

Medals, Orders and Decorations

including

**A Civilian Victoria Cross to George Bell Chicken, Indian Naval Brigade
An Exchange 'Fighting' George Cross and WW2 Prisoner-of-War Group
The Order of Merit and Medals honouring Alfred Russel Wallace, co-discoverer with Charles Darwin of
the theory of evolution by natural selection**

To be sold by auction at:

Sotheby's, in the Devonshire Gallery
34-35 New Bond Street
London W1A 2AA

Day of Sale:

Wednesday 20 July 2022
at 2.00 pm

Viewing:

Nash House, 13a St George Street, London W1S 2FQ

For the safety of our clients and staff during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, pre-sale viewing for this auction is by prior appointment only.

Catalogue no. 117

Price £15

Enquiries:

David Kirk, James Morton, Paul Wood or Menelaos Danellis

Cover illustrations:

Lot 846 (front); lot 879 (back); lots 845, 851 (inside front); lot 877 (inside back)

MORTON & EDEN

Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ
Tel.: +44 (0)20 7493 5344 Email: info@mortonandeden.com Website: www.mortonandeden.com

**This auction is conducted by Morton & Eden Ltd.
in accordance with our Conditions of Business
printed at the back of this catalogue.**

**All questions and comments relating to
the operation of this sale or to its content
should be addressed to Morton & Eden Ltd.
and not to Sotheby's.**

Online Bidding

This auction can be viewed online at www.invaluable.com and www.biddr.ch

Morton & Eden Ltd offers live online bidding via www.invaluable.com and www.biddr.ch.

This facility is provided on the understanding that Morton & Eden Ltd shall not be responsible for errors or failures to execute internet bids for reasons including, but not limited to:

- i) a loss of internet connection by either party
- ii) a breakdown or other problems with the online bidding software
- iii) a breakdown or other problems with your computer, system or internet connection.

All online bids remain subject to our standard Conditions of Business, printed at the back of this catalogue and available on request.

Important Information for Buyers

All lots are offered subject to Morton & Eden Ltd's Conditions of Business and to reserves.

Estimates are published as a guide only and are subject to review. The hammer price of a lot may well be higher or lower than the range of figures given and there are no fixed starting prices.

A Buyer's Premium of 20% is applicable to all lots in this sale and is subject to VAT at the standard rate (currently 20%). Unless otherwise indicated, lots are offered for sale under the Auctioneer's Margin Scheme.

VAT may be refunded to buyers from outside the UK under certain circumstances and if satisfactory evidence of export is produced within three months of the date of sale.

Morton & Eden Ltd can obtain quotations for the shipping of purchases and assist in applying for export licences. However, buyers are reminded that it is their responsibility to comply with UK export regulations and with any local import requirements, including local VAT.

Morton & Eden Ltd will be pleased to execute bids on behalf of those clients unable to attend the sale in person, subject to our Conditions of Business. Lots will always be purchased as cheaply as possible, depending on any other bids and reserves. This service is offered free of charge.

Written bids should be submitted **before 6pm on the day prior to the sale.**

Payment Instructions

Payment must be made in pounds sterling and is due at the conclusion of the sale and before purchases can be released.

Bank Transfers (strongly recommended):

Please quote your name and invoice number with the instructions to your bank.

UK debit card

Clients wishing to pay amounts no greater than £500 either by **credit card** or by **non-UK debit card** are requested to contact us in advance for approval.

Cheques and banker's drafts should be drawn on a UK bank. We require seven days to clear cheques unless special arrangements have been made in advance of the sale. **Please note foreign cheques will not be accepted.**

Sterling Cash. Subject to statutory limits.

Order of Sale

Wednesday 20 July 2022

Starting at 2.00 pm

World Orders, Decorations and Medals	lots 701-793
British Orders	lots 794-796
Campaign Medals and Groups	lots 797-842
The Richardson and Bayley Family Medals	lots 843-845
The Civilian Victoria Cross to George Bell Chicken	lot 846
Awards for Gallantry and Distinguished Service	lots 846-857
Other Medals and Miscellanea	lots 858-865
Works of reference	lots 866-870
Medals and the Order of Merit awarded to Alfred Russel Wallace	lots 871-879

**Further illustrations of lots in this sale can be viewed online at
www.mortonandeden.com, www.biddr.ch and www.invaluable.com**

Requests for additional images of specific items may be sent by email to: info@mortonandeden.com

Wednesday 20 July 2022
Starting at 2.00pm

WORLD ORDERS, MEDALS AND DECORATIONS



illustrations reduced

701

Albania, Order of Skanderbeg, Italian Occupation issue (1940-44), type II, variety 2, with fasces at base of centre, an enigmatic Grand Officer's set of insignia, by E. Gardino, Rome, comprising neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, 52mm, and breast star, in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre, the centre with red enamelled eagle in error, a small circle with dot stamped beneath the back of the retaining pin, 82.3mm, *extremely fine, rare* (2) £1,000-1,500

The First Class badge is always fully gilt with the eagle centre, while the Second Class is always silver with a gilt centre although with the Albanian crown centre, possibly this was a "made to order" set by Gardino.

702

Albania, Order of Skanderbeg, Italian Occupation issue (1940-44), type II, variety 2, with fasces at base of centre Grand Officer's set of insignia, by E. Gardino of Rome, comprising neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, 52.5mm, and breast star, in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre, 80.5mm, *in later Gardino fitted case, extremely fine and rare* (2) £1,500-2,000

703

Albania, Order of Besa, Italian Occupation issue, Commander's neck badge, by E. Gardino, Rome, in silver-gilt and enamels, maker's plaque detached but present, 48mm, *light wear to black enamels, good very fine* £1,200-1,500

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



704

705

704
Austria, Order of St Stephen, Grand Cross set of insignia, by C.F. Rothe, Vienna, after 1930, comprising sash badge, in bronze-gilt and enamels, and breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, star 84.5mm, *virtually as made and of high quality, with sash which is slightly marked by an old label* (lot) £1,500-2,000

705
Austria, Order of the Iron Crown, Grand Cross set of insignia with War Decoration without Swords, by C.F. Rothe, Vienna, after 1930, comprising sash badge, in bronze-gilt and enamels, and breast star. In silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with applied gilt wreath, star 85.5mm, *centre of star with chips to blue enamel, otherwise good extremely fine, with sash which is slightly marked by an old label* (lot) £1,200-1,500

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



706

Austria, Order of the Iron Crown, Officer's badge, with lower class War Decoration without Swords, apparently unsigned, by C.F. Rothe, Vienna, after 1930, width 29mm, *extremely fine*, on triangular ribbon suspension £300-400

707

Austria, Order of Franz Joseph, Grand Cross set of insignia with War Decoration without Swords, by C.F. Rothe, Vienna, after 1930, comprising sash badge, in bronze-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with applied gilt wreath, star 85mm, *badge with very slight enamel loss at eagle's leg, good extremely fine*, with sash which is slightly marked by an old label (lot) £1,200-1,500

708

Austria, Order of Franz Joseph, Knight's Cross with War Decoration without Swords, by C.F. Rothe, Vienna, after 1930, in bronze-gilt and (dark) enamels, 71.5 x 39.5mm, *with vertical brooch suspension of pre-1914 pattern, very slight wear to blue enamel, extremely fine* £300-400

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



709

Austria, Order of Elisabeth, First Class Cross, by C.F. Rothe, Vienna, after 1930, in bronze-gilt and enamels, width 47.8mm, *without golden suspension bow but virtually as made and of high quality, with fabric riband bow for Ladies' wear* £400-600

710

Austria, Art and Science Honour Decoration, a later copy in bronze-gilt and enamels, the cast central oval medallion with portrait of Franz Joseph, *rev.*, LITERIS ET ARTIBVS in wreath, width 46mm, *extremely fine, with neck riband, offered as a copy* £350-450

711

Austria, Second Republic, Honour Badge of Merit, Third Class set of insignia, by Anton Reiterer, Vienna, comprising neck badge, in silver and enamels, 49mm, and breast star, in silver, with enamelled centre and gilt reverse centre, 82mm, *in case of issue, extremely fine (2)* £300-350

712

Belgium, Order of Leopold, Military Division, Knight's breast badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, with additional crossed swords on riband, Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, in silver, gilt and enamels; **Civic Decoration**, Type 1 (1867-1914) gold cross, *in case of issue*; Maritime medal, 1941; Resistance Medal 1946, and Colonial Medal for War Effort 1940-45, *very fine or better (6)* £150-200

713

Belgium, Order of the Crown, Grand Officer's breast star, by Wolfers, in silver, gilt and white enamel, 83.3mm, *retaining catch lacking, minor enamel damage, very fine* £150-200

714

Belgium, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck badges (2), in silver, gilt and enamels, and gilt and enamels, *first in damaged case of issue, good very fine or better (2)* £140-160

715

Belgium, Order of Leopold II, Grand Officer's breast star, in silver, gilt and blue enamel, 83.5mm, *central enamel chipped, very fine* £150-200

716

Belgium, Order of Leopold II, Commander's neck badges (2), by Van Larebeke and Fonson, one in silver-gilt, and gilt and blue enamel, Military Officer's badge, in gilt and blue enamel, with silvered swords, by Walravens and Knight's breast badge, bilingual issue, by Fonson, in silver and blue enamel, *good very fine or better, all cased (4)* £250-300

717

Brazil, Kingdom, Order of the Rose, Dignitary's breast star, in silver-gilt and enamels, 54.5mm, *centre chipped, very fine* £750-850

718

Brazil, Kingdom, Order of the Rose, full length Grand Cross sashes (2), both modern issues, Petrópolis exile and Vassouras exile types *virtually as issues (2)* £250-300

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



719
Bulgaria, Order of Civil Merit, type II, with Royal crown, Second Class set of insignia, unmarked, comprising, neck badge, in gilt and enamels, 62.9mm and breast star, in silver, with enamelled centre, 84.7mm. *in case of issue, with crowned Boris III cypher on lid, extremely fine (2)* £250-300

720
Bulgaria, Order of Military Bravery, type IV, WWII period, Three stars issue, Second Class neck badge, in gilt and enamels, 52mm, *with neck riband, extremely fine and very rare* £1,000-1,500

721
Bulgaria, Order of St Alexander, type II, with Royal crown, Civil Division, Second Class set of insignia, unmarked, comprising neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, with gilt and red enamelled crown, 51.4mm, and breast star, in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre, 82.4mm, *possibly an adapted type 1 issue, about extremely fine* £1,000-1,200

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



722

723

722
Bulgaria, Order of St Alexander, type II, with Royal crown, Military Division, Second Class set of Insignia, unmarked, comprising neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, with crossed swords on ring beneath crown, 50.3mm, and breast star, in silver, with silver and enamelled centre and with crossed gilt swords affixed to upper limb, 84mm, *good very fine and rare* £1,500-1,800

723
Bulgaria, Order of St Alexander, type 1, with Princely crown, Civil Division, Third Class neck badge, by Rothe, Vienna, in silver-gilt and (white) enamels, with later silver-gilt and enamelled Royal crown appended, 49.4mm, *in Rothe case of issue, with Princely arms on lid, good very fine* £500-700

724
Bulgaria, Order of St Alexander, type II, with Royal crown, Civil Division, Third Class neck badge, in gilt and enamels, 52mm, *with La Galerie Numismatique ticket, extremely fine* £250-300

725
Bulgaria, Order of St Alexander, type II, with Royal crown, Civil Division, Third Class neck badge, in gilt and enamels, 51.7mm *in case of issue with crowned Boris III cypher on lid, extremely fine* £300-400

726
Bulgaria, Order of St Alexander, type II, with Royal crown, Civil Division, Third Class neck badge, in gilt and enamels, 50.6mm, *in slightly worn case of issue, with Royal crown on lid, extremely fine* £300-400

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



727

Bulgaria, Order of St Alexander, type II, with Royal Crown, Civil Division, Fourth Class breast badge, by Rothe, Vienna, suspension ring with pre 1922 hallmark, in silver-gilt and enamels and gilt and red enamelled crown, 38.2mm, *in case of issue, extremely fine* £150-200

728

Bulgaria, Order of Civil Merit, type I, with princely crown, Third Class neck badge, by Johann Schwerdtner, Vienna, in silver, gilt and enamels, with gilt and red enamelled crown, 63mm, *in (slightly water damaged) case of issue, minor test mark, about extremely fine* £200-250

729

Bulgaria, Order of Civil Merit, type II, with Royal crown, Third Class neck badge, unmarked, in silver-gilt and enamels, 53.4mm, *in case of issue, with royal crown on lid, extremely fine* £180-220

730

Bulgaria, Order of Civil Merit, type II, with Royal crown Third Class neck badge, unmarked, in gilt and enamels, 54.5mm, *in case of issue, with crowned Ferdinand I cypher on lid, extremely fine* £180-220

731

Bulgaria, Order of Civil Merit, type II, with Royal crown, Fourth Class breast badge, unmarked, in gilt and enamels, 47.2mm, *in case of issue, with royal crown on lid, extremely fine* £80-120

732

Bulgaria, Order of Civil Merit, Republic issue (1946-50), First Class breast star, similar to the Royal issue but all eight rays in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre, centre with an uncrowned lion lacking Saxe-Coburg-Gotha shield, instead of normal Czar Ferdinand monogram, 79mm, *third and fourth limbs of cross chipped, very fine and a very rare variety* £500-600

733

Bulgaria, Order of Military Merit, type 1, with Royal crown, Second Class set of insignia with War Decoration (instituted 1916), unmarked, comprising neck badge, in gilt and enamels, with silver and green enamel War Decoration, 63mm, and breast star, in silver, with gilt and enamel centre and War Decoration, 97.8mm, *about extremely fine (2)* £600-800



737

734

Bulgaria, Order of Military Merit, type 1, with Royal crown, Third Class neck badge with War Decoration (instituted 1916), suspension ring stamped .900, in silver-gilt and enamels, with silver and green enamel war wreath, 55mm, *in case of issue, with crowned Ferdinand I cypher on lid, almost extremely fine* £300-350

735

Bulgaria, Order of Military Merit, type 1, with Royal crown, Third Class neck badge with War Decoration (instituted 1916), in gilt and enamels, with silver and green enamelled war wreath, 52.8mm, *in case of issue, with crowned Boris III cypher on lid, extremely fine* £250-300

736

Bulgaria, Order of Military Merit, type 1, with Royal crown, Third Class neck badge, in gilt and enamels, 53mm, *in case of issue, with crowned Boris III cypher on lid, extremely fine* £200-250

737

Bulgaria, Order of Incentive to Humanity (so called Red Cross Order), First Class neck badge, unmarked, in silver and enamels, 59.5mm, *with original neck riband, enamel on one point of cross scratched and one silver ball on point of cross rotated, good very fine and very rare* £800-1,000



738

China, Imperial, Order of the Double Dragon, First Type (1882-1898), Third Class, Second Grade, neck badge, in gold and enamel, 44mm width, with additional upper suspension loops, also in gold, and original blue feathering to obverse surfaces, reverse plain, central stone previously removed, slight loss of blue feathering in places, otherwise about extremely fine and rare £15,000-20,000



739

China, Imperial, Order of the Double Dragon, First Type (1882-1898), Third Class, Third Grade, neck badge by J. Wagner & Sohn, Berlin, in gilt and blue enamel with blue glass centre and upper split-ring loop suspension, 40.5mm width, in fitted, original burgundy leather and gilt case of issue bearing the maker's mark to inner lid, neck ribbon lacking, light wear to gilding around suspension, otherwise extremely fine and rare £8,000-10,000



740

China, Imperial, original documents for the Order of the Double Dragon (2), First Type (1882-1898), Second Class, First Grade, to **Oberst Lt. v. Deines**, the first the original Chinese bestowal document, the second the official warrant (believed to be Prussian) named to the recipient and dated 8 March 1897, *some small contemporary annotations in black ink and pencil to the first, suggesting a later rank of General-Major, with some foxing, creasing and small tear but generally very good, and the second practically as issued* (2) £500-700



741

China, Imperial, Order of the Double Dragon, Second Type (1900-1911), Second Class, Third Grade, set of insignia, comprising neck badge in silver, silver-gilt and enamels with central red coral, 46mm width, with original suspension fitting, and breast star in silver, silver-gilt and enamels with central and upper red corals, 79mm width, with reverse pin for wear, in original black lacquered case of issue (*this damaged to upper front edge, inner retaining ribbon removed*), *some minor enamel loss in places, very fine to good very fine overall, and a scarce set* (2) £8,000-10,000

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



742

743

742 **China, Imperial, Order of the Black Dragon, Eighth Class breast badge, in silver and enamels, with original ribbon and reverse hook fittings for wear, 40mm width, toned, light surface wear, almost extremely fine** £3,000-4,000

743 **China, Imperial, Diamond Jubilee Medal for Chinese Citizens of Hong Kong, 1897, in bronze-gilt, 42.5mm width, with original cord and tassels, toned, about extremely fine, and very rare** £1,000-1,500



744

China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain, Second Class set of insignia, comprising: sash badge in silver-gilt, silver and enamels, with star suspension and loop, 64.5mm width, and breast star, in silver-gilt, silver and enamels, with maker's marks to reverse, 89mm width, with original sash ribbon, in original, fitted, black-lacquered case of issue, *sash badge possibly a replacement (fit inside case is somewhat loose), minor chips to case, obverse centre of sash badge rotates slightly, generally about extremely fine* (2) £3,000-4,000

745

China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain, original black-lacquered case of issue for a Fourth Class breast badge, with original segment of ribbon and rosette, and separate lapel rosette, *excellent internally, some chipping and flaking to external lacquer at corners and edges, good fine or a touch better* £200-250

746

China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain, Type Two (c.1916-1928), Fifth Class, breast badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, 46mm width, with original ribbon, small maker's mark upon suspension, in original fitted black lacquered case of issue, *extremely fine* £800-1,000

With original bestowal document in presentation tube, and small paper document within case.



747

China, Republic, an original bestowal document for the Order of the Golden Grain, Type Two (c.1916-1928), Sixth Class, mounted on board for display, *tear to lower left hand-side prior to mounting, otherwise in good condition*

£200-300

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

748

China, Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger, original black-lacquered case of issue for a Second Class set of insignia, significant chipping to external lacquer, top half detached from rear hinge and with clean splitting of right-hand upper and lower sections, lacking left-hand metal clasp, fair only but with good potential for repair £200-300



749

750

749

China, Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger, Third Class, neck badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, wreath suspension above, 72mm width, with original neck ribbon and in fitted black lacquered case of issue, *lightly toned, extremely fine* £3,000-5,000

With original bestowal document to the Robert Christensen of Denmark.

750

China, Republic, Order of the Brilliant Jade, Eighth Class Breast Badge, in silver-gilt and enamel, with central white jade, 62.5mm width, with maker's mark to reverse, and officially numbered '20', with original ribbon and in original case of issue with original bone tabs, *very slight wear to corners of case, and minor hairlines to reverse of badge, otherwise extremely fine, a very nice example and rare* £1,000-1,500



751



752



753



754

751

China, Republic, Law Scholarship Achievement, breast badge, in silver-gilt, silver and enamels, with circular suspension, 49.5mm width, inscription to reverse and officially numbered '1157', with original ribbon in original silk-embroidered box of issue, *slight 'dent' to side of box, a touch of superficial wear to central white enamel, good very fine and rare* £600-800

752

China, Republic, Merit Decoration of the Republic, Second Class Breast Badge, in silver-gilt and enamel, with seal script, reverse plain, 53mm width, with original ribbon and original wooden case of issue, trace of original gilding showing maker's mark in lid of silk-lined case, *tiny spot in lower obverse enamel, good very fine and scarce* £700-1,000

753

China, Kwangsi, General Yu Yung T'ing, commemorative medal, in silver-gilt, uniformed and capped bust half-left, inscription surrounding *rev.*, phoenix over wreath, inscription above, 38mm, 21.80g, unnamed as issued, *one or two tiny edge bruises, otherwise extremely fine and rare* £5,000-6,000

754

China, Eighth Route Army, 115th Division, 2nd Teaching Brigade, 1941, badge, in bronze, with red and yellow enamelled centre, 40mm, *very fine and rare* £200-300

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



755
Comoros, Order of the Star of Moheli, type 3, Commander's neck badge, 70mm, and Officer's breast badge, 44.5mm, both in gilt and enamels, *both cased, extremely fine* (2) £300-350

756
Cuba, Order of Naval Merit, type 2, post 1912, First Class breast star, by Vilandebo y Riera, Havana, in silver-gilt and enamels, the cross in white enamel for other services, 85mm, *almost extremely fine and rare* £600-800

757
Ecuador, Order of Merit, type 2, post 1937, Knight's breast badge, by Cejalvo Madrid, in silver and red enamel, 40.4 mm, **Serbia, Order of St Sava**, type 3 (1921-43), Knight's breast badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, 40.2mm, **Sweden, Order of the North Star**, Knight's breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, 37mm, *generally good very fine* (3) £150-200

757A
Ethiopia, Order of King Solomon's Seal, type 2, Knight's breast badge, 40.1mm, **Order of the Queen of Sheba**, sash badge, 45.5mm and **Order of the Star of Ethiopia**, Fourth Class breast badge, with light blue painted centre, 55mm, *all in gilt metal by Sevadjian, very fine or better* (3) £250-300

757B
Ethiopia, Order of the Holy Trinity, Grand Cross insignia, comprising sash badge, 81mm and breast star, 77mm, both in gilt and enamels and unmarked, by different makers, *good very fine* (2) £300-400

757C
Ethiopia, Korean War Service Medals, EE1943 [1951] (2), unmarked, in silvered metal, 52.5mm, *good very fine* and **United Nations Korea Medals** (2), in Amharic script, together with a UN Congo medal, *very fine* (5) £350-450

757D
Ethiopia, Miscellaneous Medals and Decorations (6), comprising: Military Merit Medal of the Order of St George; Haile Selassie War Medal, with Palm Leaf for second award; Patriot Medal, one clasp dated EE1929 [1941]; Victory Star 1941, for International Engagements; Eritrea medal, 1952, gold grade; and Teacher's medal, Second Class, in silvered metal, *fifth with damaged Sevadjian envelope, very fine or better* (6) £200-300

758
Finland, Order of the White Rose, Grand Cross sash badge, unmarked, in silver-gilt and enamels, 54mm, *extremely fine, with sash* £200-300

759
Finland, Order of the Finnish Lion, Knight First Class breast badge, suspension ring hallmarked but date stamp illegible, in silver-gilt and enamels, *good very fine*; together with a with Tillander case of issue for an Order of the White Rose Knight's breast badge, *very fine* (2) £100-150



760

France, Order of National Merit, Knight's breast badge, by A. Marie-Stuart, in silver and blue enamel, in case of issue; Medailles Militaire, (2), both Third Republic uniface suspension, Croix de Guerre 1914-17; Great War commemorative and an uncertain gilt and enamelled veterans badge; Other world Orders, Medals and Decorations (7), comprising **Bulgaria, Order of Bravery 1915**, 4th Class silver soldier's cross; **Germany, Prussia**, 15 years long service cross; **Italy**, Gulf War Medal; **Poland, Order of Polonia Restituta**, Knight's badge, 10th Anniversary of Independence, Odra Nysa medal; **Vatican**, Pro Ecclesia et Pontefice gilt cross, very fine or better (13) £140-160

761

France, Geneva Cross 1870-71, in bronze, with original silk ribbon, reverse engraved '**Sir Henry De Hoghton Bart.**', light surface marks to reverse, good very fine / about very fine £60-80

SIR HENRY DE HOGHTON, 9th Baronet (1821-1876) restored the family seat, Hoghton Tower, Lancashire which had been damaged by Parliamentary forces during the English Civil War. He and his American wife supported the U.S. Confederacy in the American Civil War.

762

Germany, Bavaria, Order of St Elisabeth, a good quality copy of a Ladies' Badge, unsigned, in bronze-gilt and enamels, double-sided crown suspension fitted with riband carrier, width 41mm, good extremely fine, virtually as made, offered as a copy £300-400

763

Germany, Bavaria, Crown Prince Ruprecht Medals 1925 (2) in silver and bronze, 31.7mm, extremely fine (2) £150-200

764

Germany, Bavaria, 250th Anniversary of the Kgl. Bayr. 2 Chevaulegers Regiment Taxis, 1932, silver medal, 36mm, extremely fine £80-120

765

Germany, Bavaria, Regimental Jubilee Medals (2), both in bronze, Kgl. Bayer. 2 Infant. Regiment Kronprinz 1932, by CV++, 36mm, and 10 IR König 1932, 44 x 32mm, good very fine (2) £80-120

766

Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Carl Eduard Silver Jubilee 1930, silver medal, 35mm; **Wedding of Princess Sybilla 1932**, bronze medal, 30mm, good very fine or better (2) £80-120

767

Germany, Third Reich, Observer's Badge (Beobachterabzeichen) by Schwerin, Berlin 68, war-time issue, in plated alloy, rev. engraved L(K?)/38 (L.C.) 321939 FW Ernst Wagen, in titled blue case of issue, much of original plating lacking, very fine; **Iron Cross 1914**, Second Class, maker's mark n ring poorly struck, in case of issue, extremely fine; together with a WW1 veteran's stick pin. very fine (3) £300-500

768

Germany, Federal Republic, Order of Merit of the Federal Republic, various insignia (5), comprising, Commander's Cross, Cross of Merit First Class, Member's cross, Cross for 50 years' Service, Merit Medal, all in gilt and red enamel, second with centre detached, fourth in Steinhauer & Lück case of issue with related stickpin, last in C.E. Juncker case of issue, generally extremely fine (5) £150-200

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



769

Greece, Order of the Redeemer, Type I (1829-1862) of King Otho I, Knight's breast badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels with a gold centre to obverse, with crown and loop suspension, original ribbon and pin fittings to reverse, 34mm width, *some minor loss of enamel to leaves, and to white points of cross, otherwise very fine* £300-500

770

Greece, Order of the Redeemer, Type II (1863-1924; 1935-1984), Officer's breast badge, in gold and enamels, possibly of French manufacture (Lemaitre?), with hinged crown and loop suspension, original ribbon and pin fittings to reverse, unmarked, 33.5mm width, *minor loss to green enamel in places, otherwise almost extremely fine* £200-300

771

Greece, Order of the Redeemer (2), Type II (1863-1924; 1935-1984), Knight's breast badges (2), in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with hinged crown and loop suspension, original ribbon and pin fittings to reverse, unmarked, 33.5mm width, *some enamel loss with white points of crosses crudely repaired in places, about very fine (2)* £80-100

772

Greece, Order of George I, Officer's breast badge, by P. Kelaidi, Lekka 25 Athens, in silver-gilt and enamels, 35.3mm, *in case of issue, with George II monogram on lid, extremely fine* £80-120

773

Greece, Order of the Phoenix (5), comprising: Type I (1926-1935), Knight's breast badge in silver and enamel; Type II (1935-1973), of King Paul issue (1947-64), Civil Division, Knight's breast badges (2) in silver-gilt and enamel; and Type III (1974 – present), Knight's breast badges (2), in silver-gilt and enamel, each bearing '950' silver marks and others, *generally extremely fine, the last good fine only with some loss to white enamels with crude repair to lower obverse arm of cross (5)* £200-300

774

Greece, Order of the Phoenix, Type II (1935-1973), King Paul issue (1947-64), Military Division, Knight's breast badge, in silver and enamel with crown suspension and crossed swords, with original ribbon and pin fittings as issued, 38mm width, *toned, extremely fine* £100-150

775

Greece, Order of Beneficence, full length Grand Cross sash, *virtually as issued* £80-100

776

Greece, Miscellaneous Awards (4), comprising: Cross of Valour, 2nd Class in silver and enamels, with slip-on bronze clasp dated '1940', with original ribbon and reverse pin for wear (*enamel repaired to right arm of cross*); War Cross, 1916-17, in silver, with two stars and palm upon ribbon, lightly engraved to obverse sword (KPITONA MANEKEN), hinged suspension to reverse; Macedonian Struggle Medal, Type II (1936), in bronze; North Epirus Struggle Medal, 1st Class, in bronze, with silver palm upon ribbon; *the first about very fine, remainder good very fine to extremely fine (4)* £200-300

777

Iraq, Order of King Faisal I, full length Grand cross sash, with gilt clasp for suspending badge and full length Commander's neck ribbon, *virtually as issue (2)* £120-150

778

Netherlands, Order of Oranje-Nassau, Grand Officer's neck badge, by the Royal Netherlands Chancery, in silver-gilt and enamels, 56.2mm, *in case for a Grand Officer's set of insignia, extremely fine* £250-300

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



779

Russia, Order of St Stanislaus, Civil Division, non-Christian issue, First Class sash badge, in gold and enamels, by Albert Keibel, St Petersburg, before 1896, width 61mm, *small enamel chips at corners of upper arms, extremely fine, with sash* £8,000-12,000

780

Russia, Order of St Stanislaus, Civil Division, Second Class neck badge, in gold and enamels, probably by Eduard, St Petersburg, after 1908, of good quality workmanship, indistinctly signed on upper and lower arms of reverse but lacking the usual Eduard mark, width 48.5mm, *obverse centre slightly loose, light overall wear, good very fine* £1,800-2,200

781

Russia, Cross of St George, First Class, 1916 issue in yellow bronze, Ж М No. 34407, *very fine* £800-1,000

782

Russia, Nicholas II, small silver medal for Zeal, 30mm, *extremely fine*; together with bronze medals (5), for the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05, Centenary of the War of 1812, 50th Anniversary of Liberation of Peasants, 1911, Tercentenary of Romanov Dynasty, 1913 and Mobilization of 1914, *good very fine and better* (5) £250-300



782A

Russian Imperial Jeton: Silver Jubilee of A.A. Trapani, Odessa, 1905, a commemorative jeton in three-colour gold and blue enamel, after Fabergé, of multi-part construction and oval quatrefoil form, unmarked, with obverse centre depicting ship at sea, A.A. TRAPANI ODESSA in Cyrillic on her side, *champlevé* legend in blue enamel around with applied gold flowers and leaf sprays; the reverse centre with legend 1880 – XXV – 1905, recipient's name JOHN BERNSTROM in blue enamel around, with similar floral decoration, 41.7 x 26mm, *good extremely fine, uncased* £6,000-8,000

Ex Bukowski Spring Classic auction, Stockholm, lot 842, when offered in a Fabergé case.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



783

Spain, Order of Alfonso XII, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 56mm, and breast star, 85mm, in silver-gilt and enamels, *chipped in places, very fine, with sash, rare* (2) £1,200-1,500

784

Spain, Sovereign Order of Malta of the Spanish Tongue, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, in silver-gilt and white enamel, 41mm, and breast star, in silver, gilt and enamels, 58mm, *minor chip to upper limb of star, good very fine, with sash* (2) £300-400

785

Spanish Morocco, Order of Mehdauia, Grand Cross or “Summu” set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 42.5mm, and breast star, 55mm, in silver-gilt and enamels, *extremely fine, with sash and related silver and enamelled miniature, offered with original warrant of bestowal to Andrea Celeisa di Vegliasco, dated 7 June 1939* (lot) £500-600

MARCHESE ANDREA CELEISA DI VEGLIASCO E DI SAN VITO (1891-1942) was a career diplomat. Stationed in Washington and New York from circa 1917 to the early 1920s, while stationed in the U.S.A. he married Margaret Erhart, an American socialite in 1919. In the 1920s he appears to have been employed in the Italian Embassy in Vienna and in December 1923 was made an officer of the Order of the Crown. From 1936-37 was Italian minister in Tehran, in November 1936 he was made a Grand Officer of the Papal Order of St Gregory the Great, Grand Cross Civil of the Hungarian Order of Merit, August 1937, also during this period he was awarded the Knight Grand Cross of the Iranian Order of the Taj. After his posting in Iran, he was created Head of Propaganda Italian Foreign Ministry and shortly prior to his death Minister of Protocol Italian Foreign Ministry. Other awards bestowed on him appear to be Grand Cross and Grand Commander of the Italian Order of the Crown and either Grand Officer or Commander of the Order of SS Maurice and Lazarus. He appears also to have received an unknown grade of the Order of the German Eagle and an uncertain Spanish Order.

786

Tajaorah, Order of Nichan el-Anouar, Commander’s neck badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, 64mm width, with crown suspension above, and original neck ribbon, *light flaking to central blue enamel, very fine* £300-400

787

Thailand, Victory Medal, 1917-18, in bronze, unnamed as issued, with barrel-loop suspension, *toned, extremely fine, with fragments of original ribbon, and rare* £600-800

788

Turkey, Greek War Medal, AH 1314 (1896), in silver, 24mm, *with original suspension, good very fine*; together with unofficial bronze commemorative AH 1324 (1905), toughra, *rev.*, trophy of arms (Erüreten p. 370, fig.5), *very fine* (2) £80-120

789

Vatican, Order of St Gregory, Commander’s neck badge, by Tanfani and Bertarelli, in silver-gilt and enamels, 54.8mm, *good very fine*; **Italy, Order of Merit of the Republic**, officer’s breast badge, by Cravanzola, in silver-gilt and enamels, 42.2mm, *in case of issue, extremely fine* (2) £120-150

790

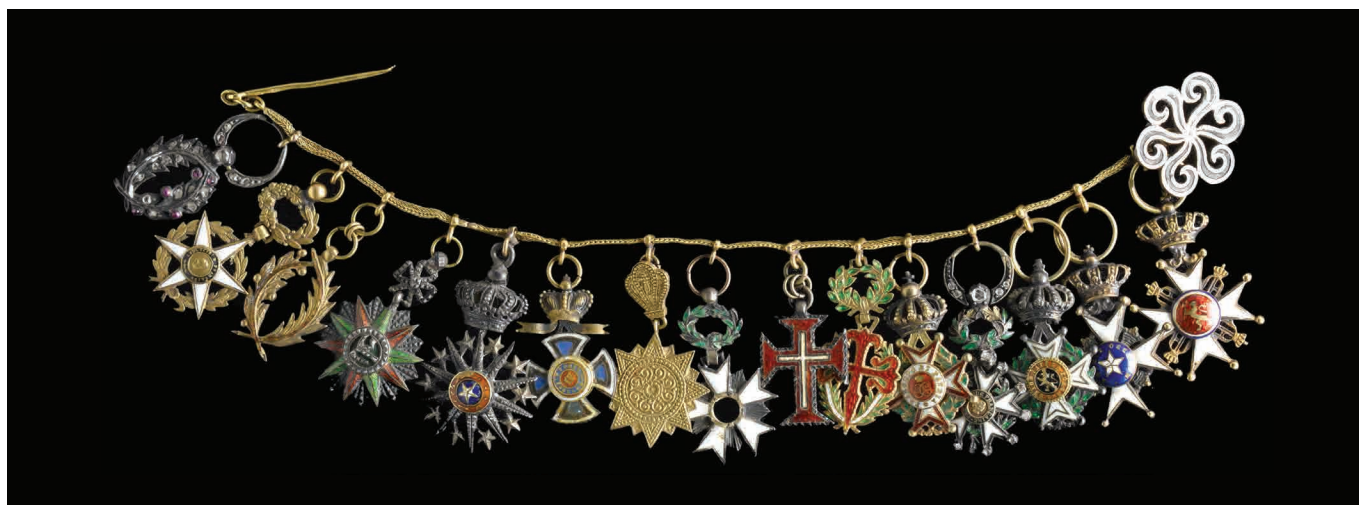
Miscellaneous Medals and Awards (8), comprising: **Election of Prince Ferdinand 1887**, Second Class cross, by Rothe, Vienna, in gilt bronze; **Officer's Long Service Cross** for 20 years' service, type I, Ferdinand I issue, by Rothe, Vienna, in silver and enamels, type II, Boris III issue (2), **Silver Cross for Officers**, for 10 years' service, by Johann Schwerdtner, Vienna, **Bronze-Cross for Other Ranks** for 10 years' service, *all in cases of issue; extremely fine*; together with a card case of issue for a Merit medal and Great Britain, Defence and War Medals, Coronation 1953, *last in card box of issue, extremely fine* (8) £140-180

791

Miscellaneous Orders (16), including **Belgium, Order of Leopold**, Knight's breast badge, in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre; Combatant Volunteers medal 1914-18; other European medals etc. (14), comprising **Austria**, Golden Jubilee Medal 1898, Mobilisation Cross 1912-13, Truppen Cross 1916, Wound medal 1918, with one stripe, Tyrol 1914-18 War Commemorative, with swords on riband, *this in box of issue*; Austrian Swimming League 1914; base medal pin-back badges (4), 5th Army 1916, Archduke Eugen Group 1916, Italian Offensive 1917-18, Heroes Commemorative 1934; **Czechoslovakia**, War Cross 1918; **France**, War medal, 1914-18, Invasion Victims 1914-18, First Class, Liberation medal 1944; **Italy**, Allied Victory 1919, *very fine or better* (16) £100-150

792

Cases and Boxes (19), including **Great Britain** D.F.C., by the Royal Mint, **San Marino**, Order of St Marinus, by Bacqueville, pre 1911, **Latvia**, Order of the Three Stars, **Sweden** Order of St Bridget, by Swedish Royal Mint, *generally good condition* (lot) £150-200



793

An Interesting Miniature Group of 15 Orders and Decorations attributed to the Norwegian architect, industrialist and diplomat Christian Thams, comprising:

France, Order of Academic Palms, in silver, set with diamonds and gemstones;
France, Order of Agricultural Merit, in gilt and enamels;
France, Order of Academic Palms, in gilt;
Tunisia, Order of Glory, in silver and enamels;
Tajaorah, Order of Nichan el-Anouar, in silver, gilt and enamels;
Montenegro, Order of Danilo I, in gilt and enamels, *some enamel loss*;
Ethiopia, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, in gilt;
Belgium, Order of the Crown, *lacking centre*, in silver and enamels;
Portugal, Order of the Christ, in gilt and enamels;
Portugal, Order of St. James of the Sword, in gilt and enamels;
Monaco, Order of St. Charles, in gilt and enamels;
France, Legion d'Honneur, in gilt and enamels, set with diamonds and gemstones;
Belgium, Order of Leopold, in gilt and enamels;
Sweden, Order of the North Star; in gilt and enamels;
Norway, Order of St. Olav, in gilt and enamels;
Group set upon fine gold 'double-rope' chain, with gold pin and silver lapel device;
Toned, some wear to enamels in places, generally good very fine and some scarce (15) £400-600



CHRISTIAN THAMS (1867-1948) was an important Norwegian architect, industrialist, businessman and diplomat. Educated in Switzerland and Germany, he was heavily involved in the Örkedals Mining Company, and developed an early hydroelectric plant in Norway, and the country's very first electric railway. He later served as Belgian Consul in Norway, French Vice-Consul, and Commercial Trade representative for Monaco. He also received the Order of St. Olav, the Swedish Order of the North Star, and the French Legion d'Honneur.

BRITISH ORDERS



795



796

794

Most Noble Order of the Garter, a full length silk sash (approx. 1.5 metre length), with gilt clip for carrying the badge, some staining, very fine £120-150

Attributed to Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, who was appointed a Knight in 1891, he became King Victor Emanuel III of Italy in 1900, his knighthood was annulled in 1941.

795

The Royal Victorian Order, Grand Cross (G.C.V.O.) sash badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with original sash as worn, reverse officially numbered '499', toned, extremely fine. £600-800

G.C.V.O.: 4 July 1921 (Visit to Britain of King Albert I and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians).

This badge was awarded to the Belgian Diplomat Baron Ludovic Moncheur (1857-1940), offered here by direct descent. Baron Moncheur was born on May 12, 1857 at Brussels, Belgium, the son of Francois Moncheur, Minister of Public Works, who was granted the hereditary peerage of Baron from Leopold II in 1881. Ludovic was educated at the Catholic University of Louvain and entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1882. In his early career he undertook diplomatic positions in The Hague (1883), Madrid (1885), Vienna (1886), Berlin (1887), Lisbon (1888) and Rome (1890) and was appointed Minister Resident in Mexico City in 1897, and then at Washington in 1901. During this time he became a close friend of President Theodore Roosevelt, visiting him at the White House, exchanging personal letters, and later receiving a signed copy of the Presidents own book Good Hunting. That same year in 1901, Baron Moncheur was promoted to Minister Plenipotentiary, and served in this position in Constantinople between 1909 and November 1914, when the Ottoman Empire entered the war. For his final diplomatic posting he served as Belgian Ambassador to the United Kingdom between 31 October 1917 and 3 July 1927 - the first Belgian Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He died in Brussels on 25 June 1940.

796

The Order of the Companions of Honour, G.V.I.R. 'G.R.I.', breast badge in silver-gilt and enamels, 40mm width, with original segment of neck ribbon, and in original brown-leather and gilt embossed fitted case of issue, very slightly stained to interior, typical light flaking to blue enamel, otherwise extremely fine, and scarce £2,500-3,000

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

CAMPAIGN MEDALS



797

Military General Service, 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (George Harrison, 14th Light Dragoons.), contact marks and obvers edge bump, very fine thus £1,500-2,000

GEORGE HARRISON, of Walsall, Staffordshire, enlisted in the 14th Light Dragoons on 23 May 1809 and was discharged on 25 October 1826 for having a 'constitutional and inveterate ulcer of the leg.' He was admitted as a Chelsea In-Pensioner on 1 October 1863, aged 73. His entitlement is confirmed on the M.G.S. medal roll as above, with the original roll stating that he served in Knight's troop.

Ex Glendining, October 1927 and 5 March 1969. Morton & Eden, 13-14 December 2005, lot 27

798

The Ghuznee Medal awarded to Brigadier-General William Henry Ryves, 61st Native Infantry, who was present at the storm and capture of the city of Ghuznee in 1839. He raised the 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry at Fategarh in 1842, and later raised the regiment that would become the 8th Lancers at Sultanpore in 1846. In 1864 he wrote the book 'Veterinary Aide Memoire and Receipt Book for The Use of Non-Professional Horse-Owners in India', comprising:

Ghuznee, 1839 (Capt. W.H. Ryvers, 61st Regt. N.I.), lightly toned, tiny edge nick, otherwise extremely fine

£1,000-1,500

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY RYVES (1812-1873) was born on 9 January 1812, the son of Peter Thomas Ryves and Matilda Elizabeth Ryves (née Pirner). He joined the 61st Native Infantry of the Bengal Army as an Ensign on 27 August 1829, and passed his language examinations in Persian and Hindustani in September 1834. He was appointed Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 9th Light Cavalry in 1835, and was made Adjutant of the 4th Local Horse in 1838.

During the Ghuznee Campaign of 1839 he appears to have served once again with the 61st Native Infantry, and following the storming and capture of Ghuznee in July that year, he led 25 soldiers of the 4th Local Horse as part of a larger force of Afghan soldiers and British & Indian officers sent in pursuit of Dost Mohammed towards Turkistan (as mentioned in the 'The Expedition Into Afghanistan' by Atkinson).

He reputedly raised the 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry at Fategarh in 1842, was promoted to Captain with the 51st Native Infantry in 1845, and raised the regiment that would become the 8th Lancers at Sultanpore in 1846. Promoted to Major in 1859, and given his work with cavalry and horses, he wrote the 'Veterinary Aide Memoire and Receipt Book for the use of Non-Professional Horse Owners in India' in 1864 (a Third Edition of which, dated 1872, is offered with this lot), later served as Colonel in 13th Bengal Lancers, becoming Brigadier-General in Bengal Army 1870, and died of Cholera at Agra, India, on 30 September 1873.



799

China, 1842, with contemporary silver straight bar suspension (**Lieut A: A: Shaw 2nd Madras N: I:**), *short dig to cheek of portrait, very fine* £800-1,200

MAJOR ALFRED ABRAHAM SHAW (1820-1908) was born in November 1820 in West Bengal, India and joined the Madras Army as an Ensign with the 16th Native Infantry in 1838, being promoted to Lieutenant on 3 October 1840. He served in the China War of 1841-42 with the 2nd Madras N.I., was promoted to Captain on 28 June 1854, and then to Major on 11 February 1862.

He married Anne Frances Fawcett, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel L. Fawcett, C.B. at the British Embassy, Florence in 1847, whose father had died in a duel with his brother-in-law some years earlier. Major Shaw retired to 4 St. Luke's Villa, Beech Road, St. Helier, Jersey, and he died on October 1, 1908, aged 87 years and 11 months.

800

Scinde, 1843, Hyderabad reverse, with contemporary silver straight bar suspension, (**Lieutt. A.P. Barker. 21st Regt. N.I.**), engraved in small, tidy upright capitals, *well-toned, once lightly lacquered, good very fine* £800-1,000

LIEUTENANT ALEX P. BARKER began his military career on 17 March 1841 upon his promotion from Cadet to Ensign with the 21st Bombay Native Infantry. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 16 July 1841 and served with this regiment at the Battle of Hyderabad on 24 March, 1843. Later, he was 'most dangerously wounded in the right arm and side' in action at the Hunoomuntoo Pass / Hunumunt Ghaut on 9 December 1844, and he died the following day.



801

An Early Indian Campaigns Group of 3 awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel George Poyntz Ricketts, 1st Battalion, Bengal Cavalry, comprising:

Maharajpooor Star, 1843, with contemporary silver straight bar suspension (**Lieutt. G. P. Ricketts. 1st Regt. Light Cavalry**), engraved to reverse;

Sutlej, 1845-46, Aliwal reverse (**Capt. G. P. Ricketts 1st Regt L. C.:**);

Punjab, 1849, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Capt. G. P. Ricketts, 1st Bengal Cavy**);

Group loose, *toned, a few small marks, extremely fine* (3)

£2,000-3,000

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE POYNTZ RICKETTS III (1808-1885) was born in Patna, India, in 1808 into an important colonial family, the son of George Poyntz Ricketts II, judge and magistrate of the Zillah Court in Mirzapur, and grandson of George Poyntz Ricketts I, Governor of Tobago and of Barbados. Beginning his military service as a Cadet in 1824, he was promoted to Ensign and then to Lieutenant on 13 May 1825.

He was promoted to Captain on 18 May 1840, and was present at the Battle of Maharajpooor (near Gwalior) with the 1st Battalion, Bengal Light Cavalry, which formed part of the 3rd Brigade of Thackwell's Cavalry Division. He also served during the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46 and the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, being present at the battles of Goojerat and Chilianwala. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 28 November 1854.

Returning to live in England in his retirement, he lived latterly in Cheltenham, and then in Bath, where he died in 1885. His eldest sister was the mother of Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts V.C., of the Bengal Artillery who commanded the Kabul Field Force in 1879-8.

802

Baltic, 1854-55 (John Lewis. H.M. Ship. Esk.), engraved in large capital letters, original old tone, minor edge nicks and bruising, good very fine

£100-150

GUNNER JOHN LEWIS, of the Royal Marine Artillery, is confirmed on the Baltic Medal Roll as having served aboard H.M.S. *Esk*, and he appears to have served aboard the same ship during the Second China War (with additional entitlement).



803

The Baltic Medal to Captain Walter De Kantzow, H.M.S. Centaur, R.N., who was recognised for ‘good service’ in the second attack upon Lagos in 1851 in the boats of H.M.S. Volcano, and served in the Baltic aboard H.M.S. Centaur. De Kantzow captured an Arab Dhow carrying 336 slaves while in command of the gun vessel H.M.S. Star on 26 May 1869, and after a long and distinguished career he lived to become the oldest officer in his rank in the Royal Navy at the age of 95 in 1926, comprising:

Baltic, 1854-55 (Lieut. Walter Sidney De Kantzow.), engraved in large upright capitals, *extremely fine* £200-300

CAPTAIN WALTER SIDNEY DE KANTZOW (c.1832-1927) was born c.1832 in London, the son of Baron Charles Adolphus De Kantzow and Emma De Kantzow (née Bosanquet), daughter of the Governor of the Bank of England. The De Kantzow's were of a distinguished aristocratic family from Swedish controlled Pomerania, and Walter's brother Alfred was himself a celebrated poet (having written the volumes ‘*Ultima Verba*’ and ‘*Noctis Susurri*’ amongst others).

He was appointed as Midshipmen to the frigate H.M.S. *Retribution* in September of 1850, rising to ‘Mate’ on 2 October 1850, and saw early service as First Mate of the sloop *Electra* on the Australian Station. He performed ‘good service’ during the second attack on Lagos 1851, serving in the boats of H.M.S. *Volcano*, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 11 January 1854, serving aboard the frigate H.M.S. *Centaur* in the Baltic during 1854-55. After short spells aboard H.M. ships *Cadmus*, *Centurion* and *Nile*, De Kantzow as appointed Commander of the gunvessel H.M.S. *Cygnets* on 28th January 1863. For reasons unknown was reprimanded by the Board for ‘*impropriety*’ on 12 August 1865 for ‘*issuing spirits to his ship’s company*’, but despite this unusual reprimand he was made Captain of the gunvessel H.M.S. *Star*, serving with an anti-slaving squadron operating between the West Indies and West Africa, which captured an Arab Dhow carrying 336 slaves on 26 May 1869.

He retired at the rank of Captain on 1 October 1873, and many years later was mentioned in various newspaper articles (‘*OLDEST NAVY CAPTAIN*’) on 27 August 1826 as having become the oldest officer in his rank in 1926, at the age of 95. He died in 1927, and through his brother Alfred, Walter De Kantzow was a relation of Sydney Hugh (“Syd”) de Kantzow (9 November 1914 – 21 November 1957), the Australian cofounder of Cathay Pacific Airways.

Ex Seaby ‘*Coin and Medal Bulletin*’, March 1967 (F4491)

804

Crimea, 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Allen. Grenadier Gds.), officially impressed, *uneven tone, a few tiny marks, bruises and nicks to edge, nearly very fine* £400-500



805

A Scarce C.B. and Indian Mutiny Pair awarded to Arthur Roberts, Indian Civil Service, who served as Commissioner in Lahore during the Indian Mutiny, assisting the military forces. He helped to 'quiet the insubordination' of various tribes near the Multan Division and also organised the corps of Volunteers in 1857. He was awarded the C.B. for his valuable services during the Mutiny, and served as Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, being appointed Companion of the Star of India. He latterly served as Resident at the Court of the Nizam of Hyderabad, comprising:

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, (Civil Division) Companion's Badge in 18 carat gold by Robert Garrard, bearing hallmarks for London dated 'd' for 1859;

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, no clasp (**A, A, Roberts. Civil Service.**);

Pair loose, *mottled tone to second, good very fine* (2)

£1,400-1,800

ARTHUR AUSTIN ROBERTS, C.B. C.S.I. (1818-1868) was born on 12 May, 1818, was the eldest son of Brown Roberts, Esq., formerly an officer in the Indian Army. Arthur Roberts, having obtained a writership in Bengal, entered Haileybury College in 1836, and on leaving was commended by the Principal as having *highly distinguished himself* by winning a prize in Sanscrit. He entered on his duties as Civilian in 1837, and was appointed as magistrate and collector in Delhi. Having struggled with his health he undertook a second position in Moradabad before accepting the Judgeship of Saugor and Nerbudda in October 1854. Arriving in Jubbulpore he helped to create a new code of laws for these territories (at the request of Lieutenant Governor Colvin, of the North West Provinces), which were adopted with few alterations. In 1856 he took up duties in Lahore as Commissioner which had been offered to him *'in a most gratifying manner'* by Sir John Lawrence.

In early 1857, upon the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, Arthur Roberts proved to be a calm and capable colonial official during an extremely difficult and volatile period (as recorded in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1869*): *'Mr. Roberts' conduct during this anxious time was all that might have been expected of him. His strong common sense, high sense of duty, and his firm religious principles, enabled him to act with wisdom and courage. He was a great help to Government in many ways, and accompanied a military force sent to quiet the insubordination of some tribes in or near the Multan Division, for which he obtained the Medal of India. For his services during the Mutiny, he was presented with the order of Companion of the Bath (sic). During the year 1857 he organised the corps of Volunteers, which was composed principally of clerks of the different offices. He was Commandant of the Corps up to the time of his leaving Lahore, and it is still in an efficient state.'*

He later acted as Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, and was confirmed in the appointment in 1862 when absent on leave in England. On his return to India he was made a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, and also acted as Judge of the High Court in Calcutta, after which he resumed his duties as Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab. Upon the establishment of the Chief Court at Lahore in 1866, Arthur Roberts became Senior Member, and also received at this time the Order of the Star of India. In February 1868, the appointment of Resident at the Court of the Nizam, Hyderabad, was offered to him by Sir John Lawrence, and he accordingly left Lahore on 11 March. Mr. Roberts reached Hyderabad on the 20th March, and *'was much pleased with his reception and with his new appointment'*, when he fell seriously ill (perhaps from a heart-attack) which led to his death on 10 May, 1868.



806

The India Mutiny Medal awarded to Major Henry Chad Cattley, who alongside Lieutenant John Watson V.C. raised 'Watson's Horse', and served as second in command of the 19th Bengal Cavalry (Fane's Horse) in the Second China War of 1860, being awarded the Legion d'Honneur for 'his distinguished services' at the decisive Battle of Palikao on 21 September 1860, comprising:

India Mutiny, 1857-58, single clasp, Central India (**Lt H. Cattley, 62nd N.I.**), with silver top bar and pin marked 'Allan N. Hayes' to reverse, *minor reverse edge bruise, good very fine* £400-600

MAJOR HENRY CHAD CATTLE (1834-1866) was born on 11 October 1834 at Bagthorpe, Norfolk, the third son of Reverend Stephen Reed Cattley and Mary Ann Cattley (née Thomlinson). Beginning his career in 1851 as an Ensign, he passed his examinations and joined the 62nd Native Infantry in 1853. Promoted to Lieutenant on 23 November 1856, he served during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 and in 1858 helped to raise the 'Watson's Horse' (the 4th Sikh Irregular Cavalry) alongside Lieutenant John Watson V.C.

He also served with distinction during the latter stages of the Second China War as Lieutenant & Adjutant and was made second in command of the 19th Bengal Cavalry (Fane's Horse), being picked out by his superiors for praise in numerous accounts while leading a squadron of Fane's Horse on 21 September 1860 at the Battle of Palikao:

'Having ascertained that a considerable force of Tartars was encamped between Tungchow and Peking, Sir Hope Grant advanced on the 21st September to attack their position. Again the Tartars were completely beaten, their camps and guns all captured, and great loss inflicted on the enemy by our cavalry. The King's Dragoon Guards made a capital charge; and a squadron of Fane's horse, under Lieutenant Cattley, attached for the day to the French, after driving the enemy into a village, galloped quickly round it, and falling on the enemy's flank, as he emerged on the other side, inflicted signal punishment. The number of Tartar troops on or about the field this day is estimated at 80,000 men, of whom 30,000 were actually engaged. The allied forces numbered 6200—viz., English, 3200 of all arms, and fifteen guns; and French, 3000, with twelve guns.' (*The Battles of the World*, by J. D. Borthwick)

As a result of this victory, Cattley received the French Order of the Legion of Honour of the 5th Class, for 'his distinguished services before the enemy during the late combined British and French operations in China'. He was made Captain on 20 March 1863 with the Brevet Major, but he died suddenly of a fever at Meean Meer on 3 November 1865, and was buried with military honours (as reported by the *Lahore Chronicle* of 4 November 1865)



807

The Remarkable New Zealand Medal awarded to Colonel Charles Cecil Rookes, Wanganui Militia, late West India Regiment, late Royal Navy. Having served for just two years in the Royal Navy, he entered the Army in 1839 and served for 20 years as an officer with the 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment in the West Indies and on the west coast of Africa before settling in New Zealand in 1859. Upon the outbreak of the Maori Rebellion of 1860, he was appointed Colonel of the Wanganui District Militia, and famously captured the Wereroa Pa with just 200 men in 1865, comprising:

New Zealand, 1845-66, undated reverse (**Lieut. – Col. C. C. Rookes, Wanganui Militia.**), engraved in smart upright capitals, *slightly uneven tone from lacquer, nearly extremely fine, and rare* £1,000-1,500

COLONEL CHARLES CECIL ROOKES (1819-1909) was born on 10 October 1819 in Exeter, Devon, and was educated in Bath and in France. He joined the Royal Navy in 1835 and served for two years as a Midshipman before a change in heart led him to join the Army. He was given special permission by the French Government while a cadet between 1839 and 1841 to serve on attachment with the 6th Cuirassiers at the Remount Military Riding School in St. Omer, later joining the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment as Ensign by purchase.

Being promoted to Lieutenant in 1842 and Captain in 1846, he served as Colonel Commandant of Militia and Volunteers on the West Coast of Africa and the Gold Coast between 1854 and 1855, during which time he led a combined English and French force during the capture of the town of Malegeah, and then again during the defeat of a rebel force at Labadee. He also served for a time as Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to several Governors of the Bahamas and Trinidad. As recorded in the 'Defenders of New Zealand and Maori History of the War by Gudgeon': *The ability and success with which he conducted the expeditions entrusted to him as an Imperial officer won for him the thanks of Lord Pannure, Minister of War, Lord Hardings, Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, and of the French and Dutch Governments, whose interests on the Gold Coast were benefited by the British operations conducted by Colonel Rookes.*

After 20 years' service with the West India Regiment, he arrived in New Zealand in 1858 and resided in Howick, joining the Government's Defence Department in 1860. So highly rated was he in his new position, Rookes was made Deputy to Governor Sir George Grey, in command of the Wanganui military district, extending from Patea to Manawatu. The book 'Defenders of New Zealand' continues to state that *from 1860 to 1869 Colonel Rookes served under Sir George Grey, during the native disturbances, and will be remembered as having captured the Wereroa Pa with 200 natives. While residing in Wanganui Colonel Rookes raised, organised and personally drilled seven companies of rifle volunteers and six troops of cavalry volunteers. For three years afterwards he was Staff Adjutant of Militia Volunteers at Christchurch.*

This book also includes a superb portrait of the recipient in later life, which appears to show him wearing an officer's breast badge of the French Legion d'Honneur (perhaps awarded for his service with the combined French and Dutch force during the capture of Malegeah?), and something very much like the Ashanti Star or Kimberley Star alongside the above New Zealand Medal offered here. Rookes married in 1855, and died on 4 May 1909.



808

Second China War, 1857, single clasp, Canton 1857 (Denis Sullivan, 59th Regt), mounted on card for display, lightly cleaned, very fine £180-220

Surprisingly, according to *'The China Medal Roll'* by K. J. Asplin, four men with the name 'Denis Sullivan' served as Private soldiers with the 59th Regiment during the Second China War, two of whom served at Canton on 29 December 1857, and both of whom were wounded in action. Two others appear not to have received medals or clasps.

809

The Ashantee Medal with clasp 'Coomassie' awarded to Major Thomas George Carus Moore, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), wounded at the Battle of Ordahsu on 4 February 1874 – the same V.C. action in which Lieutenant Mark Sever Bell, R.E., won the Victoria Cross, comprising:

Ashantee, 1873-74, single clasp, Coomassie, with silver claw-type top bar with reverse pin for wear (Capt: F.G.C. Moore, 42nd Highds. 1873-4), minor obverse edge bruise at 9 o'clock, a few small marks, nearly extremely fine £600-800

MAJOR THOMAS GEORGE CARUS MOORE (1838-1903), sometimes also known as George Moore, was born on 5 August 1838 at Middleton, Cumbria. He attended the Royal Military College and joined the Royal Highlanders as an Ensign (without purchase) on 12 December 1856. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 29 July 1861, and to Captain on 12 November 1872, after which he served in the Ashanti Campaign of 1873-74.

The 42nd Foot, under Colonel McLeod, arrived on the coast in January 1874 proceeded inland. This dangerous and difficult campaign was beset with heat, disease and logistical difficulties, all the while as the British forces were attacked from the bush. Owing to the desertion of local porters, Captain Moore is mentioned by name in the article *'Fighting the Asante: The Victorian Soldier in Africa'* as having volunteered with his men of the Black Watch for the gruelling task of carrying stores of boxes (of 50 pounds in weight) on their shoulders from the Central Depot in Mansu over the next 11 miles to Suta in order to continue inland towards Coomassie. On 26 January the advanced guard under Colonel McLeod took Borborassie, and on the 31st the Ashanti were defeated at Amoaful, where the 42nd took a prominent part in the action.

On the 4th of February they fought the enemy at the Battle of Ardahsu, and after six hours' hard fighting the British forces won the day, with the enemy fleeing to Coomassie, which was duly taken. During this battle, Lieutenant Mark Sever Bell of the Royal Engineers, won the Victoria Cross for his *'fearless and resolute bearing, being always at the front'*. The *'History Of The 42nd Royal Highlanders - The Black Watch'* by Percy Groves confirms that in the action at Ardahsu, Captain Moore and Lieutenants Grogan and Wauchope were wounded, as well as 14 other ranks.

Captain Moore retired with the honorary rank of Major on 5 October 1878, and died later on 3 April 1903 at North Berwick, East Lothian, being buried at Valley Cemetery, Stirling.

810

The Second Afghan War and Great War Group of 4 awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel William St. Pierre Bunbury, Royal Artillery, comprising:

Afghanistan, 1878-80, no clasp (**Lieut: W. St. P. Bunbury. F/2nd Bde R.A.**), with small silver suspension bar upon ribbon with reverse pin for wear;

1914-15 Star (**Lt: Col: W. St P. Bunbury. R.F.A.**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**Lt. Col. W. St P. Bunbury.**);

Group loose, with original named cardboard boxes of issue, a matching set of miniatures, a scrolling printed landscape depiction of the area at La Boisselle as viewed from the British line, a printed trench map of Beaumont, and a brass Princess Mary Tin 1914 containing 3 items of field cutlery, *medals practically as struck, and lustrous* (lot) £300-400

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM BUNBURY (1859-1942) was born on 17 January 1859 Sandgate, Kent, the son of Colonel Henry William St. Pierre Bunbury and Cecilia Caroline Bunbury (née Napier). Educated at the Royal Military Academy, he was appointed as Lieutenant on 31 January 1878, joining the Royal Artillery. He fought in the Second Anglo-Afghan War of 1878-80 at that rank, and was married to Lilian Ramsay, daughter of General Hon. Sir Henry Ramsey, on 13 April 1882 at Naini-Tal, Bengal, India.

On 26 May 1885 he served for a time on secondment with the Local Forces in New South Wales, Australia, and was later promoted to Captain the following year (with the local rank of Major) before he transferring to the 4th Artillery Brigade, Scottish Division of the Militia on 27 July 1888. Some years later he was promoted to Major on 25 March 1896, upon his appointment as Instructor in Military Drawing with the Royal Military Academy. After two years at Sandhurst he retired from further service on 23 February 1898 at the rank of Major.

Some years later, and now at the age of 55, he rejoined the Royal Artillery in order to take part in the Great War in France and Flanders. Returning as a Major, and then as a Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary) on 16 March 1915. After another two and a half years he did finally retire on 23 October 1917, being granted the honorary rank Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 October 1919. He died on 9 March 1942 at the age of 83. For the Medals awarded to his sons, see lots 831 and 832.

811

Afghanistan, 1878-80, single clasp, Kandahar (5714. Ag. Bombr. H. Stevens. 6/8th Bde R.A.), tiny correction to 'Bde' in naming, toned, extremely fine. £140-180

ACTING BOMBARDIER HENRY STEVENS is confirmed on the Afghanistan Medal Roll with entitlement as above.



812

A Second Afghan War Pair awarded to Private F. Smith, 9th Lancers, comprising:

Afghanistan, 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1284. Pte F. Smith. 9th Lancers.);

Kabul to Kandahar Star, 1878-80, reverse impressed (1284 Private F. Smith 9th Lancers.);

Pair loose, *light hairlines to first, good very fine to extremely fine* (2) £600-800

PRIVATE F. SMITH is confirmed on the Afghanistan Medal Roll as being entitled to both medals as above, having served with 'A' Troop.

813

A Second Afghan War L.S.G.C. Pair awarded to Shoeing-Smith Charles Holmes, Royal Artillery, comprising:

Afghanistan, 1878-80, no clasp (6263. Sg. Sh. C. Holmes. C/3 R.A.);

Army Long Service and Good Conduct, V.R., swivel type (27075. Sgt. Farr. C. Holme[s] R.A.);

Pair loose, *light surface marks to first, naming weak in parts to second, generally very fine to good very fine* (2) £200-250

SHOEING-SMITH CHARLES HOLMES is confirmed on the Afghanistan Medal Roll with no clasp entitlement as above, and is also entitled to an Egypt Medal with clasp Tel El Kebir and a Khedives Star.



814

A Second Afghan War and Boer War Group of 3 awarded to Major George Woodward Willock, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches and was wounded in action during the Battle of Kandahar while serving with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, comprising:

Afghanistan, 1878-80, single clasp, Kandahar (Maj. G.W. Willock. 3. Bl. C.);

Queens South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. G.W. Willock. Rl. Dub. Fus.);

Kings South Africa, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: G.W. Willock. R. Innis: Fus.);

Group loose, *minor edge knock to the last, generally toned, extremely fine (3)*

£600-800

MAJOR GEORGE WOODWARD WILLOCK is recorded in Shadbolts The Afghan Campaigns of 1878-80 as having served as follows: Major G. W. Willock served with the regiment throughout the campaign, taking part in the action at Shekabad, the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar, the reconnaissance of 31 Aug 1880 and the battle of Kandahar.... twice Mentioned in Despatches... (and was) wounded at battle of Kandahar. Willock, serving in the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, was one of only two casualties from his regiment at Kandahar, one officer (Willock) and one OR, a sowar (mortally). In The Second Anglo-Afghan War 1878-1880 Casualty Roll by Anthony Farrington, Major George Woodward Willock is noted as having been slightly wounded on 31 Aug 1880, Kandahar (pg.97). The Army List Jan-March 1885 shows; Major Willock 20.10.79 Cavalry- Bengal (India Local Forces).

815

Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, reverse named in Arabic; with **India General Service 1908-35**, 2 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F.1919, Waziristan 1921-24 (**2106 NK Mir Akbar, 51 Sikhs F.F.**), *with a North West Frontier 1936-37 unofficially added*; Pacific Star, *fine or better*; Dress Miniatures (5), IGS 1908 (2), no clasp, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. Frontier 1919, Delhi Durbar 1911, Silver Jubilee 1935, Coronation 1937, *generally very fine (8)*

£150-200

816

Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**5874. Pte E. Thackreh. 2/ Scots Gds**), *heavy surface marks from contact with star, two tiny rim nicks, good fine*

£120-150

PRIVATE EDWARD THACKRAH is confirmed on the Egypt Medal Roll as having served with the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards. Clasp combination as yet unconfirmed.



Police Parade, Toronto, Col. H.J. Grasett and Judge F. M. Morson
October 14, 1928



817

The Important North West Canada Medal with clasp 'Saskatchewan' awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry James Grasett, 10th Battalion, Royal Grenadiers, who commanded this unit during its various battles during the rebellion of 1885, including at Fish Creek, Batoche, and in operations against Chief Big Bear's Band. He was later appointed C.M.G. in 1916 for his contributions to the 'war effort' in WWI, and became Toronto's longest-serving Police Chief, serving for a total of 34 years between 1886 and 1920 as Chief Constable, comprising:

North West Canada, 1885, single clasp, Saskatchewan (**Lieut. Col. J. H. Grasett. 10th Btn. Royal Grenadiers.**),
engraved in small neat capitals, *tiny nick and graze to edge, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-1,500

C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 31 December 1915

COLONEL HENRY J. GRASETT was born on 18 June 1847 in Toronto, the third son of the Reverend Henry James Grasett, Rector of St. James Cathedral in Toronto, and Sarah Maria Grasett (née Stewart). Educated at a private school in Toronto, and later at Leamington College for Boys in England, at the age of 19 he joined the Canadian Militia. He initially served with the 2nd Battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifles of Toronto at the Niagara Frontier at the time of the Fenian Raid of 1866 and was present at the action of Lime Ridge (for which he also received a Canada General Service Medal with clasp). He was gazetted as Ensign in the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment in 1867, and served in that regiment until 1875, and was for five years adjutant of the regiment, reaching the rank of Lieutenant.

He returned to Toronto in 1875 and became partner in a shipping merchants, but upon the reorganization of the 10th Royals, he was gazetted to the command of the 10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers on November 5th, 1880, commanding the regiment during the N. W. Rebellion of 1885 and being given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During this time he was present at the actions of Fish Creek and Batoche. Also, operations against Chief Big Bear's Band, and was several times mentioned in despatches, for which he earned the North West Canada Medal with clasp 'Saskatchewan' (*The Royal Grenadiers: A Regimental History of the 10th Infantry Regiment* by Ernest J. Chambers, refers).

On 1 December 1886 Grasett was appointed Chief Constable of Toronto, a position which he would hold for a total of 34 years, during which time he greatly enlarged and modernised the city's police force through difficult times. During the Great War, he was appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on 31 December 1915 for his role in supporting the war effort. He retired in 1920, at the age of 73, and died at his home in 1930.



818

The East & West Africa & Ashanti Star Pair awarded to Brigadier-General John Marshall C.B., West India Regiment, who saw action in multiple campaigns in West Africa, including the Karene Expedition of 1898-99 in which he was Commanding Officer, being twice Mentioned in Despatches and promoted for his efforts. He later served as Acting Governor of Bermuda in 1900, and in Sierra Leone in 1902, comprising: East and West Africa, 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1892, Sierra Leone 1898-99 loose upon ribbon (Capt: J.W.A. Marshall. 1 / W. I. Rgt.);

Ashanti Star, unnamed as issued;

Pair loose, attractively toned, very lightly lacquered, nearly extremely fine (2)

£800-1,200

C.B.: *London Gazette*: 7 September 1906

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN WILLOUGHBY ASTLEY MARSHALL, C.B. (1854-1921) was born on 13 March 1854 at St. George Street, Hanover Square, London, the son of John Long Marshall and Anne Burgess Marshall (née MacQueen). Entering the Army on 30 November 1876 as a Supernumerary Sub-Lieutenant with the West India Regiment, he was confirmed in his rank as Sub-Lieutenant on 14 December 1878.

Promoted to Lieutenant and reaching the rank of Captain on 5 October 1887, he later served with the expedition to the Tambaka Country, West Coast Africa, in 1892, including capture of Tambi, for which he was mentioned in despatches, and with the expedition to the Gambia in 1892, including the capture of Toniataba, (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Major, Medal with Clasps). Promoted to Major on 19 July 1893, he took part in the expedition to Ashanti under Sir Francis Scott in 1895 (for which he received the Ashanti Star).

Reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 February 1898, he served in the operations in Sierra Leone in 1898-99 and commanded the Karene expedition, also served with the Sierra Leone Protectorate Expedition as second in command, and of the Falaba Column; (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Colonel, Clasp). He served for a time as Acting Governor of Bermuda (August to October 1900), and then as Acting Governor of Sierra Leone (September to October 1902), before being placed on half-pay on 9 February 1904 at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel).

He was appointed Companion of the Order of the Bath on 30 June 1905, on half-pay, and he latterly served as Officer Commanding Troops in Jamaica, 1906, with the rank of Honorary Brigadier-General in 1906. Remaining in Jamaica, newspaper reports state that his wife was injured in the Kingston Earthquake of 1907, and presumably Brigadier-General Marshall also was present. He died on 14 November 1921 at St. George's Hospital, Grosvenor Place, London.



819

The Impressive ‘Matabele Revolt’ C.M.G Group of 4 awarded to Major Ronald MacFarlane, 9th Lancers, who served on the Staff of the Bulawayo Field Force during the Matabele Rebellion, leading several patrols – including one cavalry charge - later serving again during Boer War. Described as a ‘bearded officer with a piratical air and a hard instinctive fondness for fighting’, he soon became an important figure in colonial Rhodesian history, and was mentioned numerous times in Frank Courtney Selous’ book ‘Sunshine and Storm In Rhodesia’. He was awarded the C.M.G. in 1898 ‘in recognition of services in connection with the suppression of the revolt of Matabeles in Rhodesia’, comprising:

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion’s (C.M.G.) breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, with cavalry-style supporting rod behind;

British South Africa Company, 1890-97, no clasp, Rhodesia 1896 reverse (**Capt. R. McFarlane, R.F.F.**), engraved in sloping capitals;

Queen’s South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Capt. R. MacFarlane 9/Lcns.**), engraved in sloping capitals;

King’s South Africa, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Capt. R. Mc Farlane. C.M.G. 9/ Lancers.**);

The first separate, campaign group mounted cavalry-style as worn with supporting rods behind, in fitted contemporary red-leather case by Spink & Son, with matching miniatures, a few tiny enamel chips to first, generally about extremely fine (8) £2,000-3,000

C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1898 – ‘in recognition of services in connection with the suppression of the revolt of Matabeles in Rhodesia’

MAJOR RONALD MCFARLANE (b.1860) was born in Campsie, Stirlingshire on 22 June 1860, the 4th son of D. McFarlane and Catherine McFarlane (née Schaw). Educated privately, and then at Sandhurst, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant with the 9th Lancers on 31 January 1880, rising to Lieutenant on 1 July 1881, and then to Captain on 23 May 1888. After a relatively uneventful early career he retired from service on 31 May 1892 (with gratuity) but evidently volunteered to serve with the Bulawayo Field Force in the Matabele Rebellion in 1896. Ransford, writing later, commented that the ‘Army’s loss was Bulawayo’s gain, for this bearded officer with the piratical air and a hard instinctive fondness for fighting became the backbone of its defence... never a bad word is said about Captain Macfarlane’. As an enemy force drew near to the town of Bulawayo near the Unguza River, MacFarlane was sent to confront them:

'On April 25, 290 white troopers and friendly natives under the command of Captain Ronald Macfarlane left Bulawayo to scout the Unguza. Supported by a 1-pounder Hotchkiss gun and a Maxim, the patrol soon encountered several hundred Ndebele. A skirmish line of mounted scouts managed to draw the warriors into range of the two larger guns, and a fierce firefight erupted. 'Bullets of all sorts came whistling along, from elephant-guns, Martinis, Winchesters, and Lee-Metfords, and for about an hour things were decidedly unpleasant, wrote Lieutenant Claude Grenfell. The Ndebele made two determined rushes to reach the Maxim gun, but were driven back with heavy losses. Macfarlane, in the meantime, ordered a mounted charge against Ndebele warriors gathering behind a rock ridge to the left.'

For these services in command of patrols he was Mentioned In Despatches, and was appointed C.M.G in the New Year's Honours of 1898. MacFarlane also served during the Boer War of 1899-1902, and afterwards is believed to have lived out his remaining days in Rhodesia. MacFarlane was reputedly a keen shot, huntsman and polo player, and Secretary of the Bulawayo Club. He is mentioned numerous times in Frank Courtney Selous' book 'Sunshine and Storm In Rhodesia', a copy of which (dated 1896) is offered with this lot.

820

The I.G.S. Burma '1889-92' and 1914 Star Pair to Brigadier-General Charles Arthur Wilding C.M.G., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who served under then Brigadier-General Garnet Wolseley in India with the Intelligence Branch attached to the Mogaung Levy. Later, during the Great War, he commanded the 2nd Battalion, Inniskilling Fusiliers between September 1914 and February 1916, and then commanded the 10th Brigade of the 4th Division on the Somme, being wounded in action, comprising:

India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Burma 1889-92 (Lieutt. C. A. Wilding 1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers);

1914 Star, with tailor's copy 'Mons' clasp dated 5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914 (Major C. A Wilding. R. Innis: Fus.);

Pair loose, suspension a touch loose to first and lightly lacquered, otherwise extremely fine and lustrous (2)

£300-400

C.M.G.: London Gazette: 18 February 1915

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES ARTHUR WILDING, C.M.G (1868-1853) was born on 13 June 1868 in Arley, Shrewsbury, the eldest son of Reverend C. J. Wilding of Penbryn, Churchstoke. He joined the army from the Royal Military College in 1887 as a Second Lieutenant with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 14 September 1887, being promoted to Lieutenant on 11 September 1889.

Lieutenant Wilding was present during the Burma Campaign of 1889-92, serving with the Mogaung Levy (Intelligence Branch) as part of the Wuntho Field Force, led by Brigadier-General Garnet Wolseley between 18 February and 28 March 1891. Serving under Captain H. O'Donell, D.S.O., Wilding came to the attention of his commanding officer (and was mentioned in despatches) for seizing the enemy camp of Po Saw, for occupying the settlement at Sana and other related services, being commended as follows:

'Lieutenant C. A. Wilding, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached Mogaung Levy. He proved of the greatest value to me in Mogaung while attached to the Intelligence Branch by volunteering on two occasions for special service, and throughout the column he proved himself to be a hardworking, energetic soldier, and foremost for any duty.' (History of the Third Burmese War [1885-1891] refers). Wilding was promoted to Captain on 1 June 1897, at which time he served as Adjutant with the 4th Battalion, and then to Lieutenant-Colonel on 7 December 1905.

During the Great War Wilding commanded the 2nd Battalion, Inniskilling Fusiliers, between 9 September 1914 and 4 February 1916, being promoted to Colonel on 12 October 1914. For these services he was appointed C.M.G. on 18 February 1915, and he later commanded the 10th Brigade, 4th Division, from February to December 1916, being wounded in action in late 1916, for which he received a Silver War Badge. Presumably having returned to home service, he was placed in command of the Second Reserve Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 4 June 1917.

Towards the end of the Great War Wilding was placed on retired pay on 14 May 1918, was given the honorary rank of Brigadier-General on 13 December 1920, was struck from the Reserve of Officers in 1923 (having reached the age limit), and died in South Africa in 1953.





821

A Scarce 'Double I.G.S.' and China 1900 Group of 3 to Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Herbert Goldthorpe, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, who later commanded the 1st/4th Battalion (Queen's Edinburgh Rifles), Royal Scots at the Second Battle of Gaza during the Great War, and saw further service with the Welsh Horse, comprising:

India General Service, 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**Lieut. F. H. Goldthorpe 3rd. Punjab Cavy.**), engraved in a running script;

India General Service, 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**Lieut. F. H. Goldthorpe 3d. Punjab Cavy.**), engraved in a running script;

China, 1900, single clasp, Relief of Pekin (**Capt. F. H. Goldthorpe 3d. Pjb Cavy**), engraved in a running script, correction to regiment;

Group loose, toned, suspension loose to first, generally good very fine (3)

£600-800

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS HERBERT GOLDTHORPE (1870), sometimes written as 'Goldthorp', was born on 14 August 1870, the son of Francis and Sarah Goldthorpe, of Shipley, West Yorkshire. Educated at the Merchant Taylor's School, he joined the Army on 13 May 1887 as a Second Lieutenant with the 3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 22 June 1889. He was appointed Squadron Officer with the 3rd Punjab Cavalry on 28 June 1890, while also spending some time with the Staff Corps.

He first saw service in the Waziristan 1894 Expedition (for which he is also entitled to an I.G.S. and clasp), and continued to serve during the Punjab Frontier Campaign of 1897-98, including the operations on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley during August and September of 1897. He returned from these campaigns with an unlikely companion:

'THE AFGHAN DOG DAGAN. I give here a photograph of "Dagan" (named after the place where he was taken), an Afridi or Afghan watch-dog, belonging to Lieutenant F. H. Goldthorpe, of the 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, and acquired by him during the 1894-5 expedition against the Waziris and Frontier Delimitation in the Tochi Valley. The dog is a remarkably fine animal, and is probably the only one of the breed in England; but, unfortunately, he has the characteristics of the Afghan tribes, being both fierce and treacherous towards strangers.' (*The Sketch: A Journal of Art and Actuality*)

He served again with the 3rd Punjab Cavalry in China during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, and was present during the Relied of Pekin. Promoted to Major on 28 June 1901, he retired on 28 June 1908 but some years later attended the Delhi Durbar of 1911 as Major with the 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). After a further period of retirement, he returned to active upon the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914 as Major with the 1st/4th Royal Scots.

Serving in Egypt, and rising temporarily to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in late 1916, he commanded the 1st/4th Royal Scots during the Second Battle of Gaza as part of the 156th Brigade, 52nd (Lowland) Division. Forming the centre of the attacking position, the 1st/4th Royal Scots attacked at Mansura on 19 April 1917 after a heavy bombardment, and despite making some territorial gains in the face of heavy enemy shellfire they were forced to fall back by the end of the day, having suffered 1 officer and 13 other ranks killed, and 6 officers and 110 other ranks wounded. Reverting to Major, Goldthorpe also saw Great War service with the Welsh Horse, and shown on his M.I.C., which also gives a contact address at 1 The Terrace, Grosvenor Street, St. Helier, Jersey.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



822

The I.G.S. & Q.S.A. Pair awarded to Sir Charles Orr K.C.M.G., who served as an officer with the Royal Garrison Artillery during the Relief of Chitral and with the Royal Artillery during the Boer War, later serving as British Resident in North Nigeria in 1903, as Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus between 1911 to 1917, as Colonial Secretary of Cyprus between 1919 and 1926, and as Governor of the Bahamas from 1927 to 1932, for which he was appointed K.C.M.G. in 1928, comprising:

India General Service, 1895-1902, V.R., 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**Lieutt. C. W. J. Orr. No. 3 Mtn. By. R.A.**), engraved in a running script;

Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**Capt. C. W. J. Orr, R.A.**), engraved in sloping capitals;

Pair loose, *extremely fine* (2)

£400-500

K.C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 2 January 1928 – Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands

C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1921 – Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar

SIR CHARLES WILLIAM JAMES ORR K.C.M.G. (1870 – 1945) was born on 20 September 1870 at Wimborne, Dorset, the son of Major Andrew Orr and Lucy Erskine Orr (née Acworth), of County Londonderry. Educated at Bath College and at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, he received his first commission with the Royal Garrison Artillery as a Second Lieutenant on 15 February 1889, being promoted to Lieutenant on 15 February 1892.

He saw service with No. 3 Mountain Battery, R.A. in India with the Chitral Relief Force under Sir Robert Low in 1895, and later took part in the storming of the Malakand Pass and in the engagement near Khar in 1895. He also served in the campaign on the North West Frontier of India in 1897-98 with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, being promoted to Captain on 7 September 1899. Very soon afterwards he fought during the Boer War with the Imperial Yeomanry, taking part in the operations in Cape Colony, April to May 1900, and then in the Orange River Colony from May to July 1900. Curiously, his name is also present on the China 1900 Medal Roll with possible entitlement to a no-clasp medal, and while this service is not widely mentioned, the roll does seem to confirm that a silver medal was issued.

After the Boer War Captain Orr was seconded to serve with the Political Department of the Colonial Office in Northern Nigeria in 1903 as British Resident, a position in which he would remain for seven years, and which afterwards led directly to the publication of his book *'The Making of Northern Nigeria'* in 1911 (an original copy of which is offered here, with this lot). His next position was that of Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus from 1911 to 1917, after which he again wrote an account of his views under the title: *'Cyprus Under British Rule'* which was published in 1918. After a short period serving as Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar (for which he was appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1921) he returned to Cyprus for a further seven years between 1919 and 1926 as Colonial Secretary. At the culmination of his career as an officer and colonial administrator, he was appointed Governor of the Bahamas between 1927 to 1932, and for this service he was made Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George (KCMG) in 1928.

823

A Boer War ‘Talana’ and ‘Defence of Ladysmith’ Pair awarded to Private W. Thorndike, 18th Hussars, comprising:

Queen’s South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing’s Nek, Belfast (**4614. Pte. W. Thorndike. 18/ Hrs.**), engraved in sloping capitals;

King’s South Africa, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4614 Pte. F. Thorndyke. 18th Hussars.**), officially impressed;

Pair loose, *toned, minor edge bruise to reverse of first, some contact marks, otherwise good fine / about very fine* (2)

£250-350

PRIVATE W. THORNDIKE (also, Thorndyke) is confirmed on the Q.S.A. & K.S.A. medal rolls with entitlement as above.

824

A Boer War Pair awarded to Private J. Robertson, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, with three related prize medals, comprising:

Queen’s South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**3217 Pte J. Robertson, A. & S. H.**);

King’s South Africa, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3217 Pte J. Robertson. A. And S. Highrs.**);

Also offered with two large, ornate prize medals, unnamed, and another, engraved to the reverse ‘**Won by J. E. Robertson Dunlow. H. 1 Mile Hcp. Oct. 1899**’, all marked ‘Sterling Silver W.H.’;

Pair swing-mounted on bar as worn, remainder loose, *toned, almost extremely fine* (5)

£250-350

LANCE- SERGEANT J. ROBERTSON, of St. Giles, London, is confirmed on the Q.S.A. & K.S.A. medal rolls with entitlement as above. Also offered with original parchment ‘certificate of character on discharge’ dated 51.7.1902 (*very good*), ‘certificate of discharge’ and ‘certificate of service’ (this damaged), confirming his final years of service with the 21st Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps between 14 June 1904 and 21 March 1908.

825

A Boer War Long Service and Good Conduct Group of 3 awarded to Private William Jackson, East Lancashire Regiment, comprising:

Queen’s South Africa, 1899-1902, 2nd type reverse with ghosted dates, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**3244 Pte W. Jackson, E. Lanc: Regt**);

King’s South Africa, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3244 Pte W. Jackson. E. Lanc: Regt**);

Army Long Service and Good Conduct, E.VII.R. (**3244 Pte W. Jackson. E. Lanc Regt**);

Group court-mounted on card for display, *some edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (3)

£180-220

PRIVATE WILLIAM JACKSON was born in 1873 at St Mary’s, Cavan, Ireland. He enlisted for service with the East Lancashire Regiment at Burnley on 2 July 1891, having previously worked as a Farm Labourer, and saw service at home and in Gibraltar prior to the outbreak of the Boer War. Receiving the Queen’s South Africa and King’s South Africa Medals for this service (confirmed as above), he returned to England in late 1902, remaining there until 1904 when they sailed for India – where they would remain for the next seven years. Jackson returned home in 1911 and was discharged from further service on 28 June 1912. He had completed a total of 21 years with the East Lancashire Regiment and received his L.S.G.C. as a result. Members of his family appear to have emigrated to Australia, and it is likely that he joined them there in later life.

826

King’s South Africa, 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. C. E. Jenkins. 13/ Hrs), officially engraved in sloping capitals, *old dark tone, some abrasions to edge, extremely fine*

£70-90

CAPTAIN C. E. JENKINS, 13th Hussars, is confirmed on the Q.S.A. & K.S.A. medal rolls, and he is entitled to a 2-clasp Q.S.A. with clasps Orange Free State and Transvaal.



827

The Ashanti 1901 and Great War Group of 3 to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert John Thompson, Royal Irish Fusiliers, late West India Regiment, who was present as a Special Service Officer during the relief of Kumassi in 1900, and was later wounded in action at Gallipoli while commanding the 6th (Service) Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, comprising:

Ashanti 1900, silver, single clasp, Kumassi (**Captain H. J. Thompson. W. India Regt**);
 1914-15 Star (**Major H. J. Thompson. R. Ir. Fus.**);
 British War Medal, 1914-1920 (**Major H. J. Thompson**);
 Group loose, *toned, extremely fine, the first rare* (3)

£800-1,200

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERBERT JOHN THOMPSON (1871-) was born on 19 December 1871. Having attended the Royal Military College, he received his first commission as Second Lieutenant with the West India Regiment on 23 September 1893. Seeing service in Jamaica and Bermuda, he was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 January 1895 and to Captain on 30 December 1899.

The following year he took part in the relief of Kumassi in 1900, being '*specially employed*' as a Special Service Officer by Brigadier General Sir W. Willcocks, whose force relieved the besieged town on 15 July. After this campaign he was seconded for service as Adjutant of the 5th (Ardwick) Volunteer Battalion, Manchester Regiment, a position in which he remained for several years (while also marrying Miss Margaret Tozer in Gloucester in October 1906). In 1907 he was attached to the Depot, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Preston, and eventually retired from the West India Regiment on 12 November 1913.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities in WWI, he returned to active service from the Reserve of Officers and was promoted to Major on 1 September 1915, this time with the 6th (Service) Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. The 6th Battalion formed part of the 31st Brigade in the 10th (Irish) Division, and fought bravely in Gallipoli in August 1915, moving later to Salonika in October 1915. Research appears to confirm that Major Thompson did in fact command the Battalion in action at Gallipoli, during which time he was also wounded. He survived the Great War (entitled to a Great War 1914-15 Trio), which he later received on 30 December 1920, having received a final promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

828

The Tibet Medal awarded to Captain Bertie Dunsford, who served as a Company Commander with the 19th Punjabis during the Tibet Campaign, and later joined the 10th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers for service during the Great War, comprising:

Tibet, 1903-04, single clasp, Gyantse (**Lieut. B. W. E. Dunsford 19th Punjabis**), officially engraved in a running script, *minor edge bruise and surface hairlines, good very fine*

£800-1,000

CAPTAIN BERTIE WILLIAM EDGECUMBE DUNSFORD (1881-1949) was born in 1881, the son of William G. Dunsford and Annie Grace Dunsford (nee Sutton). He is believed to have been educated at Wellington College, and soon after received his first commission as Second Lieutenant on 8 January 1901. After an initial period of service with the Bedfordshire Regiment, he was promoted to Lieutenant on 8 April 1903 in order to serve as a Company Commander with the 19th Punjabi Regiment during the British expedition to Tibet of 1903-04. While the roll confirms his service with the 19th Punjabis in Tibet, it appears to show that he is not entitled to the Gyantse clasp (although the clasp offered here is genuine, and the medal appears to be authentic 'as worn'). At the culmination of this expedition, he was appointed Adjutant with the Malay State Guides in 1907, with whom he was employed with the local rank of Captain in 1908.

During the Great War, he re-attested for service with the 10th Royal Fusiliers in the Great War (entitled to a 1914-15 Trio), initially enlisting as a Private on 30 July 1915, but soon after was commissioned on 6 July 1916, which is unsurprising given his experience, and eventually returned to his old officer rank of Captain by the end of the Great War. He M.I.C. gives a contact address at 10 Victoria Crescent, St. Heliers, Jersey.

[All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.](#)



829

The C.B. and C.I.E. Group of Eight awarded to Brigadier Edward George Hall, 117th Mahrattas, Indian Army, who served with distinction during the Mesopotamia Campaign in 1915, comprising:

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels;

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion's neck badge, in gold and enamels;

1914-15 Star (**Capt. E.G Hall, 117/Mahrattas**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919, with bronze spray of oak leaves for Mention-in-Despatches (**Capt. E.G. Hall**);

Jubilee 1935;

Coronation 1937;

Serbia, Order of Karageorge, Fourth Class breast badge with Swords, in silver and enamels, *second in Garrard case of issue, last six mounted for wearing, last chipped, very fine or better* (8) £1,800-2,200

C.B.: *London Gazette*: New Year's Honours 1938.

C.I.E.: *London Gazette*: Birthday Honours 1919 – 'For Meritorious Services in connection with the war in Mesopotamia.'

Serbia, Order of Karageorge, *London Gazette*: 15 February 1917

Mention-in -Despatches: *London Gazette*: 31 March 1916 (Ctesiphon), 5 April 1916 (Kut el Amara), 13 June 1916 (Ctesiphon).

BRIGADIER EDWARD GEORGE HALL (1882-1968) was commissioned 18 June 1902, joined 117th Mahrattas 6 October 1905, Capt. Jan. 1911, Adjutant May 1913, served in the Persian Gulf and India. Following the outbreak of war his battalion was sent to Iraq in December 1914, he took part in the battles of Zain (17 November 1914), where he was severely wounded in the jaw and shoulder, Shaiba (14 April 1915), Kut el Amara (29 September 1915) and Ctesiphon (22 November 1915) where he was wounded in the thigh and invalided back to India. Promoted to Brigadier in 1937 and retired two years later (*with photocopied research*).

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

830

A Great War 1914-15 Trio awarded to Gunner W. Annett, Royal Artillery, comprising:
1914-15 Star (**78319 Gnr. W. Annett, R.F.A.**);
British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**78319 Gnr. W. Annett. R.A.**);
Group swing-mounted on bar, with incorrect order and incorrect ribbons, with riband bar, and:
British War Medal, 1914-1918 (**William Harding**);
Medals toned, generally about extremely fine (5)

£60-80

831

The Great War Casualty Trio awarded to Captain Godfrey Hugh St. Pierre Bunbury, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Indian Army, who was killed in action on 1 February 1917 whilst leading men of the 36th Sikhs into action in Mesopotamia during one the various desperate attempts to relieve the besieged city of Kut-al-Amara. Such were the regimental casualties after this failed attack, that the 36th Sikhs were all but finished as a fighting unit thereafter, comprising:
1914-15 Star (**2. Lieut. G. H. St. P. Bunbury 45-Sikhs.**);
British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**Capt. G. H. St. P. Bunbury.**);
Group loose, *practically as struck, and lustrous* (3)

£200-300

CAPTAIN GODFREY HUGH ST. PIERRE BUNBURY (1895-1917) was the youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Bunbury, R.A., Baronet, and Lillian Bunbury, of Bedford. Educated at Eastbourne College, where he excelled at Rugby, Athletics and Cricket (receiving a mention in *'Wisden On the Great War'*), he later attended the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where as an officer cadet he received the King's Medal, the Norman Medal, and the prestigious Anson Memorial Sword for passing out first on the list.

After initial service on the Indian Frontier, he was attached to the 36th Sikhs in Mesopotamia and was shortly afterwards made Acting Captain. Only a few weeks before his death, he received special commendation from the Army Commander for an important reconnaissance carried out by him and another officer (*'The Eastbourne College Roll of Honour 1914-18'* refers). He was a Captain in the 15th Sikhs attached to the 36th Sikhs in Mesopotamia when he was killed in action on 1 February 1917. He is remembered with honour at the Amara War Cemetery, a brass plaque was put up in St. Paul's Church, Bedford, as a memorial, and 'The Bunbury Door' was created at Eastbourne College. For the Medals to his father and brother, see lots 810 and 832.

832

The Great War and I.G.S.M. 'Waziristan 1919-21' Group of 4 awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Bruce St. Pierre Bunbury, 2-21st Punjabi Regiment, late 13th Rajputs, Indian Army, who served in the East Africa campaign during the Great War and was wounded in action at the Battle of Tanga in early November 1914, comprising:
1914-15 Star (**Maj. G. B. St. P. Bunbury, 13/Rajputs.**);
British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**Major G.B. St.P. Bunbury.**);
India General Service, 1908-35, single clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (**Major G.B. St.P. Bunbury, 2-21 Pjbis.**);
Group loose, with original named cardboard boxes of issue, and a matching set of miniatures, *lightly toned, good extremely fine* (8)

£200-300

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GERALD BRUCE ST.PIERRE BUNBURY (1883-1954) was born on 21 March 1883 in Woolwich, London, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Bunbury, R.A., Baronet, and Lillian Bunbury, of Bedford. In 1901 he attended the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was commissioned into the 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment), Indian Army on 18 January 1902.

Having seen service in India and in Hong Kong, he served as a Captain in the Great War with the 13th Rajputs, which formed part of the Indian Expeditionary Force 'B' which was sent to engage the German & locally trained forces based in German East Africa. Landing at Tanga late at night on 2 November 1914, during the early fighting the next day the Rajputs lost 5 officers to accurate German machine gun fire, which killed their Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Codrington. Given these heavy losses to their officers, it is likely that much of the burden of command fell on Captain Bunbury and the remaining officers. Despite some remarkable instances of gallantry and coolness under fire, the attack at Tanga was not a success, and ultimately led to a fighting withdrawal from the original landing area on 5 November. Bunbury, who was wounded at Tanga, continued to serve with the 13th Rajputs and served in Waziristan in 1919-20, for which he received the I.G.A. with clasp.

Bunbury was promoted from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1928 before retiring on 17 March 1931. In his personal life he was married to Frances Mary Olivia Dixon daughter of Francis Peter Dixon J.P. (of Cumberland), with whom he had one son, Francis Ramsey St Pierre Bunbury (born 16 June 1910, later Brigadier). He died on 19 June 1954 and was buried in Frimley, Surrey. For the Medals to his father and brother, see lots 810 and 831

833

A Great War Pair awarded to Private Peter Simpson, 8th Canadian Infantry, Canadian Expeditionary Force, comprising:
British War and Victory Medals (**624867 Pte. P. Simpson. 8-Can. Inf**), *extremely fine* (2)

£40-60

PRIVATE PETER SIMPSON was born 26 August 1879 in Aberdeen, Scotland, but moved to Alberta, Canada before the Great War. His attestation papers show that he has served in the Royal Navy prior to WWI for 14 years.

[All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.](#)

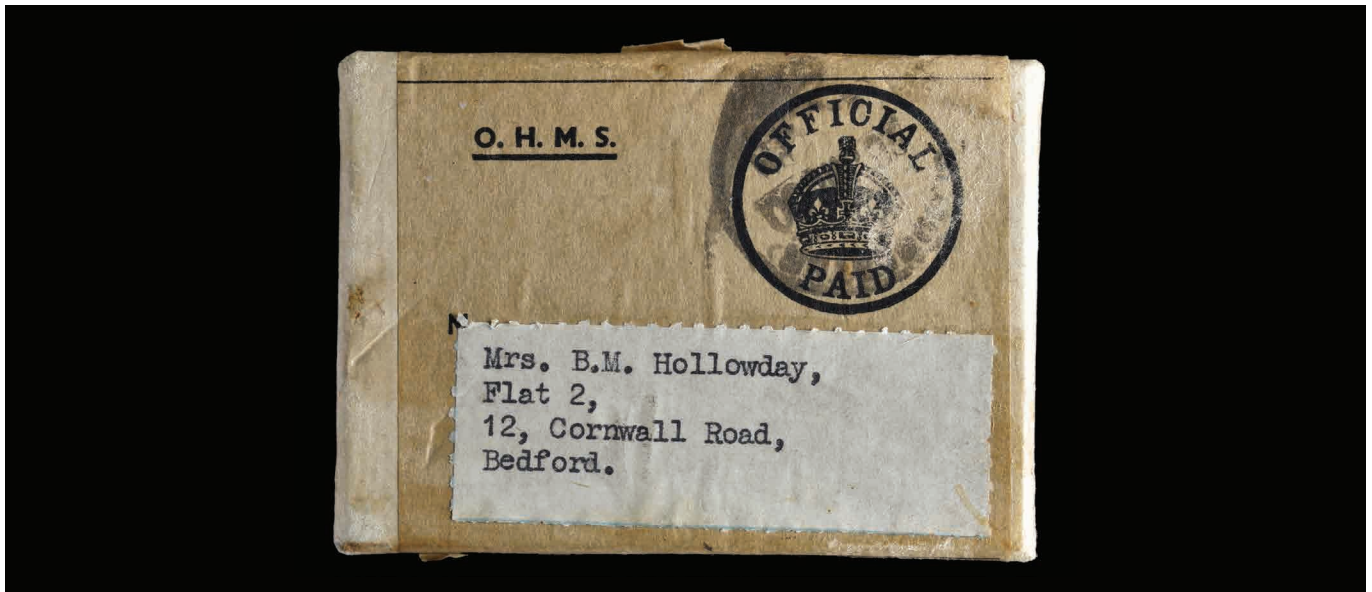
834

A Great War British War and Victory Medal Pair (175594 Pte. S. Biltcliffe, York Dns.), extremely fine; together with an American silver dollar, 1922 and a British Silver Jubilee crown, 1935, *both extremely fine* (4) £40-60

PRIVATE SAM BITCLIFFE was a Yorkshire farmer who in 1915 felt that his conscience would not allow him to claim his reserved occupation status and so he enlisted in The Yorkshire Dragoons, who accepted him on the basis that he would provide his own troop horse.

835

A Great War Pair with G.S.M. Iraq to Aircraftman 2nd Class J. W. Sladen, who had previously served as a Telegraphist with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve during the Great War, comprising: British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (M.Z.4571 J. W. Sladen. Tel. R.N.V.R.); General Service Medal, 1918-62, G.V.R., single clasp, Iraq (332916 A.C.2 J. W. Sladen R.A.F.); Group loose, *minor abrasions and the first two toned very fine and toned, the latter fine only with some minor edge bumps and abrasions* (3) £100-150



836

An Extremely Rare WW2 'First Berlin Daylight Air Raid' Casualty Trio awarded to Flying Officer William Wright R.A.F.V.R., who took part in the famous Mosquito Raid over Berlin on 30 January 1943 but was killed on the return flight when his aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire, comprising:

1939-45 Star;

Aircrew Europe Star;

War Medal 1939-45;

In Air Ministry box of issue with forwarding slip and Buckingham Palace forwarding letter to his widow £400-600

116695 FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM WRIGHT, 105 Squadron, Navigator in Mosquito DZ367 GB-J, was killed with his pilot Squadron Leader D.F. Darling on 30 January 1943, after being shot down by AA fire near Altengrabow. He is buried in Berlin 1939-45 War Cemetery. His widow was later remarried to Corporal Vivian 'Bob' Hollowday G.C. (see lot 847). The Buckingham Palace letter is addressed to her in the name of Wright, the box in the name of Hollowday.

The 30th of January 1943 marked the 10th Anniversary of Hitler's leadership of Germany. A day of celebration and commemorative rallies. To mark the occasion the R.A.F. launched two daylight Mosquito raids over Berlin timed to disrupt speeches being delivered by Goering and Goebbels.

The first, in the morning, comprised three *Mosquito B Mk IVs* from 195 Squadron, which carried out a low-level attack on the Haus des Rundfunks, HQ of the German State Broadcasting company, at 11am when Goering was due to address a rally. It was an hour before he could take to the lectern, reportedly 'boiling with rage and humiliation.' It gave lie to his claim that enemy aircraft would never fly over the Reich. In the afternoon of the same day, three mosquitos of 139 'Jamaica' Squadron launched a second raid over Berlin to disrupt a speech by Goebbels to be given at 4pm, although this attack was less disruptive. While the raids were of little strategic importance, their propaganda value was of immense. Darling and Wright's Mosquito was the only aircraft to be lost during these raid



837

The N.G.S. 'Persian Gulf 1909-14' and Great War Group of 5 awarded to Captain Arthur Welland Lewis, Royal Navy, who was wounded in action defusing a mine on 10 March 1915, and served as second-in-command of the Red Sea Patrol in December that year, for which he received multiple M.i.D.s for valuable services rendered in Arabia, at Aden, and during the North Russian Campaign, comprising:

Naval General Service, 1909-62, G.V.R., single clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-14 (**Commr., A.W. Lewis, R.N. H.M.S. Sphinx**);

1914-15 Star (**Commr, A. W. Lewis. R.N.**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**Capt. A.W. Lewis. R.N.**);

Coronation 1911, in silver;

Group swing-mounted upon bar as worn, *attractively toned, about extremely fine* (5)

£600-800

M.I.D.: *London Gazette*: 24 March 1919 and 7 April 1919.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR WELLAND LEWIS (1875-1938) was born in Calcutta, India, the son of Colonel Lewis, Royal Artillery. Joining the Royal Navy, he passed out of the Royal Naval College, Dartford, in December 1890, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on 14 September 1896. He took part in the operations around Samoa aboard H.M.S. *Penguin*, for which he was mentioned as having performed 'excellent work' on 1 January 1900.

He rose to the rank of Commander on 30 June 1908, and recovered from some serious injuries (including a fracture right tibia) in 1911. At the time of the Great War he was given command of the troopship H.M.S. *Dufferin* on 6 August 1914, and serving later in Egypt, he is recorded as having been slightly wounded while defusing a mine on 10 March 1915. In December that year he was ordered to leave the *Dufferin* to take command of H.M.S. *Clio*, in which position he was considered second-in-command of the Red Sea Patrol, serving during the conflicts in Arabia and at Aden, where he led operations at Kamaran island against smugglers operating there. For this service he was again Mentioned In Despatches on 24 March 1919 ('for valuable services rendered in connection with the Military Operations in Arabia') and on 7 April 1919 ('for gallant and distinguished service rendered in Connection with the military operations at Aden... 16th August, 1917, to 31st January, 1918').

He also latterly took part in the North Russia Campaign at Murmansk aboard the *Glory IV* (the late Russian cruiser *Askold*), but returned to England in April 1919. Lewis was placed on the Retired List (at his own request) on 28 November 1923 with the rank of Captain, and he died in 1938.



838

The N.G.S. 'Palestine 1936-39' & WW2 Group of 8 awarded to Captain Harry Austin 'Tim' Tracey, Royal Marines, who served early in the WW2 aboard H.M.S. *Dorsetshire* during the hunt for and subsequent sinking of the *Bismarck* in May 1941, later serving as R.M. Base Group Base Commandant, Second Echelon R.M. Group M.N.B.D.O. II, and latterly as Naval Provost Marshal at Alexandria between March 1944 and January 1946, comprising:

Naval General Service, 1909-62, G.V.I.R., single clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (**Capt. H. A. Tracey. R.M.**);

1939-1945 Star;

Atlantic Star;

Africa Star;

Italy Star;

Defence Medal and War Medals, 1939-1945;

Coronation 1937;

Group swung-mounted upon bar as worn, *minor edge nick to first at 9 o'clock and some* (8)

£600-800

CAPTAIN HARRY AUSTIN TRACEY (c.1902-1982) was born in Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia, and began his military career just after WW1, receiving his first commission as a Second Lieutenant with the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 1 September 1921, being promoted to Lieutenant on 1 September 1924, and then to Captain on 1 September 1933.

He came aboard H.M.S. *Dorsetshire* on 24 August 1937 and was serving aboard this vessel as the senior Royal Marines officer during the hunt and subsequent sinking of the German battleship the *Bismarck* on 26/27 May 1941. In the final attack, H.M. ships *Dorsetshire* and *Norfolk* closed with the enemy ship and began firing their 8 inch guns to great effect. In the process of her sinking, *Dorsetshire* and *Norfolk* fired some 2,800 shells and scored around 400 hits upon the *Bismarck*, beyond which the *Dorsetshire* also registered two further hits with torpedoes which sealed the German vessel's final fate.

Tracey left the *Dorsetshire* in July 1941 and served on the staff of the Flag Officer-in-Charge at H.M.S. *Spartiate* in Glasgow, between August 1941 and January 1943. He then served as a Royal Marines Group Base Commandant and Second-In-Command of the Second Echelon of R.M. Group M.N.B.D.O. II (Mobile Naval Base Defence Organisation) from February 1943 to April 1943. He was given the rank of Acting Major on 9 January 1943, which he kept throughout the remainder of his career, as he served with the Field Ambulance Unit, M.N.B.D.O. II until February 1944, and then finally as Naval Provost Marshal in Alexandria from March 1944 to January 1946.

Retiring from further service, he died in Australia in 1982, and was buried at Allambie Park Cemetery, Albany. Offered with three postcards and three copied photograph images of H.M. Ships *Dorsetshire* and *Illustrious*.

839

The Double G.S.M. Pair to Squadron Leader John Henry George Hext, Royal Air Force, who flew *Hunter Mark-Vs* with No. 41 Squadron in Cyprus during the Emergency of 1956, and later flew low-level support and supply-dropping runs in Dhofar and over the Bornean Jungle in *Hastings Mk-2's*, delivering crucial munitions and food to Gurkha forces, comprising:

General Service, 1918-1962, single clasp, Cyprus (**Fg. Off. J.H.G. Hext. R.A.F.**);

General Service, 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Dhofar (this loose upon ribbon) (**Flt. Lt. J.H.G. Hext. R.A.F.**);

Pair loose, with original boxes of issue for both medals and the later Dhofar clasp, *well-toned, good extremely fine* (2)

£250-300

SQUADRON-LEADER JOHN HENRY GEORGE HEXT enlisted for service with the R.A.F. as a Cadet Pilot on 3 March 1954. Passing his probationary period and reaching the rank of Pilot Officer, he was promoted to Flying Officer on 9 June 1956 and at around the time that he took part in operations in Cyprus during the Cyprus Emergency of 1956. A photocopied image of the recipient beside a Hunter Mk 5 at R.A.F. Biggin Hill shows that he served with No. 41 Squadron at that time. He was promoted to Flight Lieutenant on 9 December 1959, and further images show that he served in Hastings Mk5's in Borneo in 1963, undertaking low-level supply-dropping operations over the jungle in support of Gurkha units. He saw service in Dhofar, for which he received an additional clasp to his G.S.M., and he was promoted to Squadron Leader on 1 July 1976, just prior to his retirement (at his own request) on 3 October 1979.

840

Air Crew Europe Star, 1939-44, unnamed as issued, *good extremely fine with some central lustre*

£200-250

841

A WW2 Beaufighter & Mosquito pilot's Burma campaign group of 5 attributed to Squadron-Leader John Cotter, D.F.C., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, with associated named prize medals, who was decorated for numerous 'jungle attack' sorties over Burma and Siam as part of Wing Commander J. B. Nicholson V.C.'s 'No. 27' (Burma) Squadron. He was also, in civilian life, a notable Welsh Shot-Putt and Discuss Champion, comprising:

1939-45 Star;

Africa Star, with clasp, North Africa 1942-43;

Burma Star;

Defence and War Medals 1939-45;

Also offered with four named sporting prize medals (4), two in bronze, two in silver, a large box file of copied research, and copied of the books '*Beaufighters over Burma*' by Innes, and '*Nicholson V.C.*' by J. B. Nicholson; generally very fine or better (10)

£80-120

D.F.C.: London Gazette: 12 June 1945 (Original recommendation states: '*During the past 26 months this officer has completed 42 operational sorties over Burma and Siam, 39 in Beaufighters and 3 in Mosquitos, totalling 201 hours operational flying. He has achieved the following results: 14 loco motives destroyed or damaged. 16 large steamers (some river, some coastal type). Many sampans. 60 to 70 motor transport. Much rolling stock. Many locomotive shelters and warehouses. On 26 July 1943, he was hit by L.A.A. fire whilst over Padaung. He sustained severe wounds in the leg. In addition the hydraulics and A.S.I. were put out of action. Despite his injuries, Flight Lieutenant Cotter flew his aircraft 300 miles back to base, landing safely. He was unfit for flying for three months due to his wound. This officer by his disregard for personal safety, and his eagerness to fly on operations as often as possible, has set an example to his brother pilots which is rarely excelled. He is strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.*'

842

Miscellaneous Medals and Awards, comprising: A WW2 Defence and War Medal Pair addressed to 'A/Sqn. Ldr. M. I. Mason' of Folkestone Kent (research suggests that the recipient served as W.A.A.F. in Special Duties and Administrative branch); A WW2 Miniature Group of Four; Pair to James Frederick Alford, comprising: Efficiency medal, E.II.R., T. & A.V.R. issue (**22395086 Cpl. J. F. Alford REME.**) in box of issue and Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R. (**James Frederick Alford**) in Royal Mint case of issue; poor copy of a Diamond Jubilee Medal, marked 'copy', in copied case; and Poland, Order of Polonia Restituta, a modern breast badge in gilt and enamel; and an S.S. *Maine* American Ladies' Hospital Ship Fund Commemorative Medallion, 1899, 44mm, in white metal, unnamed, in an old fitted leather case, mounted for wear with original silk ribbon; *a mixed lot, generally extremely fine* (8)

£140-180

The Richardson / Bayley Family Medals



843

The Rare China 1900 'Defence of Legations' Medal awarded to Commissioner John Walter Richardson, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service. The son of a British merchant based in Swatow, China, after his graduation from Oxford he joined the Chinese Maritime Customs Service on 1 September 1888 at Tientsin as a 4th Assistant. He was serving as Chief Accountant at the time of the Boxer Uprising in 1900, during which time he volunteered to defend the Foreign Legations Quarter at Peking and was wounded in action - having received a bullet to the neck. He continued to serve as a Customs Officer (latterly serving as Commissioner at Kiachow) until he was finally invalided on 31 January 1925, having been awarded the Order of the Golden Grain, 3rd and 2nd classes, during the course of his career, comprising:

China 1900, single clasp, Defence of Legations (**J. W. Richardson. Chinese Customs**), *dark old tone, extremely fine, and rare* (lot) £5,000-7,000

Also offered with: several original contemporary photographs of the recipient with family members in China, and others of the Chinese Customs; a small wooden box which once held the medal; four passports, two each for the recipient and his wife, each containing photographs and various Chinese (and other) official markings; a small purse of coins; a letter written to the recipient from a fellow customs officer, sent from New York in 1920; an official British warrant confirming his appointment and licence to wear the Second Class of the Order of the 'Excellent Crop' dated 24 April 1922; and a pewter 'Shanghai Rowing Club' tankard dated 'Spring 1899', bearing the names of the winning crew (including the recipient);

COMMISSIONER JOHN WALTER RICHARDSON (1867-1951) was born on 6 April 1867 at Swatow, China (modern day Shantou), the son of Thomas William Richardson, a Scottish merchant from Edinburgh, and Ellen Maria Richardson (née Porter). 'Jack' Richardson, as he was more often known, studied at Oxford University and joined the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, as it was called then, on 1 September 1888 at Tientsin as a 4th Assistant of the 'indoor staff'. During his career Richardson would serve at Tientsin, Amoy, Canton, Peking (on three occasions), Kiukiang, Amoy, and Swatow.

Richardson was present during the Boxer Uprising which broke out in the spring and early summer of 1900, and he took a direct part in the historic defence of the Foreign Legations at Peking, where he is confirmed as one of the 'Customs Volunteers' (confirmed in *'The Boxer Uprising - Campaigns Medals and Men'* by Wheatly, Weaver and McDowell, and in *'British Battles & Medals'* by Haywood, Birch & Bishop [Appendix 13]). In his book *'China in Convulsion'*, Arthur H. Smith vividly depicts how severely overcrowded the British Legation had become with families and refugees, mentioning 'The Customs mess' in particular. He also mentions that *'members of the Customs volunteers, (were) assigned to duty in various parts of the defences, oftenest in Su Wang Fu, for a period of twenty-four hours at a time. Food had to be sent over to them three times a day.'* The Customs Volunteers served under the command of Lieutenant von Strauch, a member of the Customs Service who had formerly been an officer in the Prussian Army, and who *'was of the greatest assistance'* to Sir Claude MacDonald, the senior British military figure of the siege. Richardson appears to have been one of 57 medal recipients from the staff of the British Legation, of which 13 were issued to volunteers from the Chinese Customs Service. Defending their besieged sector from Boxer attacks and arson attacks for 55 days, with scant ammunition and food supplies, the 409 international troops and volunteers successfully withstood these repeated attacks until relieved by a larger international force on 14 August 1900. By family repute, early on

[All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.](#)

in the confrontation Richardson had been in his office when a party of insurgents stormed his area (and clubbed him on the head), and he apparently later received a bullet or small piece of shrapnel to the neck during the subsequent siege and defence. Writing some months later, Arthur H. Smith wrote that *'the Volunteers belonging to the Imperial Maritime Customs likewise distinguished themselves, and soon after... received the promotion which they had so well earned'*.

From 1 December 1900 to 30 September 1904, Richardson held the post of Chief Accountant at the Inspectorate, first at Shanghai and later at Peking, and on 21 January 1905 he married Jessie Augusta Ottewill, the daughter of Bookseller Henry Thomas Ottewill, at the British Legation in Peking. During his third term of office at Peking (1 September 1910 to 15 April 1915) he acted as Private Secretary to the Inspector General, and then as Staff Secretary, receiving promotions to Deputy Commissioner on 1 April 1912, and to Commissioner on 1 November 1913. After a period of leave, most likely relating to the birth of his daughter Edith on 1 March 1914 at Peking, he served as Commissioner at Antung for three years, returning once again to Peking as Chief Secretary for 20 months (in charge of the Customs Inspectorate) and Non-Departmental Secretary for 9 months. From October 1922 to October 1924 he served as Commissioner at Kiaochow before being invalided on 31 January 1925 - apparently from a bullet wound that he had received during the Boxer Rebellion. He held the Civil Rank of the 4th Class, and had apparently been awarded the order of the Golden Grain, 3rd Class and 2nd Class (24 April 1922) in the course of his career (*'Documents Illustrative of the Origin, Development, and Activities of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service (Shanghai, 1937 - 1940)'* refers). Returning to England in later life, he died on 29 September 1951 at Becton House, Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire. Jack Richardson was father of Flight Lieutenant Thomas Richardson R.A.F.V.R. (lot 844), and the father-in-law of Captain Clive Bayley, G.C. (see lot 845).



'The Inspectorate' - The Customs Staff, 1914 (Richardson, front row, first from left)



844

The WW2 Casualty Group of 4 awarded to Flight Lieutenant Thomas Herbert Ottewill Richardson, 78 Squadron, R.A.F.V.R., who was killed in action on 3 April 1943 while piloting a *Halifax II* Bomber during a raid on Essen, when it was shot down by a German fighter and crashed over Limburg, Holland, comprising:

1939-45 Star;

Air Crew Europe Star;

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;

Group loose, *some discolouration from damp and subsequent cleaning, otherwise good very fine (4)*

Also offered with: original transmission slip and condolence letter (and later duplicate letter for second application in 1955); a photo of Tommy Richardson with his flight crew; copied portrait photograph; and image of Tommy with his plane; two original passports; two Air Ministry licence booklets; silver 'Royal Aero Club' King's Cup 1936 cigarette case named to the recipient; R.A.F. cloth 'wings', and mounted portrait with cloth 'wings' below; Aviator's Certificate booklet; Driving Licence; Royal Aero Club member's token (1926); three R.A.F. notebooks; Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Logbook, epaulettes; R.A.F. group photograph, and other related paperwork. £400-600



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT THOMAS HERBERT OTTEWILL RICHARDSON (1906-1943) was born on 2 January 1906 at Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire, son of Commissioner John Walter Richardson, of Swatow, China (see lot 843), and his wife Jesse Augusta Richardson. Having studied at Edinburgh Academy, 'Tommy' later lived in St. Albans and began to develop a keen interest in aviation much like his father, who had also been a keen amateur aviator.

He received his first pilot's Certificate of Competency on 12 March 1927 in London, and when not flying, he also enjoyed building and improving aeroplane engines. To that end he submitted various letters patent for a new, more efficient design of a carburettor in July 1927. His progress as an aviator was not all 'plain sailing', however, and on 3 June 1928 his *Avro 548* (G-EAAL) hit a tree after an engine failure on take-off, although thankfully Tommy escaped unhurt. Despite these challenges he continued undeterred, and some years later he took part in the King's Cup of 1936. A contemporary report noted that Tommy Richardson: *'...owned an Avro and is a consistent and capable amateur with no previous record of indulgence in racing or spectacular flying of any sort. Succumbed to competitive urge early this year [1936] and bought a Comper Swift previously His Majesty's [i.e. Edward VIII] when Prince of Wales.'*

He was invited to take part in the King's Cup race of 1939, but soon after he enlisted for service with the R.A.F.V.R. upon the outbreak of hostilities in WW2. Commissioned as a Pilot Officer (on probation) on 14 December 1940, he was promoted to Flying Officer on 29 November 1941, and to Flight Lieutenant on 29 November 1942. Serving with 78 Squadron, known as 'Preston's Own', he was killed in action during a bombing raid upon Essen on the night of 3-4 April 1943, whilst piloting a *Halifax II* (JB845). Apparently having been damaged during the bombing run, and following the course of a dike on his return course, Tommy's aircraft is recorded as having been shot down, either by a German fighter flown by Major Wilhelm Eckhart (who claimed the victory) or possibly anti-aircraft fire, his bomber eventually crashing in Nederweert Woods (near Limburg). The only survivor of the immediate crash was Sergeant Thomas Henry Webb, the tailgunner who sadly died later from wounds. Tommy Richardson was buried in Eindhoven (Woensel) General Cemetery.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



845

The 'Fighting' George Cross (Exchange E.G.M.) and WW2 P.O.W. Group of 5 awarded to Captain Clive Cyril Anthony Bayley, Central India Horse, late Surma Valley Light Horse, Auxiliary Force, Indian Army. Born into a distinguished colonial family in India, Bayley volunteered for service as a Trooper in the Surma Valley Light Horse while working for the Imperial Tea Company in Sylhet. Known locally as a keen young polo player and all-round 'crack shot' with either pistol or rifle, he was recommended for the Empire Gallantry Medal for his actions during the violent uprising at Chittagong, Bengal, on 18-19 April, 1930, which moved soon after to Jijiriabahtali on the 22 April. It was here that Trooper Bayley and his fellow members of the Surma Valley Light Horse and 20 men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles were sent to confront the armed rebels (or 'dacoits') who taken up their position on a wooded hillside. During the fierce fighting, Bayley, under his own initiative, worked his way around their left through thick jungle and single-handedly shot and killed 3 of the enemy, including their leader, and wounded several more, forcing them to flee in retreat. Bayley somehow emerged unscathed from the fighting, although he had a very near miss with his helmet being shot off in one of the exchanges.

In WW2 he was commissioned as a Lieutenant and served with the Central India Horse in North Africa as Motor Cavalry in the Western Desert, serving in Light Tanks and Indian Pattern Armoured Cars. Having been wounded in action during the summer of 1941, Clive Bayley was taken prisoner of war near Derna on 15 December 1941 during a two-day battle with an armoured column of some 40 or 50 German Panzer tanks. Managing to escape briefly on the night of 15-16 December in Benghazi, he was recaptured and sent into captivity in Italy and Germany for much of the war, being recovered by Allied troops on 12 April 1945, comprising: George Cross (No.1006 Tpr. Clive Cyril Anthony Bayley, Surma Valley Light Horse, 24th July, 1931.) with original reverse pin for wear, and Royal Mint box of issue; 1939-45 Star;

Africa Star;

France and Germany Star;

War Medal, 1939-45, with bronze M.i.D oak leaf upon ribbon;

Group swing-mounted upon bar for wear, *G.C. lightly polished, a few small marks, otherwise extremely fine and rare*
(5) £10,000-15,000

Also offered with: a small archive of related documents and photographs; a framed portrait with the recipient's original riband bar; three original riband bars with attached silver G.C. emblems; his original riband bar for the Empire Gallantry Medal (without emblem); a 4-page typed report by the recipient concerning the circumstances of his E.G.M. award; his original warrant confirming his appointment as 2nd Lieutenant in 1940; the recipient's detailed handwritten diary from January to mid-December 1941 (prior to capture); an official account of his capture in WW2 from his commanding officer to his parents; a contemporary copied letter from the recipient requesting food and reading materials during his captivity; a journal covering & recalling some of his time spent as a Prisoner of War (Y.M.C.A. 'A Wartime Log For British Prisoners'); a quantity of letters sent to the recipient during his time as a Prisoner of War; a Buckingham Palace investiture ticket, an invitation to a Buckingham Palace garden party; a handwritten diary covering the period 24 September 1947 – 3 May 1948; two small diaries relating to his time in Northern Nigeria; his original passport; a pocket compass; two large albums of military photographs from 1941 relating to the North Africa campaign, and other related material.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

E.G.M. (Military): *London Gazette*: 24.07.1931 – ‘On the night of the 18th/19th April, a party of insurgents attacked the armoury at Chittagong, Bengal, and subsequently fled into the hills. During the afternoon of the 22nd April, 1930, information was received as to their whereabouts and a troop of the Surma Valley Light Horse and about 20 Eastern Frontier Rifles were despatched at once to the village of Jijriabahtali in motor cars. After this force had moved into the jungle for about three quarters of a mile, the insurgents were found to be occupying a wooded hill. Trooper Bayley was in one of the two sections which were sent up on the left flank. Being the extreme left hand man himself, he worked round under heavy fire through the thick jungle to within about 30 yards of the insurgents’ position, and succeeded in killing three of them, including one of their leaders, besides wounding several others. Bayley himself was not actually hit though his helmet was shot from his head.’

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 11.10.1945 – ‘Second Lieutenant C. Bayley, Indian Armoured Corps’



CAPTAIN CLIVE CYRIL ANTHONY BAYLEY, G.C. (1907-1949) was born on 17 October 1907 in Naini-tal, Bengal, India, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Lytton Bayley, a cavalry officer in the Indian Army, and Helen Bayley (nee Williamson), a descendent of Lord Clive of India. He was also by paternal descent the grandson of Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in whose honour a statue had been raised in Calcutta. Sent to England for his education with his brother Vernon, Clive attended Wellington College and then Blundell’s School in Devon, where he served as an R.A.F. Cadet (with a keen interest in flying) before returning to India to further the family’s distinguished reputation there.

Leaving Liverpool for India on 27 September 1928, he chose to work for the Imperial Tea Company in Assam (now part of Bangladesh), as a Tea Garden Assistant 2nd Class. Settling into his new life, he was a resident of the Cachar Club, regularly played polo and volunteered early on as a Trooper with the Surma Valley Light Horse (*‘One Step Further - The George Cross’* by Marion Hebblethwaite, refers). Known locally as a keen young polo player and all-round ‘crack shot’ with either pistol or rifle, he rose swiftly to the rank of Senior Assistant at the company’s estate in Sylhet and on one occasion - a somewhat inebriated tea planter from a rival estate issued a discourteous challenge to Clive regarding his shooting prowess, upon which Bayley promptly drew his pistol and immediately put several rounds through the centre of the clock on the opposite wall at the Silchar Club – much to the surprise of all who witnessed it!

It was soon after that Trooper Bayley was recommended for the Empire Gallantry Medal for his actions during the violent uprising at Chittagong, Bengal, on 18-19 April, 1930. Armed ‘dacoit’ rebels arrived at the Chittagong Armoury in uniform on 18 April, and catching the officer in charge by surprise (through their ruse of wearing official military uniforms) they were able to execute him and storm the building, clearing its entire cache of 400 or more rifles (belonging to the Assam Bengal Railway Rifles) into waiting

taxis outside. Once the armoury was cleared it was set on fire and destroyed, as the rebels made for the European Club (which thankfully was empty) and then made mischief at the postal and telegraph offices. Some damage was done, and while local casualties were relatively few, the rebels fled to a strongpoint in the hills nearby when they began to encounter armed resistance from members the Auxiliary Force (as Bayley’s own memoir of the events, also offered here, recalls).

Meanwhile, Bayley had received a summons in the middle of the night to report to the Surma Valley Light Horse H.Q. Silchar, travelling first by pony and then by car for the remainder of the voyage. The Commissioner of Chittagong had requested the support of the S.V.L.H., which provided 30 men under the command of the Adjutant (it’s only regular soldier), and they journeyed by train to their destination. After an initial show of force, marching their men through Chittagong to reassure the population (and to give the impression the soldiers had arrived in large numbers), the Surma Valley Light Horse and 20 men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles were then despatched to Jijriabahtali on the 22 April, where the rebels had established themselves some five miles away. Tasked with confronting the armed rebels on a wooded hillside, the combined colonial force commenced a general attack upon the enemy position. In the course of this action, Bayley, under his own initiative, worked his way through thick jungle around to the left of their position to within 30-yards of the enemy. As the firefight raged, Bayley single-handedly shot and killed 3 of the enemy, including their leader, and wounded several more. Bayley’s keen marksmanship forced the opposing rebels into a general retreat, from which Bayley emerged more or less unscathed, although his helmet was shot off in one of the earlier exchanges.

The events of this incident were covered widely in the press, locally and in England, and Bayley received a great many plaudits as the ‘Plucky Trooper’ who saved the day. For his brave role in quelling this uprising, Bayley was awarded the Empire Gallantry Medal (or E.G.M.), with his award appearing in the *London Gazette* of 24 July 1931. Instituted on 29 December 1922 and formally called the ‘Medal of the Order of the British Empire for Gallantry’, this relatively short-lived award caused a certain amount of confusion in the *London Gazette* and especially in the press, being variously mistaken for the B.E.M. or the M.B.E. – errors which followed Bayley (and others) for many years after, being mistakenly given the post-nominal letters M.B.E. in much formal correspondence. Just 130 E.G.M.s were issued – 64 Civil, 62 Military, and 4 Honorary – prior to its abolition in September 1940 and the institution of the George Cross.



Remaining in India, Bayley continued to work as a Tea Planter, latterly with McLeod, Russel & Co. for several years. In 1938 he undertook a flying expedition with a close friend in a *De Havilland .83 Fox Moth*, apparently travelling to Cannes, onwards to Brindisi in Italy, to Cyprus, and then to Syria by May that year. From there they travelled to Iraq and Iran in June before, according to family tradition, their plane crashed somewhere in the Gulf States, with photos (see facing illustration) showing the body of the plane being hauled by camel, and later loaded onto the *Barala* in Muscat. The plane was unloaded in Karachi, after which they returned to Bombay on the 23rd of June, which appears to have marked the end of the expedition.

With the outbreak of hostilities in WW2, Bayley attested for military service with the Central India Horse, which had recently been modernised as a Motor Cavalry Regiment trained by the Royal Tank Corps. Bayley was commissioned as Second Lieutenant on 27 September 1940 (his official warrant incorrectly giving the postnominals M.B.E., rather than E.G.M. – which seems to have been an ongoing issue), and travelling from Bombay on the 18th of July 1940 he soon after saw action in North Africa in the Western Desert against Rommel's Afrika Korps with HQ Squadron and then with 'A' Squadron, C.I.H. Bayley was wounded in action on during the summer of 1941 (on 12 June, although he '*remained at post*'), and on the 20th of July that year he saved the life of a fellow soldier from his unit when a surprise attack set alight various bombs and pieces of ordnance in the back of their truck. Thinking quickly, Bayley was able to jettison the ordnance and rescue his driver, who had been wounded in the attack.

The Central India Horse acted as the armoured reconnaissance unit of the Indian 4th Division, serving in Light Tanks and Indian Pattern Armoured Cars. During a fierce attack upon their position by some 40 or

50 German Panzer tanks at Sidi Bregisc, 'A' Squadron C.I.H., The Buffs and 31st Field Regiment R.A. battled the German forces in a two-day battle. Having been surrounded and overwhelmed, Clive Bayley was one of three officers (Bayley, Turner, Kennedy) and 37 Indian Other Ranks taken as Prisoners of War near Gatale / Derna in Libya on 15 December 1941. He managed to escape briefly on the night of 15-16 December 1941 alongside various other private soldiers from his squadron once they had arrived in Benghazi, but sadly Bayley was recaptured and sent into captivity. Travelling from Benghasi to Tripoli, Bayley and his men were sent by boat to Italy, moving between P.G.65 at Capua (January 1942) to P.G.35 in Padova (late March 1943) and then to P.G.19 at Bologna by Mid-August 1943. One month later he was transferred to Germany, firstly at Offlag V-A at Weinsburg, and then finally to Offlag VIII-F at Marishc-Trubau (later renamed Offlag 79) on September 1943, for much of the remainder of the war. His capture was recorded in detail in a letter sent to his parents by Lieutenant-Colonel R. George, Commandant of the Central India Horse, who remarked that prior to his capture, '*Clive and his squadron (had) done great work...full of dash and always to the fore. In all they captured about 400-500 prisoners, many lorries, an armoured car, (had) retrieved our own wounded out of enemy camps... Clive has shown himself to be utterly fearless. He is a great leader with an exceptional contempt for danger...(and) I have recommended him for a decoration which he richly deserves.*'

What became of the aforementioned recommendation we do not know, but Bayley's time as a P.O.W. was very challenging in a variety of ways. As shown in his letters during his time in Germany in November 1943, he wrote to ask specifically for tea (not unsurprisingly) and calorific foods to be sent urgently, and for some books on the subject of tea so that he might further his studies whilst interned. His 'recap' diary of his time as a P.O.W. also included a detailed map of Offlag-79 and details of the various American air raids which they endured there. Fortunately, Bayley was recovered by Allied troops on 12 April 1945 and returned to England. Photographs suggest that he continued to serve in 1945 with the Military Government Department for Displaced Persons, and for this (or perhaps for unknown services as a P.O.W.) he later received a Mention-in-Despatches on 11 October 1945, and in turn became entitled to the War Medal 1939-45.

He was discharged as Honorary Captain on 25 October 1945, and that same year he married Joan Richardson (whose brother, Tommy, had been killed in WW2 as a Pilot with Bomber Command – see lot 844). After the birth of their daughter Helen Ann in 1946, on 18 November that year Captain Bayley was forwarded his 'exchanged' George Cross (one of just 7 issued to members of the Indian Army), in lieu of his returned E.G.M., after which he was formally invested with the G.C. on the following day. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley were later invited to an Afternoon Party in the garden of Buckingham Palace on 25 July 1947.

Soon after this reception at Buckingham Palace, Clive travelled to Lagos, Nigeria, departing on 24 September 1947 aboard the *Accra* of the Elder Dempster Lines. Travelling 'first-class' as a Development Officer, he arrived in Nigeria and was based near Owo serving with the Conservator of Forests (Mr MacIntosh). Tragically, when Clive Bayley was due to fly home to Oxford for a course, he supposedly went for a swim near Lagos during a flight delay and drowned under mysterious circumstances on 30 June 1949 – circumstances which remain unresolved. Clive Bayley was the son-in-law of Commissioner John Walter Richardson (see lot 843).

.....

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



846

The Unusual Indian Mutiny 'Naval Brigade' Victoria Cross to Master George Bell Chicken, a civilian volunteer attached to the Indian Naval Brigade. The last of just five V.C.s issued to civilians, George Bell Chicken's exceptional 'Naval' V.C. was awarded for gallantry not only on land but on horseback during a cavalry charge, no less, as the recipient '*charged into the middle of a considerable number of rebels... killing five before he was himself cut down*' at Suhejee, near Peroo, India, on 27 September 1858. Despite being severely wounded, taking a heavy blow to the shoulder from an enemy sword, he was rescued moments before being overwhelmed by the enemy and survived his severe wounds, only to later perish at sea while in command of the Schooner *Emily*, which was lost with all hands during a squall off Sandheads in the Bay of Bengal in May 1860.

One of two official Victoria Crosses made for this recipient, the first was apparently lost en route to India at the time of the recipient's untimely and tragic death at sea, but the second V.C., offered here, can now be confirmed as the example which was officially and posthumously awarded to George Bell Chicken's next-of-kin, the recipient's father, George Chicken (Senior), himself a Master Mariner living in Shadwell, East London, as shown by its official supporting documentation and detailed family correspondence, comprising: Victoria Cross, with old length of blue 'naval' ribbon, reverse engraved '**Sept 27th 1858**', with suspension bar engraved '**Geo: Bell Chicken Esq Indn Navl Brigde**', with contemporary wooden case, velvet-lined with silk upper, privately marked '**Dr Chicken Nottingham**', somewhat loose fitting; *toned, tiny flaw at lower corner of left arm of cross, a few minor marks, good very fine, and rare* £150,000-200,000

V.C.: *London Gazette*: 27 April 1860 (quoting the Warrant of 13 December 1858, regarding eligibility for the award to 'Non-Military Persons who, as Volunteers, have borne arms against the Mutineers...') - '*For great gallantry on the 4th Sept. 1858, at Suhejee, near Peroo, in having charged into the middle of a considerable number of the rebels, who were preparing to rally and open fire upon the scattered pursuers. They were surrounded on all sides, but, fighting desperately, Mr. Chicken succeeded in killing five before he was cut down himself. He would have been cut to pieces had not some of the men of the 1st Bengal Police and 3rd Sikhs Irregular Cavalry dashed into the crowd to his rescue, and routed it, after killing several of the enemy.*'

Also offered with: an original, handwritten letter from the recipient, George Bell Chicken, to his uncle, Thomas Chicken of Nottingham in May 1859, of two pages, each overwritten on each side, concerning his V.C. action (see footnote), a later handwritten copy of the letter, and another typed transcript of that; the original, hand-written black-bordered memorial letter from Edward Lugard to Mr. George Chicken, Senior, slightly damaged, which reads as follows:

(4th of March, 1862) '*Sir, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to transmit to you the decoration of the Victoria Cross [which] would have been conferred, in accordance with Her Majesty's intentions, upon your son the late Mr George Bell Chicken, of the Indian Naval Brigade, had he survived, in recognition of his gallantry at Suhejee, near Peroo, on*

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

the 27th of September 1858, as recorded in the enclosed extract from the London Gazette of the 27th of April, 1860. [This award? ...] is sent to you by The Queen as a memorial of your late son's gallant conduct on that occasion. You will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of it. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, Edward Lugard.'

In addition, a handwritten letter from Elizabeth Blumer, sister of the recipient (witnessed by another sister, June Hadley Chicken), stating that the V.C., letters and sword were passed from their father to her, after which she formally granted permission for them to be passed to their cousin, Dr. Rupert Chicken of Nottingham (see name in medal case); a handwritten letter from June H. Chicken to her cousin, stating that the above effects are to be sent, dated 10 Nov. 1903; another from Elizabeth Blumer concerning her receipt of £50 V.C. gratuity.

MASTER GEORGE BELL CHICKEN (1833-1860) was born on 2 March 1833 at Saugh House, Howdonpans, near Walls End, Northumberland into a family with a strong maritime heritage. His father George Chicken was a Ship Owner and Master Mariner from Jarrow, married to an Elizabeth Chicken (nee Bell). Other relations include a brother-in-law Mr. James Hamilton, a Shipbroker in Sunderland (according to detailed online genealogical research by Geoff Matthews), with other family variously located in Nottingham and East London. Growing up on the Northumberland coast, George Bell Chicken joined the Mercantile Marine as an Apprentice at Sea in 1847, passing his Competency Certificate in 1849, and qualifying as Mate at Sunderland on 20 February 1852. Taking to sea as 2nd Mate, he saw early adventures across the world, rounding Cape Horn and travelling to the West Coast of America aboard *Anna*, and another to Valparaiso, Chile, in 1852, before making a trip to Copen hagen and the Baltic as 1st Mate with the ship *Darlington* in 1853, later becoming Captain of that ship in 1854. In 1855 he made his first trips east to India – travelling from South Shields and Irvine to Madras as Mate (or possibly Master), aboard the *Hastings* (595 tons).

Writing some years later in a personal letter to his Uncle, Thomas Chicken, of New Radford, Nottingham on 24 May 1859, from Fort Brinon, Central India, George Bell Chicken produced a detailed, first-hand report of his time in India during the Indian Mutiny, previously unpublished, which is reproduced here as follows:

'My Dear Uncle, your truly welcome letter dated February 7th '59 I had the pleasure to receive on the 2nd inst. Need I say how truly pleased I was to find that at least one of my relatives had not forsaken me. How thankful we poor mortals ought to be to Almighty God for giving us health and strength and the means also through the medium of pens, ink and paper of having an interchange of thoughts and sentiments of friends and relatives when separated, however distant that may be. Now that a correspondence has been opened, I trust that it may always remain so. I would only be too happy to receive and answer any letter of my cousins.'

'You say that you would like to know a little of my history since I have been in India. It is not very interesting but however I will give you the outline. I arrived in Calcutta per ship Hastings some time in August 1855. After I left the Hastings I entered the Country Merchant Service when I made the voyage to Batavia, Singapore, Penang, Malacca etc. etc.'

During the last voyage I lost money with speculation which disgusted me with Merchant Service so I left and entered the Govt. River Surveying Service where I had remained nearly two years when the Mutiny broke out. When the news of the massacre at Cawnpore came down to Calcutta, I laid down my sextant and entered the navy as Master on condition that I was to serve on those against the rebels. This was the commencement of '58. I was sent up country 2nd in command of a Bengal unit. From that time up to last one it was one campaign; marching and countermarching, advancing and retreating and fighting whenever we met or overtook the enemy. To write the particulars of what happened in that time would be impossible. Suffice to say that retribution has been terrible...

...I will now proceed to give you some account of the action in which I had the honour of winning the Victoria Cross. I will do so because you have asked me, but do not think me an egotist when I have occasion to speak of myself. On the morning of the 27th of September at 1 a.m. we were awoke by strains of a bugle. We were soon upon our legs, thinking that the enemy was coming down upon us. I had the command of the guns so it was my duty to get them ready in order to receive the rebels with all honour, but we soon learned that the Col. had got information that the enemy was encamped some 18 miles from where we were. Certainly this was good news but we had been disappointed so often that we did not place much faith in it but however, that was not the thing, we had to obey orders which was, prepare for marching across country. I got my guns upon elephants' backs; in about 40 minutes we were all ready. So the march commenced.

At noon we halted for breakfast; when that delightful performance was about half over, a spy came and said the enemy was only 4 miles off. The Col. gave orders for the Cavalry to mount. He then came down amongst them and told them that they had to start at once and engage the enemy on the left and to keep them in play until he came up with the infantry and guns, but as the guns were upon elephants' backs I asked permission to go out with the cavalry and to join the guns upon the field which was granted. The Colonel gave the last order which was "If you cannot play with them for God's sake go right through them and kill as many as you can." Wishing us success he left us. We then started, raining fearfully.

After 45 minutes march we came upon them. They, seeing our small force (100 strong), came out into the open. We then had an opportunity of counting them, which was 1000 foot and 50 horse. They then threw out skirmishers and advanced in line. The firing being very hot we relocated about a mile, saw no signs of the Col. coming and called a Council of War. The majority agreed to charge their centre.

The enemy seeing us coming at a hand-gallop did not think it worthwhile to form Square; intending I should say to crush us with one volley. When we were within 20 yards of them they fired. I was wearing my sword at the time – a ball struck the hilt and sprained my right wrist. The volley did very little execution, it did not check our speed, so we went right through their centre and in a moment they were a flying mass. There was a small river on their left into which hundreds plunged hoping to escape in that way.

I called upon my fellows to follow and jumped in after them. The slaughter there was tremendous but forward was the cry. When I got to the opposite side of the river (under a heavy fire) and was climbing up the bank, my horse got his first wound. A fellow after us shot at me and missed me, clubbed his musket and hit my horse over the left eye, which sent us both rolling back again into the river. After a short time I again mounted the bank and succeeded in getting across and after a short struggle forced the passage. By this time 10 of my men got across, we then continued the chase. My horse being the swiftest I soon distanced the men. At the entrance of Jugdespore

[All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.](#)

012
597

War Office,
4th of March, 1862

Sir,

I am directed by
Secretary Sir George Lewis
to transmit to you
the decoration of the
Victoria Cross
which would have been
conferred, in accordance
with Her Majesty's
intentions, on your son,
the late Mr. George Bell
Chicken, of the Indian
Naval Brigade, had
he survived, in recog-
nition of his gallantry
at Suhejnee, near Perou,
on the 27th of September 1858,
as recorded in the enclosed
extract from the London
Gazette of the 27th of April,
1860.

It is sent to
you by The Queen as
a memorial of your
late son's gallant conduct
on that occasion. You
will be so good as to
acknowledge the receipt of it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Edward Paget

Mr. George Chicken
Master Mariner
35. King David Lane
Shadwell

in recognition of his gallantry
at Suhejnee, near Perou,
on the 27th of September 1858,
as recorded in the enclosed
extract from the London
Gazette of the 27th of April,
1860.

It is sent to
you by The Queen as
a memorial of your
late son's gallant conduct
on that occasion. You
will be so good as to
acknowledge the receipt of it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Edward Paget

jungle (where) the road is narrow, the enemy was forming square. I saw at once that if they did so they would rally, and as we were all broken up it would be a case with us all. So I again called upon my fellows to follow and I rode right at it and sprang into the centre. I then had to fight for my life which I was determined to sell as dearly as possible. My pistol miss fired twice and when I got my wound on my shoulder my sword was through a fellow's skull and I could not liberate it. The struggle lasted five minutes when they fled, leaving 16 dead on that spot. There were 5 men came in after me, one was killed; the rest all severely wounded.

My wounds were as follows: My left shoulder cut into the joint and across the breast 7 inches. Severe bruise on the left arm, ditto on the back with clubbed musket; a slight wound on the right side of the neck where a musket bullet had just missed me. My horse was wounded on the left side of the neck with a sword cut 10 inches long, two bullets in his foreshoulder; his forelegs cut across, a severe contusion over left eye. So you see both master and horse were wounded not a little. This was the last affair and happy was I to see the enemy flying, for just as they did so I fell from my horse, fainting, caused by loss of blood. After a short time our main body came up and I was picked up and carried into camp with the rest of the wounded, where my wounds were dressed. So ended this eventful day. In fair hand to hand encounters I killed seven men that day which I consider a very fair day's work.'

This letter confirms that many of the historical and biographical details which had been previously posited by Geoff Matthews in his detailed online research site, and indeed by Morton & Eden on the occasion of the 'first' Chicken V.C. sale in 2006, have proven to be correct. He was a civilian volunteer serving under military command with the Indian Naval Brigade, coming ashore in early 1858 at to assist with the various military operations taking place. Records suggest that he came 'into service' on 31 July 1858 by a Captain Campbell on the books of H.M.S. *Calcutta*, after which he served for a period time at Fort William (near Calcutta) before leaving for Buxar to join No.3 Detachment with new replacements for the sick and dead of No.7 Detachment at Dehree ('*The History of the Indian Navy*', by Low, refers). It is here, serving with men of H.M.S. *Pearl*, that Chicken happened to be present at Dehree when Colonel Turner assembled a detachment of cavalry – 54 troopers of the 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry under Lieutenant Broughton and 68 men of Rattrays's mounted Police, under Lieutenant Baker. Many of these details, amongst others, are confirmed in the despatches printed in the '*Bombay Gazette*' of 6 November 1858. Chicken, 'with a determination, as he expressed it, to win his medal', apparently sought permission to join the action, which was granted, and the rest we can follow in Chicken's own account.

Low gives additional details concerning the initial pursuit, stating: 'In the charge, Mr Chicken greatly distinguished himself, and, in pursuit of the flying foe, plunged into, and swam his horse through a deep wide nullah, and, galloping through the village of Kussowlie, dashed into the clumps of sugar-cane, and on through two miles of jungle into the deep tangled recesses beyond... when he had plunged 500 yards into the jungle... he found himself... in the presence of twenty armed and desperate sepoy.' After the fierce hand-to-hand fighting, in which Chicken defeated and killed five (or, perhaps, seven) enemy soldiers with his sword before taking a severe blow to the shoulder joint, was latterly rescued by four sowars following on from the same charge. Chicken's own account of the action at Suhejnee

(near Buxar / Jugdispur, Bengal) ties in well with other sources, while adding his own vivid (indeed gruesome) details not included elsewhere. The four 'sowars' - Lance Duffadar Kala Khan, Duffadar Ukber Khan, and Trooper Shabaz Khan of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, with Trooper Dhull Sing, of the 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, as reported by the *'Bombay Gazette'* - were recommended for and received the 3rd Class Indian Order of Merit for their actions, and Mr Chicken and Lieutenant Baker were later recommended for the V.C. Colonel Turner considered this charge *'as gallant as any made during the war'*.

Beyond his gallant actions at Suhejee, a newspaper article in the *North & South Shields Gazette* from the time suggests that soon after the joining the Naval Brigade he *'earned for himself distinction under the walls of Delhi, where for his bravery here was promoted to the rank of Master'* at an earlier stage. Given that this is not mentioned in his own letter, as above, and the conflicting nature of the timelines (with Delhi captured in September 1857, before he *'laid down his sextant'*) suggests that this may not be correct. Beyond this, a file apparently held at the Imperial War Museum states that Chicken also took part in an *'action where the (Naval) Brigade shelled the mutineers from their position in Fort Kali Kanki'*, but again, beyond this intriguing detail we know no more.

After the culmination of the Indian Mutiny in April 1859, it is clear from George Bell Chicken's letter that he already knew that he had 'won' the Victoria Cross, even though it had not yet been gazetted and he had certainly not received it at that time. Having recovered from his wounds and travelled to Calcutta he returned to service at sea, most likely in some capacity with the Indian Navy. He was given command of H.M. Schooner *Emily* (90 tons, 3 guns) in March 1860, an Indian Navy ship of relatively modest proportions compared to his previous ships like the *Hastings*. Sadly, it was while aboard this vessel that he, along with his entire crew, perished in a fearsome squall in the Bay of Bengal near Sandheads in May 1860 (as stated in the *'Illustrated London News'*). The question of whether he was entitled to, or held, a no-clasp Indian Mutiny medal is not known (his name is not on the medal roll), but if he did obtain a medal 'off roll', it seems likely that it may have gone down with the ship. Other unconfirmed research suggests that his body may have been found washed up ashore, and even perhaps buried, but for this no clear evidence has survived.

For reasons unknown it took some time for Chicken's V.C. to be formally gazetted (possibly owing to slow communications with India, difficulty in verifying the details of the award, questions concerning the status of civilian V.C.s, or all of the aforementioned), but the award was confirmed and submitted by Sir Edward Lugard to Queen Victoria on 7 April 1860, being approved by the Queen and subsequently gazetted on 17 April 1860 (the last of only 4 V.C.s to 'Non-Military Persons' under the 1858 Warrant), just days before Mr. Chicken's death at sea. Instructions were given to Hancocks of London to produce a Victoria Cross for Chicken, and a first medal was duly made (with quite different details: **'Mr. G. B. Chicken, Indian Navy, Sptr 4th 1858'**) and sent to India before his untimely death at sea. This first V.C. was never actually presented to Mr. Chicken, and was then lost or possibly even deliberately returned owing to the unusual date engraved upon it, which does not relate to the date confirmed in the *London Gazette*. In any case, the cross never made it back to the War Office, and only later reappeared when it was acquired by the collector John Sanford Saltus before his death in 1922. This collection was then given *en masse* to the American Numismatic Society, whose collection was later sold (including this V.C. - lot 1044) by Morton & Eden as part of *'The American Numismatic Society, Part 2'* on 26 October 2006. This 'first' Chicken V.C., described as *'an original but unawarded V.C.'*, now forms part of the Lord Ashcroft Medal Collection on display at the Imperial War Museum.

Meanwhile, after the disappearance of the first, a second V.C. was made - technically a *replacement issue* - for presentation to George Bell Chicken's father, George Chicken, living at 35 King David Lane, Shadwell, East London. As such this cross holds the distinction of being *the only 'Chicken V.C.' to have been officially awarded*, in this case to the recipient's next of kin. The cross was sent by post after some considerable delay (presumably, having spent some time trying to locate the first V.C.) to George Chicken (Snr.) after the death of his son by Sir Edward Lugard on 4 March 1862, and the original, black bordered memorial letter is included with the lot offered here.

This second award used a new and deliberately distinct configuration for the recipient's details, and the correct date for the action to the reverse. Mr David Callaghan, formerly of Messrs. Hancock's, has pointed out that it was entirely normal for the naming on the suspension bar to be varied in cases such as this, so that duplicate or replacement issues could be identified in the future via Hancock's records. This piece, incidentally considered by Mr Callaghan to be a cast of excellent quality, is thought to be the only V.C. ever made with the 'Esq.e' suffix, as opposed to 'Mr', in the naming. It should also be noted, however, that the engraving of the date is by a different hand to the naming on the suspension bar, which it copies a little imperfectly. With David Callaghan we believe a plausible explanation for this is that at the time of the original award there was uncertainty over the precise date of the action and that the present replacement Cross was sent *with a blank reverse* to India where the correct date could be established and engraved locally. Whether this might also explain why the original Cross - with an incorrect date - was never awarded and why a second one was ordered, remains a matter for speculation.

In any case, the V.C. offered here, complete with its original documentation (as well as Chicken's own sword, now missing) remained in possession of George Chicken Snr. until late in his life, when it was gifted to his daughter (George Chicken V.C.'s sister) Elizabeth Blumer (née Chicken), of 41 Trinity Grounds, Mile End, London. The medal then remained within the family, being passed next to a cousin - Dr. Rupert Chicken of Nottingham (as named inside the V.C.s wooden box), after which the family trail ends. The medal, letters and sword next appear at Glendinings on 22 June 1923 (lot 539, selling for £80/-), and as it has been stated previously, Messrs. A. H. Baldwin & Sons of London then sold this V.C. to a private collector in 1932, believed to have been based in Canada. After some 55 years, the V.C. turned up as a surprise inheritance along with a suitcase of other medals in a basement in Cochrane, Alberta, Canada (an article in the *Journal of the Orders & Medals Society of America*, records), formerly the possession of a Canadian Colonel who had supposedly served as a Corporal during the Fenian Raids. The medal was then valued and sold by Bud Haynes, auctioneer, in Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, as lot 27 on 3 April 1987, reaching a price of \$95,000 CAD, bought again by a private collector.

Offered with a detailed report kindly prepared by Mr David Callaghan, including reference to both Victoria Crosses to Mr George Bell Chicken.



847

The Miniature George Cross Group of 12 awarded to Corporal Vivian ‘Bob’ Hollowday, Royal Air Force, awarded the George Cross for two separate occasions in 1940 during which he rushed towards and into the burning wreckage of crashed aircraft, attempting to save the lives of their pilot and crew at huge personal risk with burning fire and exploding ammunition all around, comprising:

George Cross; 1939-1945 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945, the latter with bronze M.i.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Legion of Frontiersmen Cross of Merit; Australian Legion of Frontiersmen Medal of Merit; France, European Confederation Veterans Cross; Belgium, F.N.V.R.A. Veterans Cross, two palms upon ribbon; group court-mounted as worn with reverse pin for wear and Spink label, ribbons very slightly faded and trace of old adhesive to reverse felt from mounting within frame (included), medals about extremely fine, and rare (2) £400-600

George Cross: *London Gazette*: 21 January 1941 – ‘One night in July, 1940, when returning to camp, this airman observed an aircraft crash and burst into flames. He immediately proceeded to the wreckage and made his way through the burning debris which was scattered over a wide area by the force of the impact. He found the pilot whose clothing was on fire and put out the flames with his bare hands. Had the pilot not been killed instantly in the crash this action would in all probability have saved his life. During August, 1940, this airman was again returning to the camp when an aircraft suddenly spun to the ground and exploded. He immediately went to the crash and a second explosion occurred. Ammunition was exploding all the time but despite this, he borrowed a gas mask, wrapped two sacks over himself and spent some time in the flames, making four attempts before he succeeded in releasing the first occupant. He then re-entered the burning wreckage and successfully removed the second. All three occupants, however, were already dead. Aircraftman Hollowday displayed amazing courage and initiative on both occasions.’

CORPORAL VIVIAN ‘BOB’ HOLLOWDAY, G.C. was born in Barton upon Humber 16 October 1916. His George Cross was won for third earliest recorded act of bravery and one of the first awards to the R.A.F. He was an active member of the VC and GC Association Committee, 1958-77, and was largely responsible for organising the successful 25th Anniversary celebration of the George Cross in 1965. He was also an active member of the Royal Society of St George and the Legion of Frontiersmen. His original George Cross was stolen, and an official duplicate was issued. Shortly after his death in Bedford on 15 April 1977 the original was recovered, and the duplicate returned to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. On 9 March 1986 his original group of medals were sold at Sotheby’s.



The lot is offered with original Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood letter to Corporal Hollowday for the investiture 12 May 1942, dated 30 April; Investiture photograph of Corporal Hollowday, standing with fellow serviceman, holding the cross; Advision Studios gramophone record of the VC and GC Annual Reunion 1964 toasts. This forms part of a family group see also lot 836.



848

An Intriguing Chaplain's Great War D.S.O. Group of 6 awarded to Assistant Chaplain-General Ronald Charles Lambert Williams, Army Chaplains' Department, who by family repute whilst serving on the Somme in June 1916, pursued a group of reluctant soldiers who had lost their nerve and refused to follow their orders in heading toward a forward position. Upon their discovery, and still refusing to comply, Williams pulled supposedly out his revolver and fired it three times into the air, shouting loudly the famous quote from Psalm 68 - "Let God Arise and His Enemies Be Scattered!" - finally bringing the men back to their senses. Returning to his dug-out to rest that evening, he is said to have been awoken by his Colonel – who stated that by carrying a pistol he had broken the Geneva Convention. The charge was dropped soon after, and instead he was awarded the D.S.O., being twice mentioned in despatches. He later joined the Special Constabulary at Bexhill-on-Sea in WW2, comprising: Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels; 1914-15 Star (Rev. R. C. L. Williams. A.C.D.); British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919, the latter with bronze M.i.D. spray of oak leaves (Rev. R. C. L. Williams.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.I.R. (Ronald C. L. Williams); With: An additional D.S.O., G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels, with lower suspension bar engraved to reverse (R. C. L. Williams); The first group of 6 swing-mounted on bar with reverse brooch pin, second D.S.O. loose, with miniature D.S.O., tiny chip to upper terminal of second D.S.O. to reverse; group lightly polished, otherwise generally good very fine (8) £2,000-3,000 D.S.O.: London Gazette: 01.01.1918 – 'for distinguished service in the field'

REVEREND RONALD CHARLES LAMBERT WILLIAMS was born in London on 26 July 1881, the son of Alfred Charles Williams and Marian Williams, of Handsworth, Birmingham. Educated at St Laurence College and at Westward Ho!, he studied for his B.A. at Peterhouse College, Cambridge between September 1900 and 1904. He was ordained in 1905 and became a deacon that year, becoming a priest the following year. He joined the Army Chaplain's Department on 20 October 1907 as Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, serving at Shorncliffe (1907-09), Ricasoli, Malta (1909-10), Aldershot (1910-12) and as Chaplain of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover, between 1912 and 1914. He was then selected for active duty on the Western Front on 20 December 1914 as Chaplain to the 18th Infantry Brigade, 6th Division until 16 May 1915, when he undertook a role as Senior Chaplain at Etaples. He returned to active service as Senior Chaplain to the 17th Division, B.E.F. on 31 July 1915. He served at Ypres, and then by family repute, it was during one particular incident on the Somme that he would earn the Distinguished Service Order. As recalled by a family member: "As far as I can remember his citation for the award of the D.S.O., told, that on the night of June 4th 1916, during the battle of the Somme, he was attached to The Royal West Kents [the 7th Bn are confirmed as being present on that date]...and a detachment of thirty odd men were held up in a copse by German snipers.....he had been with this detachment, and had managed to reach our lines under cover of darkness, but on arriving in his trench to his dismay he found that half a dozen of the men had not followed him....it turned out that their one remaining officer had "lost his nerve".....my uncle told his commanding officer that he would go back at once and collect "the bugger!" This he did, and as dawn broke he stood up on the trench and told them all it was time to go home and would they please follow him (or words to that effect!)...and off he went, but to his dismay none of them moved. So, he took the revolver out of the officer's holster, and fired it into the air three times, shouting "Let God arise and his enemies be scattered!" And they were! This time, on arriving back in his own trench he lay down and promptly went to sleep, only to be woken by the Colonel to say he had broken the Geneva Law by being a chaplain carrying a fire arm, and he would be charged accordingly! General Haig apparently dropped the charge, and he was awarded with the DSO."

These anecdotal family details remain unconfirmed, and yet the circumstances, date and consequences seem plausible. We do know that he continued to serve during WWI, and that he undertook a number of positions in major areas such as Etaples, Calais and Le Havre, and was appointed temporary Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class on 25 September 1917, later being awarded the D.S.O. in January 1918 – after some delay, possibly allowing for the charges to have been considered, and then dismissed. He was twice mentioned in despatches and served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force as Principal Chaplain from 4 January 1919 until 2 July 1919. Returning to civilian life, he took up the following positions as Vicar of Melville with Brixton, Johannesburg, South Africa, 1921-4; at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, 1926-8; as Chaplain (Mission to Seamen) at Newport, Monmouthshire, 1928; Organising Secretary (West Central district), 1928-37; for South-East district, 1940; Gibraltar, 1937-8; and Chichester, Canterbury and Rochester, 1939-46. In WW2 he was sworn in as Special Constable in Bexhill on Sea in 1939, and later was Reverend of Alberbury with Cardiston, Salop, 1946-8.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



849

The Rare Mesopotamia Campaign ‘Tigris Gunboats’ D.S.C. Group of 4 awarded Lieutenant-Commander John Gwyndd Wood, Royal Naval Reserve. Serving aboard the gunboat H.M.S. *Espiègle* under the command of Vice-Admiral Wilfred Nunn, he received a Mention in Despatches for his part in the attack on Ctesiphon and the subsequent withdrawal to Kut, and was later recommended for a D.S.O. (downgraded to a D.S.C.) for accepting the task of delivering an important communiqué from Major-General Charles Townshend to General Mellis, seeking supplies and reinforcements. Wood was sent down the River Tigris from Umm-al-Tubal Camp near Kut on 1 December 1915 in a motorboat at night, under very heavy fire, and was wounded in the process, but still completed his important task, comprising:

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved (**J. G. Wood 1915**), bearing London hallmarks for 1916, with investiture pin to reverse, and in original fitted case of issue by Garrard & Co., the ribbon fitted incorrectly with two Mentioned in Despatches emblems as worn by the recipient; 1914-1915 Star (**Sub. Lieut. J. G. Wood, R.N.R.**);

British War Medal and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**Lieut. J. G. Wood, R.N.R.**);

The first separate in case of issue, trio swing-mounted as worn, with individually cased miniature D.S.C. and British War Medal by Garrard, and a miniature 1914-15 Star; various riband bars (7) and ribbons (4), *nearly extremely fine* (lot)

Also offered with: original, pencil-drawn map of the line of the British retreat along the Tigris from Umm-Al-Tubal to Kut, with named locations and annotations, framed together with the original handwritten letter from Major-General Townsend sent to General Mellis, dated 1 Dec. 1915, together beside with a later typed transcript; Naval Officer’s 1846-Pattern Dress Sabre (numbered 3116), in scabbard, with sword knot, original sword bag, and with leather sword belt & fittings, in sound, serviceable condition; original Buckingham Palace investiture invitation telegram, in glazed frame. £6,000-8,000

D.S.C.: *London Gazette*: 25 October 1916 – ‘Sub-Lieutenant Wood was sent down the river Tigris from Umm-al-Tubal Camp in a motorboat at about 2.00am, on the 1st of December, 1915, with an important message. He displayed great bravery under heavy fire, and was wounded.’ (continuing, as noted in his service record: ‘...Though he was unable to deliver the message, he behaved with great bravery, was being fired on & wounded, one man in the motor boat being killed and one wounded.’)

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 10 May 1916 – ‘with reference to the attack upon Ctesiphon and subsequent withdrawal...’

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN GWYNDD WOOD was born on 27 April 1894 in Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, the son of John William Woods and Mary Ann Woods (née Bailey). He joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 1 April 1913 and served as Midshipman between 6 August 1914 and 26 August 1915 aboard H.M.S. *Alsatian*. Wood was promoted to Acting Sub-Lieutenant on 27 April 1915 and after a short time at H.M.S. *Vivid* he was sent to serve aboard the Cadmus class sloop H.M.S. *Espiègle* on 9 September 1915 (and, according to his service papers, H.M.S. *Comet*). The *Espiègle* was the lead vessel of the gunboat flotilla sent up the river Tigris in support supporting Major-General Townshend’s 6th (Poona) Division, part of Indian Expeditionary Force ‘D’, as it aimed to engage hostile Turkish forces en route to the cities of Kut and Baghdad. As the British & Indian forces moved north they achieved some early successes against the opposing Turkish forces and pressed on, utilizing their gunboats to good effect upon the enemy’s flanks. Townsend often used the *Espiègle* as a floating headquarters given its raised viewpoint during battles, while leaving command of the naval flotilla to Vice-Admiral Wilfred Nunn, and it is likely that Sub-Lieutenant Wood and Major-General Townshend crossed paths many times in the process. After these first engagements, which included the capture of the strategic city of Kut-al-Amara, Townshend’s force led a major attack upon the city of Ctesiphon, within striking distance of Baghdad itself. Meanwhile, the Turkish forces in the area had plenty of time to prepare their defences, and were ready

All lots are subject to a Buyer’s Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

for the attack. Despite the hard and determined fighting by both sides between 22-25 November 1915, and very significant casualties, the battle resulted in a tactical draw, with both sides withdrawing exhausted to regroup. The British gunboat flotilla was heavily involved in this amphibious assault, and for his actions in this attack, Sub-Lieutenant Wood would later receive a mention in despatches.

Having suffered withering casualties during the assault, Townshend took the fateful decision to withdraw his forces and to retreat to the city of Kut, a solid, defensible city secured on three sides by a loop of the Tigris. Sensing an opportunity, and despite having suffered his own heavy casualties, Lieutenant-General Nureddin – seeing the British blink first and being their retreat – chose to pursue his enemy and to encircle the city. Despite being relatively well-supplied and with a large force at his disposal, the Siege of Kut would later go down in history as one of the most comprehensive British defeats of the Great War.

The British arrived at Kut on 30 November and accepted investment, and soon after this on 1 December 1915, Townshend sent Sub-Lieutenant Wood with an important handwritten message for General Mellis, seeking assistance (this letter forming part of this lot), reading as follows:

[Camp, Umm-al-Tubal, 1/Dec/15, 1.30am] Dear Melliss, It appears from fires to my rear and flank as if the enemy have overtaken me. These fires may be Arabs of course – I cannot tell till daylight. We have had considerable sniping in the night. I need not comment on the gravity of the case if the enemy hangs on to me, so I order you to turn back and come with all expedition to assist me. Your appearance coming to help me will stop the enemy and extricate me. You should manoeuvre round my outer (desert) or northern flank so as to envelope or turn the enemy. Yours sincerely, Charles Townsend, Major General. P.S. Of course these fires may prove to be Arabs – but it is such a grave matter that I must delay you and make certain of this force. Lose no time – I shall move my transport at 7.30am and follow fighting a rearguard action if compelled to do so. C.V.F.T. Of course if I find at daylight that my fears are groundless I shall send messengers to tell you so. C.V.F.T.'

Leaving in complete darkness in the middle of the night on 1 December 1915, and under very heavy fire, Sub-Lieutenant Wood took a motorboat away from the besieged city, being wounded in the process, with one other crewmember wounded, and another killed in the escape. While the message was not, ultimately, delivered, and the gunboat later returned unsuccessfully to rejoin the flotilla, word did eventually reach Mellis via the other cavalry volunteers who had been sent out at the same time. This incident is also recorded in some detail in 'Tigris Gunboats: The Forgotten War in Iraq 1914-1917' by Vice-Admiral Wilfred Nunn, much in line with the details recorded in Wood's service papers, stating that 'he (Nunn) arranged to send a motor-boat down the river. This was entrusted to Sub-Lieutenant Wood, R.N.R. The soldiers got through with their message all right, but in the pitch darkness the motor-boat was unable to find General Mellis's column, which possibly was some miles from the river at the time. The motorboat therefore returned to the flotilla. She (Wood's gunboat) had been heavily sniped both going and returning by Arabs on the river-banks, one man in the boat being killed in this gallant attempt, while Sub-Lieutenant Wood himself and the other man were wounded. (pg. 182-3).

Various forces were sent towards Kut, each attempting to relieve the beleaguered force trapped inside the city, which over time was slowly reduced to starvation. With his force greatly reduced by malnutrition, illness and death, Major-General Townshend surrendered the city on 29 April 1916 – 147 days since the start of the siege – with 13,000 Allied soldiers taken as prisoners of war.

Wood was later confirmed in his rank as Sub-Lieutenant on 27 April 1916, and continued to serve in the Great War aboard H.M.S. *Virginian* between 14 August 1916 and 16 May 1917, being promoted to Acting Lieutenant during this time. He was invested with the D.S.C. at Buckingham Palace, and retired at the rank of Lieutenant on 26 February 1918. He was later granted the retired rank of Lieutenant-Commander on 26 February 1926. He died on 22 July 1978 at Portsmouth, Hampshire.

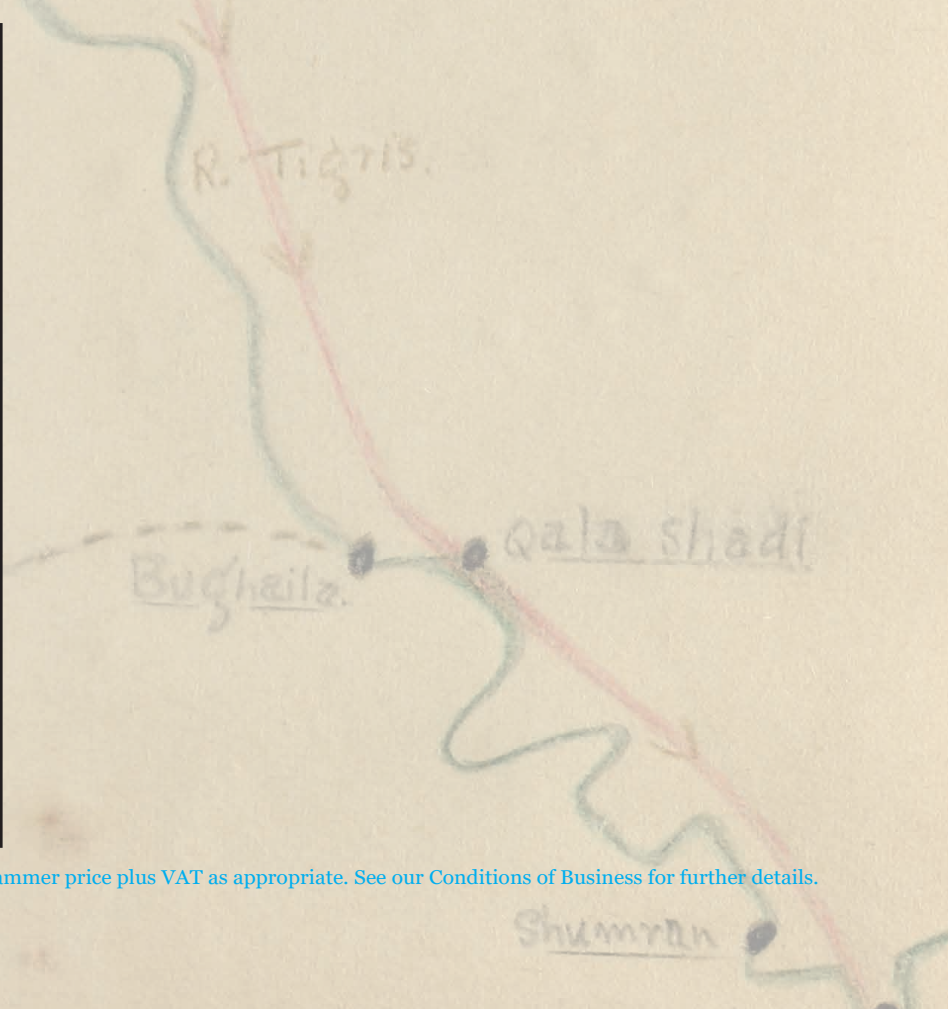
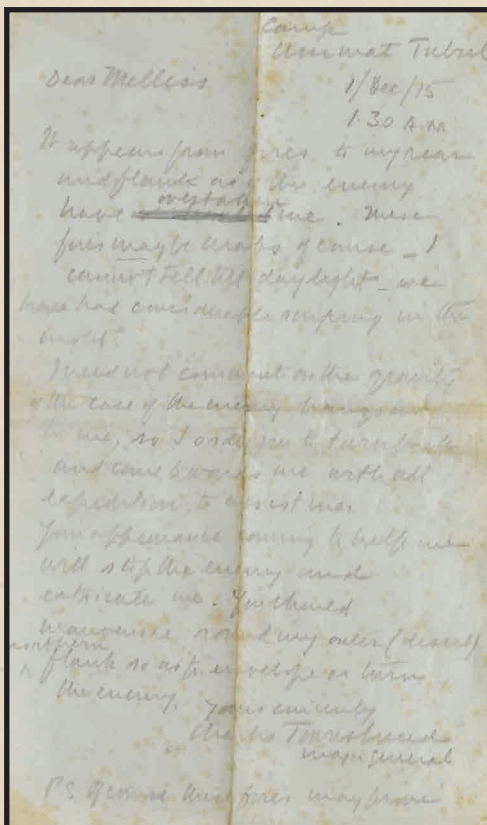




illustration reduced

850

A Very Rare and Impressive Great War Ace's D.F.C., A.F.C. Group awarded to Captain J.S. 'Stubby' Stubbs, R.A.F., 'a fine leader and skilful tactician', who went on to become the highest-scoring Airco DH.9 Bomber Pilot of the Great War, being officially credited with 11 victories in total. After initial service with the R.N.V.R., Royal Naval Division and the 3rd Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) he began training as a Flying Officer in early 1917, seeing active service with several Royal Flying Corps Squadrons. Once seriously wounded in action as the result of the enemy's 'explosive bullets', he continued to fly numerous bombing sorties whilst also destroying observation balloons and downing various enemy Fokker D.VIIs and Pfalz D.IIIs in aerial 'dogfights', comprising:

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed and undated as issued, in original fitted case of issue by John Pinches, London;

Air Force Cross, G.V.R., unnamed and undated as issued, *tiny soldered repair to loop*, in original fitted case of issue by John Pinches, London;

1914 Star (M.7/247. S. Stubbs, Ord. Sea. R.N.V.R. Hood Bttn. R.N.D.);

British War Medal and Victory Medal, both (Capt. J.S. Stubbs. R.A.F.);

Group loose, with two original logbooks, a handwritten record of sorties, and other significant documentation (see footnote details), *rim bruise on B.W.M., generally toned, extremely fine or better, and very rare* (5) £10,000-15,000



D.F.C.: *London Gazette*: 2 November 1918 (Lt. (T./Capt.) John Stevenson Stubbs (S. Lancs. R.) and 2nd Lt. John Bernard Russell: 'Captain Stubbs is a fine leader and a skilful tactician, who during the last few months, has led fifty-one reconnaissances and raids over enemy lines with marked success, frequently extricating his formation, when attacked by large numbers of scouts, by his coolness and judgment. One evening this officer, with Lt. Russell as Observer, in company with another machine, encountered ten enemy aeroplanes. Regardless of their superiority in numbers, he at once attacked and shot down one. By skilful manoeuvring he enabled his Observer to bring down another; the remainder of the enemy were driven down to their lines; he then completed his reconnaissance and returned home. Leaving the other machine behind, he again crossed the enemy lines; he bombed a train and attacked some mechanical transport at 1,500 ft. altitude. This particular exploit is highly creditable to both these officers, the machine in which they flew being unsuitable for low bombing attacks; moreover, they were subjected to very heavy anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire.'

A.F.C.: *London Gazette*, 2 November 1918 (i.e. the same date as the D.F.C.).

CAPTAIN JOHN STEVENSON STUBBS (1894-1963), born in Walton-on-the Hill, Lancashire in September 1894, was to become the highest-scoring ace to fly the underpowered, unreliable and unlamented DH.9. By the end of August 1918, Major-General Trenchard had declared that the aeroplanes 'could no longer be considered service type bombers and that the losses which must be expected they would suffer did not justify again sending them over the line...', making Stubbs's

success with the DH.9 all the more remarkable. Jack (or, later, "Stubby") Stubbs initially joined the R.N.V.R. and was present at Antwerp in 1914 with the Royal Naval Division (although not entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star). Early in 1915 he transferred to the 3rd Battalion of the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) and was promoted on probation to 2nd Lieutenant on 5 June 1915 which was confirmed, following training at Liverpool, on 21 January 1916; a week later he was promoted to Temporary Lieutenant. Early in 1917

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

Stubbs became a Flying Officer seconded from the Garrison Battalion, Liverpool Regiment and served in France with No. 27 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps.

On 9 May 1917 he was wounded, requiring repatriation; upon recovery he was posted to No. 2 Training Depot at Lake Down (near Salisbury), where he was a Flying Instructor from 19 September 1917 to 24 March 1918. In December 1917, by which time Stubbs was Acting Flight Commander, he was posted initially to No. 107 Squadron and, following the official formation of the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918, was appointed a Captain in No. 103 Squadron (on 21 April), and ordered to France. Within a month of his return to the Western Front piloting the two-man *Airco DH.9* bomber, Stubbs and his Observer, 2nd Lt. C.C. Dance, scored their first victory. Improbably enough for a bomber such as the *D.H.9* they succeeded in destroying an enemy observation balloon at Seclin, Pas-de-Calais. On 6 June, together with two other crews, they shared one *Fokker D.VII* destroyed by fire and another sent down out of control. The pairing of Stubbs and Dance also scored a *Pfalz D.III* out of control at La Bassée on 4 July. With 2nd Lt. J.B. Russell in the Observer's seat there were four further victories in July and August (and their joint recognition in the D.F.C. citation). With Dance as Observer once more, another *Fokker D.VII* was sent down out of control on 30 August while Stubbs was to destroy two further *D.VII*s with 2nd Lt. C.G. Bannerman as his Observer. On 24 October 1919, Stubbs was granted a short service commission as a R.A.F. Flying Officer but transferred to the unemployed list in January, 1920. Following a brief period back on active service in 1921, he joined the R.A.F. Reserves in 1923. In July 1924 he moved to Rawalpindi where he worked for the Attock Oil Company before joining the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., where he remained until retirement in 1954. He died in 1963.

This lot is offered with substantial documentation, including Stubbs' two Pilot's Flying Log Books, first dating from 21 November 1916-24 March 1918, second 25 March-7 November 1918. Also included are: Army Book 136, listing where Stubbs was stationed from 19 May-3 October 1918, with list and details of squadron members killed, wounded or missing; Army Book 439, with service details; R.N.V.R. Service Certificate; Central Flying School, Upavon Graduation Certificate 4 January 1917; National Health Insurance card - Naval Reservist, 4 June 1916; Field Medical Card giving details of wounds received on 9 May 1917; War Office letter to his mother informing her of his admittance to the General Hospital, Rouen, 23 July 1917; Notification of Arrival in England post card listing his admission to Prince of Wales Hospital Marylebone, 26 July 1917; General Sir W.R. Birdwood's Routine Orders 15th August 1918 announcing Stubbs' award of the Distinguished Flying Cross; Temporary Commission as Lieutenant Royal Air Force 1 November 1918; A weighted coloured streamer marker for dropping from aircraft, in its original leather pouch, in excellent condition. Further copied documentation, including newspaper articles and photographs, and a memory stick with much further information.



All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



851

The Extremely Rare 'Cold War Spy Flights' D.F.C., A.F.C. & Bar Group of 6 awarded to Squadron-Leader John Crampton, R.A.F., who won the D.F.C. for flying bombing missions over Germany with No. 76 Squadron, and later led the very first top-secret high-altitude 'special duty' spy missions over the Soviet Union with 91 Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, under the codename *Operation Jiu-Jitsu*. Commanding this small, elite force of British airmen, Crampton and his team flew rebadged American *B-45 Tornado* reconnaissance aircraft deep into the airspace of the U.S.S.R. in two highly significant clandestine flights in 1952 and 1954 (and others) – for which he received an A.F.C. & Bar respectively. On the second occasion, Crampton's aircraft came under heavy, sustained anti-aircraft fire after taking its reconnaissance photographs, and was being tracked by ground radar. Applying full power and making haste back towards Germany, it was only years later that Crampton learned that Soviet *Mig-15* night fighters had been sent out in pursuit to shoot him down, comprising:

Distinguished Flying Cross, reverse privately engraved 'S/Ldr. J. Crampton 76 Squadron, 1945, and to my crew';

Air Force Cross, reverse dated '1953', with second award bar, engraved to the reverse '1954';

1939-45 Star;

France and Germany Star;

Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945;

Group swing-mounted upon bar with pin for wear, also offered with five 'Pilot's Flying Log Books' relating to his career, lightly toned, good very fine (6) £7,000-10,000

D.F.C.: *London Gazette*: 22 May 1945

A.F.C.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1953

Bar to A.F.C.: *London Gazette*: 10 June 1954



SQUADRON-LEADER JOHN CRAMPTON (1921-2010) was born 21 August 1921 at Weybridge, and was educated at Harrow. He joined the R.A.F.V.R. at the age of 18 and undertook initial training in Canada, becoming a Flying Instructor at the R.A.F. flying school in Moose Jaw. He was appointed Pilot Officer on Probation (Sergeant) on 1 Sept 1941, Flying Officer on Probation 1 September 1942, and then Flight Lieutenant (War Subs.) on 1 September 1943, and returning to England he then undertook bombing runs over Germany and the Ruhr in 1944 (including at Wilhelmshaven, Essen, Duisberg and Cologne) late in WW2 while serving with No. 76 Squadron, flying in *Halifax* bombers. For his service in WW2 he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

He was confirmed in his rank as Flight Lieutenant (extended service) on 9 September 1947, and in the early post-war years Crampton flew in various of the R.A.F.'s jet aircraft, including the *Meteor* and *Vampire*, largely serving with No. 1 Squadron at R.A.F. *Tangmere*. As recorded in his obituary in the *Daily Telegraph*, Crampton was 'an excellent engineer and a technically gifted airman', reaching the rank of Squadron Leader on 1 July 1950. Meanwhile, hamstrung by Presidential decree not to undertake flights over the U.S.S.R. owing to the shooting down of a U.S. Navy aircraft over Latvia two years earlier, but still desperate to gain an edge in the ongoing Cold War with the U.S.S.R., the United States' Air Force

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



made requests at the very highest level for British forces (who had made no such promises) to undertake these clandestine photographic reconnaissance flights instead, and using their very latest aircraft.

In 1951 Crampton was commanding No. 97 Squadron (of *Lincoln B2* Bombers) at R.A.F. *Hemswell* when he was summoned to meet with the Commander-in-Chief of Bomber Command, with the instruction that he was to set up an R.A.F. 'special duty' flight, top-secret in nature (his obituary, written by *The Telegraph*, refers). It is reported that initially, Squadron Leader Micky Martin of 'Dambusters' fame had been considered favourite for this important role, but having failed a mandatory high-altitude pressurization test, it was Crampton who was picked as the right man for this dangerous and sensitive task. Soon after, three crews were sent to the U.S.A. in order to train in the new four-engined *North American RB-45C* reconnaissance aircraft.

Returning to Britain, and based at R.A.F. *Sculthorpe* and under the overall command of General Marion Hack Mixson, U.S.A.F., Crampton undertook a test flight through an air corridor over East Germany on 21-22 without incident (his logbook simply remarks 'Special X/Country'), and without any undue attention from Soviet radar. Soon after, Crampton and his team received written 'over-flight' approval for the first clandestine flight from Winston Churchill, sending out three 'rebadged' aircraft with R.A.F. roundels on the night of 17-18 April 1952. Each aircraft had its own route, but all were sent to seek out the operating bases of Soviet long-range Bomber Forces – the first flying over the Baltic States, the second flying towards Moscow, and Crampton's lead aircraft (with Wing Commander Rex Sanders as Navigator, and Sergeant Joe Acklam completing the crew) taking the most dangerous 'yellow route' over Ukraine. Flying at approximately 40,000 feet for over 10 hours (Crampton's logbook entry simply states 'Special X/Country' underlined boldly in red), and equipped with 'night-vision' cameras, the mission was considered a great success, obtaining significant amounts of photographic and electronic information, but the Soviets tracked the flights, and were enraged. For this mission Crampton received the A.F.C., with his 8 fellow airmen receiving either the A.F.C. or A.F.M. These awards were published in the *London Gazette* somewhat later on 1 January 1953, and for obvious reason, without citations.

In late 1952 Crampton assumed command of 101 Squadron – the R.A.F.'s first jet squadron, flying the new *Canberra* jet aircraft based at R.A.F. *Binbrook* between July and October that year. Quite apart from the political concerns, Crampton then returned again to *Sculthorpe*, attached to 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing' for further clandestine flights (over 'X/Country') in October and November 1952. Proposals for a second additional 'deep-penetration' flight over the U.S.S.R. (codenamed '*Pepsin*') came under greater scrutiny from members of the British cabinet, uncomfortable with the political fallout that could occur in the event of a crash or capture, and indeed with the ongoing pressure from the U.S.A., as the need for further flights seemed to focus more upon nuclear targets in anticipation of a nuclear war (such as the Soviet testing site at Kapustin Yar, near Stalingrad), than more typical Soviet Bomber Command targets – which posed a more immediate strategic risk to Britain.

Returning to 101 Squadron in the last days of 1952, Crampton's logbook confirms that one special duty flight - apparently the first in an R.A.F. *Canberra* - took place over 'X/Country' on 22 January 1953 (which has previously been speculated, but not confirmed, in an online article by Stuart Fowle). Flying almost exclusively in *Canberras* in early-mid 1953, he spent a period of time with Headquarters No.1 Group at R.A.F. *Bawtry*, before being recalled in late March 1954 to fly once again with his 'special duties' unit. Having received word of the new 'over-flight' being approved, Crampton reportedly called his colleague Rex Sanders and said "*Rex – it's on again*".

Between 22 March and 28 April, Crampton's logbook includes no fewer than 13 entries for flights over 'X/Country' in American *RB45c* reconnaissance aircraft, with one final, more significant flight on 28-29 April, underlined in Crampton's logbook, again in red ('X/Country + 1 F.R. 3300 gells'). With similar routes to the first 'deep-penetration' flight of 1952, Crampton's flight went further still this time, encountering heavy anti-aircraft for much of the duration, covering some 30 enemy targets. In addition, as was later discovered, Soviet *MIG-15* night fighters were also despatched to engage him, but failed to reach him. Having been forced to modify his route, Crampton landed to refuel at the American airbase in Furstenfeld Beck at 4.00am, to the surprise of a handful of local residents who had unwittingly witnessed a small part of a top-secret operation. For this second mission, Crampton received a bar to his A.F.C.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

No more missions were sanctioned, as Krushev is alleged to have giving the warning to a U.S.A.F. Chief: "To you I must say quite frankly that if something like a *Canberra* comes in our airspace it will be shot down. All your *Canberras* are flying coffins." The highly-sensitive details of 'Operation Jiu-Jitsu' remained secret until as recently as February 1994, and caused a storm in the newspapers of the time of their release, which reported the headline – 'British pilots flew spy missions for America'.

After this final special duty flight, Crampton was posted to the Ministry of Supply, itself often a 'cover' given for top-secret work, and which had taken over responsibility for nuclear weapons research. Retiring from the R.A.F. in 1957, and having served in three commands (Bomber, Fighter, and Transport), he later undertook related work with H.M. Government for three years, and latterly worked as technical sales manager for Hawker Aircraft Ltd. During this time he was closely involved in the development of the vertical take off designs that led to the creation of the *Harrier*. He retired, for the last time, from British Aerospace in 1983. A motorsports enthusiast, he owned a Maserati *8C-3000*, which he would take out on Wednesday afternoons at R.A.F. Hemswell. A man with a reputation for his 'upright manner', he died in 2010 at the age of 88.

A comparable group, to Crampton's Navigator - Wing Commander Rex Sanders - was recently listed and sold by War & Sons Ltd., and while the aforementioned group contains other subsequent decorations and ephemera, the group offered here to Squadron-Leader Crampton is without doubt the most significant awarded to any member of 91 Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, as its lead pilot and commander.



Crampton, back row, third from left



852

Order of British India, 1st Class, second type (c.1939-46), in gold with sky blue enamel at centre and in surround, screw-nut fitting to reverse, 39.5mm width, *tiny mark to reverse, extremely fine* £1,200-1,500

853

A Second Afghan War V.C. Action Distinguished Conduct Medal awarded to Lance-Corporal Edward McKay, 92nd Foot (Gordon Highlanders), for gallantry at the Asmai Heights, north of Kabul, on 14 December 1879. First, McKay played a conspicuous part in the initial rush to take the highest peak, where a number of Ghazis stood sword in hand, ready to die to the last man, fighting alongside Corporal Sellars of the 72nd Highlanders, who was recommended the Victoria Cross. Later, McKay was himself recommended for the D.C.M. for volunteering to carry an important message under very heavy fire during the defence and eventual withdrawal from this important strategic position, where Sergeant David McAdie, of the 72nd Highlanders, Captain William John Vousden, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Captain Arthur Hammond, Corps of Guides, each also won a V.C., comprising:

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Lce. Corpl. E. McKay. 92nd Foot.), suspension very slightly slack, surface pitting and naming worn in parts, *good fine, but rare* £2,000-3,000

D.C.M.: London Gazette: 4 May 1880 - '*distinguished (himself) by great personal gallantry on this occasion*' (D.C.M. submitted to the Queen, 23 March, 1880, For the Action at Asmai Heights, 14 December, 1879).

LANCE-CORPORAL EDWARD MCKAY served in Afghanistan and was part of the British Force sent by Sir Frederick Roberts to take and occupy the strategically important Asmai Heights, to the north of Kabul, on 14 December 1879. As stated in The Victoria Cross in Afghanistan by Major W. J. Elliot, the Highlanders and Guides pressed forward with undaunted ardour, driving back the Afghans step by step... They gained the highest peak, where a number of Ghazis stood sword in hand, ready to die to the last man. Here a terrific struggle took place, the Ghazis being despatched one by one with much difficulty. Corporal Sellar of the 72nd Highlanders was the first man to the top. Rushing on in advance of his comrades, a Ghazi struck full at his head. The cut was parried and a bayonet thrust given in return... and in a death struggle both rolled upon the ground, the Afghan being quickly killed. The corporal was specially recommended for by Sir Frederick Roberts for the Victoria Cross... Sergeant John McLaren and Corporal E. McKay, 92nd, also greatly distinguished themselves in this last rush. Another incident in which Edward McKay appears in the centre of the action at Asmai Heights is recorded in The Life of a Regiment The History of the Gordon Highlanders, Vol. II by Lieutenant-Colonel Greenhill Cardyne, during the latter stages of the battle, in which the British force, including two companies of the 92nd Foot under Captain D. F. Gordon, fought gallantly to hold this position, during which time Corporal Edward McKay and Sergeant John McLaren of the Gordon Highlanders were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Corporal McKay, specifically, is noted as having volunteered to carry an important message under very heavy fire and it was for this that he received the D.C.M. While the British eventually conducted an orderly withdrawal from the position under heavy fire, suffering losses of 19 officers and men killed and 88 wounded, no fewer than 4 Victoria Crosses were won during its defence (those to Corporal George Sellar & Sergeant David McAdie, 72nd Highlanders, Captain William John Vousden, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Captain Arthur Hammond, Corps of Guides). This example is one of only 2 D.C.M.s awarded to this regiment for Kabul, compared to 6 issued for Kandahar. The recipient is also confirmed on the Afghanistan Medal Roll, and his 3-Clasp Afghanistan Medal is known to have been sold in 2006. Ex Sotheby's, 26 November, 1980, lot 497

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



854

A Great War D.C.M. Group of 3, with original gold-plated ‘tribute’ pocket watch with commemorative inscription, awarded to Fitter James Alexander Shearer, A/86 Army Brigade, R.F.A., of Jarrow, South Tyneside, comprising:

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (61622 Ftr: J. A. Shearer. A.86/A. Bde. R.F.A.);

1914-15 Star (61622 Dvr: J. A. Shearer. R.F.A.);

British War Medal, , 1914-1918 (61622 Dvr. J. A. Shearer. R.A.);

With gold-plated pocket-watch by Dennison, internal inscription reads: ‘Presented to Fitter J. A. Shearer “D.C.M.” R.F.A., by the people of Jarrow, for Gallantry in Action 1914-19’;

Group loose, *the first very heavily polished, suspension slightly loose and possibly once repinned, fair only, second and third very fine* (4) £600-800

D.C.M.: *London Gazette*: 17 April 1918 – ‘for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has frequently attended to guns under heavy hostile shelling, and on one occasion, when the gun detachments had been shelled out of their dug-outs and were 300 yards from the battery when orders came to open fire, he with one man at once rushed to a gun and opened fire. This prompt and gallant action had a most inspiring effect on the remainder of the men, who, despite the hostile shelling, continued to fire the guns throughout the action.’ (Glasgow)

FITTER / DRIVER JAMES ALEXANDER SHEARER, of Glasgow, Scotland, but a pre-war resident of Jarrow, South Tyneside, served in the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery on the Western Front. Research suggest that he was wounded in action while serving with 13 Battery, R.F.A., on 21 May 1915, and he was later awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. As stated in Howard Williamson’s ‘*The Great War Medal Collector’s Companion Vol I*’, D.C.M. awards with this gazette date typically relate to the period from March 1917 to early 1918, covering the actions at Nieuport, Somme, Richebourg, Ypres, Messines, La Bassée, Arras, and others. Worthy of further research.

855

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., a possible trial piece or specimen in gold, unnamed as issued, 25.64g, single nick in obverse field and a few hairlines, good extremely fine, and rare £1,500-2,000

As discussed in ‘*British Gallantry Awards*’ by Abbott and Tamplin, the Distinguished Service Medal was initially instituted in October 1914 as a gallantry award for Naval petty officers and ratings (and Royal Marines) ‘for bravery and resource under fire’. The question of whether this properly applied to hazardous submarine service, or service in the presence of mines or enemy submarines was a something which received much debate at the time, but a decision was ruled to include these circumstances in May and June 1918.



852

The piece offered here, believed to be a trial piece in gold (higher than 9 carat, less than 18, and probably 14 with a high silver content) may be one of the 3 trial pieces in gold ordered by Sir Frederick Ponsonby from the Royal Mint for presentation to King George V in 1914 (rather than in the typical bronze). From these 3 specimens the King apparently chose his final and preferred design, opting instead for the portrait showing him in Admiral’s uniform, rather than the current example being offered here Field Marshal’s uniform.

Royal Mint records show that discussions followed in November 1914 requesting that production ‘proceed at once with the creation of a new reverse die using the same letter punches as for the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal and arrangement of lettering’ ahead of general production of the D.S.M., which goes some way towards explaining the use of a quite different reverse die for this example, which used different (and slightly more crude) letter punches and has a thicker exergual line.

[All lots are subject to a Buyer’s Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.](#)



856

A Great War Military Medal and Bar Group of 5 awarded to Private Cecil Charles Marshall, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, awarded the Military Medal first for service on the Western Front in Flanders in October 1917, most likely in Passchendaele, and on the second occasion for service in Italy, comprising:

Military Medal, G.V.R., with bar loose upon ribbon (**4169 Pte. C. Marshall. 2/The Queen's R.**);

1914-15 Star (**4169 Pte C. Marshall. The Queen's R.**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-19 (**G-4169 Pte. C. Marshall. The Queen's R.**);

India General Service, 1908-35, single clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (**6077212 Pte. C. Marshall, The Queen's R.**);

Group loose, *well-polished, about very fine* (5)

£700-900

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 4 February 1918 (Farnham)

Bar to M.M.: *London Gazette*: 29 March 1919 (Farnham) (ITALY)

PRIVATE CECIL CHARLES MARSHALL served with the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment during the Great War in France and Flanders, and was awarded the Military Medal 'for bravery in the field' on 4 February 1918. As stated in Howard Williamson's 'The Great War Medal Collector's Companion Vol I', M.M. awards with this gazette date were typically won between 12-30 October 1917 for service at The Battle of Passchendaele (or other actions nearby). His second M.M. award was received for service in Italy (as stated clearly in the gazette).

Private Marshall later served in the Waziristan 1919-21 campaign, with his entitlement confirmed on his M.I.C., and the I.G.S. 1908 Medal Roll. His M.I.C. gives a contact address at Whitmore Vale, Churt, Surrey.

857

A WW2 Air Efficiency Group of 3 awarded to Flight Lieutenant Leonard Alfred Sandford, Auxiliary Air Force, comprising: Defence and War Medals, 1939-1945; Air Efficiency, G.V.I.R. (Plt. Off. L. A. Sandford A.A.F.); with original boxes of issue, one officially named, original matching set of miniatures, and three London County Council Kings Medals for school attendance with clasps for 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14, in named box of issue, toned, good extremely fine (9) £200-250

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT LEONARD ALFRED SANDFORD (1904-1993) was born on 7 July 1904 in Kensington, London, the son of Richard Thomas Sandford, a Fish Merchant, and Jane Sandford (née Squire). Educated in London, he married Mary Gwendolyn Lucia Park at Eton in January 1931, and in 1939 was working as an Automobile Engineer Manager. During WW2 he is known to have served with the Administrative and Special Duties Branch, initially as Sergeant in January 1944, and then at the rank of Flying Officer (war substantive) in May that year. He received his Air Efficiency Award on 7 June 1951 (The Air Efficiency Award 1942-2005 by C. Brooks, confirms) and relinquished his commission with the Royal Auxiliary Air Force on 17 August 1954, retaining the rank of Flight Lieutenant. He died in Petersfield, Hampshire, on 15 January 1993.

858

Worlingworth Volunteers Medal 1798, in silver, 'John Henniker Major Commt.' reverse type, edge engraved in capitals (**Rev. Charles Buckle, Treasurer**), 27.85g (Balmer The Militia, Fencibles and Volunteer Army of the British Mainland, unpublished draft copy 1986, V992), in contemporary leather and velvet-lined case, *edge bruising and a few scuffs, generally very fine* £300-400

THE REVEREND CHARLES BUCKLE (1756-1831) was Rector of Worlingworth and Southholt, Suffolk, 1780-1

City of London Police, Retirement of Detective Inspector R.J. Child, 25 March 1891, bronze-gilt medal, by Wilhelm Mayer, bust of D.I. Child left, rev., arms of the City of London, 70mm, in card case of issue, test mark on edge and a few minor bruises, good very fine and rare £250-300

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR R. J. CHILD joined the City of London Police in 1858. In 1890 an improved Pension Act was passed and Child, in common with many other long-serving officers, retired. Another example (in bronze) has appeared in auction and it seems likely that the medals were commissioned by Child as gifts to colleagues on his retirement.



The Fascinating WW2 Period 'Line Book' of the Brevet Flying Club, of 3-4 Charles Street Mayfair, a near-legendary serviceman's club and wartime drinking venue 'for men with wings', this unique ledger contains many hundreds of personal signatures & comments from servicemen, arranged by gallantry award, service, unit or unofficial 'club', inadvertently forming a one-off, light-hearted snapshot of wartime London c.1942-46, and includes the personal autographs of a great many prominent military figures from WW2, comprising:

A large hardback ledger, 44cm x 32cm, cloth covers, with large official label to front cover reading 'The Brevet Club for Men With Wings, 3-4 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, Mayfair W1', containing inside approximately used pages, more unused, some removed, filled with the signatures of many hundreds of British, Commonwealth and Allied airmen, including recipients of the G.C., G.M., D.F.C., D.F.M., A.F.C., A.F.M., D.S.O., D.F.C. (U.S.A.), C.B.E., O.B.E., D.S.C., M.C., C.G.M., and Croix de Guerre, Purple Heart (U.S.A.), Silver Star (U.S.A.) (amongst others), as well as pages to Pathfinders, Caterpillar Club, Goldfish Club, Cloak and Dagger Club (S.A.S.), numerous entries including the first, 'Paddy Moei' Lt. Col., perhaps a humorous pseudonym), Repatriated P.O.W.s, Flying Boot Club, 'Wanted by Hitler' (Escapers), 'Aussies', M.T.B. & Luftwaffe Pilots, several pages of R.A.F. Squadron Cigarette Cards, newspaper clippings, photographs, letters from P.O.W.s to the Club, and a smaller section of final pages including correspondence, newspaper clippings and promotional material used by the Brevet Club at that time; all in all a unique collection, the first original pages for the V.C. and D.S.O. unfortunately no longer present, *the ledger itself in worn and damaged condition, several early leaves now loose, some torn pages and cracking to exterior edge, but a unique and rare archival collection* £400-600

The Brevet Flying Club, of 3-4 Charles Street, Mayfair (close to Berkeley Square) was a private club and bar 'for men with wings', supposedly opened in 1942 and located close to the more conservative R.A.F. Club. Run by the colourful ex-serviceman and all-round 'character' Clive Reffitt, his club boasted a wartime membership of 7,000 and gained for itself a wartime reputation as one of London liveliest night-time hotspots. Reffitt himself gained a certain degree of notoriety for two 'informal' trips made to Paris in 1944, 'thumbing lifts' with club members in R.A.F. aircraft, intending to open a similar club in the Place Vendome (and supposedly, donning German uniform and accent, there and back, as part of the jape, resulting in his arrest, and being heavily fined back in London).

A deliberately light-hearted alternative to the more traditional 'stuffy' gentlemen's clubs of the time, it swiftly became a favourite haunt of WW2 servicemen in London (including, not least, Paddy Mayne, Mike Sadler and other early figures of the S.A.S.). The Brevet Club famously issued its members with a spoof 'Drinking Licence' rather than a club card, was 'raided by police' on numerous occasions, and issued 'Brevet County Court' Summons letters by post to its members, appearing at first glance to be authentic, requiring members to be present to attend various mock events. Although reliable information is now scant, it appears to have closed its doors c.1975 (and was based at various addresses in the course of its time, including 11 Chesterfield Street, and a location in Shepherds Market).

Ex Sotheby's 26 & 29 November, 1994, lot 142 (part)



861

An Impressive Pre-WW2 Hallmarked Silver Colour-Belt Plate and Original White Leather Colour-Belt of the East Lancashire Regiment, colour-belt plate, 100m x 123mm, bearing the red rose of Lancashire, in silver and enamels, with crown and lion above, bearing hallmarks for London dated 1938, maker H.P. & Co. (Henry Perkins?), upon white-matt leather colour-belt, with three brass buckles (the lower-most marked Potter London with integral brass flag holder at base, currently folded in two for storage, slight wear & loss to enamels of plate, belt slightly worn with some light scuffing and marks, apparently rare

£200-300

862

Miscellaneous Military Ephemera and Documents to A. H. Colwill, Coldstream Guards, comprising: a tobacco tin containing two named ID discs, a small gilt-metal 'Naafi' football medal, named and dated 1935, in case of issue; rank insignia (2), buttons (3), small silver and enamel sweetheart brooch, four plumes, Dunkirk Veterans Association badge (Branch Vice President), a silver lapel badge in box; several original documents and letters, and a named brass bed-plate to 2656890 A. H. Colwill, Coldstream Guards; *a mixed lot, viewing recommended* (lot)

£50-100

863

Miscellaneous Military Badges and Ephemera, comprising: Coldstream Guards Tie Pin, in silver with gold pin, bearing marks for 9 carat gold; a white metal Coldstream Guards lapel badge; a lapel badge of the 6th King Edwards' Own Cavalry, in silver and enamels; an Australian Commonwealth Military Forces badge, in base metal and enamel, of some age; two R.F.C. cap badged; a gilt metal tie-pin of the 66th Punjabis, formed from a button; six E.I.R. brass badges, two different sized; an H.M. Armed Forces veterans badge; A St. John's Ambulance Association badge in silver, reverse engraved '**134506 Mrs Buck**', with two associated silver I.D. bracelets named to Lieut. C. M. Buck, 31st Lancers / R.F.C.; *a mixed lot, generally in good order* (17) £100-150

864

Miscellaneous Sweetheart Brooches (3), the first in silver and enamels for the R.A.F., stamped 'silver' to the reverse and 'Made In England', 54mm width; the second in silver for the R.A.F., set with pastes, 59mm width; the last in silver and enamels, set with pastes, for the Royal Artillery, 35mm width, of better quality manufacture; *generally with some wear, minor enamel damage to last, very fine* (3) £80-120



865

A Framed 'Freedom of the City of Dublin' certificate to Lieutenant-General Thomas Meyrick, 21st Foot (Royal Scots Fusiliers), comprising: A large framed and glazed Freedom of the City of Dublin certificate, in ink and watercolours, dated Friday the 21st of January 1814, to 'Lieutenant-General Thomas Meyrick, Commanding the Eastern District and the Garrison of Dublin', bearing large central inscription within surrounding wreath, coat of arms above and emblems below, within wooden frame, 49.5cm x 61cm (including frame), *central area slightly darker than peripheries and a few tiny nicks to inner mounting, generally clear and in good condition* £200-300

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS MEYRICK (c.1764-1830) was born c.1764, the third son of James Meyrick of Eyton Court, Herefordshire. He joined the Army in 1779 as an Ensign and served in the Caribbean at Antigua and St. Kitts, rising rapidly to the rank of Colonel with the 21st Foot on 26 January 1797.

The following year he was sent to Ireland to serve there as Brigadier-General, and he led two battalions of men to confront a force of 'rebels' who had taken possession of the town of Wexford, subsequently forcing off the opposing forces and reclaiming the town. He commanded at Clonmel and in Galway until the Peace in 1802, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General in September 1803. He was placed on the staff of Ireland and commanded in Dublin, being promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1810, and to full General in 1821. He died on June 5, 1830.

BOOKS

Viewing advised, not subject to return, **collection only.**

866

Regimental Histories and Related Books for World War II (3), comprising: History of the East Lancashire Regiment In The War 1939-1945 H.B., H. Rawson & Co. Ltd., Manchester, 1953, signed to inside front page, some pages removed, covers somewhat faded and slightly stained; The Royal Artillery Commemoration Book, 1939-1945, H.B., G. Bell and Sons Ltd, 1950 (?), a vast and detailed tome concerning the R.A. in WW2, slight wear to covers and spine; A WW2 folder containing Air Crew Lecture Notes with some annotations and documents relating to 115 Squadron; Conditions described as above to the best of our ability, viewing recommended, collection strongly advised due to size and weight, the first two very useful (3) £60-80

867

Regimental Histories and Rolls of Honour for the Great War (6), comprising: History of the East Lancashire Regiment in the Great War, 1914-1918, H.B., (Littlebury Bros. Ltd, Liverpool, 1936), *tearing to front and rear inner-pages, internal wear to spine, slight foxing and some dog-eared pages*; 1st Battalion The East Lancashire Regiment, August and September, 1914 H.B., by Captain E.C. Hopkinson, M.C. (Privately printed), *very slight foxing, otherwise a very good clean copy*; The Kings Own, 1/5 Battalion, T.F. H.B., compiled by Albert Hodgkinson, The Lewes Press, 1921, with original memorial card insert, some wear to inner pages and to spine; Cravens Part in the Great War P.B. with cloth covers, John T. Clayton (Ed.), with dedicatory sticker named to Sgt. Frederick Arthur Mitchell, volume detailing the service of the 1st/6th Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding) Regiment, with copious regimental photographs, *some wear to covers*; The National Roll of the Great War 1914-1918, Section XIV, Salford H.B., The National Publishing Company, London, *rear cover nearly detached from interior pages, minor red staining to top of inner reverse cover and last two pages, some external wear*; Manchester City Battalions, Book of Honour, H.B., Kempster & Westropp (Ed.), Sherratt & Hughes, London 1917, Second Edition, a trove of information with unit photographs down to company and platoon level, *rebound, with some staining to original covers, internally excellent*; Conditions described as above to the best of our ability, viewing recommended, collection strongly advised due to size and weight, some scarce, and all still very useful (6) £80-100

868

Miscellaneous Military Books (6), general books on medals and orders, comprising: 'Historical Records of Medals and Honorary Distinctions' by G. Tancred, HB, 1891, three-quarter leather binding, 'L.G. Griesbach' sticker to inside cover, *some wear to corners of binding, minor foxing in places*; 'British Military & Naval Medals and Decorations' by J. Harris Gibson, 1880, HB, 'L.G. Griesbach' sticker to inside cover, *some splitting, wear and fading to bindings*; 'Deeds The Won The Empire' by W. H. Fitchett, 1898, HB, *spine faded and slightly worn*; 'The British Army – Vol I' by Sir S. D. Scott, 1868, HB, *slight wear and fading to spine and covers*; 'Burke's The Book of Orders of Knighthood and Decorations of Honour' (Sir Bernard Burke, Ed.), 1858, HB, 'L.G. Griesbach' sticker to inside cover, *rebound in cloth with original covers, with old pencil and pen and ink owners' annotations*; 'The Queen's Orders of Chivalry' by Brig. Sir Ivan De la Bere, 1964, HB, L.G. Griesbach' sticker to inside cover, *some wear and tear to dust jacket.* (6) £50-100

869

Miscellaneous Military Books (2), Army Lists, comprising: 'British Legion Army List, 1835-36' HB, 1835, three-quarter leather binding with contemporary bookplate of Arthur Tupper, annotated in pencil, pen and ink, *significant wear to spine and boards, splitting to spine and some fading, but scarce*; 'Army List 1878', HB, *some pencil annotations, slight splitting to spine and wear to covers, some internal pages detached.* (2) £40-50

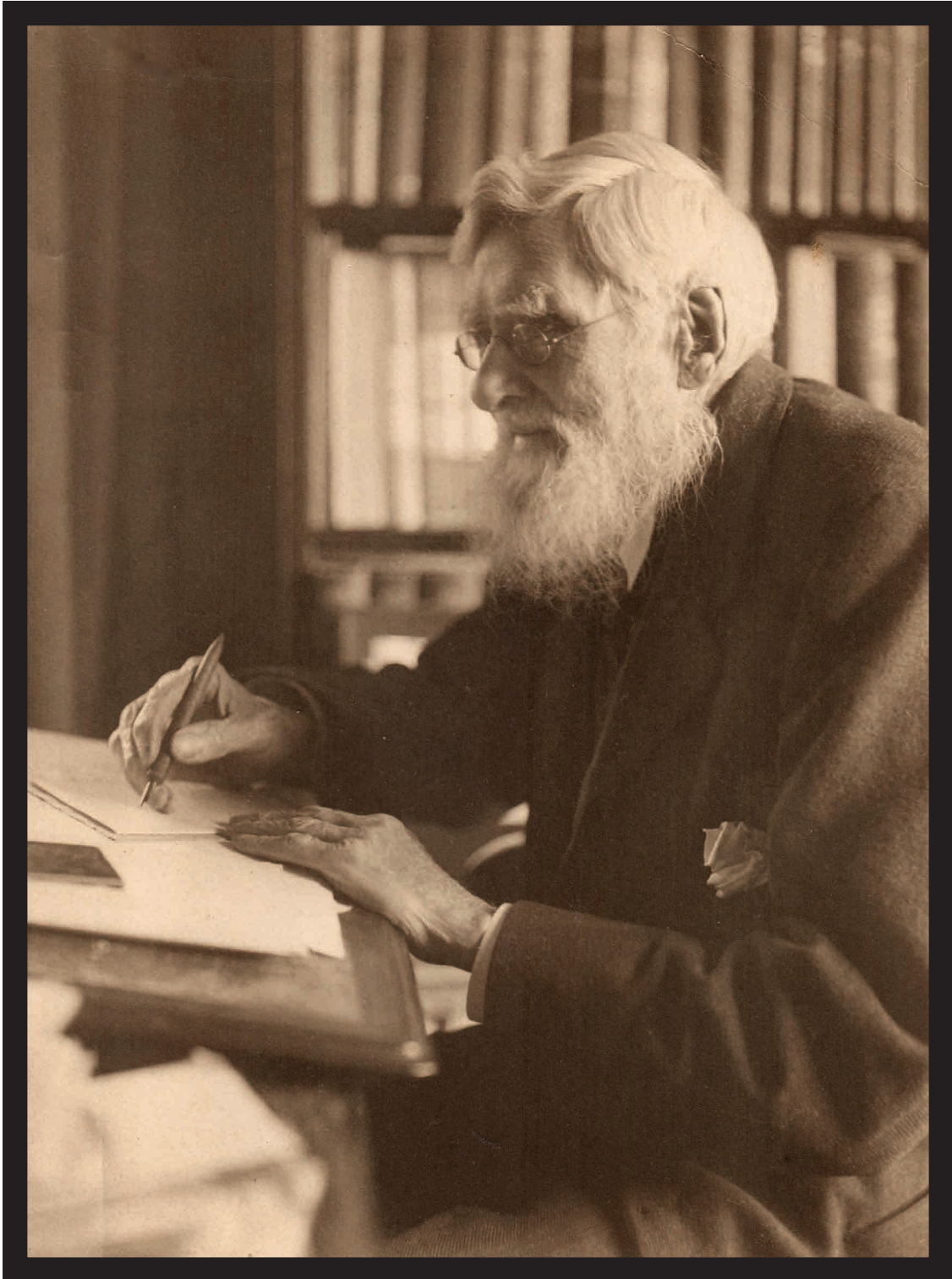
870

Miscellaneous Military Books (7), medals rolls, divisional histories, unit histories and other related volumes, comprising: 'Naval General Service Medal Roll', by Spink & Son c. 1970, HB, *in good condition*; 'Sea Fights' by Mrs Valentine, H.B., c. 1895 bearing prize dedication to inside cover, *spine slightly faded*; 'The Dickson Manuscripts, I-V (1809-1812)' by J. H. Leslie, 1908, HB, with inner bookplate and signature of Archibald F. Becke, R.F.A., *spine faded and split, some wear*; 'The Highland Brigade – Its Battles and Its Heroes' by James Cromb, 1902, , three-quarter leather binding, *damage and wear to spine, slightly faded and scuffed at edges*; 'The War History of the First Battalion Queen's Westminster Rifles, 1914-1918' by Maj. J. Q. Henriques, 1923, HB, *some wear and fading to spine, foxing at edges*; 'The Connaught Rangers – Vol III' (1914-1919, 5th and 6th Service Battalions), by Jourdain and Fraser, 1928, HB, *inner plate detached, spin faded and slightly worn, with some foxing at edges*; 'Taurus Pursuant - A History of 11th Armoured Division', unsigned, HB, with original dustjacket, *dustjacket slightly worn and scuffed with some marks, front cover somewhat warped, internally very good.* (7) £50-100

**MEDALS AND THE ORDER OF MERIT
awarded to
Alfred Russel Wallace, OM, FRS (1823-1913)**

*'A great scientist, a great man and a great traveller beyond compare...'
'For me, there is no more admirable character in the history of science.'*

-Sir David Attenborough





ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, naturalist, geographer, anthropologist, biologist, ornithologist, spiritualist, writer, poet and illustrator, formed his theory of natural selection and the origin of species at the same time as Charles Darwin was independently developing his own research into what has since become more generally termed 'evolution'.

Born in Monmouthshire, Wallace's early training as a Land Surveyor gave him skills that were to prove of immeasurable value in his future collecting expeditions. In 1844 he met William Henry Bates, with whom he shared a passionate interest in beetles, and in 1848 the two men undertook an ambitious and eventful natural history collecting trip to the Amazon. After four valuable years spent in exploration, research, studying and collecting specimens, Wallace decided to return home and he boarded the *Helen*, bound for London, with the numerous specimens he had collected. Disaster struck during the voyage when the ship caught fire and sank. Having lost almost all of his records, drawings, specimens and, very nearly, his life, Wallace and his fellow survivors were fortunately rescued by a passing vessel after spending ten days adrift in leaky lifeboats.

Undeterred, Wallace published a narrative of his Amazon travels whilst planning his next expedition, to the Malay Archipelago (modern Indonesia), where he was to spend eight years from 1854-1862. In the Archipelago he observed and considered the biogeographical border, later to become known as 'Wallace's Line', between creatures whose habitats had originated in Asia and Australasia. Whilst recovering from a bout of malaria he wrote his paper '*On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely From the Original Type*', a copy of which he sent, in early 1858, to Charles Darwin for comment. Darwin immediately realised how closely Wallace's theories correlated to his own, unpublished, work and he wrote despairingly to Sir Charles Lyell '*all my originality, whatever it may amount to, will be smashed*'.

At the joint instigation of Lyell and Darwin's close friend Dr Joseph Hooker, Wallace's paper, together with extracts from Darwin's unpublished work, were presented jointly at the momentous – and destined to become historic - meeting of the Linnean Society held on 1 July 1858. Since Wallace was, of course, on the other side of the world, the publication occurred without his knowledge or express consent but he displayed no resentment. In fact, following the 1859 publication of Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, he made the generous statement '*I do honestly believe that with however much patience I had worked up and experimented on the subject I could never have approached the completeness of his book*'. This deference was to last and to be repeated throughout Wallace's life, during which he himself published over twenty titles including *The Malay Archipelago* (1869), *Darwinism* (1889) and his autobiography *My Life* (1905), as well as lesser-known works concerned with social criticism, Mesmerism, Spiritualism and even, as late as 1907, his consideration of possible extraterrestrial life in *Is Mars Habitable?*

Ever modest concerning his own achievements, Wallace famously remarked to his editor that he had become 'rather tired of medals'. In fact his letters, many of which can today be viewed online, demonstrate that he *did* take an interest in the awards he received, not least the unique gold striking of the Linnean Society's Darwin-Wallace Medal (lot 877), presented at a special celebration held on 1st July 1908 to mark the 50th anniversary of what Wallace called '*the reading of the joint Essays of Darwin and myself*'.

After Wallace's death a portrait plaque by Albert Bruce-Joy was erected in Westminster Abbey in 1915, next to the existing memorial to Darwin, who had died in 1882. In 2013, to mark the Centenary of Wallace's death, a bronze sculpture by Anthony Smith portraying the naturalist's 1859 pursuit of the spectacular Golden Birdwing butterfly was unveiled at the Natural History Museum, where many thousands of the specimens collected by Wallace in his expeditions are housed and studied.

[All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.](#)

Lots 871-879 are offered by direct descent



871

Royal Society, Queen's Medal, in frosted silver, by William Wyon, diademed bust of Queen Victoria left, *rev.*, standing figure of Newton between his drawing of the planetary solar system and the 66th proposition of his *Principia*, set in a pair of watch-type glass lunettes with silver collar engraved ALFRED RUSSELL [sic] WALLACE / 1868 [with 6 of date apparently corrected from 7], 181.2g, 73.7mm (B.H.M. 1885; Eimer 1322), *virtually mint state* £2,500-3,500

The Royal Society's Queen's Medal was awarded to Wallace in 1868 'for his labours in practical and theoretical zoology'. Until the Second World War, recipients of Royal Society gold medals were also presented with a striking in silver, as here.

Together with the following three lots, the medal has been kept in a single purpose-made velvet-lined display case with hinged insert to allow both sides of the four pieces to be viewed. The case was commissioned by Wallace following the award of the Darwin Medal in 1890 (see lot 874 and footnote), with which it is offered.



872

France, Société de Géographie, Gold Medal for Research Expeditions (*Voyages d'Étude, Missions et Travaux de Reconnaissance*), by Brenet, in gold, *obv.*, Pallas seated holding wreaths, *rev.*, nielloed engraved inscription À ALFRED RUSSEL-WALLACE Archipel Malais / 1854-1862 within laurel wreath, SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE / Fondée à PARIS en 1821 around, 84.38g, 50.9mm, *edge with official stamp 'OR'*, *virtually as struck* £5,000-10,000

Awarded to Wallace in 1870 to honour his expedition to the Malay Archipelago, April 1854 to February 1862 and following publication of his account *The Malay Archipelago* (1869).

Together with the preceding and following two lots, the medal has been kept in a single purpose-made velvet-lined display case with hinged insert to allow both sides of the four pieces to be viewed. The case was commissioned by Wallace following the award of the Darwin Medal in 1890 (see lot 874 and footnote), with which it is offered.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



873

Netherlands East Indies, Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, Centenary Medal, 1878, in copper, by Charles Wiener, Brussels; coconut palm with arms of Batavia on the trunk, mountains of Java behind, TEN NUTTE VAN 'T GEMEEN / BATAVIA'S GENOOTSCHAP around, *rev.*, legend in wreath of exotic plants and flowers, dates MDCCCLXXVIII- MDCCCLXXVIII below, unnamed, 60.5mm, *unnamed, mint state, with a couple of tone spots* £200-400

Wallace was elected a Corresponding Member of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences on 1 June 1878, the year of the Society's Centenary. Founded in 1778 by V.O.C. official J.C.M. Radermacher, the Society formed large collections of ethnological, zoological and botanical specimens. During the 1860s a new Museum building was constructed under Netherlands Royal patronage and has since become the home of the National Museum of Indonesia.

Together with the preceding two lots and following lot, this medal has been kept in a single purpose-made velvet-lined display case with hinged insert to allow both sides of the four pieces to be viewed. The case was commissioned by Wallace following the award of the Darwin Medal in 1890 (see following lot 874 and footnote), with which it is offered.



874

Royal Society, Darwin Medal, the first-ever award, presented to Wallace in 1890, in silver, by Allan Wyon after a design by Sir John Evans, *obv.*, bust of Darwin left, *rev.*, MDCCCIX CAROLVS DARWIN MDCCCLXXXII in elaborate wreath of exotic plants, edge engraved + ALFREDO RVSSEL WALLACE, REG: SOC: LOND: DECREVIT MDCCCLXXX, 118.08g, 57.7mm (B.H.M. 3136; Eimer 1686), *mint state and lightly toned, in a purpose-made display case allowing viewing of both sides of the medal and with spaces designed to hold the preceding three lots also* £4,000-6,000

The Darwin Medal was instituted as an award 'for distinction in evolution, biological diversity and developmental, population and organismal biology'. The Royal Society's letter to Wallace, dated 6 November 1890, read: 'Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that the President and Council of the Royal Society have awarded to you the Darwin Medal for your Independent Origination of the Theory of the Origin of Species by Natural Selection. It is hoped that you may be able to attend the Anniversary meeting of the Society (Dec. 1st at 4p.m.) to receive the Medal in person...'

On 22 November Wallace wrote, somewhat disingenuously, to his daughter: 'My dear Violet, On Monday Dec. 1st I am to be dragged up to London again because that stupid Royal Society are so idiotic as to give me another medal -- I expect it will be a brass one this time, but I do not know yet...'

In fact Wallace did not attend the 1st December meeting in person and the medal was sent to him by post. He described it to Violet as being 'silver, about as big as a crown piece' [it is, in fact, substantially larger than a silver crown] before mentioning that he was also to receive a cheque, from which he proposed to send Violet and her brother Will 'a handsome birthday present to celebrate the occasion!'

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



Together with the preceding three lots, the Darwin Medal has been kept in a single purpose-made velvet-lined display case with hinged insert to allow both sides of the four medals to be viewed (actual size 190 x 235mm).

Writing to Professor Meldola in July 1892 following the awards of the Royal Geographical Society and Linnean Society Medals (lots 875 and 876 following), Wallace wrote: *'Thanks for your congratulatory letter on the addition of twins to my small family of medals. It is really a bore, as I had just had a box made specially to hold & show my others — but I think it can be altered to accommodate the new-comers.'* Evidently the alteration never happened and all the following awards are offered with their original cases of issue.



875

Royal Geographical Society, Founder's Medal, 1892, in gold, by William Wyon, bare head of William IV right, titles and date MDCCCXXX around, FVNDATOR. below, *rev.*, Britannia standing with sextant, globe, map and wreath, set in a pair of watch-type glass lunettes with gold collar engraved ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, 1892., 145.75g, 56.5mm (B.H.M. 1467; Eimer 1229), with lightly stippled matt surfaces, as struck, in fitted case of issue £10,000-15,000

Awarded by the Society to Wallace as *'the well-known naturalist and traveller and co-discoverer with Charles Darwin of the theory of natural selection, in recognition of the high geographical value of his great works'*.

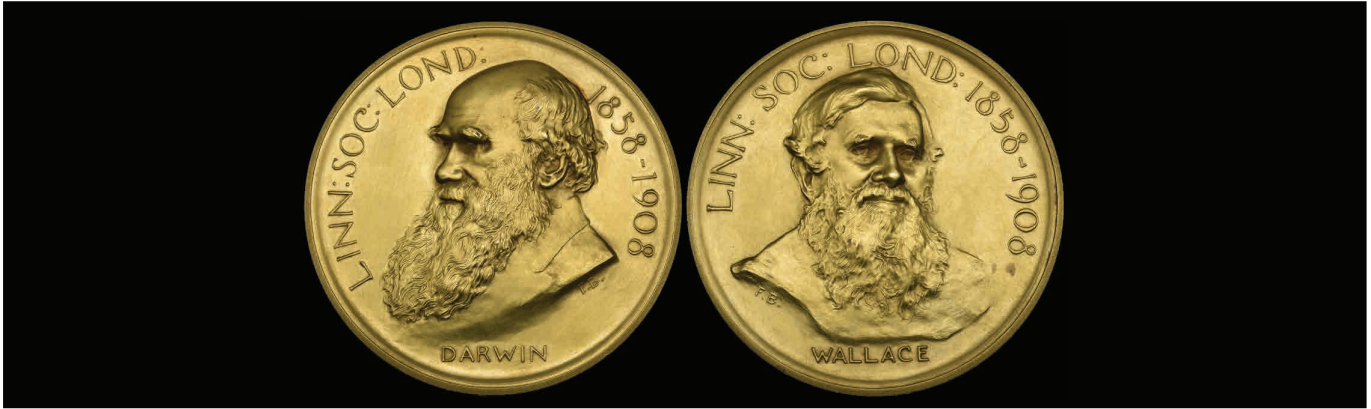


876

The Linnean Society of London, Linnean Medal, in gold, by Charles Anderson Ferrier (of Dundee, a Fellow of the Linnean Society from 1882) and struck by John Pinches, bust of Carl Linnaeus left, *rev.*, supported shield with oval cartouche engraved TO ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE D.C.L. (OXON) F.L.S. 24 May 1892, 83.08g, 48.3mm, *virtually as struck and of proof quality, with full original brilliance, in fitted case of issue* £5,000-10,000

The Linnean Medal was instituted in 1888 to mark the Centenary of the Society's foundation. Until 1958 the annual award honoured zoologists and botanists in alternate years; Sir Joseph Hooker had received it in 1888 and T.H. Huxley in 1890.

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



877

The Linnean Society of London, Darwin-Wallace Medal, in gold, by Frank Bowcher, commissioned by the Society to mark the 50th Anniversary of reading of joint papers by Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace "*On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection*" on 1st July 1858; *obv.*, LINN: SOC: LOND: 1858-1908, portrait of Darwin left, *rev.*, LINN: SOC: LOND: 1858-1908, portrait of Wallace threequarters right, edge engraved DR ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. 1ST JULY 1908, 78.37g; 48.4mm (B.H.M. 3962; Eimer 1906), *tiny surface scratch on reverse, virtually as struck, in fitted case of issue and unique in gold* £10,000-15,000

Wallace was Guest of Honour at the special Darwin-Wallace Jubilee Celebration meeting of the Linnean Society held on 1st July 1908, at which Sir Joseph Hooker was also present. In addition to the award of the gold medal, six silver examples were awarded and the Society published an illustrated volume to commemorate the event.

In addressing Wallace, the President of the Linnean Society, Dr D.H. Scott, said: '*We rejoice that we have with us to-day the survivor of the two great naturalists whose crowning work we are here to commemorate. Your brilliant work, in Natural History and Geography, and as one of the founders of the Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, is universally honoured...*', later continuing: '*There is nothing in the history of Science more delightful or more noble than the story of the relations between yourself and Mr. Darwin – the story of a generous rivalry in which each discoverer strives to exalt the claims of the other...*'



878

Royal Society, The Copley Medal, in gold, after J.S. Tanner, Pallas seated with symbols of learning, embracing Nature and holding wreath in her outstretched hand, die-struck naming in exergue A. RUSSELL WALLACE, F.R.S. / 30 NOV: 1908, *rev.*, helmeted and supported arms, motto NULLUS IN VERBA. on scroll below, edge plain, 31.62g, 43mm (Eimer 540), *mint state, in fitted case of issue* £4,000-6,000

Awarded to Wallace '*On the ground of the great value of his numerous contributions to natural history, and of the part he took in working out the theory of the origin of species by natural selection.*'

As was customary, an example of the medal in silver was presented to Wallace together with the gold striking (see following lot).

Well aware that the Copley Medal was (and remains) the Royal Society's oldest and most prestigious award, Wallace wrote following his nomination: '*Your very kind letter came upon me like a thunderbolt, for, of course, I had not the least expectation of any further honour, of which, indeed, I felt had already had more than my share. I have always felt myself to be a mere amateur – an outsider in the ranks of science and, what is more, a great heretic on many subjects, which renders it the more extraordinary, and, of course, the more gratifying, that the greatest of all scientific societies should so pile its honours upon me...*'

The gold and silver medals arrived on 2 December 1908, prompting Wallace to write: '*the older medals are all much finer works of art than the newer ones, – and the Copley is very fine though I expected to see old Copley's head on it...*'. By the same post, as it happens, he learned to his relief that he would not be required to attend personally his Investiture as a Member of the Order of Merit (see following lot).

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.



879

Order of Merit, Civil Division, Edward VII issue, in gold and enamels, by Collingwood, 46 Conduit Street, unnumbered, awarded to Wallace on 9 November 1908, *virtually as made, in fitted case of issue*; together with **Royal Society, The Copley Medal**, the official duplicate in silver of the gold medal awarded to Wallace (see preceding lot), *obv.*, Pallas seated with symbols of learning, embracing Nature and holding wreath in her outstretched hand, die-struck naming in exergue A. RUSSELL WALLACE, F.R.S. / 30 NOV: 1908, *rev.*, helmeted and supported arms, motto NULLUS IN VERBA. on scroll below, edge plain, 43mm (Eimer 540), *mint state, in fitted case of issue* (2) £12,000-15,000

Having received a dispensation from being personally invested by the King, Wallace received his Order of Merit insignia at home in Dorset from the Secretary and Registrar of the Order, Colonel Henry Legge, 'a very pleasant jolly kind of man.' Wallace wrote to his son Will on 17th December, describing the 'comfortable' ceremony and giving a detailed description and drawing of the badge itself.

A scanned copy of the original Warrant appointing Wallace, as 'Fellow of the Royal Society and President of the Land Nationalisation Society', a Member of the Order of Merit, can be viewed online. For the silver Copley Medal, awarded 'On the ground of the great value of his numerous contributions to natural history, and of the part he took in working out the theory of the origin of species by natural selection', see footnote to the preceding lot.

END OF SALE

All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% on the hammer price plus VAT as appropriate. See our Conditions of Business for further details.

Conditions of Business for Buyers

1. Introduction

(a) The contractual relationship of Morton & Eden Ltd. and Sellers with prospective Buyers is governed by:-

- (i) these Conditions of Business for Buyers;
- (ii) the Conditions of Business for Sellers displayed in the saleroom and available from Morton & Eden Ltd.;
- (iii) Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee;
- (iv) any additional notices and terms printed in the sale catalogue, in each case as amended by any saleroom notice or auctioneer's announcement.

(b) As auctioneer, Morton & Eden Ltd. acts as agent for the Seller. Occasionally, Morton & Eden Ltd. may own or have a financial interest in a lot.

2. Definitions

"**Bidder**" is any person making, attempting or considering making a bid, including Buyers;

"**Buyer**" is the person who makes the highest bid or offer accepted by the auctioneer, including a Buyer's principal when bidding as agent;

"**Seller**" is the person offering a lot for sale, including their agent, or executors;

"**M&E**" means Morton & Eden Ltd., auctioneers, Nash House, St George Street, London W1S 2FQ, company number 4198353.

"**Buyer's Expenses**" are any costs or expenses due to Morton & Eden Ltd. from the Buyer;

"**Buyer's Premium**" is the commission payable by the Buyer on the Hammer Price at the rates set out in the Important Information for Buyers;

"**Hammer Price**" is the highest bid for the Property accepted by the auctioneer at the auction or the post auction sale price;

"**Purchase Price**" is the Hammer Price plus applicable Buyer's Premium and Buyer's Expenses;

"**Reserve Price**" (where applicable) is the minimum Hammer Price at which the Seller has agreed to sell a lot.

The Buyer's Premium, Buyer's Expenses and Hammer Price are subject to VAT, where applicable.

3. Examination of Lots

(a) M&E's knowledge of lots is partly dependent on information provided by the Seller and M&E is unable to exercise exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Each lot is available for examination before sale. Bidders are responsible for carrying out examinations and research before sale to satisfy themselves over the condition of lots and accuracy of descriptions.

(b) All oral and/or written information provided to Bidders relating to lots, including descriptions in the catalogue, condition reports or elsewhere are statements of M&E's opinion and not representations of fact. Estimates may not be relied on as a prediction of the selling price or value of the lot and may be revised from time to time at M&E's absolute discretion.

4. Exclusions and limitations of liability to Buyers

(a) M&E shall refund the Purchase Price to the Buyer in circumstances where it deems that the lot is a Counterfeit, subject to the terms of M&E's Authenticity Guarantee.

(b) Subject to Condition 4(a), neither M&E nor the Seller:-

- (i) is liable for any errors or omissions in any oral or written information provided to Bidders by M&E, whether negligent or otherwise;
- (ii) gives any guarantee or warranty to Bidders and any implied warranties and conditions are excluded (save in so far as such obligations cannot be excluded by English law), other than the express warranties given by the Seller to the Buyer (for which the Seller is solely responsible) under the Conditions of Business for Sellers;
- (iii) accepts responsibility to Bidders for acts or omissions (whether negligent or otherwise) by M&E in connection with the conduct of auctions or for any matter relating to the sale of any lot.

(c) Without prejudice to Condition 4(b), any claim against M&E and/ or the Seller by a Bidder is limited to the Purchase Price for the relevant lot. Neither M&E nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect or consequential losses.

(d) Nothing in Condition 4 shall exclude or limit the liability of M&E or the Seller for death or personal injury caused by the negligent acts or omissions of M&E or the Seller.

5. Bidding at Auction

(a) M&E has absolute discretion to refuse admission to the auction. Before sale, Bidders must complete a Registration Form and supply such information and references as M&E requires. Bidders are personally liable for their bid and are jointly and severally liable with their principal, if bidding as agent (in which case M&E's prior and express consent must be obtained).

(b) M&E advises Bidders to attend the auction, but M&E will endeavour to execute absentee written bids provided that they are, in M&E's opinion, received in sufficient time and in legible form.

(c) When available, written and telephone bidding is offered as a free service at the Bidder's risk and subject to M&E's other commitments; M&E is therefore not liable for failure to execute such bids. Telephone bidding may be recorded.

6. Import, Export and Copyright Restrictions

M&E and the Seller make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is subject to import, export or copyright restrictions. It is the Buyer's sole responsibility to obtain any copyright clearance or any necessary import, export or other licence required by law, including licenses required under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

7. Conduct of the Auction

(a) The auctioneer has discretion to refuse bids, withdraw or re-offer lots for sale (including after the fall of the hammer) if (s)he believes that there may be an error or dispute, and may also take such other action as (s)he reasonably deems necessary.

(b) The auctioneer will commence and advance the bidding in such increments as (s)he considers appropriate and is entitled to place bids on the Seller's behalf up to the Reserve Price for the lot, where applicable.

(c) Subject to Condition 7(a), the contract between the Buyer and the Seller is concluded on the striking of the auctioneer's hammer.

(d) Any post-auction sale of lots shall incorporate these Conditions of Business.

8. Payment and Collection

(a) Unless otherwise agreed in advance, payment of the Purchase Price is due in pounds sterling immediately after the auction (the "Payment Date").

(b) Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until M&E has received the Purchase Price in cleared funds. M&E will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release shall not affect passing of title or the Buyer's obligation to pay the Purchase Price, as above.

(c) The refusal of any licence or permit required by law, as outlined in Condition 6, shall not affect the Buyer's obligation to pay for the lot, as per Condition 8(a).

(d) The Buyer must arrange collection of lots within 10 working days of the auction. Purchased lots are at the Buyer's risk from the earlier of (i) collection or (ii) 10 working days after the auction. Until risk passes, M&E will compensate the Buyer for any loss or damage to the lot up to a maximum of the Purchase Price actually paid by the Buyer. M&E's assumption of risk is subject to the exclusions detailed in Condition 5(d) of the Conditions of Business for Sellers.

(e) All packing and handling of lots is at the Buyer's risk. M&E will not be liable for any acts or omissions of third party packers or shippers.

9. Remedies for non-payment

Without prejudice to any rights that the Seller may have, if the Buyer without prior agreement fails to make payment for the lot within 5 working days of the auction, M&E may in its sole discretion exercise 1 or more of the following remedies:-

(a) store the lot at its premises or elsewhere at the Buyer's sole risk and expense;

(b) cancel the sale of the lot;

(c) set off any amounts owed to the Buyer by M&E against any amounts owed to M&E by the Buyer for the lot;

(d) reject future bids from the Buyer;

(e) charge interest at 8% per annum above Lloyds TSB Bank plc Base Rate from the Payment Date to the date that the Purchase Price is received in cleared funds;

(f) re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion, in which case the Buyer will be liable for any shortfall between the original Purchase Price and the amount achieved on re-sale, including all costs incurred in such re-sale;

(g) Exercise a lien over any Buyer's Property in M&E's possession, applying the sale proceeds to any amounts owed by the Buyer to M&E. M&E shall give the Buyer 14 days written notice before exercising such lien;

(h) commence legal proceedings to recover the Purchase Price for the lot, plus interest and legal costs;

(i) disclose the Buyer's details to the Seller to enable the Seller to commence legal proceedings.

10. Failure to collect purchases

(a) If the Buyer pays the Purchase Price but does not collect the lot within 20 working days of the auction, the lot will be stored at the Buyer's expense and risk at M&E's premises or in independent storage.

(b) If a lot is paid for but uncollected within 6 months of the auction, following 60 days written notice to the Buyer, M&E will re-sell the lot by auction or privately, with estimates and reserves at M&E's discretion. The sale proceeds, less all M&E's costs, will be forfeited unless collected by the Buyer within 2 years of the original auction.

11. Data Protection

(a) M&E will use information supplied by Bidders or otherwise obtained lawfully by M&E for the provision of auction related services, client administration, marketing and as otherwise required by law.

(b) By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the Bidder agrees to the processing of their personal information and to the disclosure of such information to third

parties world-wide for the purposes outlined in Condition 11(a) and to Sellers as per Condition 9(i).

12. Miscellaneous

(a) All images of lots, catalogue descriptions and all other materials produced by M&E are the copyright of M&E.

(b) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without M&E's prior written consent, but are binding on Bidders' successors, assigns and representatives.

(c) The materials listed in Condition 1(a) set out the entire agreement between the parties.

(d) If any part of these Conditions of Business be held unenforceable, the remaining parts shall remain in full force and effect.

(e) These Conditions of Business shall be interpreted in accordance with English Law, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the English Courts, in favour of M&E.

Morton & Eden Ltd.'s Authenticity Guarantee

If Morton & Eden Ltd. sells an item of Property which is later shown to be a "Counterfeit", subject to the terms below Morton & Eden Ltd. will rescind the sale and refund the Buyer the total amount paid by the Buyer to Morton & Eden Ltd. for that Property, up to a maximum of the Purchase Price.

The Guarantee lasts for two (2) years after the date of the relevant auction, is for the benefit of the Buyer only and is non-transferable.

"Counterfeit" means an item of Property that in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion is an imitation created with the intent to deceive over the authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source, where the correct description of such matters is not included in the catalogue description for the Property.

Property shall not be considered Counterfeit solely because of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work (including, but not limited to, traces of mounting, tooling or repatinating). Please note that this Guarantee does not apply if either:-

(i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the generally accepted opinions of scholars and experts at the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there was a conflict of such opinions; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of the sale that the item was a Counterfeit would have been by means of processes not then generally available or accepted, unreasonably expensive or impractical; or likely to have caused damage to or loss in value to the Property (in Morton & Eden Ltd.'s reasonable opinion); or

(iii) there has been no material loss in value of the Property from its value had it accorded with its catalogue description;

(iv) the sole grounds for claiming that the item is a Counterfeit are based on a difference of opinion between Morton & Eden Ltd and a third-party coin grading service.

To claim under this Guarantee, the Buyer must:-

(i) notify Morton & Eden Ltd. in writing within one (1) month of receiving any information that causes the Buyer to question the authenticity or attribution of the Property, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons why it is believed to be Counterfeit; and

(ii) return the Property to Morton & Eden Ltd. in the same condition as at the date of sale and be able to transfer good title in the Property, free from any third party claims arising after the date of the sale.

Morton & Eden Ltd. has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Morton & Eden Ltd. may require the Buyer to obtain at the Buyer's cost the reports of two independent and recognised experts in the relevant field and acceptable to Morton & Eden Ltd. Morton & Eden Ltd. shall not be bound by any reports produced by the Buyer, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. In the event Morton & Eden Ltd. decides to rescind the sale under this Guarantee, it may refund to the Buyer the reasonable costs of up to two mutually approved independent expert reports, provided always that the costs of such reports have been approved in advance and in writing by Morton & Eden Ltd.

