-1945 Star, Defence Medal 1939-1945, Efficiency Medal, GVI R, 1<sup>st</sup> Issue, Territorial (7345459 Sgt E S Rose RAMC), sold with Dunkirk 1940 Veteran's Medal and original certificate; the third medal officially impressed, remainder unnamed as issued, group loose. *Lightly toned with one or two light marks, extremely fine.* (4)

Sergeant Eric Sandford Rose was born on the 11<sup>th</sup> of August, 1911, at Addiscombe, near Croydon, Surrey. He enlisted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 1938 for service with the Royal Army Medical Corps, having previously worked as a Pharmacist/Dispenser, and served in WWII with the Royal Army Medical Corps. During the retreat to Dunkirk it appears Sgt Rose was captured and taken POW, and a man with his name and initials is confirmed as having been held at Lambinowice, Poland.

Sold with original OHMS boxes of issue, Soldier's Service & Pay Book, Stalag VIII B rectangular ID tag, four personal ID tags, RAMC cap badge and gilt and enamel sweetheart brooch, three small pharmaceutical and 'Old Cyanides' reunion badges, larger silver and enamel 'Past President' badge for the Croydon Pharmacists Association, silver cigarette case hallmarked for Chester, 1931, internally engraved 'Aug 11<sup>th</sup> 1911-1932', and a largely complete set of apothecary weights, in original dark wood box.

£200-300

139

**A Selection of WWII Medals, with probable Naval Submarine association, attributed to Constable Christopher Maytom,** comprising: 1939-1945 Star (2), Atlantic Star, Africa Star, Burma Star, Italy Star, War Medal 1939-45 (2), Police Long Service & Good Conduct Medal (Cont. Christopher C Maytom); and silver 'Fourth Submarine Flotilla' Medal, reverse engraved '1933 Inter-Part Rifle Competition'. *Practically as struck.* (10)

Sold with original crew photograph of *HMS Tomahawk*, and group photograph of 'The Department of the Chief Engineer of the Fleet, January 1950'

For the medals awarded to his family relations, see lots 43, 103 and 117.

£40-50

140

**DEFENCE MEDAL, 1939-45**, unnamed as issued, sold with hallmarked silver ARP badge and silver ID bracelet (Mrs M., Bluett. 3a Dacres Rd S.E.23 E.Had.397-3). *Toned, extremely fine.* (3)

This medal relates to the NGS 'Capture of the Desirée' to Commander Richard Bluett, Lot 23.

£20-30



141

**A Scarce 'Minesweeping' LSGC Pair** awarded to Chief Communications Yeoman F G Bell, *HMS Victory*, Royal Navy, comprising: Naval General Service Medal, 1915-62, single clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (D/JX.153479 F. G. Bell. Y.S. R.N.), Royal Naval Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, E II R (JX. 153479 F. G. Bell. C.C.Y. H.M.S. Victory.); pair officially impressed, medals loose. *Very fine.* (2)

£200-250

142

**GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1962**, no clasp (23539987 Pte. T. Flanagan. ACC.); officially impressed. *Lightly toned, once polished, otherwise good very fine.*

This medal awarded to Pte T Flanagan of the Army Catering Corps.

£50-60



143

**A Balkans & Iraq Campaigns Pair** awarded to Lance Corporal I A Griffiths, Royal Logistics Corps, comprising: Iraq Medal, 2003 (25085872 Lcpl I A Griffiths RLC), NATO Service Medal, 1994, single clasp, Non Article 5 - Balkans; the first officially impressed, latter unnamed as issued, medals loose, sold with original boxes of issue. *Pair toned, practically as struck.* (2)

£100-150



## MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS AND AWARDS

144

**A Victorian Police Trio awarded to Police Constable William Sutherland, L (Lambeth) Division, Metropolitan Police**, comprising: Police Jubilee Medal, 1887, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Sutherland\_ L\_ Divn.), Coronation Medal, 1902, silver issue, Metropolitan Police (P.C., L. Div.); Coronation Medal, 1911, silver issue, Metropolitan Police (P.C.); medals officially engraved in upright capitals, group swing mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear. *Well-toned, a little polished with a few light marks in places, good very fine.* (3)

PC William Sutherland was born in Fintray, Aberdeen, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of April 1867. He joined the force at Scotland Yard and served with P Division (July 1892) L Division (October 1915) and W Division until his discharge, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> of December 1918, at the age of 51, having served with the Police for over 28 years. He address was noted as 7 Topsham Road, Tooting.

For his the medals awarded to his son, see lot 109.

£80-120



145

**The Orders & Medals awarded to Sir Leonard Henry West OBE LLD JP DL, an important public and political figure within the area of Buckinghamshire, and Chairman of Bucks County Council for 26 years**, comprising: Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2<sup>nd</sup> type breast badge (1933 to present), in silver gilt and enamels, The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer's breast badge (OBE), 1<sup>st</sup> type, Civil Division, in silver-gilt, Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937; medals unnamed as issued, group loose, each with reverse pin for wear and all with original boxes of issue, and mounted trio of miniatures. Also sold with United Law Students Society 'James Prize for Essay on Law Reform' Gold Medal, 41.13g including ring suspension and chain, without hallmarks (Leonard H. West 1886) in box by Spink & Son Ltd; white metal 'National Thanksgiving' 1872 medal, white metal 'James Taylor Jnr' 1874 medal, and copper Churchill memorial medal 1874-1954. *Good extremely fine.* (9)

KB *London Gazette* 14.07.1933 - 'For Political and Public Services in Buckinghamshire'

Group sold with printed paper copy of painted portrait by George Harcourt, photograph of memorial tablet as dedicated by Lady West at St Peter and St Paul's Church, Ellesborough (the parish church for the Prime Minister's country house - 'Chequers'), and copy *London Gazette* mentions.

£800-1,200

146

**KENT AND SHARPSHOOTERSYEOMANRY CENTENARY MEDAL (2), 1900-2000**, struck in silver, hallmarked, unnamed as issued, with reverse pin for wear. *Toned extremely fine.* (2)

£30-40

## LIFE SAVING AWARDS



147



148

147

**ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY MEDAL**, small type, 38mm, struck in silver, 'successful' (Mr. Thomas Mitchell, 13, August, 1846.); officially engraved, with original sky blue award ribbon, and 'Warrington' box of issue. *Attractive old cabinet tone, a few tiny hairlines, otherwise practically as struck and lustrous.*

Thomas Alexander Mitchell was an English Liberal politician and merchant in the City of London, as partner in the firm 'Mitchell, Yeames and Co'. He was elected as MP for Bridport in 1841, and held that seat for 34 years, until 1875, and is recorded as living at No. 55 Holywell Street, Millbank at the time of this award. As transcribed from a contemporary newspaper cutting kept with the medal, believed to have been taken from 'The Daily News', the events of Thomas Mitchell's 'double' award were recorded as such:

*"Intrepid Conduct - On Thursday evening last (the 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1846), about half-past seven, as a Mr Mitchell, a gentleman in the House of Commons, was rowing up to Putney, he saw a boy about eight or nine years of age fall from the towing-path in front of the Duke's Head, Putney, into the river, in a depth of twelve feet of water. Although the tide was running very strong at the time, Mr Mitchell, without undressing himself, instantly plunged in, and succeeded in raising the boy, who had sunk the second time, above water. When they came up, the boy's arms were tightly clasped round Mr Mitchell's neck, and it required considerable exertion before he could disengage himself.*

*On relieving himself from the boy's grasp, Mr Mitchell, succeeded with great difficulty in bringing the boy to the towing path, which was, in consequence of the high tide, three or four feet under water, when he was pulled out by a number of persons who had assembled at the spot. Mr Mitchell was all but exhausted from his exertions, and his watch very much injured. Mr Wrightson, the landlord of the Duke's Head, accommodated Mr Mitchell with a change of clothes, but he suffered considerably from the effects of his gallant and successful exertions to save the life of a fellow creature.*

*The boy's father, a greengrocer at Putney, of the name of Nicholls, on hearing of the circumstance, waited on the preserver of his son's life, and thanked him for his valuable services. This is the second time Mr Mitchell has risked his own life to save that of another, having about seven months back, saved the life of another boy under somewhat similar circumstances, off Pier, Millbank."* (R.H.S. Case No. 14,390)

£400-500

## WORLD ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

148

**INDIA, Bahawalpur, Order of Imtiaz-i-Abbasia, First Class Breast Badge**, in silver gilt and enamels, 50mm, with contemporary ball and ring suspension with plain straight ribbon loop. *Toned, a touch of wear to enamels and small patch of lost gilding at reverse 9 o'clock, otherwise a pleasing very fine.*

£1,000-1,200

149

**A Prussian Franco-Prussian Wars & WWI Campaign Group of 4**, comprising: Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, 4<sup>th</sup> class in silver and enamels, Landwehr Reserve Long Service Medal, 2<sup>nd</sup> Class in Copper, Franco-Prussian War Combatant's Medal, 1870-71, 2 clasps, An Der Hallue, St. Quentin, Wilhelm I Centenary Medal, 1797-1897; medals unnamed as issued, group court mounted in an angled style with reverse pin for wear. *Toned, good very fine. (4)*

£80-100



MILITARIA





150



151



152

150

A Flintlock Sea Service Pistol, of standard production specification, 30cm round steel barrel, flat border engraved lock stamped with crowned 'G.R.' and Tower, figured walnut stock, brass mounts, comprising side-plate, with steel belt-clip, trigger-guard and butt-cap, complete with ram rod, 49cm.

£800-1,000

151

A Percussion Saw-Handled Duelling Pistol by Staudenmayer, converted from flintlock, 26cm octagonal sighted barrel, inscribed in gilt 'Staudenmayer London', engraved tang, stepped steel lock, bearing maker's name in gilt within trophies of war and sliding safety-catch, figured walnut half-stock, steel mounts, including engraved butt-cap, decorated with skull and trophies, 41cm.

£400-6000

152

A Flintlock Sea Service Pistol, of standard production specification, 30cm round steel barrel, flat border engraved lock stamped with crowned 'G.R.', figured walnut stock, brass mounts, comprising side-plate (lacking belt-clip), trigger-guard and butt-cap, complete with ram rod, 48cm.

£500-700





153

153

**A Pair of Silver-Mounted Flintlock Pistols For Presentation to a Potentate, Signed Perry**, with slightly swamped three-stage barrels, bearing proof marks at the breech, rounded stepped locks, border engraved with flowers, the pans each with raised lips, engraved iron cocks (one broken and missing) and pan covers, walnut full-stocks, profusely inlaid with silver wire scrollwork and engraved silver flower-heads, the side-plates cast in relief with tropics of war, the back of each butt inlaid with a cast silver cartouche, chased with flowers and foliage, spurred pommels with oval pommel caps, lacking ram rods, in later velvet lined fitted case.

£2,000-3,000



153 (detail)



154



154 (detail)

154

**An India Pattern 'Brown Bess' Flintlock Musket**, with a 91.5cm sighted barrel, rounded lock with swan neck cock, the lock-plate stamped with the East India Company lion device, walnut full-stock, regulation mounts, complete with ramrod and socket bayonet.

£700-900



155

An India Pattern 'Brown Bess' Flintlock Musket, with a 91.5cm sighted barrel, rounded lock with swan neck cock, the lock-plate stamped with the East India Company lion device, walnut full-stock, regulation mounts, complete with ramrod and socket bayonet.

£600-800



156

156

Captain A. Elphinston 93rd Highlanders - A Brass Mounted Leather Gun Case, with a fitted green baized lining, the inner bearing leather embossed maker's label 'W. W. Greener - Gun Rifle & Ammunition Maker - (Winner at all the Great London Gun Trials) - Prize Works - St. Mary's Square, Birmingham and 68 Haymarket London S.W.', 36cm x 84.5cm x 9cm, together with another similar, fitted, red baized lining, and maker's paper label 'Cogswell & Harrison - 144 New Bond Street - 226 The Strand' 36cm x 84.5cm x 9cm. (2)

The 93rd Sutherland Highlanders became famous for their actions during the Crimean War, as part of Colin Campbell's Highland Brigade, they took part in the storming of the height above the Alma River followed by a move to Sevastopol. On 25 October they were stationed outside the British-controlled port of Balaklava as part of its very thin defences, the Russian Army sent a massive force of over 25,000 to attack the port, but only their massed cavalry pushed right forward, part of this threat was parried by the immortal charge of General Scarlett's Heavy Cavalry Brigade.

'The rest, a formidable mass, swept on to charge the 93rd drawn up in line, two deep. "There is no retreat from here, men" Campbell told them as he rode down the line, "you must die where you stand." And the reply of John Scott, the right-hand man, was taken up by them all: "Ay, Sir Colin. An needs be, we'll do that." They fired two volleys and the cavalry charge split in half, galloping to right and left and finally into full retreat. Some of the younger soldiers started excitedly forward for a bayonet charge, but Sir Colin called out, "93rd, 93rd, damn all that eagerness!"'

This action saw the regiment earn its nickname of The Thin Red Line, the Times correspondent, W. H. Russell, who standing on the hills above could clearly see that nothing stood between the Russian cavalry and the defenceless British base but the "thin red streak tipped with a line of steel" of the 93rd. Later asked why he had been so unorthodox as to receive a cavalry charge in line instead of in a square. Sir Colin Campbell said; "I knew the 93rd, and I did not think it worth the trouble of forming a square".

£200-300





**157**  
**A Pair of Cast Bronze Swivel Cannon Barrels**, late 18th / early 19th century, each of particularly short proportions with ball finial to the ogee moulded cascabel, simple vent, squat trunnions over brazed lugs (presumably for aiming handle) to underside, astragal mouldings to first reinforce and cavetto moulded muzzle with 2.5 inch bore, 51cm (20ins) long overall.

Provenance: Formerly at Beaurepaire House.

These cannon were probably designed for anti-personnel use with the large diameter bores designed to be loaded with grapeshot (rather than single ball shot). Such cannon were often mounted on the bulwarks of a small ship or fitted as armament to landing boats.

£1,500-2,500

**158**  
**A Georgian Naval Dirk**, with a 40cm tapering blade of flattened diamond section, retaining some etching at the forte, cruciform brass hilt, with traces of gilt finish, plain ivory grip and crown pommel, lacking scabbard, 54cm.

£200-300

**159**  
**An 1897 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword of the Royal Marine Light Infantry** by S. J. Pillin, numbered 101534, the blade etched with foliate scrolls, crowned Royal cypher and 'Royal Marine Light Infantry-Gibraltar', regulation steel hilt and wire-bound fish skin, in its steel scabbard with two suspension rings.

£150-200



160

**Sir George Prévost 1st Baronet (19 May 1767 - 5 January 1816) - A Fine Georgian Officer's Sabre by Hawkes Mosely & Co. of Piccadilly, London, the 74cm, curved blade, finely etched along its entire length with crowned GR cypher, royal arms, the figure of Britannia, stands of arms and foliage, gilt stirrup hilt, the knuckle guard and langets, deeply cast with oak leaves, with lion-head pommel, and chequered ivory grip, in its black leather scabbard with ornate gilt mounts, engraved with stands of arms and foliage, the locket bearing the maker's name, the suspension rings in the form of climbing snakes.**

**George Prévost** was born on 19 May 1767, in the Province of New Jersey. His father was Augustin Prévost, a French-speaking Swiss Protestant, and a lieutenant-colonel in the British Army. His mother was Nanette (Ann) Grand. George Prévost was educated at schools in England and in the North American continent.

On 3 May 1779, Prévost was commissioned at the age of eleven, as an ensign in the 60th Regiment of Foot, in which his father was a senior officer. In 1782, he transferred to the 47th Regiment of Foot, as a lieutenant, followed in 1784 by a move to the 25th Regiment of Foot as a captain. He then returned to the 60th Foot on 18 November 1790 with the rank of major, at the age of 23. Prévost's maternal grandfather was a wealthy banker in Amsterdam, and his money is considered to have certainly been responsible for his grandson's quick advancement up the chain of command in the British Army, as promotion could then be obtained "*by purchase*".

While serving in the 60th, Prévost was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on 6 August 1794. He was stationed in St Vincent from 1794-1795. During fighting on 20 January 1796, he was wounded twice, and he returned to England shortly after, where he was appointed to become an inspecting field officer. On 1 January 1798, Prévost became a colonel, and on 8 March he became a brigadier-general, at the age of 30. In May he was appointed to be the lieutenant governor of St Lucia, where his fluency in French and conciliatory administration won him the respect of the French planters living there. In 1802, he returned to Britain as a result of ill health.

On 27 September 1802, soon after fighting against France resumed, Prévost was chosen to be the governor of Dominica. In 1803, the French attempted to seize the island, and Prévost fought against them. He would also fight against the French in an effort to reclaim St Lucia. On 1 January 1805, at the age of 37, Prévost was promoted to major-general, and soon after he was granted leave to return to England, where he became a commander of the Portsmouth district, and where he was appointed to be a baronet. In 1806, Prévost became a colonel commandant of his regiment.

£2,000-3,000







161

**161**

**Robert Field (1769-1819)**

Portrait of Sir George Prevost (1767-1816)

Oil on canvas

69cm x 53cm (27in x 21in)

£1,000-1,500

162

**Captain Sir Edward Clive Milnes-Coates, 2nd Bt. - A Regimental 1821 Pattern Heavy Cavalry Officer's Sword of the 15th King's Hussars** by Henry Wilkinson, Pall Mall, London, numbered 37964, etched with scrolls, crowned Royal cypher and Regimental device, motto and title, with owner's initials 'ECC', regulation steel hilt, wire-bound fish skin grip, in its steel scabbard with two suspension rings.

£300-400

163

**A 1796 Pattern Light Cavalry Officer's Sabre**, etched pipe backed blade, steel stirrup hilt with elongated pommel, fish skin grip, in its steel scabbard with two suspension rings.

£400-600

164

**An 1803 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword**, with curved single-edged blade, cut with a long broad fuller, etched blued and gilt to each side, with foliage, GR devices, trophies of arms, and standing infantryman, regulation gilt hilt with lion's head pommel, the knuckleguard bearing crowned royal cypher, below slung bugle, wire-bound fish skin grip, with original sword knot, lacking scabbard.

£600-800

165

**A Georgian Officer's Sword**, with curved single-edged blade, steel stirrup hilt, including scrolling quillon and a pair of plain langets, wire-bound grip, in its steel mounted, black leather scabbard.

£400-600

166

**A Victorian 1822 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword**, with a straight polished blade, etched with foliage and VR crown, regulation brass hilt with folding guard and VR cartouche, in its brass scabbard.

£200-300

167

**An 1897 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword by Wilkinson**, with a straight polished blade, etched with foliage and ERI crown, regulation plated hilt with ERI cartouche, in its brown leather field service scabbard, complete with frog.

£200-300







168



169



170

168

**Sir Robert Black - Court Dress**, comprising cut steel and plated sword, blade of hollow ground triangular section, typical cut steel hilt, in its steel mounted leather scabbard, black velvet coat, breeches, hat and waistcoat, all with cut steel buttons, in its japanned travelling case, together with the flag of the Governor of Jamaica and the flag of Trinidad and Tobago, a union ensign defaced with a circular badge depicting a ship arriving in front of a mountain.

£300-400

169

**The 43rd (Monmouthshire) Regiment of Foot - A Fine and Rare Gilt Officer's Shako Plate 19th Century**, with eight pointed star, each bearing 'Battle Honour' the topmost point displaced by VR crown, mounted on the star a full gilt laurel wreath surrounding a coiled bugle horn couched within sprays of laurel and palm, the horn with central floreate numerals '43' and 'Monmouthse-Lt. Inf.', two loops to reverse.

The 43rd (Monmouthshire) Regiment of Foot was an infantry regiment of the British Army. It was raised as Thomas Fowke's Regiment of Foot in 1741 with its headquarters at Winchester. The regiment was numbered 54th Foot until 1748 when it became the 43rd Foot. In 1881 it amalgamated with the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot (Light Infantry), to form the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry which in 1908 became the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

£600-800

170

**The 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot - A Very Fine and Rare Gilt Officer's Shako Plate 19th Century**, with eight pointed star, each bearing 'Battle Honour' the topmost point displaced by VR crown, mounted on the star a full gilt laurel wreath surrounding a coiled bugle horn couched within sprays of laurel and palm, the horn with central floreate numerals '52' and 'Oxfords-Lt. Inf.', two loops to reverse.

The 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot was a light infantry regiment of the British Army throughout much of the 18th and 19th centuries. The regiment first saw active service during the American War of Independence, and were posted to India during the Anglo-Mysore Wars. During the Napoleonic Wars, the 52nd were part of the Light Division, and were present at most of the major battles of the Peninsula campaign, becoming one of the most celebrated regiments, described by Sir William Napier as *"a regiment never surpassed in arms since arms were first borne by men"*. They had the largest British battalion at Waterloo, 1815, where they formed part of the final charge against Napoleon's Imperial Guard. They were also involved in various campaigns in India.

The regiment was raised as a line regiment in 1755 and numbered as the *"54th Foot"*; they were renumbered as the *"52nd Regiment of Foot"* in 1757. In 1781, the regional designation *"52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot"* was given, and in 1803 the regiment was the first regular British Army regiment to be designated *"Light Infantry"*. In 1881 the regiment was merged with the 43rd (Monmouthshire) Regiment of Foot to become the regiment later known as the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

£600-800

171

**The Gloucestershire Regiment - A 1878 Pattern Home Service Officer's Blue Cloth Helmet**, of dark blue Melton cloth, with brass trimmed peak, spike and quadrant, bearing a gilt eight pointed star plate, the topmost point displaced with King's crown, mounted with gilt laurel wreath, within this the silver 'Sphinx' device of the regiment, on velvet back, standard pattern rose side ornaments, with leather-backed chin chain, the inner with buff leather sweatband, lining and maker's mark 'A & N.C.S.L. - London', complete with its original japanned tin carrying box.

£300-400

172

**The Royal Horse Artillery - A Fine Quality Officer's Full Dress Sabretache and Flap Pouch, Late 19th Century**, bearing regulation Royal Arms, with blue cloth facing, gold train lace, with gold bullion oak and laurel sprays, post 1874 pattern gilt metal cannon, and embroidered scrolls 'Ubique' and 'Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducunt', in its black moroccan bag and japanned carrying tin, bearing brass plate, inscribed 'A. Browne. Esq.', complete with fittings.

£200-300



171



172





**173**  
**Captain Sir Edward Clive Milnes-Coates, 2 Bt. - A Fine Cavalry Officer's Dress Uniform**, comprising, breeches, busby, boots and accoutrements, including, pouches, belts and cords.

**A Great War Group of Four to Captain E.C. Coates, 15th Hussars**, GRI Order of the British Empire (Military), 1914-15 Star (Capt. E.C. Coates. 15/Hrs.) British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E.C. Coates) mounted for wearing.

**Captain Sir Edward Clive Milnes-Coates, 2nd Bt.** was born on 21 May 1879. He was the son of Edward Feetham Coates, 1st Bt. and Edith Woolley. He married Lady Celia Hermione Crewe-Milnes, daughter of Sir Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, 1st and last Marquess of Crewe and Sibyl Marcia Graham, on 8 October 1906. He died on 4 September 1971 at age 92.

He was educated Charterhouse and Exeter College Oxford. He was Captain (RO) 15th/19th Hussars WW I (dispatches). He was Justice of the Peace (J.P.). He was Officer, Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) in 1919. He was Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.).

#### The 15th Hussars

The Regiment was raised as the first of the new regiments of light dragoons in 1759, and named Elliot's Light Horse, after George Augustus Elliot, 1st Baron Heathfield who had raised the regiment. It was then renamed the 15th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons. In 1759 the 15th was the first unit in the British Army to be awarded a battle honour "*Emsdorf*" for the Battle of Emsdorf in the Seven Years War. Other more senior units then applied to be awarded battle honours for previous campaigns and battles.

In 1766 they were renamed for George III as the 1st (or The King's Royal) Regiment of Light Dragoons, the number being an attempt to create a new numbering system for the light dragoon regiments. However, the old system was quickly re-established, with the regiment returning as the 15th (The King's) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons in 1769. They became hussars in 1807, as the 15th (The King's) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons (Hussars).

£2,000-3,000



174

**Major Edward Feetham Coates, M.P., J.P., D.L. of Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey, and Helperby Hall, York - A Large Collection of Personal Family Letters, Photographs and Other Ephemera.**

**Edward Feetham Coates** was the eldest son of the late James Coates, J.P., D.L., of Helperby Hall, Yorks, and Elizabeth, only daughter of William Sayer, Yarm, York; born at Clapham, February 28th, 1853; educated at Marlborough College.

Alderman and Chairman, Surrey County Council; Member of Parliament for Lewisham since 1863; contested Elland Division, Yorks, 1900; Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey; Justice of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire; one of his Majesty's Lieutenants for the city of London, 1900; on roll for High Sheriff, Surrey, 1906; late 3rd Batt. (Duke of Wellington's) West Riding Regiment; patron of the living of Burton Agnes, Yorkshire; was in Marlborough College Rifle Team at Wimbledon, second for Spencer Cup in 1868; a collector of old prints and pictures. Recreations: yachting, shooting, hunting and coaching; Rear-Commodore, Royal Southern Yacht Club; for five years drove the Hertford coach. *"The Old Telegraph"*. Married, in 1878, Edith, eldest daughter of Captain Phillip Woolley, of Gravenhurst, Sussex, and has issue one son, **Captain Edward Clive, 15th Hussars, A.D.C., to the Earl of Aberdeen, Viceroy of Ireland**, married, 1906, Lady Celia Crewe-Milnes, second daughter of the Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council; and one daughter, Dorothy Anne. Clubs: Royal Yacht Squadron, Carlton, Junior United Service, Wellington, and Yorkshire. - A Large Collection of Personal Letters, Photographs and Other Ephemera.

**Captain Sir Edward Clive Milnes-Coates, 2nd Bt.** was born on 21 May 1879. He was the son of Edward Feetham Coates, 1st Bt. and Edith Woolley. He married Lady Celia Hermione Crewe-Milnes, daughter of Sir Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, 1st and last Marquess of Crewe and Sibyl Marcia Graham, on 8 October 1906. He died on 4 September 1971 at age 92.

He was educated Charterhouse and Exeter College Oxford.<sup>2</sup> He was Captain (RO) 15th/19th Hussars WW I (despatches). He was Justice of the Peace (J.P.). He was Officer, Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) in 1919. He was Knight, Order of the Garter (K.G.)

£300-400

175

**Henry Singleton Pennell VC Derbyshire & Sherwood Foresters (1874 - 1907) - An 1878 Pattern Home Service Officer's Blue Cloth Helmet**, of dark blue Melton cloth, with brass trimmed peak, spike and quadrant, bearing a gilt eight pointed star plate, the topmost point displaced with Queen's crown, mounted with gilt laurel wreath, within this the silver 'stag' device of the regiment, on blue enamel ground, standard pattern rose side ornaments, with leather-backed chin chain, the inner with buff leather sweatband, lining and maker's mark 'Hawkes & Co. of Piccadilly London', complete with its original japanned tin carrying box, bearing plaque inscribed 'H S Pennell Foresters'.

'During the attack on the Dargai Heights, Tirah, British India, when a captain of The Derbyshire Regiment was struck down, Lieutenant Pennell ran to his assistance and made two attempts, under a hail of bullets, to carry and drag him back to cover. The lieutenant only gave up when he found that the wounded officer was dead'.

**Henry Singleton Pennell** was born on the 18th June 1874 at 8 Barton Villas, Dawlish, Devon, into a well known local land owning family, Henry's father being described on his birth certificate as a Gentleman, Henry was the second son of Edwin Pennell and Henrietta (nee Copeland) of Dawlish, his elder brother being Charles Lewin, sisters Rebecca and Hilda-Mary, as was the custom at the time the eldest son went into the family business, the second son followed a career in the Army.

After being educated locally in Dawlish, Henry, at the age of 13 in 1887, was sent to finish his education at Eastbourne College (Blackwater House), East Sussex. He remained with the college until 1892, after which he was accepted by the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for officer training, being placed 26th in the list of 102 successful candidates.

After passing out from Sandhurst Henry Pennell was commissioned into the 2nd Battalion, The Derbyshire Regiment (The Sherwood Foresters) as a 2nd Lieutenant on 21st October 1893 and so began his military career.

Henry Pennell's career was tragically terminated in 1907 when he was accidentally killed whilst traversing the famous Cresta toboggan run at St Moritz, Switzerland, when on holiday with fellow officers of his regiment.

The official submission made by Brigadier-General Hart, V.C., R.E., to the Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, on 7 December 1897:

'Sir,

*I have the honour to request you will forward, for the favourable consideration of the General Officer Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, the attached documents which I have collected regarding the gallant conduct of the following soldiers at the storming of Dargai on 20 October 1897:*

*Captain W. E. G. Smith, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (killed)*

***Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment***

*No. 579 Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded)*

*No. 4755 Private George John Dunn, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (killed)*

*No. 2732 Private Richard Ponberth, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (mortally wounded)*

*No. 1701 Private J. Anthony, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded)*

*No. 3392 Private J. Spick, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded)*

*On the 20 October 1897, Captain W. E. G. Smith's company of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, was ordered to attack the heights at Dargai. The 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles and 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment had already been unsuccessful in their attack, and were under cover blocking the way to the hundred yards of open space that had to be crossed.*

*Captain Smith ordered his company to charge, and started forward before his men could get through the companies in front of them. Lieutenant Pennell, Colour-Sergeant Keeling, Privates Spick, Dunn and Ponberth, forced their way through the men in front, and followed the gallant leading of their Captain who fell dead after he had gone about sixty yards. Immediately afterwards, Private Dunn was killed,*



*Private Ponberth mortally wounded, Colour-Sergeant Keeling and Private Spick severely wounded, and Private Anthony was lying close by severely wounded.*

*There were officers, not engaged, who witnessed what happened, and describe the enemy's fire as extremely heavy, but Lieutenant Pennell ran to the assistance of Captain Smith, and made two distinct attempts to carry and drag him back to cover, and only left his comrade when he found that he was apparently dead. Lieutenant Pennell then ran back to his company which was under cover.*

*Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I consider it my duty to bring forward the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, and of Private J. Spick, both of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, as deserving of being recommended for the Victoria Cross; and, had he lived, Captain Smith's gallant leading should not have passed unrewarded. It is also apparent that Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling, Privates Dunn, Ponberth and Anthony, are the names of very brave men deserving of the most honourable mention. I would therefore recommend the two survivors, Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling and Private J. Anthony, for the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, in recognition of the gallant support they gave their officers in following them out of cover and across a heap of dead and wounded men into a perfect hail of bullets.*

*It may be that Privates Booth, Hunt and Wilson of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment are deserving of special mention, but I am unable to obtain sufficient evidence to justify me in recommending them for the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.*

*I have the honour to be, Sir,*

*Your most obedient servant.'*

**Henry Singleton Pennell VC** did not, like many war heroes die on the battlefield. Instead, he died while on holiday in Switzerland with brother officers. Many Devon newspapers had something to say about him at the time - his deeds were very well-known throughout the county - we have selected his local newspaper - the Dawlish Gazette to tell the outline of the story of his life. This is followed by an account of his untimely death from a New Zealand newspaper. His obvious courage shines through in both accounts.

From the Dawlish Gazette

26 January 1907

A Reuter's telegram, from St Moritzdorf, Switzerland, dated Sunday last, said Captain Henry Singleton Pennell VC, Staff captain of the Administrative Staff on the Southern Command, died here last night as a result of injuries sustained in an accident on the Cresta Toboggan Run.

Captain Pennell was the second son of Mr Edwin Pennell formerly of Dawlish and presently residing in Exeter. The family of Pennells are held in much respect in this town and Dawlishians heard with extreme regret of the sad occurrence which cut short the career of this brilliant young officer. Born in Dawlish in June, 1874, the deceased was educated at Eastbourne College and joined the Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derbyshire Regiment) in 1893. He served with the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in the Tirah Expeditionary Force of 1897 under Sir William Lockhart. He was present at the storming of the Dargai Heights (He was mentioned in Despatches at the capture of the Sampsgha and Arhanga Passes) and in the operation in the Khaki Mastura, Waran and Bazar Valleys.

The act for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross (he also held the India medal with two clasps), took place in the attack on the Dargai Heights. Captain W. E. C. Smith of the Sherwood Forester was struck down, whereupon, Lieutenant Pennell ran to his assistance and made two distinct attempts, under what was described as *"a perfect hail of bullets"* to carry and drag him back to cover, and only desisted when he found Captain Smith was dead.

The late Captain Pennell also served in the South African War with the West Yorkshire regiment and took part in several engagements including the Relief of Ladysmith, the action at Colenso, the operations at Spion Kop, the actions at Vaal Krantz and Pieter's Hill (at the latter of which he was wounded). Lang's Nek and in the Transvaal and east and west of Pretoria, being twice mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Queen's South African Medal with five clasps.

The news was received with profound regret in Salisbury. The distinguished captain who held the appointment of staff-captain at the headquarters of Administration, Southern Command, was held in great respect by all ranks, and was a welcome guest at social functions in the city and country. He distinguished himself at the Staff College which he passed through in 1903. A message of sympathy was sent to his parents on Monday from his brother Staff officers at Salisbury.

The funeral of the deceased was held in Dawlish yesterday, the sympathy of the towns people being markedly shown. The town flag was hoisted half mast high, the blinds of business establishments and private houses were drawn and many of the head men of the place, including the Chairman of the Council, Mr J. Shapter, walked in the procession. The body was conveyed from St. Moritz, Canton de Grisons, to this country, under the guidance of the British Consul, via Calais and Dover.

The cortege proceeded from the railway station, the coffin covered with a Union Jack upon which were floral tributes being borne by a detachment of the Royal Field Artillery from Topsham Barracks, under Sergeant Skinner.

Mourners were Mr and Mrs Edwin Pennell, Exeter, father and mother; Misses R and H Pennell, sisters, Mr C. L. Pennell, brother, Mr Lovell Pennell, uncle, Miss Pennell of Dawlish, aunt; Colonel Pennell, cousin and Miss Pennell, Mr Hill, cousin and Mrs Landon. Among those who attended were Colonel H. Sinclair, Assistant Quarter Master General, representing the Staff of the Southern Command to which the late Captain Pennell was attached; Colonel Currie CB, Exeter, retired; Major G. W.B. Collis and Mr Lewis, officer in charge of the coastguard station.

The officiating clergy were the Reverend W. P. Alford, vicar and Reverend H. B. W. Hammond, senior curate. The brass plate on the coffin bore the inscription *"Henry Singleton Pennell VC; captain, Shewood Foresters, died 19th January 1907 aged 32 years"*.

Among a number of beautiful floral tributes, in addition to those sent by the family, was one with a card attached on which was inscribed *"With deepest sympathy and regret"* and adorned with a long and wide sash of violet ribbons; there was a large cross from friends of the Kulm Hotel, St. Moritz. From the same hotel, as a mark of sympathy *"from some brother officers"* was sent a very choice wreath. There were also wreaths from the manager of the hotel and others at St. Moritz, and from The Reverend W. P. Alford.

Messrs Tapper & Sons superintended the funeral arrangements.

£1,200-1,500



175



175 (label)



175 (box)





176

**176**

**A Household Cavalry Sabretache, Early 20th Century**, of dark blue cloth, with gold and scarlet lined border, decorated with bullion worked battle honours, and Garter Star, surmounted by the Royal Crest, mounted for display, framed and glazed, 87cm x 82cm.

£700-900



177

**177**

**1st (Royal) Dragoons Officer's 1871 Pattern Helmet**, a quality example, the silver plated skull complete with all gilt metal oak leaf, laurel and trimmings, bearing a elongated rayed star plate, overlaid with a silvered oval strap, centred with the number '1' correct black horse hair plume, with rose finial, complete with chin chain, and leather liner.

£800-1,000

**178**

**The Worcestershire Regiment - An 1878 Pattern Home Service Officer's Blue Cloth Helmet**, of dark blue Melton cloth, with brass trimmed peak, spike and quadrant, bearing a gilt eight pointed star plate, the topmost point displaced with King's crown, mounted with gilt laurel wreath, within this the device of the regiment, on blue velvet, standard pattern rose side ornaments, with leather-backed chin chain, the inner with buff leather sweatband, lining and maker's mark 'F. W. Flight Military Outfitter 90 High Street Winchester'.

£600-800



178



179

**179**  
**A Victorian Royal Artillery Officer's Full Dress Pouch**, with gold tape and bullion wire embroidery and gilt-metal mounts.

£300-400

**180**  
**The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) - Other Ranks Shako**, regulation pattern with a dark blue felt body and black lace, braided cord lines, black leather peak and black plume, bearing silvered slung bugle regimental device, complete with leather sweatband red silk lining, and maker's mark 'Marshall & Aitken 12 South St. Andrews, Edinburgh.

£800-1,000

**181**  
**The Coldstream Guards - An Unusual Victorian Small Gorget Shaped Gilt Brass Oval Tray**, bearing engraved Royal Arms, 12cm long, three Guards Officer's Belt Buckles, with enamel centres, and a small collection of brass tunic buttons

£150-200



180





182

**182**  
**... Georgeat**  
 A French cavalry charge  
 Oil on canvas  
 Signed lower right  
 65cm x 82cm (25 ½in x 36in)  
 £1,200-1,500

**183**  
**British Victories in the Peninsula Cylindrical Brass Box**, circa 1815, the pull-off cover with a portrait of Wellington profile left, the side with legend British Victories/in the Peninsula, the base of the box with inscription First Battle Portugal August 17th 1808 last battle France AP.10 1814, 3.8cm high; containing twenty five gilt bronze counters recording events of the campaign from 1808 to Waterloo 1815 (the box with rubbed inscription)

See sale our Apsley Road, Bristol rooms, 24th August 2004, for a similar box containing seventeen counters.

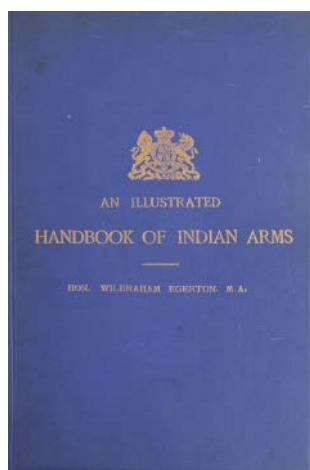
£250-350

**184**  
**[Book]**. Ross, Andrew. *Old Scottish Regimental Colours*, no. 100 of a limited edition, Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London 1885. Blind-stamped crimson cloth (re-backed), twenty-eight colour plate illustrations, folio.

£150-200



183



185

185

**A Illustrated Handbook of Indian Arms, Being a Classified and Descriptive Catalogue of the Arms Exhibited at the India Museum by The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.A., M.P. 1880**, published by William H. Allen & Co., 13 Waterloo Place, William Griggs, Hanover Street, Peckham, S.E., complete with folding colour plates.

£60-80

186

**An Indian Hide Shield, Dhal**, of convex circular form, the outer face fitted with four domed brass bosses with pierced bases, the inside retaining its four rings for enarnes, 43cm.

**An Indian Hide Shield, Dhal**, of convex circular form, the outer face fitted with five large low domed copper bosses with pierced bases and a crescent, the inside retaining its four rings for enarnes, 48cm. (2)

£150-200

187

**A Great War Imperial German 9mm DWM Luger Model 1914 Semi Automatic Pistol**, serial no. 5764, dated 1916, in an associated brown leather holster, maker marked 'N. Burghard - Pasing 1918', the inner flap, inscribed in ink 'B.A.XI.', complete with de-act certificate.

£200-300



187

188

**A Great War Imperial Prussian Ersatz**, with steel fittings, removable M15 smooth finished spike, with original leather liner, leather, black-lacquered shell with rounded Reich's and Prussian kokardes, pressed tin Prussian wappen inscribed 'Mitt Gott Fur Koenig Und Vaterland' complete with chin-strap and pressed card carrying box.

£200-300



188







189

189

**A Great War Imperial German Model 1916 Camouflaged Steel Helmet**, the shell bearing a typical three-part paint finish of brick red, forest green and ochre segments, divided by black lines, the interior complete with three tongue liner system and chin-strap.

£300-400



190

190

**A Great War Imperial German 1914 Artillery Luger Brown Leather Holster**, complete with shoulder stock, cleaning rod, take-down tool and shoulder strap, (un-marked).

£100-120

191

**A Collection of Thirty Eight Imperial German Photographic Printed Postcards Many Relating to the Berlin Coup of 1920 'Kapp Putsch'**, including images of the Freikorps in armoured vehicles, road-blocks, marches and gatherings.

**The Kapp Putsch** coup was planned by General Walther von Lüttwitz, fervent monarchist commander of the Berlin Reichswehr and organiser of Freikorps units in the wake of World War I, Wolfgang Kapp, a 62-year-old nationalist East Prussian civil servant, and retired general Erich Ludendorff who played an important role but kept in the background.

The goal was to establish an authoritarian regime with a return to the federal structure of the Empire. Discussions about the coup had started as early as July 1919.

In March 1920 orders were issued for the disbandment of the Marinebrigade Ehrhardt, a Freikorps of about 5,000-6,000 men. Its leaders were determined to resist dissolution and appealed to General von Lüttwitz for support, Lüttwitz responded by calling on President Ebert and Defence Minister Gustav Noske to stop the whole programme of troop reductions.

When Ebert refused, Lüttwitz ordered the Marinebrigade Ehrhardt to march on Berlin and seize the main buildings of the capital, it occupied the capital on 13 March. Lüttwitz, therefore, was the driving force behind the 1920 putsch, even though its nominal leader was Kapp. (After the putsch Noske would name Kapp, Waldemar Pabst and Hermann Ehrhardt as being responsible, despite the support from much higher up in the army).

At this point Noske called upon the regular army to suppress the putsch. He encountered a blank refusal. The Chef der Heeresleitung General Hans von Seeckt, one of the Reichswehr's senior commanders, spoke for many of his comrades when he said: *"troops do not fire on troops. So, you perhaps intend, Herr Minister, that a battle be fought before the Brandenburger Tor between troops that have fought side by side against a common enemy? When Reichswehr fires on Reichswehr all comradeship within the officers' corps will have vanished"*.

The government, forced to abandon Berlin, moved to Dresden, where they hoped to get support from Generalmajor Maercker. When they realized that Maercker did not want to take a clear stance they moved further to Stuttgart.

Meanwhile, Kapp was declared Chancellor (Reichskanzler) by his troops and attempted to form a provisional government. Lüttwitz served as minister of defence. Several well-known conservatives and former secretaries of state were invited to assume government positions, but declined. International con-man Ignaz Trebitsch-Lincoln became Kapp's press censor.

On March 13 the Cabinet issued a proclamation calling on Germany's workers to defeat the putsch by means of a general strike. The strike call received massive support among the working class. The unions, sympathetic to the government dominated by social democrats, joined the strike on the same day; the communists joined one day later.

The ensuing struggles claimed numerous victims among workers all over the country. Adolf Hitler, who had been in contact with the instigators of the coup and was eager to help it along, flew into Berlin from Munich. He was met by striking workers at the airport and had to disguise himself. With the country paralysed, Kapp and Lüttwitz unable to govern, and the leading generals of the army - with the exception of Ludendorff - having informed Lüttwitz that his position and action were entirely irregular and that he must resign in the interests of the country, the putsch collapsed on March 17, only four days after it had begun. Kapp fled to Sweden and Lüttwitz to Hungary.

£200-300









192

**LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin - An Extremely Rare Tea Cup, Saucer and Side Plate.**

LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin (Deutsches Luftschiff Zeppelin #127; Registration: D-LZ 127) - was a German-built and -operated, passenger-carrying, hydrogen-filled, rigid airship which operated commercially from 1928 to 1937. It was named after the German pioneer of airships, Ferdinand von Zeppelin, who was a Graf or Count in the German nobility. During its operating life, the airship made 590 flights covering more than a million miles (1.6 million km). It was designed to be operated by a crew of 36 officers and men.

£2,000-3,000

193

**A Great War Imperial Prussian Model 1915 Officer's Picklehaube**, gilt brass fittings, removable M15 smooth finished spike, with original tan leather and silk liner, leather, black-lacquered shell with rounded Reich's and Prussian kokardes, gilt-metal Prussian wappen inscribed 'Mitt Gott Fur Koenig Und Vaterland' and brass scaled chin-strap.

£700-900

194

An Imperial Russian Mosin-Nagant Model 1891 Infantry Bolt-Action Rifle, of standard production specification, dated 1905, complete with de-act certificate.

£300-400

195

**A Lee Enfield MLE Mk1 – 1895-1899 Bolt Action Rifle**, of standard production specification, complete with de-act certificate.

£200-300

196

**A Rare Collection of FiftyTwo GreatWar Canadian Battalion Cap Badges,**  
brass and white metal, mounted and inscribed to card for display, including  
107th Battalion (Winnipeg); 213th Battalion American Legion Toronto; 109th  
Battalion Victoria & Haliburton; 128th Battalion Moose Jaw (SASK); 25th  
Battalion Nova Scotia.

£300-400

197

**A Collection of Forty Scottish Regimental Glengarry and Cap Insignia**, silver, white metal and brass, mounted and inscribed for display, including 79th of Foot Glengarry Badge of the Pre-Terr (1874-1881; The Queens Own Cameron Highlanders Silver Officer's Badge (1898-1961) ; Cameronians Pipers Badge; King's Own Scottish Borderers.

£100-120



193



197





199

198

Two British 1868 Pattern 9ft Regulation Lances, each with bamboo shafts, triangular heads, shoes and pennants.

£200-300

199

**Herbert Morton Stoops (American, 1887-1948)**

'Strange Meeting', Argonne 1918

Oil on canvas

Signed with initials and dated (19)24 middle right

64cm x 100cm (25 1/2in x 39 1/2in)

Provenance: With David Cohen Fine Art, 17 King Street,

St James's London exhibition 'The Great War',

1st to 17th November 1991, no. 177

(illustrated on the front cover of the catalogue).

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive, or Maas-Argonne Offensive, also called the Battle of the Argonne Forest, was a part of the final Allied offensive of World War I that stretched along the entire western front. It was fought from 26th September 1918, until the Armistice on 11th November.

£2,000-3,000



198



200

200

**Thomas Rose Miles, NBA (exhibited 1869-1915)**

The Advance Guard;

Crossing the Ford

Oils on canvas, two

Each signed lower left

29.5cm x 45.5cm (11 ½in x 18in)

Provenance: With David Cohen Fine Art, 17 King Street, St James's London exhibition

'The Great War', 1st to 17th November 1991, nos. 133 and 134 (The Advance Guard illustrated).

£1,500-2,000





202

201



201

**A Rare Anglo-Boer Prisoner of War Walking Stick (Kierie)**, typically hand-carved with a long twisting snake, around central haft, inscribed 'Made By D. Crobler P.O.W. 1902', 96cm.

£200-300

202

**A Rare Pre-1922 Irish Flag or Green Ensign**, green ground, quartered with the Union flag in the canton, and centred with a printed Irish applied harp below Crown, 90cm x 194cm

The flag book *Flaggen Aller Seefahrenden Nationen* (1848) and shows a 'green ensign' captioned simply 'Ireland'. Presumably used for Irish merchant shipping, and presumably official, it is green, with the Union Flag in the canton and a golden Irish harp in the fly.

£400-600



203

203

**A Fine Victorian Bronze Figure of a Highland Officer**, circa 1850, standing holding his sword, on a circular base, dark brown patination, 42.5cm high.

£2,000-3,000

204

**Royal Naval Division - A Rare Great War Royal Naval Division Cap Tally**, together with two related real photographic postcards, group images '4th Platoon Recruiting Office Groups 1 2 3 & 4', mounted for display.

**The British 63rd (Royal Naval) Division** was a Great War division of the New Army. The division had been formed, at the direction of Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, at the outbreak of war as the Royal Naval Division. The division was composed largely of surplus reserves of the Royal Navy who were not required at sea, formed around a cadre of Royal Marines.

The division participated in the defence of the Belgian city of Antwerp in late 1914. From Antwerp, 1,500 sailors of the division fled to the neutral Netherlands, where they were interned. The division was shipped to Egypt prior to serving in the Battle of Gallipoli where it fought on both the Anzac and Helles battlefields. By the end of the Dardanelles campaign, casualties were such that the division no longer contained a significant number of naval servicemen and so in July 1916 it was re-designated as the 63rd Division when the original Territorial Force 63rd (2nd Northumbrian) Division was disbanded. The division moved to the Western Front in France for the remainder of the war.



204

£150-200





205

205

**The Machine Gun Regiment - A Rare Great War Officer's Tunic**, of heavy khaki cord cloth, regulation four pocket construction with leather edged cuffs, brass buttons, and regimental and rank insignia.

£700-900

206

**A Fine Great War Period Laminated Two-Tone Walnut Two-Blade 'Pusher' Propeller**, the boss stamped '*.TIPO. 39..IF. VU.6. .D 285. .U.O. 464.*', with inspector's stamp dated '*13.3.18*', further stamped '*.ND.T.A.M.U.74139. .DC OLL. 13.4.18*', with inspector's stamp, both blades with a 'Star' transfer denoting Italian flying school use, 108 inch (274cm) diameter.

£1,800-2,200



206



207



207 (stamp)

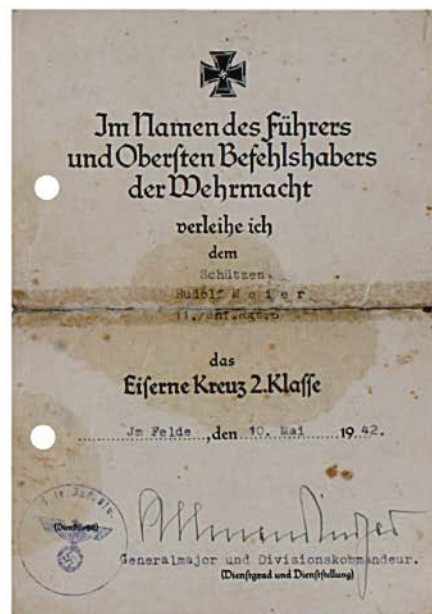
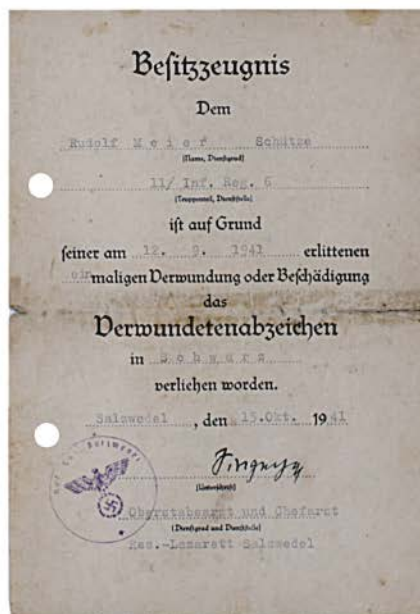
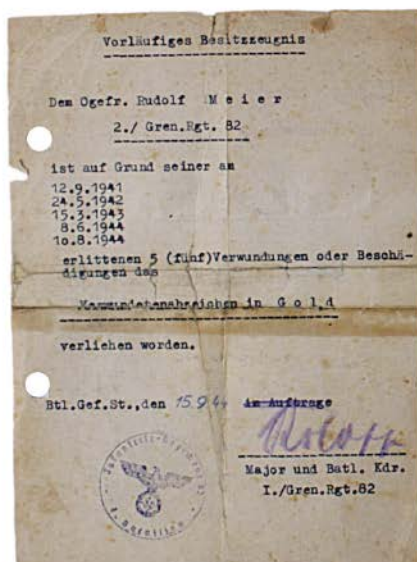
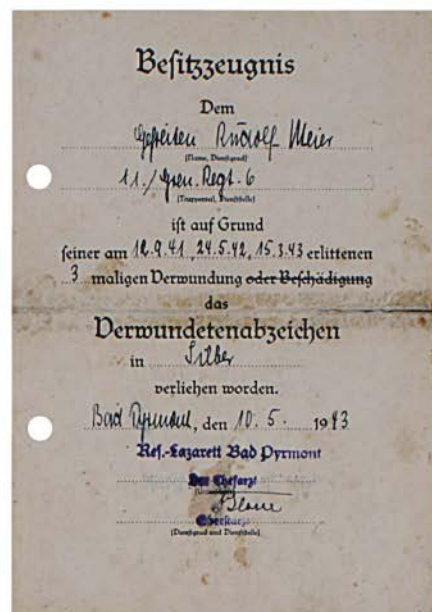
207

**A Third Reich Columbus Terrestrial Globe (Economic Policy Issue)** edited by Dr Felix Lampe. Political Map C. Luther. Scale 1: 38 000 000 Papp kugel with 12 coloured paper segments, half meridian ring of aluminium, turned wooden base with integrated compass, 32cm wide 52cm high.

Provenance: Recovered by U.S. Third Army Serviceman, Munich 1945.

£500-700





208  
 Obergefreiter Rudolf Meier - 11 Company 6 Infantry Regiment 30 Infantry Division / 2 Company 82 Grenadier Regiment 31 Infantry Division - A Rare and Interesting Eastern Front Group of Six Award Certificates to a former infantryman who fought in Russia in two Infantry Regiments and in two Infantry Divisions, awarded 1st and 2nd Class Iron Cross, wounded five times, Demyansk and Staraya Russa 1941-43, Kurland and West Prussia 1944/45.

£250-300



209



210

**209**

An Unusual Rosenthal Bisque Porcelain Mask Mould Bust, bearing a green printed factory mark, 28cm high.

£600-800

**210**

An Unusual Rosenthal Porcelain Mask Mould Bust, bearing a green printed factory mark.

£600-800

**211**

A Rare Second World War Crash Relic from a Luftwaffe Fighter Aircraft, light metal fragment, retaining much of its original paint finish, duck egg blue ground bearing black swastika, possibly from tail fin.

£600-800



211





212

**212**

**A Rare and Interesting Section of Patterned Silk Cloth Believed to Have Been Part of the Pall Covering Wellington's Funeral Car on the Occasion of his State Funeral, on the 18<sup>th</sup> of November, 1852,** 12cm x 9cm, with contemporary envelope with the following inscription: 'This is part of the Pall that was over the Funeral car of the Duke of Wellington, who was buried Nov. Given to me by a Gentleman at the Bk of England.' *A little creased with some light fraying at edges, otherwise sound with bright and unfaded colours, rare.*

£200-300

**213**

**1st Polish Corps - Cloth Insignia,** together with a typed letter from Major J. Mozdzen, Kinnauld House, Falkirk, Oct 16th 1946 to Mr Carl Bradshaw 'Dear Sir, Ref. your letter of 16.8.1946 sent to GOC. 1st Polish Corps - Please find enclosed a flash of 1st Polish Corps. It represents a combination of the UNION JACK & the Polish National Flag with Polish eagle on top. Thanking you for being interested in our dear emblem, I am yours faithfully'.

After the defeat of Poland in 1939, many Polish soldiers and civilians made their way to Syria and France via Romania and Hungary, flocking to join the Polish Armed Forces in the West. By May 1940 there were 84,500 men under arms in France and Syria. In April 1940 a brigade took part in the battle for Norway before returning to France. The Independent Carpathian Rifle Brigade was formed in the French Levant (Syria) and later came under British command in the Western Desert. Polish formations took part in the battle for France and many were captured and some were interned in Switzerland. Others made their way to the Atlantic ports where around 24,000 were evacuated to Britain.

The Polish Army was located in Scotland from the summer of 1940 and began immediate rebuilding. The troops were to remain in Scotland until the end of the war. Organised into the Polish Corps (later the 1st Polish Corps following the formation of the 2nd Corps in the Middle East), Polish troops were involved in the defence of the Fife region of eastern Scotland from a potential German invasion from Norway. The Corps became the base on which the 1st Armoured Division, the 1st Independent Parachute Brigade, the 4th Infantry Division and 16th Independent Armoured Brigade were formed.

The 1st Armoured Division served in France and North West Europe after D-Day. The 1st Polish Parachute Brigade, although trained to fight in Poland, were dropped near Arnhem in September 1944.

£250-300



214

**214**  
**Polski Wojak Na Obczyźnie - W4-Ch Barwnych, Karykaturach, Stanislaw, Toegla - A Second World War Portfolio of Four Colour Prints**, printed in Hamburg 1946 showing Polish soldiers in caricature, admiring young ladies, each titled, and mounted, 44cm x 32cm.

£200-300

**215**  
**A Collection of Fifty One Second World War Black and White Photographic Press Images - 'North Africa and the Empire'**, all inscribed to reverse, including 'Royal Air Force on the Iraq-Trans-Jordan Frontier, Iraqi prisoners inside the wire cage at Habbaniya.....' 8cm x 24cm.

'Life in the Torbruk Garrison. This picture shows the "V" for victory, sign which the men carry with them on raids and drop them as near the enemy as they can' 24cm x 17cm ; 'Arabs re-cross Euphrates with their cattle and return to their homes and pasture land after the British had restored order at Bagdad' 18cm x 24cm ; 'Newfoundlanders at the Houses of Parliament, Newfoundland soldiers in training in this country were shown over the Houses of Parliament this afternoon by Capt. Taylor, M.P. for Eastbourne (Fox Photos May 6th 1940)' 15cm x 20cm;

'Direct Hit on the Maddalena Fort' 17cm x 24cm ; 'Italian Prisoners on an Australian lorry on their way to the port where they will embark for the prison camp' 18cm x 24cm.

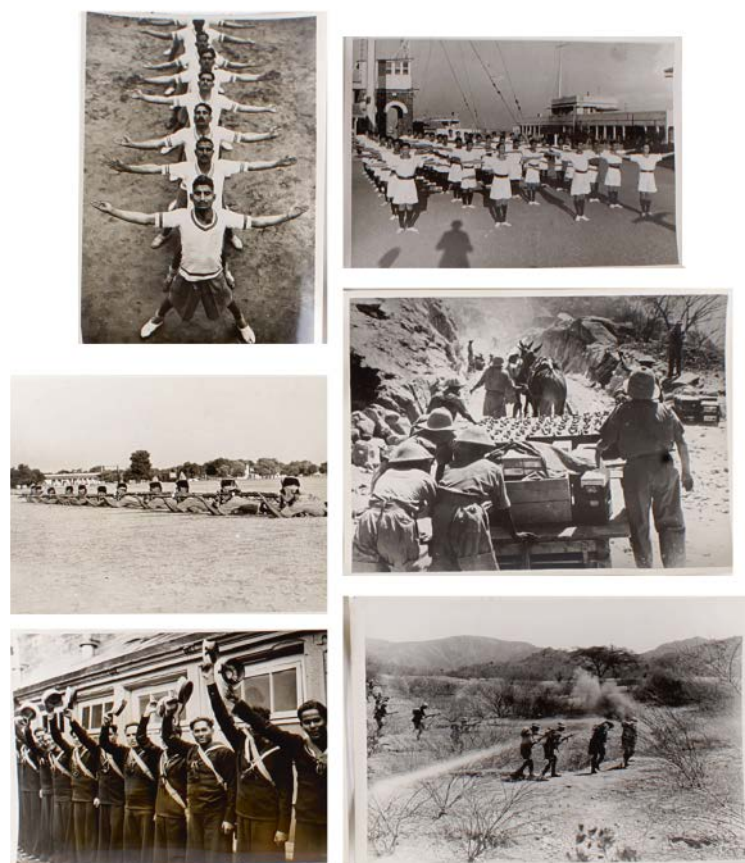
£100-120

**216**  
**A Collection of Twelve Second World War Black and White Photographic Press Images - 'Indian Troops'**, all inscribed to reverse, including 'With the Indian Army in Eritrea - Sikhs and Mahrattas making their way up the side of a mountain' 18cm x 24cm ; 'From Village Boy to Sepoy the Evolution of an Indian Soldier' 15cm x 20cm ; 'An Indian Mountain Battery passes by Sanchil, now flying the white flag and robbed of it's terrors' 18cm x 24cm ; ' Indian Troops in France - Detachments of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps and Veterinary Corps have recently arrived in France' 15cm x 20cm.

£70-90



215



216





217

**217**  
**James Proudfoot, ROI (1908-1971)**  
**The Streetfighter**, a British infantryman  
Signed and dated 1943 lower right  
Oil on canvas  
61 x 51cm (24 x 20in)  
Proudfoot studied at Heatherley's School of Art, Goldsmiths and in Paris, becoming a member of the ROI in 1934. He exhibited widely including at the RA and NEA.  
**£600-800**

These Conditions of Sale and Business constitute the contract between Dreweatts (the “Auctioneer”) and the seller, on the one hand, and the buyer on the other. By bidding at the auction, you agree to be bound by these terms.

## INFORMATION FOR BUYERS

- 1. Introduction.** The following informative notes are intended to assist Buyers, particularly those inexperienced or new to our salerooms. All sales are conducted on our printed Conditions of Sale which are readily available for inspection and normally accompany catalogues. Our staff will be happy to help you if there is anything you do not fully understand.
- 2. Agency.** As auctioneers we usually contract as agents for the seller whose identity, for reasons of confidentiality, is not normally disclosed. Accordingly if you buy your primary contract is with the seller.
- 3. Estimates.** Estimates are designed to help buyers gauge what sort of sum might be involved for the purchase of a particular lot. The lower estimate may represent the reserve price and certainly will not be below it. Estimates do not include the Buyer's Premium or VAT (where chargeable). Estimates are prepared some time before the sale and may be altered by announcement before the sale. They are in no sense definitive.
- 4. Buyer's Premium.** The Buyer agrees to pay a buyer's premium on the hammer price of each lot purchased. The buyer's premium is 24% (28.8% including VAT) of the hammer price on each lot up to and including £150,000, plus 12% (14.40% including VAT) for any amount in excess of £150,000.
- 5. VAT. (\*)** indicates that VAT is payable by the purchaser at the standard rate (presently 20%) on the hammer price as well as being an element in the buyer's premium. This imposition of VAT is likely to be because the seller is registered for VAT within the European Union and is not operating the Dealers Margin Scheme or because VAT is due at 20% on importation into the UK. The double symbol (\*\*) indicates that the lot has been imported from outside the European Union and the present position is that these lots are liable to a reduced rate of VAT (5%) on the gross lot price (i.e. both the hammer price and the buyer's premium). Lots which appear without either of the above symbols indicate that no VAT is payable on the hammer price. This is because such lots are sold using the Auctioneers' Margin Scheme and it should be noted that the VAT included within the Premium is not recoverable as input tax.
- 6. Descriptions and Conditions.** Condition reports are provided on our website or upon request. The absence of a report does not imply that a lot is without imperfections. The detail in a report will reflect the estimated value of the lot, and large numbers of such requests received shortly before the sale may not receive a response to all lots. Members of staff are not trained restorers or conservators and, particularly for higher value lots, you should obtain an opinion from such a professional. We recommend that you always view a lot in person.

We are, primarily, agents for the seller. We are dependent on information provided by the seller and whilst we may inspect lots and act reasonably in taking a general view about them we are normally unable to carry out a detailed or any examination of lots in order to ascertain their condition in the way in which it would be wise for a buyer to do. Intending buyers have ample opportunity for inspection of goods and, therefore, accept responsibility for inspecting and investigating lots in which they may be interested. Please note carefully the exclusion of liability for the condition of lots contained in the Conditions of Sale. Neither the seller nor we, as the auctioneers, accept any responsibility for their condition. In particular, mechanical objects of any age are not guaranteed to be in working order. However, in so far as we have examined the goods and make a representation about their condition, we shall be liable for any defect which that examination ought to have revealed to the auctioneer but which would not have been revealed to the buyer had the buyer examined the goods. Additionally, in specified circumstances lots misdescribed because they are 'deliberate forgeries' may be returned and repayment made. There is a 3 week time limit. (The expression 'deliberate forgery' is defined in our Conditions of Sale).
- 7. Electrical goods.** These are sold as 'antiques' only and if bought for use must be checked over for compliance with safety regulations by a qualified electrician first.
- 8. Export of goods.** Buyers intending to export goods should ascertain (a) whether an export licence is required and (b) whether there is any specific prohibition on importing goods of that character because, e.g. they may contain prohibited materials such as ivory. Ask us if you need help.
- 9. Bidding.** Bidders may be required to register before the sale commences and lots will be invoiced to the name and address on the registration form. Some form of identification may be required if you are unknown to us. Please enquire in advance about our arrangements for telephone bidding.
- 10. Commission bidding.** Commission bids may be left with the auctioneers indicating the maximum amount to be bid excluding buyers' premium. They will be executed as cheaply as possible having regard to the reserve (if any) and competing bids. If two buyers submit identical commission bids the auctioneers may prefer the first bid received. Please enquire in advance about our arrangements for the leaving of commission bids by telephone or fax.
- 11. Methods of Payment.** The following methods of payment are acceptable.

Debit Card drawn on a UK bank and registered to a UK billing address. There is no additional charge for purchases made with these cards.

Bank transfer direct into our bank account, all transfers must state the relevant sale number, lot number and your bid / paddle number. If transferring from a foreign currency, the amount we receive must be the total due in pounds sterling (after currency conversion and the deduction of any bank charges). Our bank details can be found on the front of your invoice or in the sale catalogue under 'Important Notices'.

Sterling cash payments of up to £12,000 (subject to money laundering regulations).

All major UK issued credit cards registered to a UK billing address with the exception of American Express and Diners Club. A surcharge of 3% is payable on all payments made by credit cards.

Sterling personal cheques drawn on a UK bank account and made payable to 'Dreweatts 1759'. It will be necessary to allow at least six working days for the cheque to clear before collecting your purchases.
- 12. Collection and storage.** Please note what the Conditions of Sale state about collection and storage. It is important that goods are paid for and collected promptly. Any delay may involve the buyer in paying storage charges.
- 13. Droit de suite royalty charges.** From 1st January 2012 all UK art market professionals (which includes but is not limited to; auctioneers, dealers, galleries, agents and other intermediaries) are required to collect a royalty payment for all works of art that have been produced by qualifying artists each time a work is re-sold during the artist's lifetime and for a period up to 70 years following the artists death. This payment is only calculated on qualifying works of art which are sold for a hammer price more than the UK sterling equivalent of EURO 1,000 – the UK sterling equivalent will fluctuate in line with prevailing exchange rates.

It is entirely the responsibility of the buyer to acquaint himself with the precise EURO to UK Sterling exchange rate on the day of the sale in this regard, and the auctioneer accepts no responsibility whatsoever if the qualifying rate is different to the rate indicated.

All items in this catalogue that are marked with **δ** are potentially qualifying items, and the royalty charge will be applied if the hammer price achieved is more than the UK sterling equivalent of EURO 1,000. The royalty charge will be added to all relevant buyers' invoices, and must be paid before items can be cleared. All royalty charges are passed on to the Design and Artists Copyright Society ('DACS'), no handling costs or additional fees with respect to these charges will be retained by the auctioneers.

The royalty charge that will be applied to qualifying items which achieve a hammer price of more than the UK sterling equivalent of EURO 1,000, but less than the UK sterling equivalent of EURO 50,000 is 4%. For qualifying items that sell for more than the UK sterling equivalent of EURO 50,000 a sliding scale of royalty charges will apply – for a complete list of the royalty charges and threshold levels, please see [www.dacs.org.uk](http://www.dacs.org.uk). There is no VAT payable on this royalty charge.

## TERMS OF CONSIGNMENT FOR SELLERS

- 1. Interpretation.** In these Terms the words 'you', 'yours', etc. refer to the Seller and if the consignment of goods to us is made by an agent we assume that the Seller has authorised the consignee and that the consignee has the Seller's authority to contract. Similarly the words 'we', 'us', etc. refer to the Auctioneers.
- 2. Commission** is charged to sellers at the following rates:- please enquire at our salerooms.
- 3. Removal costs.** Items for sale must be consigned to the saleroom by any stated deadline and at your expense. We may be able to assist you with this process but any liability incurred to a carrier for haulage charges is solely your responsibility.
- 4. Loss and damage of goods.**
  - (a) Loss and Damage Warranty - Dreweatts is not authorised by the FSA to provide insurance to its clients, and does not do so. However Dreweatts for its own protection, assumes liability for property consigned to it at the lower pre-sale estimate until the hammer falls. To justify accepting liability, Dreweatts makes a charge of 1.5% of the hammer price plus VAT, subject to a minimum charge of £1.50, or if unsold 1.5% of our lower estimate. The liability assumed by Dreweatts shall be limited to the lower pre-sale estimate or the hammer price if the lot is sold.
  - (b) If the owner of the goods consigned instructs us in writing not to take such action, the goods then remain entirely at the owners risk unless and until the property in them passes to the Buyer or they are collected by or on behalf of the owner, and clause 4 (a) is inapplicable
- 5. Illustrations.** The cost of any illustrations is borne by you. If we consider that the Lot should be illustrated your permission will be asked first. The copyright in respect of such illustrations shall be the property of us, the auctioneers, as is the text of the catalogue.
- 6. Minimum bids and our discretion.** Goods will normally be offered subject to a reserve agreed between us before the sale in accordance with clause 7. We may sell Lots below the reserve provided we account to you for the same sale proceeds as you would have received had the reserve been the hammer price. If you specifically give us a "discretion" we may accept a bid of up to 10% below the formal reserve.
- 7. Reserves.**
  - (a) You are entitled to place prior to the auction a reserve on any lot consigned, being the minimum hammer price at which that lot may be sold. Reserves must be reasonable and we may decline to offer goods which in our opinion would be subject to an unreasonably high reserve (in which case goods carry the storage and insurance charges stipulated in these Terms of Consignment).
  - (b) A reserve once set cannot be changed except with our consent.
  - (c) Where a reserve has been placed only we may bid on your behalf and only up to the reserve (if any) and you may in no circumstances bid personally.
- 8. Electrical items.** These are subject to detailed statutory safety controls. Where such items are accepted for sale you accept responsibility for the cost of testing by external contractors. Goods not certified as safe by an electrician (unless antiques) will not be accepted for sale. They must be removed at your expense on your being notified. We reserve the right to dispose of unsafe goods as refuse, at your expense.
- 9. Soft furnishings.** The sale of soft furnishings is strictly regulated by statute law in the interests of fire safety. Goods found to infringe safety regulations will not be offered and must be removed at your expense. We reserve the right to dispose of unsafe goods as refuse, at your expense.

The rights of disposal referred to in clause 8 and 9 are subject to the provisions of The Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977, Schedule 1, a copy of which is available for inspection on request
- 10. Descriptions.** Please assist us with accurate information as to the provenance etc. of goods where this is relevant. There is strict liability for the accuracy of descriptions under modern consumer legislation and in some circumstances responsibility lies with sellers if inaccuracies occur. We will assume that you have approved the catalogue description of your lots unless informed to the contrary. Where we are obliged to return the price to the buyer when the lot is a deliberate forgery under Condition 15 of the Conditions of Sale and we have accounted to you for the proceeds of sale you agree to reimburse us the sale proceeds.
- 11. Unsold and withdrawn items.** If an item is unsold it may with your consent be re-offered at a future sale. Where in our opinion an item is unsaleable you must collect such items from the saleroom promptly on being so informed. Otherwise, storage charges may be incurred. We reserve the right to charge for storage in these circumstances at a reasonable daily rate.
- 12. Withdrawn and bought in items.** These are liable to incur a charge of 15% commission, 1.5 % Loss and Damage Warranty and any other costs incurred including but not limited to illustration and restoration fees all of these charges being subject to VAT on being bought in or withdrawn after being catalogued.
- 13. Conditions of Sale.** You agree that all goods will be sold on our Conditions of Sale. In particular you undertake that you have the right to sell the goods either as owner or agent for the owner. You undertake to compensate us and any buyer or third party for all losses liabilities and expenses incurred in respect of and as a result of any breach of this undertaking. We will also, at our discretion, and as far as practicable, confirm that an item consigned for sale does not appear on the Art Loss register, which is administered by an independent third party.
- 14. Authority to deduct commission and expenses and retain premium and interest.**
  - (a) You authorise us to deduct commission at the stated rate and all expenses incurred for your account from the hammer price and consent to our right to retain beneficially the premium paid by the buyer in accordance with our Conditions of Sale and any interest earned on the sale proceeds until the date of settlement.
  - (b) You authorise us in our discretion to negotiate a sale by private treaty not later than the close of business 48 hours after the day of sale in the case of lots unsold at auction, in which case the same charges will be payable as if such lots had been sold at auction and so far as appropriate these Terms apply.



15. **Warehousing.** We disclaim all liability for goods delivered to our saleroom without sufficient sale instructions and reserve the right to make minimum warehousing charge of £10 per lot per day. Unsold lots are subject to the same charges if you do not remove them within a reasonable time of notification. If not removed within three weeks we reserve the right to sell them and defray charges from any net proceeds of sale or at your expense to consign them to the local authority for disposal.
16. **Settlement.** After sale settlement of the net sum due to you normally takes place within 28 days of the sale (by crossed cheque to the seller) unless the buyer has not paid for the goods. In this case no settlement will then be made but we will take your instructions in the light of our Conditions of Sale. You authorise any sums owed by you to us on other transactions to be deducted from the sale proceeds. You must note the liability to reimburse the proceeds of sale to us as under the circumstances provided for in Condition 10 above. You should therefore bear this potential liability in mind before parting with the proceeds of sale until the expiry of 28 days from the date of sale.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

Dreweatts 1759 Limited trading as Dreweatts carries on business with bidders, buyers and all those present in the auction room prior to or in connection with a sale on the following General Conditions and on such other terms, conditions and notices as may be referred to herein.

### 1. Definitions

In these Conditions:

- (a) "auctioneer" means the firm of Dreweatts or its authorised auctioneer, as appropriate;
- (b) "deliberate forgery" means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source but which is unequivocally described in the catalogue as being the work of a particular creator and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with the description;
- (c) "hammer price" means the level of bidding reached (at or above any reserve) when the auctioneer brings down the hammer;
- (d) "terms of consignment" means the stipulated terms and rates of commission on which Dreweatts accepts instructions from sellers or their agents;
- (e) "total amount due" means the hammer price in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and any additional charges payable by a defaulting buyer under these Conditions;
- (f) "sale proceeds" means the net amount due to the seller, being the hammer price of the lot sold less commission at the stated rate, Value Added Tax chargeable and any other amounts due to us by the seller in whatever capacity and however arising;
- (g) "You", "Your", etc. refer to the buyer as identified in Condition 2.
- (h) The singular includes the plural and vice versa as appropriate.

### 2. Bidding procedures and the Buyer

- (a) Bidders are required to register their particulars before bidding and to satisfy any security arrangements before entering the auction room to view or bid;
- (b) the maker of the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer conducting the sale shall be the buyer at the hammer price and any dispute about a bid shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion by reoffering the Lot during the course of the auction or otherwise. The auctioneer shall act reasonably in exercising this discretion.
- (c) Bidders shall be deemed to act as principals.
- (d) Our right to bid on behalf of the seller is expressly reserved up to the amount of any reserve and the right to refuse any bid is also reserved.

### 3. Increments

Bidding increments shall be at the auctioneer's sole discretion.

### 4. The purchase price

together with a premium thereon of 28.8% which shall include VAT on the premium at the rate imposed by law. The buyer will also be liable for any royalties payable under Droit de Suite as set out under Information for Buyers.

### 5. Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax on the hammer price is imposed by law on all items affixed with an asterisk or double asterisk. Value Added Tax is charged at the appropriate rate prevailing by law at the date of sale and is payable by buyers of relevant Lots. (Please refer to "Information for Buyers" for a brief explanation of the VAT position).

### 6. Payment

- (1) Immediately a Lot is sold you will:
  - (a) give to us, if requested, proof of identity, and
  - (b) pay to us the total amount due or in such other way as is agreed by us.
- (2) Any payments by you to us may be applied by us towards any sums owing from you to us on any account whatever without regard to any directions of you or your agent, whether express or implied.
- (3) Buyers who utilise the services of ATG Live Auctions or any other live internet services are hereby informed that the payment method details that are provided to ATG Live Auctions or any other live internet services as part of the process of registration will, in the absence of compliance with paragraph (1) of this clause, be utilised by us to settle any amounts owing by such buyers to us.

### 7. Title and collection of purchases

- (1) The ownership of any Lots purchased shall not pass to you until you have made payment in full to us of the total amount due.
- (2) You shall at your own risk and expense take away any lots that you have purchased and paid for not later than 3 working days following the day of the auction or upon the clearance of any cheque used for payment after which you shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges.
- (3) No purchase can be claimed or removed until it has been paid for.
- (4) Dreweatts is unable to arrange packaging or shipping of items. Successful buyers must make these arrangements independently, though the saleroom may be able to suggest specialist shipping companies who can advise buyers, this advice is not a recommendation and the saleroom is not liable for any aspect of the packaging and shipping process. Please note that the cost of packaging and shipping depends on the size/weight of the item(s) purchased, insurance requirements, and the shipping destination, not on the value of the item(s) purchased. Please note that any items not collected within one week of the sale date may be automatically removed to commercial storage and subject to a storage charge.

### 8. Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchases

- (1) If any Lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with these Conditions or if there is any other breach of these Conditions, we, as agent for the seller and on our own behalf, shall at our absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights we may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:
  - (a) to proceed against you for damages for breach of contract;
  - (b) to rescind the sale of that Lot and/or any other Lots sold by us to you;
  - (c) to resell the Lot (by auction or private treaty) in which case you shall be responsible for any resulting deficiency in the total amount due (after crediting any part payment and adding any resale costs). Any surplus so arising shall belong to the seller;
  - (d) to remove, store and insure the Lot at your expense and, in the case of storage, either at our premises or elsewhere;
  - (e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 1.5% per month on the total amount due to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 3 working days after the sale;
  - (g) to retain that or any other Lot sold to you until you pay the total amount due;
  - (h) to reject or ignore bids from you or your agent at future auctions or to impose conditions before any such bids shall be accepted;
  - (i) to apply any proceeds of sale of other Lots due or in future becoming due to you towards the settlement of the total amount due and to exercise a lien (that is a right to retain possession of) any of your property in our possession for any purpose until the debt due is satisfied.
- (2) We shall, as agent for the seller and on our own behalf pursue these rights and remedies only so far as is reasonable to make appropriate recovery in respect of breach of these conditions

### 9. Third party liability

All members of the public on our premises are there at their own risk and must note the layout of the accommodation and security arrangements. Accordingly neither the auctioneer nor our employees or agents shall incur liability for death or personal injury (except as required by law by reason of our negligence) or similarly for the safety of the property of persons visiting prior to or at a sale.

### 10. Commission bids

Whilst prospective buyers are strongly advised to attend the auction and are always responsible for any decision to bid for a particular Lot and shall be assumed to have carefully inspected and satisfied themselves as to its condition we will if so instructed clearly and in writing execute bids on their behalf. Neither the auctioneer nor our employees or agents shall be responsible for any failure to do so save where such failure is unreasonable.

Where two or more commission bids at the same level are recorded we reserve the right in our absolute discretion to prefer the first bid so made.

### 11. Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to the auctioneer and you that the seller is the true owner of the property consigned or is properly authorised by the true owner to consign it for sale and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims.

### 12. Agency

The auctioneer normally acts as agent only and disclaims any responsibility for default by sellers or buyers.

### 13. Terms of sale

The seller acknowledges that Lots are sold subject to the stipulations of these Conditions in their entirety and on the Terms of Consignment as notified to the consignor at the time of the entry of the Lot.

### 14. Descriptions and condition

- (1) Whilst we seek to describe lots accurately, it may be impractical for us to carry out exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Prospective buyers are given ample opportunities to view and inspect before any sale and they (and any independent experts on their behalf) must satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of any description applied to a lot. Prospective buyers also bid on the understanding that, inevitably, representations or statements by us as to authorship, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price involve matters of opinion. We undertake that any such opinion shall be honestly and reasonably held and accept liability for opinions given negligently or fraudulently. Subject to the foregoing neither we the auctioneer nor our employees or agents nor the seller accept liability for the correctness of such opinions and all conditions and warranties, whether relating to description, condition or quality of lots, express, implied or statutory, are hereby excluded. This Condition is subject to the next following Condition concerning deliberate forgeries and applies save as provided for in paragraph 6 "information to buyers".
- (2) Private treaty sales made under these Conditions are deemed to be sales by auction for purposes of consumer legislation.

### 15. Forgeries

Notwithstanding the preceding Condition, any Lot which proves to be a deliberate forgery (as defined) may be returned to us by you within 21 days of the auction provided it is in the same condition as when bought, and is accompanied by particulars identifying it from the relevant catalogue description and a written statement of defects. If we are satisfied from the evidence presented that the Lot is a deliberate forgery we shall refund the money paid by you for the Lot including any buyer's premium provided that (1) if the catalogue description reflected the accepted view of scholars and experts as at the date of sale or (2) you personally are not able to transfer a good and marketable title to us, you shall have no rights under this condition.

The right of return provided by this Condition is additional to any right or remedy provided by law or by these Conditions of Sale.

### General

- 16. We shall have the right at our discretion, to refuse admission to our premises or attendance at our auctions by any person.
- 17. (1) Any right to compensation for losses liabilities and expenses incurred in respect of and as a result of any breach of these Conditions and any exclusions provided by them shall be available to the seller and/or the auctioneer as appropriate.
  - (2). Such rights and exclusions shall extend to and be deemed to be for the benefit of employees and agents of the seller and/or the auctioneer who may themselves enforce them.
- 18. Any notice to any buyer, seller, bidder or viewer may be given by first class mail, email or Swiftmail in which case it shall be deemed to have been received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.
- 19. Special terms may be used in catalogue descriptions of particular classes of items in which case the descriptions must be interpreted in accordance with any glossary appearing at the commencement of the catalogue.
- 20. Any indulgence extended to bidders, buyers or sellers by us notwithstanding the strict terms of these Conditions or of the Terms of Consignment shall affect the position at the relevant time only and in respect of that particular concession only; in all other respects these Conditions shall be construed as having full force and effect.
- 21. English law applies to the interpretation of these Conditions.

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