

Orders, Medals and Decorations

including:

A Collection of Orders, Medals and Decorations of Czechoslovakia and the Slovak Republic

The WWII Dickin Medal to *Antis*

A Collection of Awards to the Mercantile Marine

To be sold by online auction at:

Morton & Eden Ltd
Nash House
13a St George Street
London
W1S 2FQ

Day of Sale:

Wednesday 4 December 2024
at 1.00 pm

Viewing:

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

Viewing for this auction is by appointment only.

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Enquiries:

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Lot 109 (front); lot 16 (back); lot 99 (inside front); lot 80 (inside back)

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- **Sterling Cash.**
Subject to statutory limits.

Order of Sale

Wednesday 4 December 2024

Starting at 1.00 pm

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**Illustrations of every lot included in this sale can be found online via www.mortonandeden.com
at bidr.com and invaluable.com**

Wednesday 4 December 2024

Starting at 1.00 pm

WORLD ORDERS, MEDALS AND DECORATIONS



1
Albania, Order of Scanderbeg, Italian Occupation Issue, Officer's pin-back badge, by Gardino, Rome, in silver-gilt and enamels, reverse of Scanderbeg's helmet hallmarked, width 48mm, *extremely fine and rare* £500-700

2
Albania, Order of Besa, Italian Occupation Issue, Commander's neck badge, by E. Gardino, Rome, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 48 mm, *maker's nameplate missing from reverse centre, good very fine, with neck riband* £400-600

3
Annam, Order of Kim Boi, gold neck badge, of hollow repoussé two-part construction with two piercings and fitted with original suspension cord and pendant fabric knot with gold thread and tassels, width 45.8mm, height 61.8mm, *extremely fine* £1,500-2,000

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7



9



14



10



11



12

- 4
Austria, General Air Crew Badge, by J. Zimbler, Wien, VII (1917-18), as awarded to Observers and Balloon Pilots, in bronze-gilt and enamels, *with double carbine hook suspension, two solder marks on reverse of wreath where a later added unofficial suspension pin has been removed, otherwise very fine and rare [apparently 837 badges awarded]*
£200-300
- 5
Belgium, Franco-Prussian Group of 5: Military Decoration, LII, with inverted gilt 'V' on Long Service riband; Leopold II Commemorative, 1905; 1870-71 Commemorative, (issued 1911); 1870-71 Veteran's Cross; Federation Royal de Ex-Sous Officiers de L'Armée Belge, Leopold II, *mounted for wearing, good very fine or better* (5)
£100-150
- 6
Belgium, A WW2 & Korean War Group of 4, comprising: Order of Leopold II, Knight's breast badge, in silver with enamelled centre, 'Coree-Korea' swords emblem upon ribbon; War Volunteer Medal, 2 clasps, 1940-45, Pugnator; Foreign Operational Service Medal, 3 clasps, Korea-Coree, Imjin, Haktang-Ni; U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53, Belgian Issue, single clasp, Coree-Korea, *group loose with related cloth emblem, almost extremely fine* (5)
£200-300
- 7
Brazil, Kingdom, Order of the Rose, Dignitary's breast star, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 54.5mm, *centre chipped, very fine*
£600-800
- 8
Brazil, Kingdom, Order of the Rose, full length Grand Cross sashes (2), both modern issues, Petrópolis exile and Vassouras exile types, *virtually as issued* (2)
£100-150
- 9
China, Order of the Double Dragon, Second Type (*circa* 1901-1911), Second Class, Second Grade, sash badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with central carved coral and upper smooth coral, plain reverse, width 54mm, height 90mm (including double-sided riband carrier), *suspension broken but complete and with knock on each side of lower right arm, generally very fine*
£700-1,000
- 10
China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain, Second Type (*circa* 1916-1928), Third Class, neck badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, bearing Chinese hallmark upon suspension loop, width 65mm, *with original neck riband and integral rosette, inside its original, fitted embroidered case of issue, good extremely fine*
£1,200-1,500
- 11
China, Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger, Sixth Class breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, reverse with stamped inscription and numbered **1362**, width 56mm, *enamel with a few chips, generally very fine*
£600-800
- 12
China, Silver Merit Medal of the Imperial Order of the Dragon for the Tai-Ping Rebellion, 1863, *with original riband, good very fine and well-toned, rare*
£2,000-3,000
- 13
China, People's Republic, People's Liberation Army Medal, 1952, oval medal in bronze and red enamel with portrait of Mao Zedong on red enamelled flag, reverse with Chinese inscription and date '**1952, 8.1**' below; **Korean Cease Fire Badge, 1953**, in bronze and red enamel, **Military Merit Medal, 17.2.54**, in silvered bronze and enamel and **Suppression of Revolt in Eastern Tibet by the Peoples' Liberation Army**, badge in bronze and red enamel, *very fine or better* (4)
£500-700
- 14
China People's Republic, Shanghai Air Defence Medal, 1950-52, Type 2, with pin-back suspension, in silver, with red enamel star, width 49mm, *about extremely fine, rare*
£300-400
- 15
Comoros, Order of the Star of Moheli, Type 3, Commander's neck badge, width 70mm and Officer's breast badge, width 44.5mm, both in gilt and enamels, *both cased, extremely fine* (2)
£200-300

Orders, Medals and Decorations of Czechoslovakia and the Slovak Republic



16
Czechoslovakia, Order of the White Lion, Military Division, Officer's breast badge, by Karnet Kysely, Prague, in silver, gilt and enamels, width 44mm, *in case of issue, one ball on upper right limb of badge slightly bent, otherwise extremely fine, very rare with swords* £1,000-1,500



17
Czechoslovakia, Order of the White Lion, Civil Division, Grand Cross set of insignia, by Karnet Kysely, Prague, comprising reduced-sized sash badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, width 44.2mm, and breast star, in silver, with silver and red enamelled centre, 90mm, *extremely fine, with sash (2)* £3,000-3,500

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18
Czechoslovakia, Order of the White Lion, Civil Division, Grand Commander's neck badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, width 59mm, *extremely fine and rare* £1,000-1,500

19
Czechoslovakia, Order of the White Lion, Civil Division, Commander's neck badge, of non-Czech manufacture, possibly for the Government in exile, in silver and enamels, the shields normally on the reverse of the badge transposed onto the obverse, width 39mm, *good very fine, a rare and unusual variety* £500-700

20
Czechoslovakia, Order of the White Lion, Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, by Karnet Kysely, Prague, in silver and enamels, width 44.5mm, *in case of issue, extremely fine* £300-400



21
Czechoslovakia, Order of the White Lion, Civil Division, First Class Gold Medal, by Karnet Kysely, suspension ring with KK and hallmarks, in silver-gilt, width 26.3mm, *extremely fine and rare* £500-700

22
Czechoslovakia, Military Order of the White Lion, Second Class breast star, by Karnet Kysely, Prague, in silver, with silver and enamelled centre, width 54mm, *extremely fine, rare* £800-1,200

23
Czechoslovakia, Volunteer's Cross, 1939-45, in bronze, 39.5mm, *in case of issue, with related miniature and riband bar*; together with **Military Academy Student's Badge**, in gilt and silvered metal, shield with VSV and linden branch below, linden buds either side, crossed swords below all within gilt wreath, the whole on cloth Czech flag, with pin-back suspension and card backing, width 50.5mm, *both extremely fine (2)* £150-200

24
Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic, Order of the 25th February 1948, First Class breast star, by Karnet Kysely, .900, in silver, gilt and red enamel, width 55.5mm, *in case of issue, extremely fine and rare* £600-800

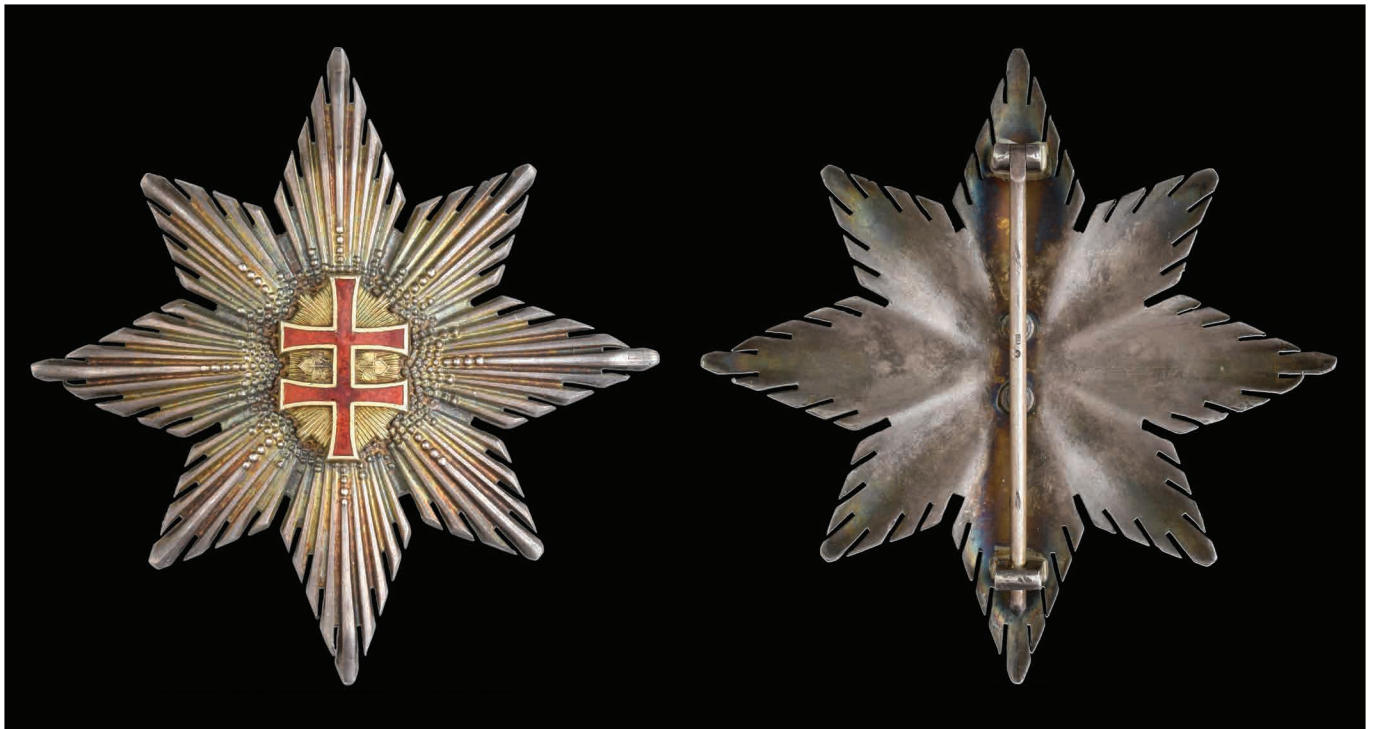
25
Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic, Decoration for Courage, in silver, rim hallmarked .925, reverse centre with impressed number **2009**, width 33.5mm, *in case of issue, with riband bar, extremely fine*; **Order of the Slovak National Uprising 29 August 1944**, Second Class silver medal, in silvered bronze, width 35.5mm, *in case of issue, with riband bar, bronze showing in places due to testing, good very fine*; together with case of issue for the Order of the 25th February 1948 and an uncertain (probably Czech) brown, silk and velvet-lined case of issue (lot) £200-250



26
Slovakia, Order of Prince Pribina, Grand Cross breast star, unmarked (although, faint K possibly stamped on reverse of pin), in silver and gilt, with silver, gilt and blue enamelled centre, width 88.5mm, *extremely fine* £3,000-4,000



27
Slovakia, Order of Prince Pribina, Commander's neck badge, in silver-gilt and blue enamel, width 52.5mm, *suspension lacking and central surround chipped, otherwise very fine and rare* £500-700



28
Slovakia, War Victory Cross, Kremnitz mint, retaining pin stamped K and .987, in silver, with gilt and red enamelled centre, width 82.5mm, *good very fine and very rare* £3,000-4,000



29
Slovakia, War Victory Cross, unmarked, Third Class, pin-back badge, in bronze and blue enamel, 50 x 34mm, *very fine* £300-400

30
Slovakia, National Guard Long Service Badge, in two-toned gilt metal, eagle holding rifle above Slovak cross, width 50.5mm, *good very fine and rare* £400-600

Other Properties



- 31
Denmark, Order of the Dannebrog, a bullion Grand Cross breast star, in silver, silver and silver-gilt wire, sequins and foil, with loops at the tips of rays for thread suspension, leather-backed, faintly inscribed with a manuscript name, 96.5 x 89.5mm, *good very fine* £300-400

Ex A. Thies auction 36, 31 October 2008, lot 129 and Peter Maren Collection, Morton & Eden, 2 July 2013, lot 281.

- 32
Estonia, Order of the White Star, Grand Cross sash badge, in bronze-gilt and white enamel, width 63mm, *with recent sash, extremely fine* £400-500

- 33
Ethiopia, A 'Kagnev Battalion' Korean War Group of 3, comprising: Ethiopia, Empire, Korea Medal, 1950-53, silver-plated, by C.C. Sporrang & Co. Sweden, unnamed as issued; U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53, Amharic Issue, as awarded to Ethiopian troops, unnamed as issued; South Korea, Service Medal, unnamed; group loose, with original ribbons, *good very fine and scarce* (3) £200-300

- 34
France, Bronze Medals Relating to Napoleon, (3), France, Capture of Vienne and Presbourg 1805, by Andrieu, bust right, standing Emperor, personified as Hercules, receiving the keys of the cities from kneeling figures, 40mm (Bramsen 44); **France, Completion of L'Arc de Triomphe 1836**, by Montagny, bust of Napoleon and Louis Philippe vis à vis, *rev.*, view of the arc, 25mm (Bramsen 1956), **Great Britain, Napoleon Surrendered to H.M.S. Bellerophon 1815**, by Webb and Brenet, for Mudie's National series, 40mm (B.H.M. 884), *good very fine or better* (3) £100-150

- 35
France, A Korean War 'Korea Battalion' Group of 4, comprising: Croix de Guerre (Foreign Operational Service); U.N. Korea Commemorative Medal; U.N. Korea, French Issue; South Korea, Service Medal, unnamed as issued; group loose, *toned, good very fine* (4) £80-120

- 36
France, Mounted Naval Peacekeeping Group: Five, Croix de la Valeur Militaire 1956, with bronze star on riband, U.N. UNFIL (Lebanon) from 1978, Overseas Medal 1962, single clasp, Liban, U.N. UNPROFOR (Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina) 1992-95, Silver Medal of National Defence 1982, 2 clasps, Missions d'Assistance Exterieur, Troupes de Marine, *mounted for wearing, generally extremely fine, with related gilt navy badge*; Pair: Bronze Medal of National Defence 1982, 2 clasps, Missions d'Assistance Exterieur, Infanterie, U.N. UNPROFOR, *mounted for wearing, with related full-size and miniature riband bars and gilt Foreign Legion badge* (lot) £100-150

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France, Mounted Peacekeeping Groups (2), Naval Group of Six, Overseas Medal 1962, single clasp, Tchad, Gold Medal of National Defence 1982, 2 clasps, Missions d'Assistance Exterieur, Troupes de Marine, Medal of Recognition of the Nation 2002, single clasp, Operations Exterieur, French Commemorative Medal 1995, single clasp, Ex-Yougoslavie, U.N. UNPROFOR, NATO Medal, single clasp, Ex Yougoslavie, *mounted for wearing in two rows, extremely fine, with related gilt Naval badge*; Four, Bronze Medal of National Defence, 2 clasps, Légion Etrangere, Missions d'Assistance Exterieur, French Commemorative Medal 1995, single clasp, Ex-Yougoslavie, U.N. UNPROFOR, single clasp, Sarajevo and gilt '2' on riband, NATO Medal, single clasp, Ex Yougoslavie, *mounted for wearing in two rows, extremely fine, with related U.N. gilt and white enamel badge, and Bezeilles 4 Bat. Inf. Sarajevo, bronze and enamel badge (lot)* £150-200



38
Germany, Anhalt, Friedrich Cross, pin-back version, *very fine and scarce* £150-200

39
Germany, Brunswick, War Merit Cross 1914, First Class pin-back, and Second Class breast badge with silver crowned horse in wreath and crossed swords decoration on riband, *very fine or better (2)* £150-200

40
Germany, Lippe-Detmold, Dress Miniatures, Royal Group of Four: Honour Cross, Type 1, with LA monogram on reverse (1869-90), Grand Cross or First Class badge, Schaumburg-Lippe, House Order, Silver Merit Cross, Silver Merit Medal, Type V (1905-14), Silver Wedding Commemorative 1907, *mounted for wearing, with Solide Elegant button suspension, extremely fine, a rare combination of awards* £500-600

41
Germany, Schaumburg-Lippe, Military Bravery Medal 1870, with crossed silver sabres on riband, *almost extremely fine and toned, rare* £200-300

42
Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Military Merit Cross 1914, First Class pin-back cross and Second Class breast cross (kriege variety), *good very fine (2)* £150-200

43
Germany, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Silver Bravery Cross 1871, reverse, *tapfer und treu*, with original combat riband, *good very fine scarce* £180-220

44
Germany, Mecklenburg-Strelitz Silver Bravery Cross 1914, First Class, in silvered-bronze (1917-18), *extremely fine and rare* £300-350

45
Germany, Oldenburg, Friedrich August Cross, First Class pin-back and Second Class breast cross both in blackened iron; together with **Saxe-Altenburg, Bravery Medal**, in bronzed-metal, *very fine or better (3)* £150-220



46
Germany, Prussia, Franco-Prussian War and later group of 5, Iron Cross 1870, with 25 Year Oak Leaf; Order of the Red Eagle, Fourth Class breast badge, post 1879; 1870 Campaign, 3 clasps, Colombey-Nouilly, Gravelotte-St. Privat, Metz; Wilhelm I Centenary 1897; **Hesse-Darmstadt**, Order of Philip the Magnanimous, Knight First Class breast badge, in silver-gilt and white enamel, with gold and enamelled centres, *last detached from riband, good very fine or better, a rare group (5)* £800-1,200



47
Germany, Prussia, Franco-Prussian War group of 5, Iron Cross 1870 with 25 Year Oak Leaf; Order of the Crown, Third Class breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels; 1870 Campaign, 4 clasps, Gravelotte-St. Privat, Metz, Bapaume, St. Quentin; Königgratz Cross 1866; Wilhelm I Centenary 1897, *generally very fine (5)* £700-900



48
Germany, Prussia, Franco-Prussian War group of 6, Iron Cross 1870 with 25 Year Oakleaf; Military Long Service Decoration, Type 1 (1825-1913); 1870 Campaign, 2 clasps, Gravelotte-St. Privat, Paris; Königgrätz Cross 1866; Denmark War Medal 1864; Wilhelm I Centenary 1897, *generally very fine* (6) £600-800

49
Germany, Prussia, 1870 Campaign, 3 clasps, Paris, Loigny-Poupry, Metz, *extremely fine*; **German Empire, Pilot's Commemorative Badge**, openwork badge in gilt white metal, sew-on type, *very fine* (2) £120-150



50
Germany, Saxony, Franco-Prussian War and later group of 5, Friedrich August silver medal with war ribbon; Officer's Long Service Cross for 25 years (1874-1913); 1870 Campaign, 5 clasps, Gravelotte-St. Privat, Beaumont, Sedan, Paris, Villiers; Red Cross medal, Third Class; Wilhelm I Centenary 1897, *good very fine or better* (5) £300-400



51
Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, Duke-Ernst Medaille, by Max Haseroth, with engraver's initial's to left of bust, with Oakleaf dated 1914/15 and crossed swords on riband, *extremely fine and extremely rare with oakleaf and crossed swords* £600-800

52
Germany, Great War Period Stickpins (9), comprising: gilt miniature submariners badge; miniature group of four, Iron Cross, Honour Cross of the Great War, Austrian War Commemorative with Swords above, Hungarian War Commemorative; miniature trio, Iron Cross, Honour Cross of the Great War, Gold Wound badge; enamelled Imperial German flag; Prussian eagle within post horn (2); Imperial eagles (2) and Imperial crown; together with ribands (7), including Austrian triangular type (6), *very fine or better* (lot) £150-200

53
Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross Pair, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class, 'round 3' variety, attributed to Deschler, *with incorrect War Merit Cross riband*; Air Force Long Service Medal for 4 years, *mounted for wearing, very fine, the first a rare variety, with related miniature riband bar* (2) £180-220

54
Germany, Federal Republic, Mounted Peacekeeping Group: Four, Bronze Honour Cross of the Bundeswehr, Armed Forces Deployment Medal, single clasp SFOR (Stabilisation Force) 1996-2004, U.N. UNOSOM (Somalia) 1993-95, NATO Medal, single clasp, single clasp, Former Yugoslavia, *mounted for wearing, U.N. medal detached, with related miniature bar*; together with Armed Forces Deployment Medal, single clasp KFOR (Kosovo) 1999, and NATO medal, single clasp Non-Article 5, *extremely fine*; Army Tank Badge, in bronzed metal with enamelled flag; miniature riband bar, four, Bronze Honour Cross of the Bundeswehr, Armed Forces Deployment Medal (2), single clasp IFOR (Implementation Force 1995-96) and single clasp SFOR, NATO Medal, single clasp Former Yugoslavia, SFOR bilingual cloth patch and three enamelled badges mounted on leather, UNOSM II, NATO, StKp DtA MND SE, *extremely fine* (lot) £140-160

55
Greece, A Korean War & Military Merit Medal Group of 3, comprising: Military Merit Medal, 1974, Third class with bronze laurel branch upon ribbon; U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53, Greek Issue; South Korea, Service Medal, unnamed as issued; group swing-mounted on bar as worn, *the first lacquered, very fine and better* £150-200

56
Iraq, Order of Rafidain, Civil Division, warrant of appointment for the Second Class bestowed upon **Antonio de Tapia Gambarini**, 26 May 1952, bestowed by the Regent Prince Abdul Illah of the Hejaz on behalf of King Faisal II, *with pencil annotations on upper part of warrant, very fine* £100-200



57
Iraq, Dress Miniatures, a Chain of 11 Orders and Decorations, probably of French manufacture, attributed to **Prince Abdul Illah of the Hejaz, Brother-in-Law of King Ghazi and Regent on behalf of King Faisal II of Iraq (1939-1953)**, who was awarded the GCMG 6 May 1942 and the GCVO 10 November 1943 during his visit to Britain, all in silver-gilt and enamels, comprising Iraq, Order of the Hashemites, with two diamonds either side of suspension ring; Order of Faisal I, Order of al-Rafidain, Civil Division, Jordan, Order of al-Nahda, Hejaz, Order of al-Nahda, each with French import marks on suspension rings; Great Britain, Order of St Michael and St George, Royal Victorian Order, Egypt, Order of Mohammad Ali, France, Légion d'Honneur; Ethiopia, Order of the Queen of Sheba, with French import mark on suspension ring; Czechoslovakia, Order of the White lion, mounted on triple gold chain, with gilt pin at either end, extremely fine and a unique combination of awards (11) £1,200-1,500

58
Israel, Medal of Valour, Medal of Courage, Medal of Distinguished Service, extremely fine, with related riband bars and devices; together with riband bars for Chief of Staff and Divisional Commander Citations, extremely fine (lot) £150-200

59
Italy, Order of the Crown, Knight's breast badge, in gold and enamels, 35mm, extremely fine £80-120

60
Japan, Miscellaneous Orders Medals and Decorations (10), Order of the Rising Sun, Eighth Class badge, with additional triangular riband of the Order; China Incident War Medal, in case of issue; Red Cross Order of Merit, in silver and enamels, in slightly damaged lacquer case of issue; silver membership medals (3), in silver (2) and white metal, last in box of issue, with miniature lady's bow with additional miniature Lady's riband on pin; Time Expired Soldier's Member's badge and full members commemorative rosette; Patriotic Women's Association, in white metal, with tassels, in slightly damaged wooden box; silver cherry blossom (Fire association (?)) badge, bronze rhomboid shaped bulldog badge, lacquer cases (2), one for the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class, and a damaged wooden case for the Russo-Japanese war, medals and decorations generally very fine or better (lot) £150-180

61
Jordan, Order of al Kawakab al Urdani (Star of Jordan), Grand Officer's set of insignia, by Bichay, Cairo, comprising neck badge, 50mm, and breast star 96mm, in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre, some chipping to green enamel, infitted case of issue (lot) £250-350

62
Jordan, Order of al Istiqlal (Independence), Grand Officer's set of insignia, unmarked, comprising neck badge, 36mm, and breast star, 83mm, in silver, minor chip to enamel centre of breast star, otherwise extremely fine, in fitted case of issue (lot) £250-350

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63
Korea, 50th Birthday of the Emperor Kwang Mu, 1901, silver medal, width 33.3mm, *with original riband, extremely fine and very rare* £700-900

64
Mexico, Military Merit Medal, 1863-67, Emperor Maximilian issue, in bronze, by G. Navalon, without suspension, 32mm (Grove 267b; FF 268), *very fine* £100-150

65
Mexico, Miscellaneous Medals (8), Triple Garantia, Premier Epoca, in bronze (Grove 18a); Cruz de Merito Revolucionario, 1er Periodo 1911, in bronze-gilt and enamels (Grove 356), *with original riband*; Cruz Constitucionalista 1916, in bronze (Grove 425b), *suspension pin lacking*; Cruz a la Lealtad 1920, in gilt and enamels (Grove 430); Mérito Docente Militar 1944, in gilt and enamels; Cross for Military Medical Staff, in gilt and enamels, with clasp XII Congreso Internacional de Medicina y Farmacia (1949) (*cf. F.&F. 427*); C.D.F. Lifesaving medal, in gilt and enamels (Grove-; F&F.-); uncertain silver and enamelled “CV” cross, with black and white enamelled central shield surmounted by silver eagle, *generally very fine* (8) £200-300

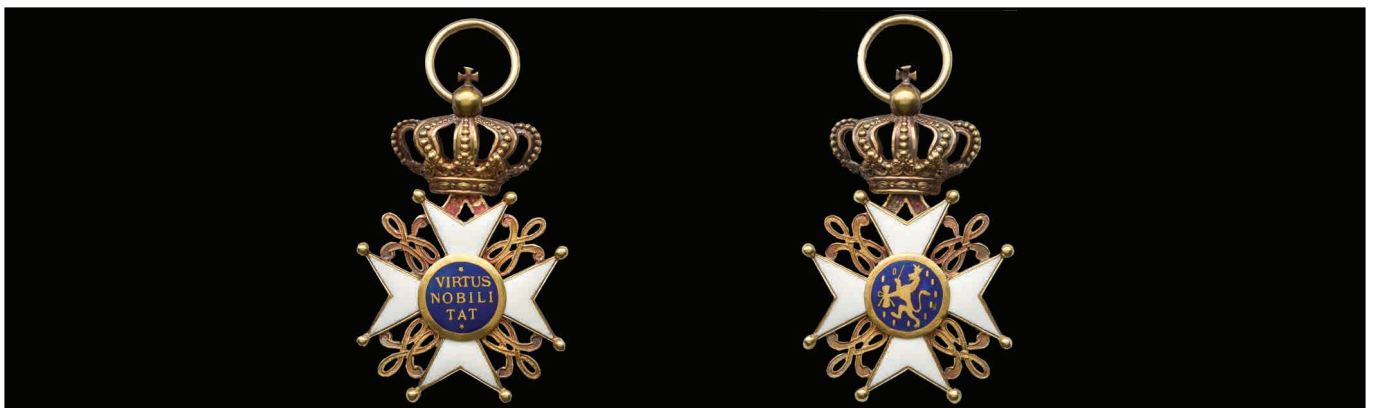


66
Montenegro, Order of Danilo I, Second Class set of insignia, unmarked (by Vincent Mayer’s Söhne), comprising sash badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 50.5mm and breast star, in silver, with gilt and enamelled centre, 77.5mm, *about extremely fine, the badge mounted on recent sash but offered with separate original sash with detached rosette* (2) £1,500-2,000

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67
Netherlands, Order of the Netherlands Lion, Commander's neck badge, in gold and enamels, width 49.5mm, *with old neck riband, cracks to reverse, otherwise good very fine* £1,500-2,000



68
Netherlands, Order of the Netherlands Lion, Knight's breast badge, 19th century, in gold and enamels, width 29mm, *almost extremely fine* £250-300

69
Netherlands, Korean War Trio, Cross for Freedom and Justice, single clasp, Korea 1950, **South Korea**, Korean War Medal, U.N. Korea, Dutch language version, *loose, with related riband bars*; bronze commemorative medal for the Dutch troops in Korea 1951, 50mm, cloth and enamel U.N. Netherlands patches, Indian head on star cloth patch, 38th Infantry gilt and enamel pinback badge, cloth rifleman's button mounted on cloth patch with map of Korea and gilt Dutch army badge, *very fine or better* (lot) £200-250

70
Netherlands, Mounted Peacekeeping Group: Nine, Multinational Peace Operations 1982, with gilt 2 on riband, Medal for Peace Operations 2001, 2 clasps, VN Operaties, EU Operaties, Kosovo Medal 2000, Army Long Service silver medal, Army Medal 2002, U.N. MINUSMA (Mali) from 2013, NATO Medal, single clasp, Former Yugoslavia, NATO Medal, single clasp, Kosovo, EU CSDPSM single clasp, Althea from 2004, *mounted for wearing, with Netherlands U.N. cloth patch attached to reverse of bar*; **Former Yugoslavia Pair**: Netherlands Former Yugoslavia Medal 1992-95; U.N. UNPROFOR (Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina) 1992-95, *mounted for wearing, extremely fine or better; with gilt and white enamel U.N. badge and Netherlands U.N. cloth patch* (lot) £150-200

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71
North Korea, Order of Soldier's Honour, Second Class breast stars (2), Type 1, of Soviet manufacture with screwback suspension, in silver, gilt and red enamel, *one very fine, the other extremely fine* (2) £600-800

72
North Korea, Order of the National Flag, Third Class breast star, Type 2, of Soviet manufacture, with screwback suspension, in silver, gilt and enamels, numbered **705**, 47mm, 33.90g, *good very fine, scarce* £400-600

73
Norway, A Korean War Group of 3, comprising: Norway, Korea Service Medal, 1951-54, unnamed as issued; U.N. Korea, 1950-53, unnamed as issued; Norway-Korea Association Medal, with enamelled details; group loose, *extremely fine and scarce* (3) £200-300

A reported 612 Korea Service Medals were issued by Norway to members of 'NORMASH' (Norwegian Mobile Army Surgical Hospital), and these were awarded by King Olav in October 1955 at the Akershus Fortress.

74
Peru, Order of the Sun, Grand Cross set of insignia, by Casa Nacional de Moneda, Lima, comprising sash badge, 58mm, and breast star, 75mm, in silver-gilt, with gilt and enamelled centres, *upper central red enamel on star chipped, otherwise good very fine, with sash* (2) £150-250

75
Philippines, Korean Campaign, by El Oro, *rev.*, bronze in relief, *in case of issue, lid inscribed in ink "Captain A.F. Costales 0-3062-7 Korean Campaign Medal 28 July 63;"* U.N. Korea, Tagalog language version, by El Oro, with cloth Philippines patch; **South Korea**, Korean War medal and U.N. Korea, Korean version; **United States of America**, Korea Service and U.N. Korea, *first in Medallion Art box of issue with riband bar; South Korean issues very fine, others extremely fine* (lot) £220-250

76
Poland, Auschwitz Cross 1985 (3), *one in case of issue, with award document to Stanisław S. Marcina, with related miniature, stickpin and lapel badge, gilt and red enamel 1938-45 badge and two shoulder flashes; another with Polish Society of Political Prisoners in Hitler's Concentration Camps card, and Combatants benefit book both named to Irena Rzegocka, both with recipient's photograph;* together with Theresienstadt 5 Kronen note; **Belgium, Political Prisoner's Cross 1940-45**, with crowned emblem on riband and Breendonk Camp Commemorative 1940-44, *many extremely fine* (lot) £200-250

77
Portugal, Miscellaneous Full Sashes (12) comprising: Combined Order of Christ and Aviz (3), Order of Christ (4), Order of Aviz (3), Order of the Tower and the Sword (2), *in good overall condition* (12) £100-150

78
Portugal, Dress Miniatures, Order of Christ, badges (3), all 19th century, in gold and enamel, one double sided, in gold and enamels one side, the other in gold, with enamelled cross in centre, 19mm; another in the form of an oval gold medallion, with cross of the Order both sides, 16 x 12mm, including suspension; the other in the form of an enamelled cross, 16mm, *reverse centre of last lacking, generally good very fine* (3) £250-300

79
Portugal, Dress Miniatures: Order of Christ, special model Knight's breast badge, in gold and enamels, width 11.5mm, *good very fine;* others in silver-gilt or silver and enamels (4), comprising: Order of the Three Bands (Christ, St Benedict of Aviz, St James of the Sword), Order of Christ, Commander's neck badge, Order of the Tower and the Sword, Republic issue, and Republican Order of Military Merit, *generally good very fine* (5) £150-250

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80 - illustration reduced

80
Romania, Order of Carol I, Grand Cross set of insignia attributed to **Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, Regent of Belgium (1944-50)**, by Paul Telge, Berlin, hallmarked with halfmoon and crown and .900, comprising sash badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, width 79mm and breast star, in silver and gilt, with blue enamelled motto, 81.7 x 87.8mm, *in case of issue, containing a typed label (in Flemish) giving attribution, extremely fine, with sash, very rare (2)* £8,000-12,000



81
Russia, Nicholas II, small silver medal for Zeal, 30mm, *extremely fine, toned*; together with bronze medals (5), for the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05, War of 1812 Centenary, 50th Anniversary of Liberation of Peasants, 1911, Tercentenary of Romanov Dynasty, 1913 and Mobilization of 1914, *good very fine and better* (6) £200-300

82
Spain, Dress Miniature, Order of Carlos III, Grand Cross collar and badge, by Cejalvo, Madrid, in silver-gilt (hallmarked .925), and enamels, the collar chain comprising four castles, four lions, two trophy of arms and three IIIs in oak and laurel wreath, one of the latter carrying the silver-gilt and enamelled collar badge, this 24 x 13 mm, *extremely fine and rare* £400-600

83
Sweden, Order of the Sword, Officer's breast badge, mid-late 19th century, in gold and enamels, width 37.5mm, *centre of obverse chipped, very fine* £400-600

84
Tajaorah, Order of Nichan el-Anouar, Commander's neck badge, in silver, gilt and enamels, width 64mm, with crown suspension and original neck ribbon, *light flaking to central blue enamel, very fine* £200-300

85
Thailand, A Thai Korean War Pair, comprising: Thailand, Korean War Medal, in white metal, unnamed as issued; U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53, Thai Issue, as awarded to Thai troops, unnamed as issued; pair loose, with related cloth insignia, *extremely fine* (3) £100-150

86
Turkey, U.N. Korea, Turkish Issue, with replacement red ribbon as worn, unnamed as issued; with related 'Turkish 5th Brigade' enamelled badge, in original paper envelope, *extremely fine, scarce* (2) £150-200

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87
United States of America, Korean War Silver Star awarded to First Lieutenant (Infantry) Charles E. Green, Company B, 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, (officially engraved '**Charles E. Green**'), in case of issue, with related riband bar and enamelled lapel riband, extremely fine £200-300

Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division, General Orders No. 30 (January 17 1951) - '*...During an enemy attack on his company near Sanju, Korea, on 31 July 1950, Lieutenant Green observed an abandoned vehicle containing communications equipment and ammunition. While attempting to reach the vehicle, he was cut off from his unit and subjected to intense enemy machine gun and small arms fire. As he endeavoured to return to the company, he encountered two wounded men; heedless of the heavy action, he led them through enemy lines to safety. Then joining the company, he organised the scattered elements into an assault force which inflicted severe casualties upon the hostile force....*'

The lot is offered with Captain Allan A. David (Ed.), '*Battleground Korea, The Story of the 25th Infantry Division*', 25th Infantry Division History Council 1951, with several illustrations and appendices listing Commanders and Staff, Awards and Decorations (including a mention of Lt. Green's Silver Star) and In Memoriam July 1950-October 1951. The flyleaf inscribed 'Property of Ryford (?) V. Young, Served July 50-October 1951.'

88
United States Of America, Korean War Silver Star and Purple Heart Group of 6 to Private First Class David Marceline, Corps of Engineers, comprising:
 Silver Star (officially engraved '**David Marceline**'), Purple Heart, Korean Service, National Defense, Good Conduct, U.N. Korea and two related buttons, *good very fine* (6) £200-300

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DAVID MARCELINE was presented his Silver Star at Murphy General Hospital Waltham Massachusetts by Colonel James B, Stapleton, Commanding Officer of the hospital, this information and the following citation is taken from the *Boston Post* 23 March 1951, '*For Bravery in Action in Korea, October 25 1950, when operating a crawler-type tractor during a blackout and under intense enemy fire. He showed outstanding heroism by continuing and attempting to carry out his mission: showing complete disregard for enemy fire and working unhesitatingly until wounded by the enemy.*' (He was wounded in the right arm by enemy fire). He died on 13 September 1963.

89
United States of America, Korean War Prisoner of War Group of 4 awarded to Master Sergeant Morris Wayne Yount, 3rd Battalion 310th Regiment, 78th Division, comprising:
 Korean Service, National Defense, Prisoner of War Medal (officially engraved '**Morris W. Yount**'), U.N. Korea, *third in case of issue, with related miniature riband bar and enamelled lapel riband, with a newspaper cutting related to the authorisation of the Prisoner of War Medal* (4) £100-200

MASTER SERGEANT MORRIS WAYNE YOUNT was born in Liberal Missouri on 5 August 1921, and saw service during Word War II and Korea. He was wounded on several occasions and additionally received a Purple Heart, spending 31 months as a P.O.W. in Korea. During that time he was befriended by a cat who he credited for keeping him focused on better times. He retained a fondness for cats on returning home and became known locally as 'Cat Man Morris', who housed many of the cats in Sarcoxie. He retired from the army in 1967 with the rank of Master Sergeant. He died on 30 April 2013.



90 - illustration reduced

90
United States of America, Vietnam War Casualty Group of 6 awarded to Robert Daryl Severson, Specialist Four, 1st Cavalry, comprising:

Purple Heart (officially engraved **Robert D. Severson**), Bronze Star (officially engraved '**Robert D. Severson**'), Vietnam Service, National Defence, **South Vietnam**, Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, Vietnam Campaign Medal, with 1960- clasp; together with metal marksman badges (3), cloth patches (3), including one for the 2nd Division, *generally extremely fine* (lot) £200-300

113442300 SPECIALIST FOUR ROBERT DARYL SEVERSON of Silver Springs New York was born on 20 December 1950, and served with B Troop, 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, 196th Infantry Brigade. He commenced his tour of Vietnam 9 January 1971, and was killed in action 5 August 1971. An official report of the incidents leading up to his death, reads as follows:

'SP4 Robert B. Curran, SP4 Marshal E. Naffziger, and SSGT James C. Reamer were armor crewmen, and SP4 Robert D. "Sam" Severson and SP4 Rodrick Troup infantrymen, all serving with B Troop, 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division'

'On August 5, 1971, their unit was on its seventh day of a 30-day armored combat patrol consisting of nine M113 armored personnel carriers (APC's) and three M551 Sheridan tanks. The lead APC was being operated by SP4 Severson with the other four soldiers traveling on top of the vehicle. While crossing a rice paddy, a command-detonated mine was exploded, flipping Severson's APC on its top. He and the four men riding above were killed instantly. At that same moment, Viet Cong hidden in the creek bed and tree lines surrounding the paddy opened fire.'

'In the ensuing firefight, another B Trooper from one of the Sheridan crews, SSGT Johnny E. Jones, was fatally injured by small arms fire. Two others were wounded. Fifteen minutes later, the enemy broke contact and disappeared into the jungle. Dismounted patrols searched the area and found no trace of them or any evidence of enemy casualties.'

Severson was buried Maple Grove Cemetery at Gainesville, Wyoming Co., NY, USA and is commemorated on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington D.C., his name is inscribed at VVM Wall, Panel 03w, Line 123.

91
Vatican, Order of St Gregory, Pius XI Issue (1922-39), Commander's neck badge, by Tanfani and Bertarelli, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 57mm, *in case of issue, with arms of Pius XI on lid and on inside silk lining extremely fine* £150-250

92
Vatican, Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice crosses (4), one in Pius X (1903-14) case of issue, by Tanfani and Bertarelli, another in Pius XI case of issue, by Marschall, Vienna, all in silver-gilt; Leo XIII, Golden Jubilee of appointment to the Episcopacy 1893, bronze-gilt medal, by Speranza, 46.5mm (Modesti 217), *with integral loop for suspension, generally good very fine*; together with miscellaneous European orders medals and decorations (24), cases of issue (2), for the Danish Order of Dannebrog and the Swedish Order of Vasa, and assorted documents, including a pamphlet for the marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert 1840 and an Order of Ceremonies for the majority of the Prince of Tyrnova 1912 (lot) £180-220



93
Zanzibar, Order of the Brilliant Star, Ali II bin Hamad (1902-11) issue, Grand Cross set of insignia, unmarked (probably by Elkington), comprising sash badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, with gold and enamelled centre, width 57.5mm, and breast star, in silver, with gold and enamelled centre, 89mm, *sash badge with minor repair to suspension at wreath, otherwise good very fine, and with sash* (2) £4,000-6,000

94
Miscellaneous World Medals (13), **France**, St Helena Medal 1857 (3); **Belgium**, Great War Commemorative, Allied Victory Medal; **Belgian Congo**, 1914-18 African Campaign Medal (2), in silver and bronze, *first with riband*; **European Union**, CSDPSM, single clasp, EUFOR RD Congo; **Ethiopia**, Congo Peacekeeping; **Nepal**, Trio, Peace Keeping with U.N. Forces, Army 10 Year Service, U.N. MONOC (Democratic Republic of the Congo) 1999-2010; **United States of America**, Korean Veterans Association, Membership medal, in gilt and enamels, *in case of issue, with related miniature, many very fine or better* (13) £200-300

95
Miscellaneous World Orders and Decorations (51), including several United States and Vietnamese issues and dress miniatures (14), several Belgian, *many very fine* (lot) £150-200

BRITISH ORDERS



96
The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross collar chain, early 20th century, in silver-gilt and enamels, by R. & S. Garrard, with links of crowned lions, Maltese crosses, and SM and SG cyphers, the centre of the collar with an imperial crown over two winged lions, passant gardant, each holding in his fore paw a book and seven arrows, the reverse with split ring suspension for badge, with two similar lions, but uncrowned, at the opposite end of the chain, in original fitted black leather and velvet-lined case of issue, with upper silk lining bearing the maker's name in gilt lettering 'R & S. Garrard & Co. Goldsmiths & Jewellers to the Crown 25, Haymarket London.', *light wear to white enamels in places, otherwise extremely fine* £800-1,200

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97
An Unattributed Trio of European Orders, comprising **Great Britain, Order of St Michael and St George**, Companion's breast badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 42mm; **Belgium, Order of the Crown**, Commander's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, width 57mm and **Italy, Order of the Crown**, Commander's neck badge, in gold and enamels, width 49.2mm, *good very fine or better* (3) £400-600



98
The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion's neck badge, First Type, in gold and enamels, with gold I N D I A on petals, width 52mm, *very light evidence of wear, extremely fine or better and all enamelwork in excellent condition* £3,500-4,500

Ex Peter Maren Collection, Morton & Eden, 2 July 2013, lot 79 (part). Awarded to SURGEON and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C.W. OWEN, 24 May 1881 (*London Gazette* entry not traced). See also lot 145.

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BRITISH MEDALS

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



99
The Unique Exchange E.G.M. George Cross, O.B.E. and Great War 'Trench Raid' M.C. Group of 3 awarded to Colonel Douglas Alexander Brett, 9th Jat Regiment, who received his Empire Gallantry Medal for rushing towards and physically engaging a terrorist armed with a revolver and grenades, while completely unarmed himself, pinning him to the floor and preventing any further attacks - after attending a cricket match in Chittagong, Bengal, on 7 January 1934. As reported at the time, Brett was then understood to be 'the only man decorated for bravery on a cricket pitch', comprising:
George Cross (reverse engraved in capitals **Major Douglas Alexander Brett, M.C. 9th Jat Regt, 8th May, 1934.**), with original investiture pin to reverse;
Order of the British Empire, Type 2, Civil Division, Officers 'O.B.E.' breast badge, in silver-gilt, unnamed as issued, with original investiture pin to reverse;
Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued;
Group loose, *minor scratches to reverse of George Cross, generally toned, extremely fine* (3) £25,000-30,000

Empire Gallantry Medal: *London Gazette*: 8 May 1934 – 'The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Medal of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to the undermentioned: For Gallantry: Major Douglas Alexander Brett, M.C., 1st Royal Battalion (Light Infantry), 9th Jat Regiment, Indian Army.'

Original citations reads: 'At Chittagong, Bengal, at about 5.30 p.m. on the 7th January, 1934, an attack was made by four Hindu youths (terrorists), on a group of 40 to 50 Europeans, including women and children, at the conclusion of a cricket match. The terrorists were armed between them, with one revolver and 7 bombs. The group of Europeans was collected under a shamiana on a hillock. Two of the assailants came out from behind a small bungalow and, running towards the Europeans, threw one bomb each. Both the bombs, fortunately, failed to explode. One of these assailants, who was armed with a revolver, ran on fast towards the Europeans, firing his revolver rapidly as he went. Major Brett, who at the time was unarmed, rushed at this man, grappled with him, and brought him to the ground, holding the man's right arm with the revolver firmly against the ground. Other Europeans came to his assistance, and the assailant was secured. Major Brett displayed great gallantry and quickness in thus grappling, unarmed, with the terrorist.'

O.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1941 – 'Major Douglas Alexander Brett, M.C., E.G.M., Instructor, Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and lately Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces.'

M.C.: *London Gazette*: 26 March 1917 - Temp. 2nd Lt. Douglas Alexander Brett. R.W. Kent R – 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led one of the raiding parties with great gallantry and inflicted many casualties on the enemy. He set a splendid example to his men.'

The George Cross was instituted by Royal Warrant on 24 September 1940; living recipients of the Empire Gallantry Medal were required to return their medals to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood and instead become holders of the George Cross.

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COLONEL DOUGLAS ALEXANDER BRETT (1896-1963) was born on 4 October 1896 in Cookham, Berkshire, the son of solicitor Reginald Brett and Katherine Lillian Brett (née MacIver). Educated at Harrow School, he enlisted for service in the Great War with the Royal West Kent Regiment on 25 January 1915. Serving in France and Belgium, he was wounded in action and was awarded the M.C. for gallantry in leading a trench raiding party. On 13 July 1918, he joined the Indian Army as a Lieutenant, being promoted to Captain on 25 January 1919. In the 1930s he had attained the rank of Major, and was appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency The Governor of Uttar Pradesh on 7 December 1934.

It was during this period in the 1930s that Major Brett became a member of the exclusive Roshanara Cricket Club in Delhi - and it was through cricket that his award of the Empire Gallantry Medal came about, uniquely, on a cricket pitch. The attack took place towards the end of the Chittagong Uprising of 1930-34, just ten days before the leader of the rebels, Surya Sen was hanged. George Mell, in his book *'This Curious Game of Cricket'* (1982) states: *'Only one man has been decorated for bravery on the cricket pitch. He was Colonel Douglas Brett, whose death was reported in the Daily Telegraph on 2 January 1964. In 1934, while he was playing in a match in Chittagong, five Hindu terrorists carrying bombs and a pistol suddenly attacked players and spectators.'* Captain Richard Deedes of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry was similarly awarded for the same incident, and very soon after, having overpowered a second fleeing terrorist in the car park outside the ground after he was tripped up by a chauffeur.



A contemporary photograph shows the Chittagong cricket team, taken at their Christmas Day match in 1933 (eight days before the attack). Brett and his wife are sitting in the front row at bottom left. The little girl in the middle was a Miss Muffet Williams (later Mrs. Durnford), then aged five, sitting next to her mother. Her father, the District Commissioner, is standing right at the back, in the shadows, behind the others. Mrs. Durnford has recalled of the event: *'I remember being in Chittagong when I was about five on the day that Colonel Douglas Brett won his medal. It was a cricket match, I think it was a Sunday afternoon, and the target was obviously to kill as many people as possible but also to get hold of my father who was the District Commissioner; he was in the Indian Civil Service. I don't remember very much of the actual incident. I remember my mother picking me up and running and leaving me in a little shed and rescuing two or three other women. And I remember seeing one of the Bengal terrorists running away, I remember him very vividly; he had a red puggery on his head and he was fring a revolver at us as he went away.'*

Continuing to serve during the Second World War, Brett was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1942, and retired from the Indian Army on 1 October 1946 as a Colonel. Subsequently, he and his family moved to Kenya where he became managing director of Safariland (Kenya's oldest safari business), 1947-56, and then of White Hunters Ltd., 1956-57. He went on to retirement in England, and died at Chichester on 1 December 1963.

Ex Morton & Eden, 10 June, 2010, lot 354.



100

The Rare D.S.O. and Ernestine House Order Group of 9 awarded to Colonel Claud Macfie, Seaforth Highlanders, who in 1907 received the Ernestine House Order from H.R.H. Charles Edward, the Duke of Albany and Regency Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders (1905-1915). He served in the Great War and took part in the fighting first in Gallipoli, and then in France and Flanders, later receiving a D.S.O. for his services, comprising:

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamels;

1914-15 Star (**Capt. C. Macfie. Sea. Highrs**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919, the latter with bronze 'M.i.D.' spray of oakleaves upon ribbon (**Major C. Macfie.**);

Defence and War Medals, 1930-45, unnamed as issued;

Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued;

Germany, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Ernestine House Order, Officer's breast badge in gold and enamels, with original warrant and Buckingham Palace 'permission to wear' letter;

Germany, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1930, in silver (this loose);

Group swing-mounted as worn (the last loose), in original Spink & Son leather & gilt case, with a superb, large photograph album of regimental photographs, menus, programmes and other ephemera relating to the Seaforth Highlanders (spine damaged, internally excellent), *toned, extremely fine* (LOT) £2,500-3,500

D.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 3 June 1918

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 11 December 1917

Ernestine House Order: 21 June 1907 (as stated on original warrant, not in Gazette)



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLAUD MACFIE (1878-1963) was born on 4 June 1878 at Birkdale, Lancashire, the son of William Macfie, a sugar refiner from Scotland, and Jane Crawford Macfie (née Allan). He received a commission as Second Lieutenant with the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment on 1 March 1898, but joined the Seaforth Highlanders on 16 February 1900. Promoted to Lieutenant on 27 July 1901, he was station in Cairo between 1901 and 1903, before moving with his regiment to Meerut, India, where he remained until early 1906 – then returning home and being promoted to Captain on 27 June that year.

He was awarded the badge of the Ernestine House Order on 10 June 1907 by Charles Edward, the Duke of Albany and Regency Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders in 1905 and remained in that position until 1915, during the Great War. Macfie continued to serve in the years before the Great War, being seconded for service as Adjutant with the Territorial Force on 9 April 1913.

During the Great War, his Medal Index Card states that he saw active service in Gallipoli, entering that theatre of war on 30 June 1915, initially serving with the Highland Light Infantry and Scottish Rifles, and later returning to the Seaforth Highlanders. He was promoted to Major on 1 September 1915, was appointed D.A.A. & Q.M.G. on the Staff on 23 March 1917, and received a mention in despatches on 11 December 1917. The following year he was made a recipient of the Distinguished Service Order on 3 June 1918, for his services in France and Flanders, and continued for almost two years more before being placed on retired pay on 30 March 1920. He received his D.S.O. from the King at the investiture at Buckingham Palace on Friday 11 June 1920, and on 1 May 1929 he was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with the

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5th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment. He was given the brevet of Colonel on 1st May 1933, prior to his final retirement.

In his private life he married the Noelle Leslie (nee Dyer-Edwards), widow of the 19th Earl of Rothes. She became famous as a survivor of the disastrous sinking of the R.M.S. *Titanic* on 10 April 1912 – taking charge of Lifeboat No.8, assisting with the rowing and encouraging other survivors (being given the moniker ‘the plucky little countess’). After the death of Earl Rothes in early 1927, she met and married the then Major Claud Macfie, living in Airds, near Oban, later that year, while retaining her title. During WW2, research suggests that the London flat in which they both lived was destroyed by a V2 rocket, but both survived the encounter. They settled in Fairford, Gloucester, coinciding with his late appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel with the 5th Gloucesters (1929-33).

Colonel Macfie died on 23 December 1963 at Cheltenham, at the age of 85.

This lot offered with a very large photograph album – please contact us regarding shipping.





101

The WW2 ‘Dunkirk’ D.S.O. and Great War M.C. Group of 10 awarded to Brigadier Cecil William Haydon, Middlesex Regiment. Twice wounded in action in the Great War and receiving the Military Cross, in WW2 he took part in the Battle for France and the Retreat to Dunkirk, for which he was awarded the D.S.O., and was later killed in action at the Battle of Gazala on 1 June 1942 in North Africa while commanding the 150th Brigade, 50th (Northumbrian) Division during their desperate resistance against three full enemy divisions – including Erwin Rommel’s 21st Panzer Division. So impressed was Rommel with Haydon’s heroic but ultimately doomed defence, he attempted to find him directly after the battle to pay his respects man-to-man, but found that he had already died during the fighting, having been killed by an enemy shell while out in the open, giving battle orders and encouragement to his men to the very last, comprising:

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., in silver-gilt and enamels, unnamed as issued;

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued;

1914 Star with clasp ‘5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914’ upon ribbon (**2. Lieut. C. W. Haydon. Midd’x R.**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919, the latter with bronze ‘M.i.D.’ spray of oakleaves upon ribbon (**Capt. C. W. Haydon.**), naming very faint to first;

1939-45 Star;

Africa Star;

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

Jubilee Medal, 1935;

Coronation Medal, 1937;

Swing-mounted upon bar with contemporary ribbons and fittings, with related pre-WW2 miniature group of 6, *well-toned, and extremely fine* (lot) £4,000-6,000



D.S.O.: *London Gazette*: 11 July 1940 - ‘for gallant and distinguished services in action in connection with recent operations’

M.C.: *London Gazette*: 2 December 1918 – Brigade Major, 167th Brigade – ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried out two valuable reconnaissances, obtained important information, and succeeded in clearing up a very obscure situation. His skilful work was of great value at a time when information was urgently required’.

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 05 July 1919; 15 December 1942; 8 November 1945

BRIGADIER CECIL WILLIAM HAYDON (1896-1942) was born on 23 February 1896 at Newton Abbot, Devon, the son of Edgar Haydon and Edith Haydon (née Bewes). Educated at the Army School, Maidenhead, and at the Imperial Service College, he received his first commission as Second Lieutenant on 1 October 1914 and serving on the Western Front with the 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, he was promoted to Lieutenant on 13 March 1915, and to Captain on 25 April 1917 being twice wounded in action, promoted to Brigade Major of the 167th Brigade, and receiving a Military Cross and M.I.D. for his reconnaissance work late in the war.

During the inter-war period he served for a time as G.S.O. 3 while serving with the British Army of the Rhine, and then served again as Brigade Major in Irish Command between August 1920 and January 1922 during the Anglo-Irish War. A keen equestrian and sportsman, he took part

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in regimental rugby, polo and athletics, and was considered to have been physically 'magnificent', in the peak of fitness, and 'marked out for high rank'. Some years later in 1931 he was employed with the Royal West Africa Frontier Force in Nigeria, where he would remain for a total of six years, receiving a promotion to Major on 11 October 1937. He was later given the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel on 1 July 1939, and returned to the Middlesex Regiment.

At the outbreak of WW2, Lieutenant-Colonel 'Bill' Haydon was commanding the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment at Gosport, which was mobilised as part of the B.E.F. and embarked for France on 21-22 September 1939. Advancing from Normandy to a position south of Lille on 6 October, the battalion commenced work digging positions in Gondécourt and Rubaix. The Battalion received an inspection from H.M. the King on 6 December, during which time he spoke at some length with Haydon, as C.O. The year of 1940 began with a hard winter, but the battalion remained at the ready for the long-expected German attack. Haydon, however, left the battalion on 26 April 1940 in order to take command of the 150th Infantry Brigade, part of the 50th (Northumbrian) Division. As a result, he soon found himself in action during the Battle of France, the subsequent retreat to Dunkirk, and indeed during the Dunkirk evacuation – for which he was awarded the D.S.O.

Remaining in command of his brigade, and after a period of home service overseeing anti-invasion duties, he was sent to North Africa as part of the 50th Division in early 1941, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 22 August 1941, and was appointed acting Brigadier. Bill Haydon was killed in action at around 11.00am on 1 June 1942 near Got el Ualeb, during the Battle of Gazala, whilst in command of the 150th Infantry Brigade, and led a 'skilful and stubborn' defence against the Italian Trieste Division, and the German 90th Light Division, who were repelled with loss. It was only through the additional firepower of Rommel's 21st Panzer Division, with additional artillery and air support, that they were final overrun. Rommel called the British defence 'the toughest resistance imaginable', and the British failed to capitalise on this heroic stand – indeed, historian Rupert Wielock recently wrote 'This provided an opportunity for the British commander, General Ritchie, to strike a fatal blow using Cecil Haydon's 150th Brigade as a pivot, but he sat on his hands while Rommel, who was down to his last cup of water, boldly attacked the British position... the gallant Brigadier Haydon, who had commanded his brigade since 1940, was abandoned by General Ritchie and sadly killed in action with thousands of his soldiers marched into captivity.'

Reports vary concerning Bill Haydon's last moments – one report stating that 'he was last seen when his...brigade was overrun, fighting the enemy with his fists', where another states that 'I chanced to meet a Major Williamson, Royal Tank Corps, who was actually present... apparently a shell burst immediately over your husband as he was walking over' [Lt. Col. W. E. Bush]. This latter report appears to be corroborated by another more detailed report, made by Captain Mills-Thomas of the 44th R.T.R., stating:

'After Bill had given instructions to all who had no command, to get away and hide up until dark, and then try and make their way through the enemy's lines, he said... that he thought he would try and get through in a tank. He got into... [my] tank and moved off to what looked like a quiet part of the desert, but soon came under fire. The tank was hit, and rendered immobile. Bill then got out and moved over to talk to some people who were some few hundred yards away, while [we] looked over the tank to see if it could be repaired. A few moments later... [I] looked up to see where Bill had gone, and saw him lying down with some soldiers around him.'

Bill Haydon's position was completely overrun and overlooked on several sides by the enemy's tanks and artillery, but nonetheless the men of the 50th Brigade fought desperately until they ran out of ammunition, with a great many men taken prisoner. Brigadier Haydon died during the fighting itself and led his men by example, his efforts delaying the onslaught of Rommel's forces by five days, which were to prove invaluable during the defence of El Alamein, allowing for reinforcements to arrive. He appears to have been subsequently recommended for an additional awards after his death, as suggested by a letter later sent by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Bush of the 5th Green Howards, but it would appear that this was not acted upon. He was reportedly buried in situ by German Forces (and reportedly, Rommel himself came to the position in the hope of congratulating Haydon on his heroic defence), being later commemorated on the Alamein Memorial, Egypt.

This lot is also offered with a quantity of original documentation, official warrants, a silver hipflask engraved 'C.W.H. Xmas 1919', pocket compass and barometer (both cased), numerous cap badges, letter, photographs, 5 regimental sporting prize medals, framed memorial scroll, transmission slip, M.i.D. certificates, and many original handwritten or typed letters and reports regarding the circumstances of the recipient's death, personal letters written to his wife, telegrams and more.



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102

A Scarce Chaplain's Great War D.S.O. Group of 6 awarded to Assistant Chaplain-General Ronald Charles Lambert Williams, who reputedly pursued a group of soldiers who had 'lost their nerve' on the Somme in June 1916, and had refused to follow their orders in heading toward a forward position. Discovering the detachment of roughly 30 men in a small copse, and still refusing to comply, by family repute Williams pulled out his revolver and fired it three times into the air, shouting loudly the famous quote 'Let God Arise and His Enemies Be Scattered!' from Psalm 68, and bringing the men back to their senses. 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, 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**);

Group swing mounted as worn, 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**), and matching unnamed gilt miniature, *tiny chip to upper terminal of second D.S.O. to reverse*; group lightly polished, otherwise generally good very fine (8) £1,500-2,000

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 by family repute, he took part in the following incident, 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.'



Whilst it has not been possible to confirm or verify these anecdotal details from other historical sources, the circumstances, date and consequences seem plausible. In any case, Williams continued to serve during WWI, and he undertook a number of positions in major areas such as Etaples, Calais and Le Havre, being appointed temporary Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class on 25 September 1917, and later being awarded the D.S.O. in January 1918 (after some delay, presumably 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.





103
The Excellent Great War D.S.C. and Bar and WW2 C.B.E group of 12 awarded to Air Commodore Wilfred Henry Dunn, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, who received the D.S.C. on two occasions for his gallant services as a Pilot – firstly during the Relief of Kut Operations in April 1916, and then again for his part in the aerial operations with 8 Squadron in Zanzibar and East Africa later that year. At Kut, Dunn undertook repeated airdrops over the beleaguered city, his *Voisin 8506* so heavily laden with essential supplies that his aircraft had its armaments removed, leaving Dunn armed with only a simple revolver to defend himself against attacks by enemy aircraft. Continuing to undertake operational flights in Waziristan in the early 1920s, he later added the Military C.B.E. to his awards as Commanding Officer of a Fighter Command Operational Training Group in the Second World War. This one of just 31 D.S.C. and Bars awarded to the R.N.A.S. in the Great War, comprising:

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck badge, Type 2, in silver-gilt and enamels;

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R. with second award bar, bearing reverse hallmarks for London dated 1918;

1914-15 Star (**Flt. S. Lt. W. H. Dunn, R.N.A.S.**);

British War Medal and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**Capt. W. H. Dunn, R.A.F.**);

India General Service Medal 1908, G.V.R., single clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**F./L. W. H. Dunn, R.A.F.**);

1939-45 Star;

Africa Star;

Defence Medal and War Medals, 1939-45, the latter with bronze M.i.D. oak leaf upon ribbon;

Jubilee Medal 1935;

Coronation Medal 1937, these unnamed as issued;

Campaign group court-mounted as worn, the first loose with original neck riband, *toned good very fine, and rare* (12)

£8,500-9,500

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.



C.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 02 June 1943, Air Commodore Wilfred Henry Dunn, D.S.C., original recommendation states – ‘Operational Award ‘Fighter’ (Command)’ C.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 02 June 1943

D.S.C.: *London Gazette*: 22 February 1918 – ‘In recognition of his services whilst employed in connection with military operations in East Africa. He did splendid work during the operations in the Lindi area & carried out valuable bombing & reconnaissance flights’.

D.S.C. (Bar): *London Gazette*: 17 May 1918 – ‘For conspicuous courage & skill in carrying out an extraordinary amount of flying, both in sea & land planes. He is invariably cheerful & ready when called on for work’ (A retrospective award for Mesopotamia)

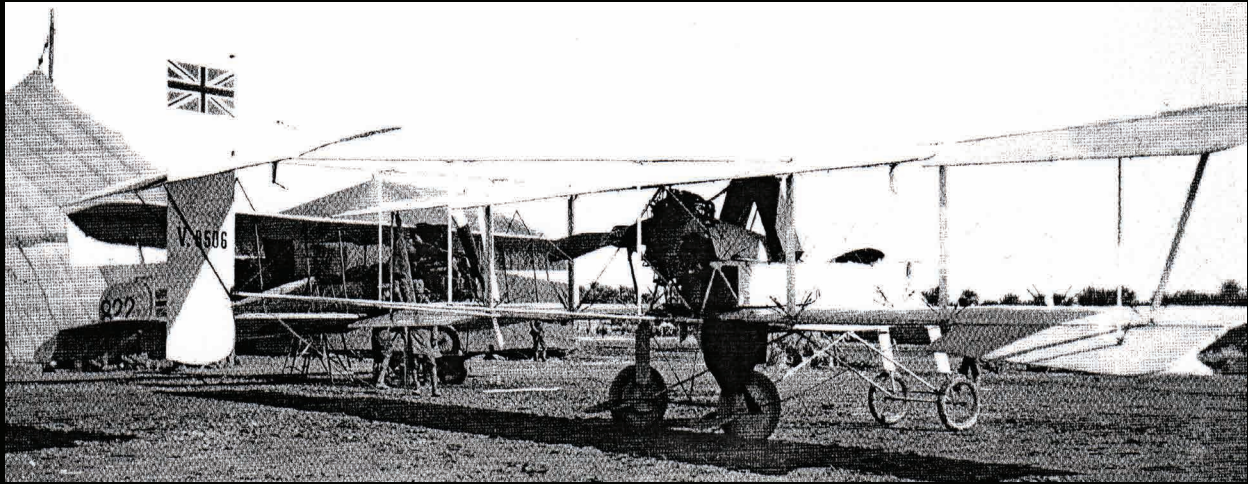
M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 01 January 1941

AIR COMMODORE WILFRED HENRY DUNN was born on 19 September 1893 at Genoa, Italy, the son of F.W. Dunn of 15 Elmfield Road, Balham, Southwest London. He qualified as a Third Officer in the British India Steam Navigation Company prior to the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Appointed a Probationary Flight Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service on 28 January 1915, he qualified for his ‘Wings’ on 11 March 1915 at Hendon, and later served first as a Pilot on H.M.S. *Empress* from 8 July 1915. During this time he experienced an engine failure and force landed on sands at Bembridge (Isle of Wight), and was stranded on 4 July 1915 in his *Farman* Seaplane. He was posted to Mesopotamia on 3 January 1916 as part of Force ‘D’ with the R.N.A.S. where he was promoted to Flight Lieutenant on 1 April 1916, and was swiftly employed in operations to relieve the besieged city of Kut.

He subsequently crashed his *Type 827* Seaplane at Orah, 10 miles South of Kut on 14 February 1916, but during the course of the month of April 1916, the hard-pressed force comprising four *B.E. 2c*’s, two Naval *Farman*s and three *Short Seaplanes*, managed the impressive collective achievement of dropping approximately 19,000 pounds of food to the besieged garrison at Kut over the course of 140 flights, who were otherwise almost completely cut off by the opposing Ottoman forces and in desperate need of supplies. In order to maximise their carrying capacity, all Lewis guns & ammunition were removed from their aircraft with food & medical supplies stowed in their place – leaving the pilots with only a revolver to defend themselves against German aircraft. Notably, during this siege Dunn and his fellow pilots made the first ever attempts to supply a large body of troops from the air. During these operations Dunn wrecked one *Voisin* on 10 April 1916, and another landing under telegraph wires removing the undercarriage on 5 May 1916. Nonetheless, his ‘conspicuous courage’ during these flights was later recognised by the award of a Bar to his D.S.C.

In December 1916 he transferred to serve with 8 Seaplane Squadron R.N.A.S. in Zanzibar, off the coast of East Africa, where an aerodrome had been established at Lindi, East Africa, for co-operation with the Army. However, until some *Voisin* aircraft at Zanzibar could be resurrected, only a single seaplane operated out of the local harbour, putting in a useful number of reconnaissance & bombing sorties. The official record of No. 8 Seaplane Squadron (R.N.A.S.) reports:

‘Two Voisin machines arrived at Lundi about the middle of June & proceeded to carry out an extensive series of photographic flights from the results of which the first accurate maps of this part of the country were made. Lindi was a difficult place to work from, being unhealthy with a by no means satisfactory aerodrome, but the work put in here by Flight Lieutenants Dunn, Deans, Delamere & FitzHerbert was very valuable. In August, the enemy who were still in the vicinity were forced to retire by our troops supported by a preliminary bombardment from the two Monitors, who by flooding their ballast tanks had managed to get the necessary elevation, while the R.N.A.S. carried out the spotting... Lindi aerodrome was abandoned on 12 October and a move made to Mtwā from where the machines co-operated with the troops over a three day engagement in driving the enemy out of a very strongly fortified position in the neighbourhood of Makiwa. This engagement was the heaviest of the campaign & after the enemy had been forced to continue their retreat, the R.N.A.S. machines were employed in low flying in search of water holes for the supply of our troops....’

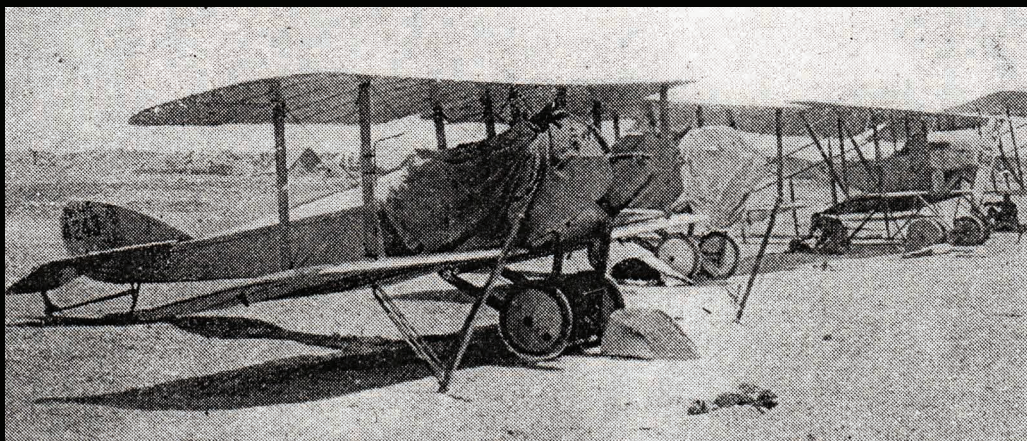


On 27 November 1916 Dunn's *Voisin* suffered a dangerous engine failure on take-off at Dar-es-Salaam, whereupon he turned sharply to avoid a hanger and his port wing hit the ground, resulting in the aircraft being wrecked (and Dunn somehow emerged unhurt). Having then moved to Zanzibar, the R.N.A.S. detachment finally returned to the U.K. in January 1918, although Dunn and another pilot were left behind 'to look after the seaplanes... in case of eventualities.' For his 'gallantry and devotion to duty' shown in carrying out reconnaissance flights during the military operations in Lindi, Dunn was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

From here, and having been advanced to Flight Commander in June 1917, he joined No. 67 Wing in the Adriatic, where he was appointed Flight Lieutenant in the newly established Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918. He next joined the Aircraft Depot, India Group in December 1919, and in October 1920 served as a Flight Commander with 5 Squadron flying *Bristol Fighters* on the North West Frontier of India, going on to witness further active service in the Waziristan operations of 1921-24. He served as Flight Commander with 16 Squadron from March 1925 and then with 4 Squadron on *Bristol Fighters*. In 1929 he was sent to H.M.S. *Vindictive* and by the early 1930s he commanded the Fleet Air Arm element in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glorious*. Placed in command of 230 Squadron in February 1935 (flying *Singapore III* and *Sunderland I* aircraft in the U.K., Egypt & Singapore) he served as C.O. in the 8,000-mile trip from Plymouth to Singapore taking 3 weeks with five *Singapore* Flying Boats.

During the Second World War, Dunn was advanced to Group Captain in July 1938, and commanded R.A.F. Benson in May 1940 and then S.A.S.O. 14 (Fighter) Group, later being awarded the Military C.B.E. for his services with No. 81 Operational Training Group Fighter Command from July 1942. Dunn became S.A.S.O., Air Defences, Eastern Mediterranean, setting up his H.Q. in Cyprus – with Group Captain Max Aitken attached to his staff to oversee fighter operations. Finally, in March 1944, he was appointed A.O.C. No. 210 Group, Mediterranean Allied Coastal Air Force, following which he was placed on the Retired List as an Air Commodore. Original signed & dated 1924 portrait picture in mess dress wearing D.S.C. & Bar and W.W.1 miniatures, various other copied pictures of Dunn in R.A.F. & R.N.A.S. uniform; others of East Africa personnel & some of the 'string bag' aeroplanes he flew, a nine-page report of 8 Squadron R.N.A.S. services in Zanzibar East Africa & various other articles regarding Kut and his overall career.

Just 31 D.S.C. & Bars were awarded to the Royal Naval Air Service for W.W.1., from a total of 85 issued across all services. Ex 'Exceptional Naval and Polar Awards from the Collection of R. C. Witte', D.N.W., 19 June 2007, lot 22 (£12,000 hammer), and 10 October 1995, lot 488 (£2,500 hammer)





104

The Excellent '9 Victory' Great War Ace's D.S.C. Group of 9 awarded to the 'Mad Major' Christopher Draper, R.A.F., late R.N.A.S., who engaged and wounded the famous German pilot Lt. Werner Voss, both surviving the encounter and claiming the other as a 'Victory'. As C.O. of 8 Naval Squadron he burnt 16 *Sopwith Camels* to prevent them falling into German hands in April 1918. In the years prior to WW2 he served as a British secret 'double agent' to Nazi Germany - having met Hitler in 1932 - he was 'approached' by the Germans and contacted MI6, who fed him a stream of false information to pass on, this lasting 4 years until the Germans stopped contacting him. Uniquely, as a Commanding Officer of a Squadron in both World Wars, he famously 'advertised' his lack of a job between the wars by flying an aircraft under the River Thames Bridges, and circling the Eros statue in Piccadilly in a three-wheeler bubble car, managing 43 full revolutions before being arrested. Upon the formation of the R.A.F. he was so reluctant to wear the new uniform that he continued to wear his R.N.A.S uniform to the very end of the War, comprising:

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., bearing reverse hallmarks for London dated 1918;

1914-15 Star, *naming erased*;

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919, the latter with bronze 'M.i.D.' spray of oak leaves (**Major C. Draper, R.A.F.**);

1939-45 Star; France & Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, 1939-45, all unnamed as issued;

France, Croix de Guerre, 1914-1917 with palm upon ribbon;

Group court-mounted on bar with reverse pin for wear, *toned, generally about extremely fine* (9)

£4,200-4,500

D.S.C.: *London Gazette*: 26 April 1918 - Sqd. Cdr. Christopher Draper, R.N.A.S. - 'Squadron Commander Christopher Draper joined the Dunkerque Command of the Royal Naval Air Service on 9 March 1917, previous to which he served for six months with No. 3 Wing in the South of France. He was attached to No.6 Naval Squadron operating with the R.F.C. and on 29 October 1917 was selected to take Command of No. 8 Naval Squadron in the Field. This Officer has displayed great gallantry as a Pilot and has destroyed 8 machines, Naval Squadron No. 8 gained great credit from the Army, more particularly during the advance of the Third Army West of Cambrai, when, notwithstanding bad flying weather conditions, they attacked enemy troops and transport at low altitude.'



Recommended for Distinguished Service Order (but not awarded) - Squadron Commander Christopher Draper. 'This officer both as a Flight Commander until 26 October 1917, and as a Squadron Commander since that date has done work of the utmost value. He has set a magnificent example of courage and zeal in the air. His fine qualities as an organizer and his untiring efforts to maintain his squadron in a most efficient state, have contributed very greatly to the marked success of this squadron.'

M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 20 May 1918 - Squadron Commander C. Draper, R.A.F.

France, Croix de Guerre (avec palme): *London Gazette*: 23 August 1919 - Major Christopher Draper, D.S.O.(sic) - Original recommendation (translated): 'On the 11 November 1916, during a bombing raid has driven down two enemy aircraft.'

SQUADRON COMMANDER CHRISTOPHER DRAPER (1892-1979) was born on 15 April 1892 at Bebington, Liverpool. Educated at Hooton and Rock Ferry College, he became interested in flying 1909 when Louis Bleriot flew across the English Channel. Unable to afford the £75 Aviators' Certificate fee for Pilot training, he wrote to his local M.P. Sir J. Houlst in 1913 who knew Christopher's father. Houlst gave him £210 as a gift to pay for him to learn to fly; gaining his Royal Aero Club Aviators' Certificate (No. 646) on 9 October 1913 after 3 hours 15 minutes flying experience. Joining the R.N.A.S. in January 1914, he participated in the Naval Review at Spithead that year - which for the first



time included aeroplanes. When at R.N.A.S. Dundee in 1915 he used to amuse himself by flying seaplanes both ways under all 29 of the Tay Bridge arches.

Draper undertook numerous Home Defence sorties; on the night of 9/10 August 1915 over London, against a raid of five Navy Zeppelins, Draper the C/O of Atwick (Hornsea) aerodrome, flying a *Bristol T.B.S.*, was first up and chased *L9* but as he gained height the airship turned round and made off in the haze. An hour later *L9* made a second attempt to break through the London cordon and Draper took off again in the mist, gaining 4,000 feet; however the airship again turned tail and even though chased for 35 minutes was lost in the mist. On the night 1/2 April 1916 against two Navy Zeppelins Draper at R.N.A.S. Scarborough took off in a *Bristol Scout* to look for the intruders, and narrowly missed finding *L17*, Draper crashed on landing in strong wind. On the night of 5/6 April 1916 against three Navy Zeppelins Draper then again took off in a *B.E.2c* from R.N.A.S. Scarborough on a lengthy Patrol but failed to find them, landing back with 15 minutes petrol left having spotted rockets from Scarborough to help him. Again on the 25/26 April 1916 in a *Avro 504B* from Eastchurch looking for four Army Zeppelins and the night of 24/25 August 1916 on a *Sopwith 1.5 Strutter* from Manston against four Army Zeppelins, Draper saw the departing Zeppelin *L31* leaving the Southend searchlights but lost her as she flew out to sea; then sighted *L32*, Draper was gaining on it when it disappeared in cloud.

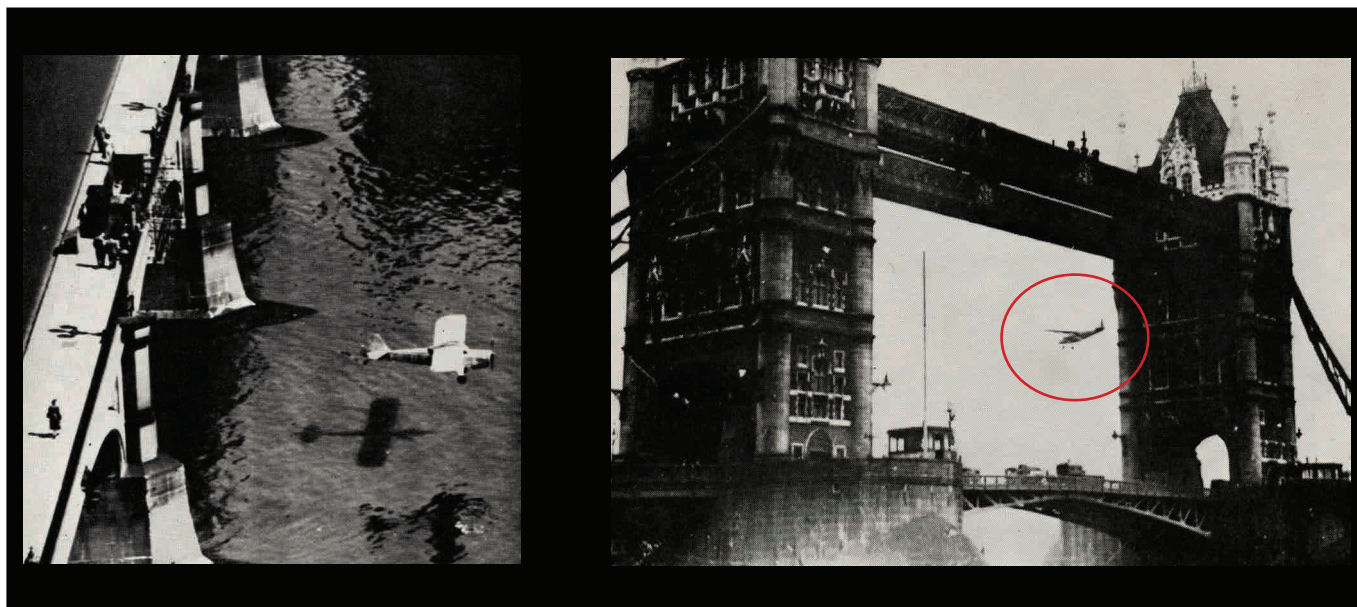
In November 1916 he was posted as an original member of 3 Wing flying *Sopwith 1.5 Strutters*, his first raid on 10 November 1916 on the Iron Works and Blast Furnaces of Volklingen. *'Flight Commander Draper and Sub Lieutenant Pearkes on the way out were attacked by a Fokker from behind but by turning quickly, Draper got his foremost gun to bear and fired at him until he nose-dived in a spin to the ground. On the return journey two enemy biplanes attacked him and were engaged, one was driven off but the other approached close and Pearkes fired a full tray at the enemy machine. He nose-dived to earth but it was not seen whether he managed to land or crashed to the ground. One aileron streamline wire of Draper's machine was shot away.'* Pearkes helmet was pierced by a bullet and grazed his head making a slight flesh wound and the bullet afterwards shot away a large hole in the centre section of their *Strutter* showing it was evidently an explosive or expanding bullet.

Back in France flying *Nieuport 24's* with No.6 Naval Squadron in 1917, the 1917 *'Communiqués'* page 66, records the following: *'A general engagement took place between about 30 of our machines and 30 to 40 H.A. and after 30 minutes close fighting three of the Germans were seen crashed on the ground, and it is believed at least five others driven down Out of Control by Pilots of 54 Squadron, while several more are claimed by Pilots of 6 Squadron R.N.A.S. who also took part in the fighting.'* Draper ended up fighting the famous Lt. Werner Voss on 6 June 1917 neither becoming a victim, Voss and Draper engaged each other with Draper delivering telling hits on the German Ace before diving away to the safety of his own lines even though Voss claimed him as his 34th Victory and Draper claimed one *Scout* destroyed in the action plus unknown to him - Voss as his Out of Control, Voss was wounded by a grazing hit during the assault on his *Albatros DIII* by the marauding *Nieuport* but survived his crash landing; this being his last action with *Jasta 5*.

To quote from Draper's Combat Report :- 6 June 1917, Escort to F.E.'s. Squadron Commander Draper, No. 6 Naval. *Nieuport Scout N3101. 'Dived on H.A. opened fire at close range - H.A. fell completely Out of Control. Dived immediately on another which was still lower about 6,000 feet, gun jambed so turned off - but observed H.A. going down in a dive and was completely wrecked on landing. I then broke off towards the lines climbing and managed to clear the jamb. Returned and dived on a third Hun but gun jambed again so returned to lines - cleared and went back to the fight, but met our machines returning. The Huns put up a large number of machines and towards the end were outnumbered. They seemed to climb all the time and gradually worked up above us.'*

Returning to service on the Home Establishment, and joining the Home Defence Squadron once more, the Eastchurch War Flight flying against 24 *Gothas* in a *Sopwith Camel* in daylight on 7 July 1917, he met the *Gothas* with one other Pilot on the way back but having joined in combat and fired 100-150 rounds both suffered gun jams. Draper was given the Command of No. 8 Naval Squadron (later 208 R.A.F. Squadron) on 28 October 1917, his Squadron flying *Sopwith Camels*. He was presented with an unenviable dilemma on 9 April 1918, when his Squadron was stopped from flying due to dense fog, however the German Army were advancing towards their aerodrome. Considering his Pilots worth more than the *Sopwith Camels*, he took the decision to position them all in the centre of the aerodrome, and with shells falling all around, Draper sent all sixteen *Sopwith Camels* up in flames to prevent them from falling into enemy hands. This tactical loss had to be accepted by higher command, a decision taken by a C/O on the ground, but within two days the Squadron was furnished with 20 new *Sopwiths* to replace them. Draper finished his Great War service as an Ace with nine Victories. On formation of the R.A.F. in April 1918, he was unhappy to wear the new uniform and continued to wear his black R.N.A.S uniform. 'Lower Deck' was still used and when leave granted 'Permission to go ashore Sir' was asked. He was wounded in action on 13 October 1918 by A.A. Fire, and Drapers last recorded 'Victory' was on 8.5.1918 a *DFWC*, put 'Out of Control', near the Scarpe River:

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'While about 12,000ft. Just East of ARRAS I observed E.A. approaching lines from South of DOUAI at 9,000ft. I waited in the sun but E.A. turned East over Roeux so I attacked at fairly long range. After firing 50 rounds and observing tracers enter Observer's seat I opened my engine full out and closed right into E.A. which had started to dive. I had no difficulty, however, in getting in another 300 rounds at very close range through by this time we were both diving exceptionally steeply. The Observer was either wounded or killed as he did not return my fire when I closed in. The machine suddenly fell quite vertically so I concluded the Pilot had been done in and I was obliged to pull out. I was unable to see anything of E.A. on looking round afterwards.'

Combat Victories – in 1.5 Strutter of 3 Wing, till 24.11.1916 then Nieuports of 6 Naval Squadron to 6.6.1917, then Sopwith Camels 8 Naval (later 208) Squadron:

10.11.1916 *Fokker D*, Out of Control, Landorf.
 10.11.1916 *C Type*, Out of Control, Landorf.
 23.11.1916 *E.A.*, Destroyed, -----
 24.11.1916 *E.A.*, Destroyed, N.E. Decline.
 6.6.1917 *Albatros DV*, Destroyed, N.W. Cambrai.
 6.6.1917 *Albatros DV*, Out of Control, N.W. Cambrai.
 11.9.1917 *Albatros DV*, Out of Control, E. Douai.
 3.10.1917 Balloon, Destroyed, Douai Area.
 8.5.1918 *DFW C*, Out of Control, Scarpe River.
 Total 2 and 1 shared destroyed, 5 out of control, 1 shared balloon = 9 Victories.

Between the wars he became a film star through his work both as a stunt Pilot and as an actor. In 1919 he piloted the first flight of his *F.K.26* in the Aerial Transport Company, the first commercial carrying of passengers, and was later injured in a crash in March 1920. The 'Birkenhead News' of 10 April 1920 reported: *'The many friends of Major Christopher Draper, D.S.C., late R.N.A.S. and R.A.F. ... who met with a serious accident at the Hendon Aerodrome on 24th. March while testing a new aeroplane for British Aerial Transport Co., will be glad to know he is on the way to a complete recovery. He suffered from severe concussion and a fracture in the left ankle joint, and was unconscious for several days... we are pleased to report that he is pulling safely through.'*

He took a short service commission in the R.A.F. as Squadron Leader, and was one of the few to be selected to fly in the Air Pageant of 1921, but could not settle into service life with the R.A.F. and resigned his commission in October 1922. In civil life he undertook some civil aviation flying but eventually started a new career on the stage, best known as 'George Mannering'. Due to the treatment by the Governments of War Veterans since the Great War on 30 September 1931 as a protest he flew a *Puss Moth* under two Thames Bridges (Tower Bridge and Westminster Bridge) not the 15 possible due to the weather, and upon his arrest was bound over to keep the peace for 12 months, however he achieved his aims, receiving a flurry of job offers in response. Continuing into the 1930's he worked for a time as a British secret agent, serving as a double agent to Nazi Germany - having been 'approached' by Germans after his chance meeting with Adolf Hitler at an air show in 1932. Given his public dissatisfaction with the British Government after the War, Draper was targeted by the Nazi Party as a potential German sympathiser, and asked to report on U.K. airfields and to provide intelligence. Having completely misread their target, Draper instead contacted MI6 for advice, who in turn provided him with a stream of false information to pass on, feeding the Germans with falsehoods for 4 years until the Germans realised, and finally stopped contacting him.

He returned to the R.A.F. in W.W.2. as a Flight Sub Lieutenant rising to a Squadron Commander in West Africa and the Far East in 777 Fleet Air Arm Squadron flying *Walrus*, *Defiant* and *Swordfish* aeroplanes, he flew to celebrate 30 years as a pilot, a Boulton Paul *Defiant* in 1943. Thought to be the only Officer to Command Squadrons in both World Wars. In 1953 aged 61 again disliking the Governments treatment of service personnel after the Second War he flew an *Auster Autocrat* under 15 of the 18 Thames Bridges between Blackfriars and Kew on 5 May 1953, this earning him the nickname - 'The Mad Major' which became the title of his autobiography. On landing he was immediately arrested and charged with flying under 1,000 feet in a built-up area and fined 10 guineas on 6 June 1953. Finally, Draper had his Pilot's Licence withdrawn in 1965 for medical reasons, and died 16 January 1979 aged 86.

Offered with a large and extensive file of research (additional postage costs will apply) including an original copy of the book 'MAD MAJOR' signed by the author/recipient, and the 'Medal International' magazine, April 1979, showing Draper flying under the Thames Bridges picture on its front cover. The Liddle Collection holds a photocopy of his Log Books and a photo album.

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.



'Life has been so topping that I don't mind how short it is... one would be ashamed to be afraid to die when life has been such a good thing.'

105

A Fine Great War M.C. & D.F.C. Group of 5 awarded to Captain Geoffrey Sebastian Buck, 19 Squadron, R.A.F., late 1st (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment. Transferring to the R.F.C. from frontline service in the trenches, qualifying as a pilot of 'exceptional daring and ability' he won the M.C. in 1916 for 'brilliant service' as a Scout Pilot during low-level attacks behind enemy lines, and in action with enemy aircraft – also becoming the first Pilot to have a victory in the new SPAD S.XIII on 14 June 1917. He later transferred to 215 Squadron, undertaking several important bombing raids at Armentieres, Cambrai and elsewhere. During one raid on 23/24 August 1918, two aircraft set out towards their objective into a heavy storm, but where the other turned back to head for safety, Buck pressed on through wind, hail and lightening to successfully score 12 direct hits on Ehrang Railway Junction, thus winning the D.F.C. He was killed while returning from a similar night bombing raid near Nancy on 3 September 1918, at the age of just 21, comprising:

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued;

Distinguished Flying Cross G.V.R.;

1914-15 Star (**2. Lieut. G. S. Buck. 1/Lond. R.**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919, with bronze M.i.D. spray of oak leaves (**Capt. G. S. Buck. R.A.F.**);

Group court-mounted for display, *lightly toned, about extremely fine* (5)

£7,500-8,500

M.C.: *London Gazette*: 25 August 1917 – 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has taken part in many offensive patrols and has led seventeen, frequently attacking hostile troops on the ground. He has also successfully attacked and destroyed hostile aircraft on several occasions, setting a fine example of dash and determination.' Original recommendation letters state: 'I beg to recommend that Lieut. G.S. Buck's name may be forwarded for special award for gallantry and skill. This Officer joined the Squadron in September 1916 having previously served for 16 months on active service in France with the Infantry and has continually done good work and set a good example. On June 7th, he flew for a considerable time and distance behind the enemy lines attacking enemy aerodromes and transport from a very low altitude; and during this expedition when attacked by a H.A. he shot it down... (2nd Letter) I beg to add that Lt. Buck carried out successfully two-night bomb raids on B.E.12's. On the 11th. October 1916, about 11.45pm, eight 20lb bombs were dropped from 1,500 feet on MARCOING Railway Station and seen to burst in the station. On the 10th. November 1916, about 7.15pm HAVRINCOURT Chateau, eight 20lb bombs, dropped from 500 feet, fell on or near the Chateau. On the way back Lt. Buck fired at mechanical transport on the BAPAUME-CAMBRAI Road from a height of 200 feet.'

D.F.C.: *London Gazette*: 2 November 1918 – (joint citation with 2 Lt. Arthur Barter) – 'Captain Buck, with 2nd Lieutenant Barter as Observer, was Pilot of one of two machines detailed to bomb an important railway junction. Owing to most unfavourable weather conditions, the other machine returned, but Captain Buck persevered, reached the objective, and made a most successful attack in face of intense anti-aircraft fire with numerous searchlights. On the return journey they were much hampered by a severe thunderstorm, which lasted for three quarters of an hour, the machine being out of control owing to the lightening. In this critical situation Captain Buck remained cool and collected, and displaying marked skill and judgement, succeeded in landing his machine safely. The success of this raid was largely due to the skill and efficiency displayed by 2nd Lieutenant Barter, who most ably co-operated with Captain Buck. During the past month these Officers have carried out sixteen night bombing raids in a manner reflecting the greatest credit on them both.'



M.i.D.: *London Gazette*: 15 May 1917 ('Special Secret Mission...involving both skill and good judgement' 17 March 1917)

CAPTAIN GEOFFREY SEBASTIAN BUCK was born on 17 May 1897 in Harrow, Middlesex, the son of Dr. Sir Percy Carter Buck, of Harrow and Lucy Elizabeth Buck. Educated at the Dragon School, Oxford (1905-10) and at Winchester College (1910-14). A fine athlete and cricketer ('undoubtedly one of the best all round athletes we ever had' according to 'Memorials of Old Boys and Masters of the Dragon School'), he won his Lords cap in 1914 – the last match before the Great War - when his coolness and confidence saved Winchester from defeat, scoring 150 runs in the two innings of the 1914 Winchester vs Eton match.

Upon the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted for service early on in 1914, receiving a commission as 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Fusiliers in November 1914, and seeing 16 months of army service in France and Flanders from March 1915. The following year, in 1916, he joined the Royal Flying Corps as a Lieutenant, being posted to 19 Squadron in France. Promoted to Flying Officer on 21 September 1916 and arriving in France just 4 days later, as a scout pilot in the squadron's *BE12* and French *SPAD* aircraft he quickly impressed his senior officers with his 'dash and determination', taking part in operations during the Arras Offensive, for which he earned an initial M.i.D. on 15 May 1917 for 'courage and ability in many aerial combats' and for completing a 'special secret mission' of which details are currently unknown. Promoted to Captain on 19 June, 1917 and appointed Flight Commander on 10 August 1917, this initial award was soon followed up with a well-deserved M.C. awarded on 25 August 1917 for having taken part and personally led 17 offensive patrols and bombing raids, also scoring a victory against an enemy aircraft in the process. The following combat reports add further detail:

13 April 1917 - on Offensive Patrol on a *Spad VII* over BREBIERES 'Saw small single seat Albatros underneath me, dived on him from the sun firing 50 shots at him. He started to spin, and I had to break off as heat was at 35 degrees. He seemed to flatten out 5,000 feet lower, was attacked by another machine and went down obviously Out of Control'. (Possibly Uffz. Simon Ruckser of Jasta 37, wounded, 13 April. ('British Single Seater Fighter Squadrons on the Western Front in WW1' by Alex Revell) R.F.C. Communique 14 April 1917 'Lieut. G.S. Buck 19 Squadron, assisted by another pilot, drove down an Albatros Scout Out of Control.'

7 June 1917 - flying a *SPAD* on a Special Patrol around COURTRAI attacked an Albatros single seater (like a Morane Biplane). 'While I was over MARCKE Aerodrome at 2,000 feet a machine came from the West and just above. I thought at first it was a S.E.5, as it was not very light yet; but it began to fire at me, so I climbed above it. E.A. then dived away towards COURTRAI having probably lost sight of me. I dived on its tail and fired 20 shots at close quarters. I saw his propeller stop and he dived down and landed safely in a field just North of COURTRAI. I fired a few shots at him on the ground, but had to climb away as engine was overheating badly near ground.' Air27/252/1 7 June 1917 'Much aerial fighting took place. No. 19 Squadron drove down several E.A. Lieut. G.S. Buck attacked the aerodrome at MARCHE from 800 feet, shot down an enemy machine interfer(ing) with him, continued the attack on the sheds and shot up transport on the return journey.'

14 June 1917 - Spad (200HP) B3479, 2 (synchronised) Vickers, Offensive Patrol, 7pm, BOIS de WIJNENDAAL. Hostile machine – (German) Nieuport (Black and white bands) not such a good climb or speed as 200HP S.P.A.D. 'E.A. climbed above rest of formation which was being engaged by 2 S.P.A.D.'s. I went towards him at 14,000ft. He tried to climb and then fly away, and when he found my machine was much better, and that I was between him and (his) formation, he put his nose down and flew North. I easily got on his tail and fired 70 rounds from each gun – he went down Out of Control. I followed down to 8,000ft, and saw him run straight into the ground between the Wood and the road N.E. Of Wood.' (the first pilot to score on the new *SPAD XIII*)



B9445 was a Spad 13 that was apparently supplied to the RFC as a sample aircraft.
(K. M. Molson)



Buck served for a time as a test pilot at Lympne and was appointed Squadron Commander on 29 August 1917, but in June 1918 he was transferred to 215 Squadron of night bombers. Placed in command of a flight of Handley-Page O/400 bombers as part of 83 Wing, Independent Force (the R.A.F. early strategic bombing arm), Buck continued to undertake aggressive scouting and bombing missions over strategic targets. During one particular mission on the night of 23-24 August, 1918, Buck led a pair of aircraft on an attack towards Ehrang Railway Junction, soon after running head on into a powerful storm. While his accompanying aircraft returned home owing to the severe weather conditions, Buck pressed on despite them. Through rain, hail and thunder he arrived at the target, dropping sixteen 112 pound bombs and ten 25 pound bombs from 1,500 feet, scoring 18 direct hits and creating a large fire with much associated damage below, despite constant anti-aircraft fire and enemy searchlights. On the return leg he was 'continually in a thunder storm for three-quarters of an hour and became out of control owing to lightning' but managed nonetheless to land safely at his aerodrome. For this mission especially, but with many others under his belt (Armentieres, Fives, Cambrai, Foldersweiler Aerodrome etc), he was duly recommended for an 'Immediate' D.F.C.

Sadly, it was while returning from a similar mission just days later on 2-3 September, that his *Handley Page O/400* collided with a petrol tower at the Aerodrome (the tower's hazard lights having failed), resulting in Buck's instant death. He was buried at the Charmes Military Cemetery, Essegny, France, and his D.F.C. was announced on 2 November 1918.

Offered for sale with an extensive file of copied research, recommendations, copied Log Book entries dated 13.2.1918 - 2.9.1918, 11 Combat Reports, Medal Roll, M.I.C., a number of copied letters supplied by Dragons School, Casualty Forms, Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News, Service Papers, London Gazette's, 215 Sqd. History, Hailsbury Register, Handley Page Bomber article, etc.

Ex Spink, March 1995



106

A Rare Great War D.F.M. group of 3 awarded to Sergeant Herbert Cecil Hunt, 22 Squadron, Royal Air Force, late Bedfordshire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, a Gunner/Observer 'Ace' who claimed a total of 8 victories (5 enemy aircraft destroyed and 3 out of control) in his Bristol F2b. For his 'keenness and real offensive spirit' he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal, comprising:

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R. (P/6434 Sergt. Mech. Hunt, H. C., R.A.F.);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (317030. Sgt. H. C. Hunt, R.A.F.);

Group court-mounted for display, *extremely fine* (3)

£7,500-8,500

D.F.M.: *London Gazette*: 2 November 1918 – 'A keen and reliable Observer, on whose courage and resource Pilots place absolute reliance. He has personally shot down and destroyed five machines, two of which he accounted for during one patrol.'

Original D.F.M. recommendation reads as follows: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has taken part in numerous offensive patrols, escorts, etc., and on all occasions has shown keenness and real offensive spirit. By his skill and tenacity he has given confidence to his pilot and has set a fine example to other Observers in his squadron. He has personally accounted for (shot down and destroyed five enemy machines, two of which he accounted for during one patrol this from Lon. Gaz.) enemy aircraft as follows:

'On 28 May 1918, when on offensive patrol between MERVILLE and LA BASSEE, nine small enemy two-seaters were attacked. He fired one and a half drums into one E.A., which nose dived, turned over and fell completely out of control.

On 8 August 1918, when escorting D.H.4s over VITRY, several enemy scouts were encountered. He fired 20 rounds into a Pfalz Scout at 80 yards range. The enemy machine burst into flames and went down.'

'On 16 August 1918, when on offensive patrol, two enemy two-seaters were attacked in the vicinity of DOUAI. He fired about a drum and a half into one which fell out of control and crashed near FRESNOY. This was confirmed by the pilot.'

'On 25 August 1918, when escorting a bombing raid to PERONNE, about 40 enemy scouts attacked the formation. He fired a burst into a Pfalz Scout which spun down and was seen to crash West of PERONNE. A Triplane then attacked the Bristol and he fired a good burst into it. The enemy machine went down in a dive and was seen to crash near MARICOURT.'

SERGEANT HERBERT CECIL HUNT was born on 18 September 1898 at Little Ilford, Essex, the son of Digby Eligale Hunt and Florence Mary Hunt. A short history of his career, apparently written by the recipient himself, reads as follows: 'I joined the Royal Flying Corps and became Sgt. Mech. Observer... and was sent to France after training etc., joining the 22nd Squadron which was a Fighter Squadron, flying Bristol Fighters with Rolls 200 H.P. Falcon engines. My D.F.M. was gazetted on 23rd August, 1918. My duties with a fighter squadron were to take part in offensive patrols, in which we flew in formation at 18 to 20,000 ft. many miles over the enemy lines, looking for enemy machines to engage in combat and destroy (no oxygen or parachutes in those dates). A Bristol Fighter was a 2 seater in which the Observer sat facing the tail, with his back to his Pilot. Armament a Lewis Gun on a scarf mounting and magazines of 303 ammunition.'

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.



An example of *Bristol F.2b* fighter

Seeing a great deal of action in the air during 1918 while flying variously with Pilots Lt. C. W. Thomson; Lt T. H. Newsome, and Lt. C. E. Hurst, his initial victory came on 28 May where he sent a German 2-seater out of control over Merville-La-Bassee. Then, resuming with a string of victories in August 1918, he destroyed two *Fokker DVII* aircraft over Brebieres on 8 August; destroyed a second 2-seater over Fresnoy on 16 August; destroyed a *Pfalz DIII* and a *Fokker DrI*, while also sending a *Pfalz DIII* out of control on 25 August in the skies over Peronne and Maricourt; and a final *Fokker DVII* was sent down out of control over Vitry on 31 August.

His full list of confirmed victories is recorded in 'Above the War Fronts' by Norman Franks, as follows:

- 16.05.1918 - 1100hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (B1217) 2 Balloons + Lorry Merville.
28.05.1918 - 1110hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (C4894) Two-seater, Out of Control, Merville-La Bassée. Possible German casualty Lt.n.d.R Willy Ehler/ Peter Schaefer.
08.08.1918 - 1045hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (E4706) *Fokker D.VII*, Destroyed, Brebières. Possible German casualties Uffz. Heinz Maisold; Lt.n.d.R Otto Wenzel.
08.08.1918 - 1045hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (E4706) *Fokker D.VII*, Destroyed, Flames. Brebières. Possible German casualties Uffz. Heinz Maisold; Lt.n.d.R Otto Wenzel.
16.08.1918 - 1100hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (F5824) Two-seater, Destroyed, Fresnoy. Possible German casualties Lt.n.d.R Heinrich Heubel; Lt.n. Hans Piller; Vfw. Eduard Agethen.
25.08.1918 - 1830hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (C1035) *Pfalz D.III*, Destroyed, W of Péronne.
25.08.1918 - 1835hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (C1035) *Fokker DR.I*, Destroyed, Maricourt. Possible German casualties Ltfsch Friedrich Berger; Flg Anton Wilhelms; Flg Ludwig Oetter.
25.08.1918 - 1835hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (C1035) *Pfalz D.III*, Out of Control, i.c. hunt West of Maricourt. Possible German casualties Ltfsch Friedrich Berger; Flg Anton Wilhelms; Flg Ludwig Oetter.
31.08.1918 - 1710hrs. *Bristol F.2b* (F5824) *Fokker D.VII*, Out of Control, South East of Vitry.

This lot is offered for sale with a detailed folder of related information. One of only 104 WWI D.F.M.s, Herbert Hunt was the 4th highest scoring of 13 Gunner Aces to be awarded the D.F.M.

Ex Bill & Angela Strong Collection, D.N.W., 18 May 2011, lot 797.



107

A Rare Great War M.M. & 2 Bars Group of 3 awarded to Sergeant Robert Goodwin, Military Foot Police, late 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders – three times awarded the Military Medal for ‘bravery in the field’ in WWI, he was one of five serving brothers, and prior to the war had been a member of the Eastern Division of the Glasgow Police Force, comprising:

Military Medal, G.V.R. (S-12042 L. Cpl. R. Goodwin. 2/ Gord: Hdrs);

1914-15 Star (S-12042 Pte. R. Goodwin, Gord. Highrs.);

Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (12042 A. Sjt. R. Goodwin. Gordons.);

With related 1914-15 Star (S-9293. Pte. J. Goodwin. R. Highrs.) and Memorial Plaque, 1914-1919 (Harry Goodwin) with memorial slip and card envelope;

Group loose, good very fine, the first rare (5)

£2,500-3,500

M.M.: *London Gazette*: 18 July 1917

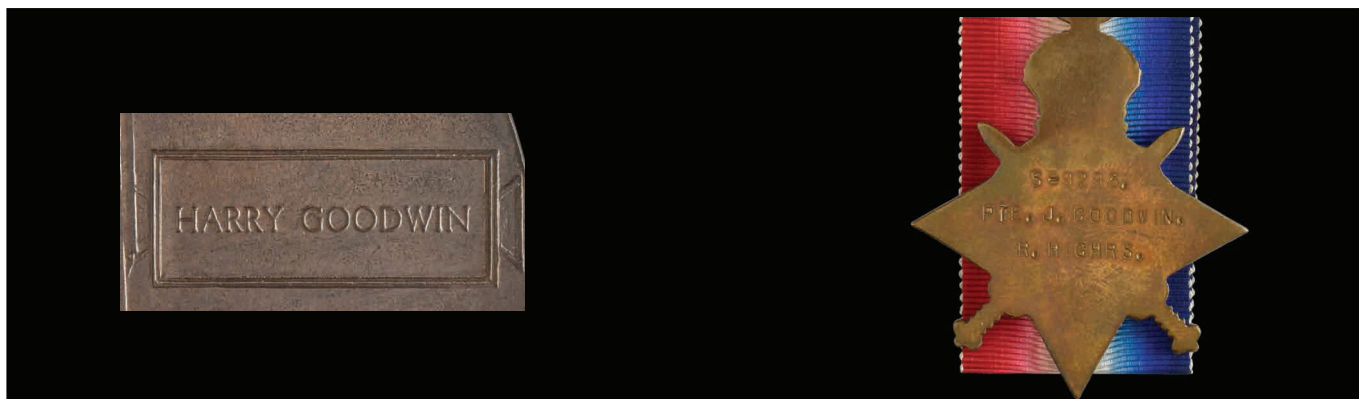
M.M. Bar for 2nd Award: *London Gazette*: 23 February 1918

M.M. 2nd Bar for 3rd Award: *London Gazette*: 23 February 1918

SERGEANT ROBERT GOODWIN was born in Cambusbarron, near Stirling, Scotland, the son of James Goodwin of Alma House, Cambusbarron. Prior to enlistment in the Great War he had been a serving member of the Eastern Division of the Glasgow Police Force, but after a time had retired owing to ill health, taking up a position as a saw-miller on an estate in Gartmore, residing with his own family in Stirling.

Joining the Gordon Highlanders in July 1915 – one of five Goodwin brothers (some newspapers report this as six) and one grandson to serve in the Great War - he commenced active service in France and Flanders with the 2nd Battalion on 18 October 1915, and was wounded in action in France in July 1916. Recovering from his wounds, he returned to France joined the Military Foot Police on 15 March 1917, served with them in Italy until 11 November 1918. He was discharged to ‘Class Z’ Reserve on 17 April 1919.

Many of the details pertaining to his M.M. awards appeared in local newspapers like the ‘*Stirling Observer*’ which corroborate the above. One particular edition, from 2 March 1918, states that Goodwin earned his first M.M. in May 1917, his first bar in October 1917, then receiving his second bar as per the *London Gazette* of 23 February 1918. His brother, Harry (see Memorial Plaque above) was killed in action on 26 January 1916 while serving with the 9th Battalion, Black Watch, while another, James Goodwin, also of the 9th Black Watch (see 1914-15 Star above), was killed in action on 8 September 1916. Of his surviving brothers, Tom Goodwin, also won an M.M. while serving with the Black Watch, in September 1918.



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*‘To be a good minister one has to be tougher than a commando and a paratrooper.
I know because I have been both.’*

108

The Extremely Rare WW2 ‘Great Escape’ Interest, American P.O.W. Medal & Bronze Star Group of 5 to ‘Padre Mac’ – Reverend Murdo Ewen MacDonald, whose ‘fiery sermons’ as Chaplain of *Stalag Luft III* have been linked directly to the planning of the Great Escape. Initially serving as a ‘jumping padre’ with the 1st Independent Parachute Brigade in 1942, in addition to his inspirational preaching and the hiding of spoil from the digging of the escape tunnels, he had in fact already made his own three-day ‘escape’ previously during his initial transfer from hospital to P.O.W. camp, only to be recaptured and sent to the more secure camp as a result. After the ‘Great Escape’, and choosing not to take part himself, he was moved to another compound to provide pastoral care to American Troops, who had been without a Chaplain, and for which he received his American awards for his ‘*inspiring leadership and example*’; an extremely unusual and rare combination of awards to a Padre, and unique in connection to the ‘Great Escape’, comprising:

1939-45 Star;

Africa Star;

War Medal 1939-45, these unnamed as issued;

U.S.A., Bronze Star, reverse engraved (**Murdo E. McDonald**) with original case of issue, riband bar and lapel badge;

U.S.A., Prisoner of War Medal, reverse engraved (**Murdo. E. MacDonald**);

Group loose, generally extremely fine, and an extremely rare combination (5)

£3,000-5,000

U.S.A.: Bronze Star: *London Gazette*: 14 December 1947 – original citation includes: ‘*Captain Murdo E. Macdonald, British Army, rendered outstanding service as Chaplain to American prisoners of war in Stalag Luft III, Germany, from September 1943 to April 1945. A British Paratrooper but likewise an ordained minister, he volunteered for the duty in which he tended the need of many depressed prisoners, during the long weary months of their captivity. He also conducted well-attended classes in psychology and philosophy, and concerned himself with the mental health of the Compound. He was exceptionally effective in his counsel to individuals suffering from mental depression and deterioration, and in at least two cases was directly responsible for preserving the sanity of those who were mentally ill. Captain Macdonald’s inspiring leadership and example has contributed materially to the betterment of individuals under his care and reflects great credit upon himself and the British armed forces.*’

REVEREND MURDO EWEN MACDONALD was born on 28 August 1914 on an isolated croft on the Isle of Harris, Scotland, and was educated on Harris itself and at Kingussie School. He soon after studied arts and divinity at the University of St. Andrews, and while there, he excelled in sport –becoming the Scottish Universities middle-weight boxing champion, and a friend of John Brown, father of Gordon Brown (later the British Prime Minister), who was also training for the ministry.

Ordained in 1939 in Portree, he enlisted for service at the outbreak of hostilities in WW2, being given the rank of Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, with the Royal Army Chaplains Department on 19 April 1940. Initially serving as a chaplain with the Cameron Highlanders in Aruba, but soon after he responded to an appeal for volunteers for the newly-formed 1st Parachute Brigade in late 1942, becoming padre to the 2nd Battalion as a ‘jumping padre’ and parachutist. Required to display ‘commando-level’ fitness, as well as tactical ability and the resilience to work independently in the field, ‘Padre Mac’ was the ideal candidate given his background as a boxer. Indeed, he is said to have commented that, ‘*To be a good minister one has to be tougher than a commando and a paratroopers. I know because I have been both.*’



He took part in *Operation Torch* in North Africa with the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Dutton Frost (later of 'Arnhem' fame), and was wounded in action and subsequently taken prisoner of war. Padre Mac took part in the disastrous raid on Oudna airfield, where his participation in the front-line fighting was reported second-hand to Private Leonard 'Bill' Bailey, 2nd Bn A.A.C., who recalled giving him three Mills bombs prior to the raid, saying, "I think you should have a few of these Sir!". He went on in his account to say that 'After the raid I asked about the Padre, but they (his friends) said the last time they saw him he was standing on a tank and dropping a bomb inside.' This detail is not corroborated (or was, perhaps, deliberately omitted) in MacDonald's own autobiography, however. Included in his own account – *Padre Mac – The Autobiography of Murdo Ewen MacDonald of Harris*, MacDonald describes the incident as follows:

'It was mid-afternoon. During a lull in the incessant bombardment, we decided to have a go and break through. Naturally, our commanding officer, Lt. Col. John Frost, led. By chance I happened to be just behind him. We didn't know that a German machine-gunner was covering us from one of the hills above. Fortunately, he missed the Colonel, but he got me and two others just behind him. The bullet struck me in the left biceps, nicking the bone on its way out. My colonel stopped in his tracks...and...with anxiety asked, "Murdo, my dear boy, are you dead?" I opened my eyes and grinned at him. "No sir, I have a lot of damage to do yet... The second wound I got as we attempted to make another breakthrough at dusk. It was not a bullet that left a gaping hole this time, but a piece of shrapnel in my right hand.'

Having been captured, and subsequently recovering from his wounds, 'Padre Mac' was flown from Tunis to Naples – and having snuck an incendiary time-pencil in the sling of his left arm, a British doctor travelling with him activated upon landing, and then destroyed the plane, after all passengers and crew had safely disembarked. Avoiding death by 'firing squad' in the hours which followed, he took a train to Rome, and onwards to Frankfurt, spending 19 days under interrogation in *Dulag Luft I*. Finally leaving the camp, and without having given away details save his name, number and rank, he was transferred to a convalescent hospital in Klosterine for surgery, and was offered repatriation through the Red Cross on humanitarian grounds – a decision which he prayed upon – but ultimately refused. Justifying this gallant decision, he later wrote: *'However conceited this choice may sound, I felt that as a paratrooper and a minister of religion I was in a special position to exercise a pastoral ministry among prisoners of war'*. And so it would prove.

At the time of his transfer, 'Padre Mac' met a fellow paratrooper named Sergeant Hut who was determined to make his escape, and after many heated discussions the two men agreed to try to escape on the way to whichever camp they would be sent. With a heavily armed *Kriegsmarine* guard as their escort, the men boarded a train – armed themselves only with a flask of tea, some sugar, and some sleeping pills. Offering the guard a cup of tea, the men surreptitiously deposited some sugar (and sleeping pills) into the cup, after which the guard fell asleep after about 30 minutes. This was their moment, and Sergeant Hut jumped from the moving train to make his escape via a lavatory window. When the train made its next stop, 'Padre Mac' did the same, and lay low until the train had moved away out of sight. He subsequently evaded capture by German forces for some three days in total, but was ultimately recaptured. 'Padre Mac' would spend two and a half years in prison during WW2, largely in the infamous *Stalag Luft III* in Zagan, Poland, arriving in early April 1943, and where he would go on to directly influence and inspire the events which led up to the 'Great Escape'.

Given his own previous attempts at making an escape from German captivity, Murdo MacDonald – as chaplain of the camp – gave regular 'fiery sermons' to his flock – which included Squadron Leader Roger Bushell, the mastermind of the Great Escape, and Harry 'Wings' Day, another important instigator. Indeed, MacDonald is reported as having seen it as the 'Christian Duty' of all troops to try to escape. Once the tunnels began to be dug, Padre Mac was a regular 'penguin' hiding tunnel sand in his trouser legs, helping to move it elsewhere, while also taking shifts as a 'stooge' watching the German guards. He also had a privileged position as chaplain, allowing him to speak relatively freely to his fellow internees in order to disseminate plans and information. Kind and warm to his flock, and sympathetic to their needs, he still, however, retained a quiet toughness and hard edge, and is recorded as having had few regrets about giving a severe beating to one particular 'public school educated superior officer in the British Army' for displaying an 'offensive attitude' towards him in the camp. Almost the ideal army padre, 'Mac' was passionate, direct, self-deprecating and reputedly had 'little truck for aristocratic snobbery' or 'pious religiosity'.

'Padre Mac' was grief stricken when 50 of his fellow prisoners and friends were later executed by the Gestapo, on Hitler's direct orders, having been recaptured after their famous escape on 25 March, 1944 – later called the 'Great Escape'. Indeed, he had himself initially intended to take part in the break out, but was convinced not to escape, given the ongoing pastoral needs of other men in his 'flock', later saying: *'More than 100 of us wanted to escape. Just before I was due to go, the Americans asked me to become their chaplain. My place was taken by a Dane. He was one of the 50 executed. I knew all those men. My best friends was among them. It was the saddest day of my life.'*

'Padre Mac' took part in the memorial services in the North and South compounds following the 'brutal, barbaric crime' of the men's murders at the hands of the Gestapo, and was later transferred in September that year to a separate compound of American Troops, who had hitherto been without a chaplain, and provided them with same pastoral care, for which he later received his Prisoner of War Medal and Bronze Star for his 'inspiring leadership and example'. He also accompanied these men through the infamous 'Death March' of January 1945, as the Russian advance closed in on the prison camp. During the march, 'Padre Mac' attended to the sick and dying numerous times, tending to his flock for some 62 miles in freezing temperatures and with scant warm clothing or provisions, until they were finally put into box-cars for the remainder of the journey to *Stalag VII-A*.

After the war he served as minister at Partick Old Parish Church, Glasgow, between 1947 and 1949, and then at St. George's West Parish Church, Edinburgh, until 1963. He was appointed professor of practical theology at Trinity College, University of Glasgow, from which he retired in 1984, and he had been a friend of Gordon Brown, later Prime Minister. Considered to be 'one of Scotland's greatest preachers' as noted in his Church of Scotland obituary, he died in Glasgow in 2004, at the age of 89.

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'Verný až do smrti – Loyal unto death'

109

The Exceptional WW2 R.A.F. 'Bomber Command' and 'French Air Force' Dickin Medal awarded to the Alsatian *Antis*, the famous 'Dog of War' – discovered as a starving puppy by the Czech Airman Vaclav Bozděch while hiding from German search parties after being shot down over 'No-Man's Land', he escaped with his handler into France, taking to the skies with the French Airforce until forced to flee to Britain via Gibraltar. Shot down in their first attempt to make for Britain in a private aircraft, they were briefly held as P.O.W.s until the ship of their Italian captors was torpedoed by a British destroyer, and pulled from the sea. Travelling clandestinely to Britain in the hold of the passenger ships *Northmoor* and *Neuralia*, Bozděch joined No. 311 (Czechoslovakia) Squadron, Royal Air Force, based as Speke, where Antis soon became the mascot of this famous squadron. With an uncanny knack of hearing the approach of German bombing raids, far sooner than through the use of modern technical equipment, in the aftermath of a severe air raid Antis assisted during the search and rescue of survivors. Returning to 'normal duties', Antis went on to take part in 32 combat missions with his master, Bozděch - the only dog in WW2 to accompany an R.A.F. pilot on active combat missions. Being three times wounded in action by shrapnel in the skies over Kiel and Hannover, Antis later saved the life of his master one last time, by assisting him during his escape from Czechoslovakia in 1948, alerting Bozděch to the presence of search parties, and attacking and pinning down an armed border guard, the two returning to Britain, where Antis received his Dickin Medal from Field-Marshal Earl Wavell on 28 January, 1949 – the first 'foreign-born' dog to receive it, comprising:

People's Dispensary for Sick Animals Dickin Medal for Gallantry, bronze, the reverse inscribed (*Antis / R.A.F. / French Air Force / England France N. Africa / 1940-1945 / A.F. M.C. No.1186 / D.M. 52.*), pierced with original ring suspension and length of ribbon, as worn, with additional suspension loop for attachment to the recipient's collar, in original maroon leather case of issue; also offered with original 'P.D.S.A. Allied Forces Mascot Club' award certificate, P.D.S.A. 'invitation' letter to the formal presentation, a quantity of original letters, documents, newspaper clippings and associated research, *toned, extremely fine, and unique* (lot) £30,000-50,000

P.D.S.A. Dickin Medal: 14 March 1949 – official certificate states: *'For outstanding courage, devotion to duty and lifesaving on several occasions, while serving with the Royal Air Force and French Air Force from 1940-45 in England and overseas.'*



ANTIS 'THE DOG OF WAR' was first discovered by the Czech airman 'Jan' Václav Robert Bozděch on 12 February 1940. Having fled his home country of Czechoslovakia after its invasion by Germany in 1938, as a trained Air Gunner and Observer formerly of the Czech Air Force, Bozděch travelled to France and enlisted for service with the First Bomber-Reconnaissance Squadron of the French Air Force. Having completed a bombing raid over German positions his *Potez-63* aircraft was shot down by ground fire over 'No-Man's Land' and burst into flames. Bozděch dragged his wounded pilot, Pierre Duval, from the aircraft and sought refuge in a nearby farmhouse near Beinheim. Entering the building, revolver in hand, he called out a challenge, only to be met by the sound of nearby shuffling, after which a small, half-starved Alsatian puppy emerged from the debris. Some debate followed between the two airmen about what to do about this plucky dog, which threatened to reveal their presence in the farmhouse, however Bozděch took the decision to scoop up the puppy, to feed him what he could from his own meagre rations, and to place him into his own flying jacket for warmth as they successfully escaped and evaded the German ground troops seeking their capture.

Having made their way back to French lines, Bozděch introduced his new canine companion to his six fellow Czech exiles – Koska, Karel, Josef, Gustav, Ludva and Vlasta. Determined to continue their fight against Nazi Germany, the young Czechs then joined the French Foreign Legion for a short spell in Sidi-bel-Abbes in the North African Desert, before being seconded to the French Air Force. The suggestion was made amongst them to name the dog 'Ant', after the Soviet-built *A.N.T.-40* bombers they had previously flown, but to avoid confusion (as the name sounded like 'Aunt' to some ears), it was embellished to its final form – 'Antis'.

When German forces broke through the Maginot line in May 1940, and France's remaining defences began to falter, Bozděch began taking Antis up with him on every sortie, never knowing where he might be forced to land. Antis was fearless and lay for hours at his master's feet in the rear gun turret, unperturbed even at the sound of firing guns. A month later when the German blitzkrieg had reduced France to a state of chaos, the First Squadron's Adjutant addressed his Czech airmen, saying *'The enemy is only eight miles away, in Orleans. It is now every man for himself.'* The Czechs resolved to reach Britain in order to join the R.A.F., and made for Sete in the South of France, taking their possessions (and of course, Antis) with them on a hand cart. Reaching Sete, they were informed by an infantryman that the last ship had already departed four days prior, and advised that they dispose of their uniforms. Retiring to a nearby café to plan their next moves, they were surreptitiously approached by two French men, representing a group of high-ranking politicians and senior officers who required an air crew to fly them out of France and to safety in Algeria. Taking their chance, they took off on 30 June in an older *Amiot-143* bomber with Bozděch and Antis occupying the gun-turret. However, on breaking cloud over Majorca the *Amiot* came into view of an Italian naval convoy below, and received heavy anti-aircraft fire from an escorting cruiser. The *Amiot* was hit and fell into the sea, as the Czechs, Antis and the other passengers fought to free themselves from the wreckage. They were taken aboard one of the Italian ships and as temporarily held captive P.O.W.s until the very next day when – to their dismay – their convoy was attacked, their own ship receiving repeated broadsides from a pursuing British warship, scoring multiple hits upon the Italian vessel. As the ship began to sink from the impacts, Bozděch - with Antis in his arms - leapt into the sea for the second time in 24 hours. Choked by oil burning on the water's surface, the two were briefly separated in the confusion, but miraculously, Bozděch, Antis and the Czechs all survived – finding a crate to help them stay afloat, and were taken aboard a Royal Navy longboat.

On 2 June Antis and the Czechs were put ashore in Gibraltar, with arrangements to ship them to England aboard the collier *Northmoor*, but given the high costs of British quarantine and the strict rules against boarding dogs illegally, Bozděch faced another dilemma. Refusing to be parted from their friend and 'mascot', especially after the hardships which they had already endured, the Czechs resolved to smuggle Antis aboard. Joska, remarked at the time *'This dog's one of us. He was our Squadron's dog and we're all that's left of our squadron. We can't desert him any more than we could desert one another.'* Having already been rebuffed by the ship's guard, refusing all dogs aboard (and having reputedly refused a Colonel's dog earlier the same day), Bozděch left Antis on shore, much to the guard's approval, and boarded the ship with his colleagues. Soon after however, he called for Antis and lowered a ladder down to the water. Antis entered the

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water and paddled 100 yards to the ship, unbeknownst to the guard, and was smuggled into the ship's hold in Bozděch's greatcoat where they would remain for some days. Meanwhile, as the ship made its way towards Britain, it was harried by U-Boats and JU-88 aircraft, becoming damaged in the process, and requiring the ship's passengers to transfer to the *Neuralia*. During this transfer Bozděch hid Antis in his large kit bag, however, the ruse was foiled when Antis poked his head out of the bag as they boarded the ship. Disaster was averted, however, as the new crew seemed to welcome having a 'lucky' dog on board, and they were able to pass the remainder of the voyage to Britain in relative comfort. Arriving at England penniless, and with just their meagre possessions, and still unable to pay for quarantine fees, they smuggled Antis ashore in the same kit bag and made their way to Liverpool, where they joined No.310 (Czech Fighter) Squadron for service with the Royal Air Force.

As part of joining the R.A.F. the men, now, had to 'come clean' about Antis and explained that he had thus far avoided quarantine. Exceptionally, however, the P.D.S.A. paid for Antis' quarantine fees, while Bozděch began serving as a Navigator aboard *Wellington* bombers from a base in Cosford, near Wolverhampton. Moving with 310 Squadron to Speke, near Liverpool, the two were re-united soon after. One evening in early October, however, while walking back to their base one evening, Antis stood rigid staring into the distance, when minutes later, flares lit up the sky and a 'stick' of bombs began to fall all around them. Bozděch dropped to the ground, shielding Antis, until the immediate bombing came to an end. In the aftermath, Antis sprung into action, leading a group of Czechs and local A.R.P.s around the local area helping to rescue victims trapped in the rubble and ruined buildings nearby, helping to save a reported six lives on that occasion alone. Antis scrambled around and dug into the rubble with his paws until they bled, and until utter exhaustion brought him to the point of collapse. Man and dog were sent directly to the infirmary, but only after Antis had been treated did Bozděch allow any treatment to himself. Again, some days on 16 October, Antis displayed his keen hearing and gave his squadron an early warning prior to another Luftwaffe attack on Speke airfield – where Bozděch was blown off his feet, and Antis was buried alive. For several days Bozděch and other 'off duty' airmen searched for their lucky mascot, and had almost given up hope when on the third morning after the raid, Antis was found, lame and caked in dirt and blood, having struggled continuously in his efforts to escape his 'living tomb'.

In early November, Bozděch and Josef applied for a transfer to a bomber unit, and were posted to O.T.U. at Honington before joining 311 (Czech) Squadron on New Year's Day, 1941. By this time, sadly, Joska had already been killed in action, when his aircraft crashed in flames. Back at East Wretham, however, Antis soon learned to recognise the particular pitch of his master's new *Wellington* bomber, and Bozděch took up a berth as forward gunner in the crew of 'C' for Celia, captained by one of the greatest Czech bomber pilots – Jo Capka. Initially, in this new aircraft, Antis was forced to remain at the airfield and did not join Bozděch in his first ten operations, waiting rigidly at the base and refusing food or comfort. On 22 June, Antis had special cause for concern, when 'C' for Celia failed to return with the other *Wellingtons* which had departed for a bombing operation over Hamm. In fact, 'C' for Celia had landed safely at Coltishall, but Bozděch had been taken to hospital in Norwich with a serious head wound. Antis remained at the base, steadfast and evidently dismayed, standing outside and in the rain for days, even when presented with a plate of roast liver as a distraction to coax him inside. Seeing this, the station padre Pouchly had a temporary shelter built around him to protect him from the elements, while special arrangements were made for Bozděch to return briefly to their base and to collect Antis, on the promise that he would return to hospital for his full period of rest and recuperation.

After one month's enforced rest, Bozděch returned to active duty in time for the first '1000-bomber' raid over Bremen, but from this point onwards, Antis would not be separated again. Resuming operational missions over Germany on the next occasion, his aircraft's Wireless Operator made the announcement: 'We've got a passenger'. Antis had clandestinely come aboard the aircraft and hidden himself in the hold. Struggling for air at the high altitude, Bozděch shared his oxygen mask with Antis and continued his duties in the forward turret with Antis lying calmly between his master's knees. Returning safely, Bozděch's C.O., Wing Commander Ocelka greeted the crew on the ground, saying: 'Antis is back on form, I see... No guessing where he's spent the night then.' As Robert attempted to make an explanation, Ocelka threw up a hand to silence him. Climbing into his jeep, Ocelka turned to Robert with a wry smile and said: 'There's a very good

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English expression: what the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve over. After which, he simply drove away, and in doing so, allowing the arrangement to continue (Damien Lewis records, in his article 'Antis: Dog of War', published on the R.A.F. Association website).

The squadron swiftly grew to love their lucky mascot, and in preparation for further air operations, the station tailor fitted Antis with his own adapted airman's oxygen mask. During the remainder of this particular 'tour' of operations, flying operations every second night, Antis was twice wounded, once over Kiel when a shell splinter scratched his nose and lacerated his left ear, causing a permanent droop, and once in mid-August during a raid over Hannover (as stated in 'One Man and His Dog' by Richardson), when a shell exploded directly below their aircraft, showering the aircraft in splinters, and causing the undercarriage to jam – forcing them to 'belly-land'. It was only when the aircraft had come to a standstill after their rough-landing at East Wretham that Bozděch discovered that Antis had suffered a three-inch wound and was lying in a pool of blood. Evidently, Antis had endured this wound without complaint for a remarkable four hours, and exiting the aircraft, Bozděch ran straight to the ambulance with Antis in his arms. In time, 'C' for Celia's tour came to an end, and Capka's crew became the first to survive a full tour intact and without loss. Antis had added seven sorties and logged thirty-two additional flying hours to his own tally. In May 1942 Bozděch, as an instructor, took Antis to No.8 Air Gunnery School at Evanton, Rosshire, and was later commissioned, ending the war as a Flight Lieutenant on a second tour of operations with 311 Squadron.

After the war, Bozděch returned with Antis to Czechoslovakia, and was married to Tatiana, with one son. The Czech leader Dr. Jan Masaryk stood as Godfather to his son, and Bozděch became employed at the Ministry of National Defence as an adviser to the Czech Air Force, as things appeared to be returning to 'normal' after so many years of conflict. However, following the Communist putsch in February 1948, the Red Government began to pander to Moscow, and in this environment people like Bozděch, who had served with the R.A.F. were suddenly guilty of the so-called crime of assisting the Western Powers during WW2. As arrests of this kind became widespread, Masaryk told Bozděch that he must save himself and escape the country. Despite his turmoil at having to leave his wife and child, when he was asked by the O.B.Z. to inform on his friends and associates, he knew that his time was up, and that he must make his escape. Some weeks later, when the Communists announced that Masaryk had committed 'suicide' by jumping from a window at the Foreign Office, Bozděch, Antis and three other escapers set out for freedom towards the Czech border. Dodging machine gun fire from border patrols, searchlights, and the hazards of river crossings, Antis again came to the rescue of his master, attacking an armed border guard and pinning him down, as Bozděch disarmed him, allowing them to continue.

Returning to Britain once more, Bozděch and Antis re-joined the Royal Air Force, and Bozděch received British citizenship. In 1949, when the story of 'Antis' finally became known through the Press, the P.D.S.A. made arrangements for Antis to receive the P.D.S.A. Dicken Medal (popularly referred to as 'The Animal V.C. '), from Field-Marshal Lord Wavell on 14 March 1949, only the 51st such award to have been made, and the first to a 'non-British' dog, at the Ideal Home Exhibition. Lord Wavell made the following comments at this presentation:

'Antis, it gives me great pleasure to make this presentation for "outstanding courage, devotion to duty and life-saving on several occasions while serving with the Royal Air Force and French Air Force from 1949-45 in England and Overseas," and devotion to your master. You have had many adventures by land and by air, and if you have not yet been in a naval battle it is only because you have not had the opportunity. You have been in action a great many times, and have been wounded, and you have inspired others by your courage and steadfastness on many occasions, and have been adopted as Mascot by your Squadron. You are the first foreign Dog to receive this award, which you have worthily earned by the steadfastness, endurance, and intelligence for which your race is well known. You have been your master's guardian and saviour. I am sure everyone will join me in congratulating you on your award, and we wish you many years in which to wear it.'

Antis lived for another four years, but the rigours and hardships of war had taken their toll upon him. He made his final trip by air in a *Dakota* one year later, during a troop-carrying exercise, but barely able to walk, his sight failing, and relying on being spoon-fed by Bozděch in his last days, the decision was made that Antis would be painlessly put to sleep on 11 August 1953, with Bozděch cradling his old companion's head in his hands until his final moments. He was buried at Ilford Animal Cemetery, and the story of Antis & Bozděch has been re-told in the books 'One Man and His Dog' by Richardson, and 'War Dog' by Damien Lewis. Bozděch died on 27 February 1980, having never owned another dog, and some years later was given the posthumous rank of Colonel.

The Dickin Medal was awarded on 53 occasions between 1942 and 1949, of which 31 went to pigeons, 18 to dogs, and 3 to horses, all relating to actions performed in relation to the Second World War. The final award of 1949 was the unique award given to 'Simon' the cat (the only example to a cat), of H.M.S. *Yangtze*, of 'Yangtze Incident' fame. After a period of over 50 years without issue, awards of the Dicken Medal resumed in October 2000, with one final retrospective medal given to a dog, *Gander*, for actions in Hong Kong during WW2. From 2002, awards have been continued to be made for the gallant conduct and bravery of animals in modern conflicts. Just seventy-four Dicken medals (and one additional, honorary award) have been presented in total since the award was first instituted in 1943.

Ex Sotheby's, 9 May, 1994, lot 144; loaned for display at the Imperial War Museum's 'The Animals' War' Exhibition, 2006-2007.



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EARLY MEDALS AND MILITARY COMMEMORATIVES



110
Relief of Gibraltar, 1783, in white metal, by J. C. Reich, bust of Admiral Elliott right, *rev.*, a view of Gibraltar under bombardment, 44.4mm width, (B.H.M. 254; E.802), *small copper plug to lower obverse 6 o'clock, one or two tiny marks and two minor nicks to edge, otherwise almost extremely fine, with some original lustre* £100-150

Ex D.N.W., 23 June 2021, lot 357

111
British Naval Figures of the Napoleonic War, 1795, bronze commemorative medals (3), comprising: Lord Hood and the Action off Isle De Groix, 23 June 1795, by J. G. Hancock, 49mm (B.H.M. 406); Admiral Lord Keith and the Death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie 1801, bronze medal, by J. G. Hancock, 48mm (B.H.M. 507); Lord Collingwood and the Battle of Trafalgar 1805, 38mm (B.H.M. 593); together with: **Opening of London Bridge, 1831**, bronze medal by Benjamin Wyon, 51mm (B.H.M.1544), *generally good very fine* (4) £150-200

112
Regimental Medal of the 2nd Battalion Manchester and Salford Volunteers, 1802, in silver, by Hancock, laureate bust of George III right, *rev.* 14-line inscription with date below, unnamed, 35mm., fitted with silver straight bar suspension, *attractively toned, a few contact marks and scuffs each side, some edge bruising, almost very fine* £100-150

113
Admiral Lord Nelson, Commemorative / Memorial Snuffbox, c.1806, in brass, by M & P, portrait of Nelson facing left, birth dates below, *rev.*, list of victories and date of death at centre, wreath surrounding, 55.5mm width x 24.5mm height, decorative scrolling edge, *some light marks and minor depressions in lid, otherwise almost very fine, and scarce;* with Death of Lord Nelson, 1805, in white metal by P. Wyon, 52.5mm width (B.H.M. 579; E. 958; Bramsen 434), *some wear to high points, otherwise good very fine with some underlying lustre* (2) £300-400

114
Duke of Wellington, Continental Victories Box Medal, 1815, in copper, containing 9 (of 14) original roundels, seven loose bearing the names and dates of Wellington's key battles on both sides, two further uniface roundels set within interior, 47.5mm width (Eimer 82a; B.H.M. 885), *toned, well-polished, good fine / almost very fine* £100-150

CAMPAIGN MEDALS



115
Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Egypt (**William Groves**), *toned, some edge bruising and suspension slightly bent, very fine* £600-800

Two men of this name are recorded on the N.G.S. Medal Roll with clasps for 'Syria', but none are recorded for the 'Egypt' clasp. Ex J. Coolidge Hills Collection and American Numismatic Society (Part I), Morton & Eden, 24 May 2006, lot 14.

116
Naval General Service, 1793-1840, single clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**William Watts**), *lightly toned, suspension rod once refixed with solder, good very fine* £1,200-1,500

WILLIAM WATTS served as Boy 3rd Class aboard the 14-gun schooner H.M.S. *Eling* at Copenhagen on 2 April 1801. His name is unique for Copenhagen but four others are shown on the N.G.S. Medal Roll: one for 1 June 1794 and Nile, one for Basque Roads, and two for Syria. Just four medals were awarded to H.M.S. *Eling* for Copenhagen.

Ex Sotheby, February 1879; W. E. Gray Collection 1898; Glendining, May 1920; Ex Kuriheka Collection, D.N.W., 29 June 2006, lot 14; D.N.W., 28 September 2017, lot 369.

117
Military General Service, 1793-1814, single clasp, Egypt (**J. Taylor, 26th Lt Dragns.**), *toned, almost very fine* £800-1,000

PRIVATE JOHN TAYLOR is confirmed on the M.G.S. Medal Roll as having served in 'E' Troop of the 26th Regiment of Light Dragoons (formerly 26th Manner's Light Dragoons, until 1803) under Captain Turner. Only 34 clasps for Egypt to the regiment.

Ex D.N.W., 27 June 2002, lot 32.

118
Waterloo, 1815, with replacement steel clip and straight bar suspension (**William Green, Driver, Royal Horse Artillery**), *good fine, reverse better* £700-900



119
Army of India, 1803-26, single clasp, Ava, short hyphen reverse (Capt. Jas. Buchanan. 1st Cavy.), officially engraved naming, toned, almost extremely fine, and rare £2,000-3,000

MAJOR JAMES BUCHANAN (1793-1853) was born on 10 October 1793, and enlisted for service with the Madras Establishment as a Cadet on 14 July 1809, being promoted to Cornet of the 1st Cavalry on 9 December 1810, and then to Captain on 13 January 1824. Later that year he was also appointed Quartermaster, Interpreter and Paymaster on 18 June 1824. He latterly reached the rank of Major on 9 November 1835, and retired in December 1837 to an address in St. John's Wood, London (where he was living in 1849, at the time of his daughter Helen Mary's wedding), and died on 29 September 1853.

This medal is mentioned in 'Medals of British India – Volume Two, Part III' by Puddester, with the following remarks: 'This is an interesting medal as only four medals are known to officers of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry with this clasp, and as the 1st Madras did not participate in any clasp-worthy actions of the 2nd or 3rd Mahratha Wars, this is possibly the only opportunity (with the exception of Cornet Hunter and his Kirkee clasp) to obtain a medal to an officer of this great old Madras Cavalry regiment taken into British Service in 1784 (from the Nizam of Hyderabad's Service) and as the 1st Madras Native Cavalry holding the battle honours of Seringapatam, and later, Ava.'

Ex Glendining's, 20 July 1953, lot 92; D.N.W., 7 December 2005, lot 471 (described as 'officially impressed', in error); Dixon's Medals, Gazette Summer 2006 (named in 'correct style').

120
Ghuznee, 1839, with contemporary replacement silver straight bar suspension, reverse engraved (No.603 Pte Owen O'Connor 16th Lancers), toned, light marks and some edge bruises, very fine £500-700



121
Cabul, 1842, with original steel clip and straight bar suspension (No.419. John Truesdale. 3rd K.O.L.D.), engraved in upright capitals, lightly toned, good very fine £400-500

122
Jellalabad, 1842, second type reverse, with slightly later replacement scroll suspension (R Brown. 13th. P.A.L.I.), officially impressed, with original ribbon, now frayed, medal itself extremely fine £700-900

123
The Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, 1842, a gilt metal specimen set within glass lunettes and outer silver collar, 41.86g, extremely fine £400-600

124
China, 1842, with original straight bar suspension (John Wheeler, H.M.S. Nimrod.), small attempted piercing to reverse near 12 o'clock, otherwise good very fine and scarce £400-600

ABLE SEAMAN JOHN WHEELER, of Saltash, Cornwall, is listed as having served as A.B. aboard H.M.S. *Nimrod* during the China War of 1841-42, and having later 'died onboard at Madras' with his 'discharge' date given as 20 April 1844.



125
Scinde Medal, 1843, Meeanee / Hyderabad reverse, with silver straight bar suspension and claw type riband bar (Capt S. Smith 9th Regt. Bengal Cavalry), privately engraved in a relatively crude contemporary running script, toned, various small nicks and marks and small filed/grazed areas at edge, overall about very fine £1,500-2,000

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH was born in Calcutta in 1783, the son of Joseph Barnard Smith, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Rose Smith. He joined the Bengal Army as an Ensign with the 7th Bengal N.I. in 1802, taking part in operations in Jumna Doab, Sasni, Bijaigarh and Kachaura, and transferred to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry in 1803 to serve during the Second Mahratta War. Seeing action at Aligarh, Delhi, Laswarree, Rampura and Deig, he was promoted to Lieutenant on 11 March 1805.

He went with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry to Bundelkhand in 1809, was at the siege of Hathras in 1817, after which he was given the brevet of Captain. He served in the Centre Division in the Third Maharatta War at Jawad, and was promoted to Captain on 23 Oct 1818 - serving in Jodhpur in 1823, and fighting at Lamba. In 1825 he was promoted to Major and was present at Bhurtpore, and on 24 July 1828 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, being given the command of the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry on 4 September that year. Transferring variously between the 9th Bengal Light Cavalry on 31 July 1829, the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry on 26 Dec 1833, and again with the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry on 30 September 1834, he was given the rank of Colonel and commanded that regiment until 12 Feb 1839. He stayed on in the 8th as Colonel of the regiment and went on furlough in March 1840.

He was promoted to Major-General on 3 November 1841, and finally to Lieutenant-General on 11 Nov 1851, before retiring to England. He died soon after at Lyncroft House, near Lichfield, on 21 Oct 1852. He was also awarded one of just three 6-clasp Army of India medals, and with a unique combination of clasps for Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Battle of Delhi, Capture of Deig and additionally Bhurtpoor (Hodson notes). While the medal has not appeared in public, two specialists confirm the Bhurtpoor clasp (see Puddester).

126
Maharajpoor Star, 1843, with replacement silver straight bar (Private William Turner H.M. 16th Lancers), good very fine £500-600



127
A Good Punniar Star and Sutlej Campaign Pair awarded to **Private Peter Ward, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers**, comprising:
 Punniar Star, 1843, with replacement silver straight bar (**Private Peter Ward H.M. 9th or Queen's Royal Lancers**);
Sutlej, 1845-46, Sobraon reverse (**Peter Ward, 9th Lancers**), retaining rod detached from second and minor edge
 bruise, otherwise very fine (2) £600-800

Ex D.N.W., 1 March 2018, lot 869 (Sutlej only)

128
Punjab, 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**J. Cole, 9th Lancers.**), good very fine £500-600

Ex Kuriheka Collection, D.N.W., 29 June 2006, lot 179

129
South Africa, 1853 (**Serjt. J. Mason. 1st Bn. Rifle Bde.**), old cabinet tone, almost extremely fine £400-500

SERGEANT JACOB MASON is confirmed on the South Africa 1853 Medal Roll, and also appears to have served during the Crimean War.

130
India General Service, 1854-1895, single clasp, Pegu, with silver top bar (**1st Lieutt. J.R. Magrath, Horse Arty.**),
 toned, bold fine £400-600

COLONEL JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH was born at Bann-Aboo, County Wexford in Ireland in 1827, the eldest son of John Magrath, who had served in the Bengal Medical Service in India. Obtaining a commission with the Madras Artillery on 13 June 1843, he was promoted to Lieutenant in 1849, and served as a volunteer with His Highness the Niram's troops in the affair at Bhuddrachellum on June 9, 1849. Promoted to Captain in 1858, he served for a time with the Telegraph Department in 1860 and then as a political officer in 1861, during a successful punitive expedition against Rookies, defeating a much larger enemy force and quieting the tribes (for which he apparently received a mention in despatches), and later took part in the Second Burmese War.

Magrath was present at the operations near Donabew where he was wounded on the left side while leading infantry in the attack upon the stockade on 19 March, 1853, and later the same day commanded the artillery out of action, for which he received the above medal with clasp 'Pegu'. Rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1870, he was appointed assistant to the Director-General of Telegraphs of India and was Commissioner of the hill country on the eastern border of Bengal. Retiring at the rank of Colonel on 1 August 1872, he left India and settled in Winsley. In about 1890 he returned to his roots in County Wexford, living near his brother-in-law Sir John Doran of Ely House. He became a passionate automobile enthusiast and was apparently the owner of the first horseless carriage in Ireland, a 3.5hp Benz dogcart registered in Co. Wexford with licence plate MI 1 (later transferred to a 1901 4.5hp De Dion Bouton). He died on 16 August 1913.

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131
Baltic, 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* £100-150

132
Crimea, 1854-56, no clasp (**Capt. R. S. Warburton. 3rd Foot.**), contemporary engraved naming in large upright capitals, *toned with some obverse marks, a bold fine, reverse better* £250-300

MAJOR ROBERT SANDFORD WARBURTON was born on 6 February 1827 in Kilkenny, County Kildare, Ireland, the son of Reverend John Warburton and Henrietta Ann Sandford Warburton (née Palmer). He received his initial commission as Ensign by purchase with the 30th Foot on 8 October 1847, but transferred to the 3rd Foot just a few months later on 10 December 1847. Rising to Lieutenant on 18 June 1852, and to Captain on 8 December 1854, he saw service in the Crimea at that rank, and was promoted to Major (again by purchase) on 5 September 1862. He later appears to have served with the Kilkenny Militia in Ireland, from 1874, as Captain and Adjutant, but his services were dispensed with on 1 September 1876. He appears to have been a relation of the Ensign Robert Warburton (1812-1863), 30th Foot, who married an Afghan Princess in the Afghan Campaign of 1839-42, and whose son of the same name wrote *'Eighteen Years in the Khyber'*, but is not the same man.

133
Crimea, 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Cottam. 13th Lt Dragoons.**), officially impressed, *toned, ex brooch mount with associated marks to obverse, fair* £300-400

PRIVATE JOHN COTTAM was born c.1835 at Perishole, Lancaster, and enlisted for service at Liverpool on 23 December 1854. He joined the regiment in the Crimea on 1 August 1855, but after 16 months' service he was discharged and invalided from Kilmainham on 1 December 1856 (as stated on the *'Lives of the Light Brigade'* website by E.J. Boys). His medical history read as follows: *'This man has, during his service in Turkey, suffered from fever and bowel complaints – although he has improved latterly in health. I am of the opinion that he is no likely to become permanently effective.'* He served for 1 year and 280 days in total, had been tried once by court-martial ('drunk on duty'), and is entitled to the Crimea Medal with clasp 'Sebastopol' only, and the Turkish Crimea Medal.

His name is confirmed on the nominal roll of men serving with the 13th Light Dragoons in the Crimean War, but does not appear to be listed in *'Forgotten Heroes – The Charge of the Light Brigade'* by Roy Dutton.



134

The Impressive C.B. and Imtiyaz Gold Medal Group of 8 awarded to Sir John Elijah Blunt, H.M. Consular Service, who served as Chief Interpreter and Aide-De-Camp to Lord Lucan during the Crimean War, and later took up senior consular positions at Uskub, Adrianople, Belgrade, Salonica, and latterly at Boston between 1899 and 1902, comprising:

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, Companion's (C.B.) breast badge by Garrard, in 18 carat gold, bearing hallmarks for London dated 1871, with gold straight bar suspension and top bar;

Jubilee 1897, in silver, unnamed as issued;

Crimea, 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, engraved in serif capitals (**J. E. Blunt. Esqre. Interpreter.**);

Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast badge in gold, silver and enamels;

Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Imtiyaz Medal, in gold, 37.5mm width, reverse engraved (**J. E. Blunt**);

Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Imtiyaz Medal, in silver, 37.5mm width, reverse engraved (**J. E. Blunt**);

Turkish Crimea, 1855-56, British issue, unnamed as issued;

Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Russo-Turkish War, 1877, El-Gazi type;

Group swing-mounted upon bar, by Spink & Son, London, as worn, *about very fine to good very fine* (8) £6,000-8,000

C.B.: *London Gazette*: 30 August 1878 – 'Her Majesty's Consul at Adrianople'

SIR JOHN ELLIAH BLUNT (1832-1916) was born on 14 October 1832 at Adrianople (modern Edirne), Turkey, the son of Charles Blunt, Consul General at Smyrna, and Caroline Blunt (née Vitalis), Consul at Tinos. Educated at Dr. Greigs Private School, Walthamstow, and at Kensington Grammar School, he joined H.M. Consular Service in 1850, and after holding various consular appointments in Turkey, he was appointed Consul-General for the Vilayets of Salonica, Cossova, Janina and Monastir.

During the Crimean War Blunt served as Chief Interpreter to the Cavalry Division under Lord Lucan and acted as his Secretary. He was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava and Inkermann, but afterwards returned to more specific consular work. He married Fanny Janet Sandison during his time at Uskub (Skopje), the daughter of Donald Sandison, a businessman based in Constantinople. Lady Blunt later wrote several books, including '*My Reminiscences*', which gives a detailed account of her life, and that of her husband.

In 1862 and 1868 he received the thanks of the President of the U.S.A. for services rendered to American citizens in the province of Adrianople, and was nominated for the position of Consul for Roumelia, but he was not permitted to accept the position. He was appointed as Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1878, and served as Consul-General for Salonica between 1879 and 1899 (during which time he received the Imtiyaz medal twice, in silver in 1890, and in gold in 1898), after which he was appointed Consul (with the rank of Consul-General) for the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, residing Boston, between 1899-1902. He was knighted in 1902 and retired to Malta after more than 50 years of Consular service. He was latterly appointed Officer of the Royal Order of the Redeemer by the King of Greece in early 1907 (as reported by newspapers in July 1907). He died at Valetta, Malta, on 19 June 1916.



135
Turkish Crimea, 1855-56, Sardinian Issue (Far. W. Roberts. 4th Lt Dns), privately engraved in upright capitals, lightly toned, very fine £300-500

1484 FARRIER MAJOR WILLIAM ROBERTS was born in 1830 at Langar-cum-Barnstone, Nottinghamshire, the son of John Roberts and Frances Roberts (nee Funnell). He joined the 4th Light Dragoons in 1851 as a Farrier, serving in India, and then in the Crimean War. A detailed article published by the Radcliffe on Trent Local History Society, covers his military history in detail, including a transcribed letter concerning his involvement:

'Dear Sister, I suppose you will have heard of the Battle of Balaclava. I was engaged there but thank God I escaped without a scratch... the Light Brigade were brought up to the front and charged a number of guns between the two hills. The enemy advanced, opened a tremendous crossfire upon us taking the men and horses by round, 4 at a time from the ranks. The same fire was upon us coming back as going down, we alone lost upwards of 80 men and a good deal more horses...'

He is understood to have served for 24 years in total, reaching the rank of Farrier Major, and died in late May 1881, the *Nottingham Evening Post* of 30 May 1881 mentioning his death under the heading 'DEATH OF A CRIMEAN HERO', and noting 'he was one of the survivors of the brave Six Hundred that went through the memorable Balaclava Charge.'

Roberts is confirmed (as Farrier) on the nominal roll of men serving with the 4th Light Dragoons in the Crimean War, with entitlement to the Crimea medal with four clasps. He does not appear to be listed in 'Forgotten Heroes - The Charge of the Light Brigade' by Roy Dutton, but is, however, listed in Lummis & Wynn's 'Honour the Light Brigade', which notes that his engraved Crimea medal is extant, having been sold at Glendining's on 25 September 1919.

136
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (A. Carter, 78th Highlanders), toned, heavy obverse marks, about fine, reverse a touch better £600-800

PRIVATE ARTHUR CARTER is confirmed on the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll with entitlement as above, confirming service with the 78th Foot (2nd Seaforth Highlanders) at the Defence of Lucknow, as part of the relief force under Major-General Sir Henry Havelock. The Medal Roll states that Private Carter later volunteered for service with the 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot, on 31 December 1859.

137
Second China War, 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Chas Hicks. 1st Bn 2nd Regt), officially impressed, suspension once re-tightened, a few light marks and reverse edge nick, good fine, reverse better £300-400

Private Charles Hicks is confirmed on the Second China War Medal Roll as having served with the 1st Battalion, 2nd (Royal West Surrey) Regiment.



138
Second China War, 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, with matching contemporary privately-made top clasp named (**G. Donoghue**), with reverse pin for wear, *some obverse scratches, otherwise good very fine, and very unusual* £300-400

BOY 2ND CLASS GEORGE DONOGHUE is listed as having served aboard H.M.S. *Slaney* during the Second China War with confirmed entitlement as above, and would seem to be the likely candidate.

139
New Zealand, 1845-66, undated reverse with additional private engraving 'Rangiri * Taranaki' (**Serjt F. S. W. Pope A.C.**), engraved in upright capitals, *toned, extremely fine* £300-400

The above recipient most likely served with the Armed Constabulary, which received a total of 478 medals according to 'British Battles & Medals' (7th Ed.) by Hayward, Birch and Bishop.

Ex Baldwin's, Auction 43, 11-12 October 2005, lot 3496.

140
Abyssinia, 1867-68, reverse embossed (**111 Farr. E. Fee 3rd Dragn. Gds.**), *good very fine* £200-300

141
Canada General Service, 1866-70, single clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Pte. T. Smith, 27th. Bn.**), *well-toned, extremely fine* £280-320

PRIVATE THOMAS SMITH served with No. 5 Company of the 27th (Lambton) Regiment, with confirmed entitlement as above.



142
Ashantee, 1873-74, single clasp, Coomassie (**W. Johnson, Gunr RI M.A. H.M.S. "Active"**), *old dark toning, extremely fine* £300-400

GUNNER WILLIAM JOHNSON is confirmed on the roll as having served during the Third Ashanti War as Gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, aboard H.M.S. *Active* with the note 'Mis: List No.94 Dup:462', suggesting a possible duplicate issue.

143
South Africa, 1877-79, no clasp (**2126. Pte C. Sparks. 17th DCO. Lrs**), *old cabinet tone, almost extremely fine* £400-500

PRIVATE C. SPARKS is confirmed on the South Africa 1877-79 Medal Roll as having served with the 17th Lancers in the Zulu War, with 'no clasp' entitlement as above (listed with the regimental number 2125) with the remark 'to 9 Lancers'.

144
A Second Afghan War Pair awarded to Private Benjamin Emmett, 72nd (Seaforth) Highlanders, comprising:
Afghanistan, 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (**1653 Pte. B. Emmet. 72nd Highrs.**);
Kabul to Kandahar Star, 1878-80, reverse impressed (**1653 Pte. B. Emmett. 72nd Highlanders**);
 Pair loose, *the first with heavy obverse pitting from star, good fine, the latter good very fine* (2) £600-800

PRIVATE BENJAMIN EMMETT served with the 72nd Highlanders during the Second Afghan War, with confirmed entitlement as above.



145
The C.M.G. Group of 7 awarded to Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C.W. Owen, comprising:
 The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Companion's badge, in gold and enamels, *extremely fine*;
 Gold Medal for the Afghan Border Commission, 1886, uniface, unnamed as issued and awarded to British members of the
 Border Demarcation Mission;
 Afghanistan 1878, 2 clasps Charasia, Kabul, engraved in serif capitals (**Surgn. C.W. Owen. I.M.D.**);
 Egypt 1882, reverse dated, 1 clasp Tel-El-Kebir (**Surgn. C.W. Owen. C.I.E. I.M.D.**);
 India General Service 1895, 1 clasp Punjab Frontier 1897-98, engraved in running script (**Lt. Col. C. W. Owen, C.M.G.,
 C.I.E., I.M.S.**);
 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued;
 The last four mounted for wear, *good very fine to extremely fine, toned*; together with **Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-
 1884**, large commemorative bronze medal by J.S. & A.B. Wyon, 76.5mm, *mint state*, in its (worn) fitted case of issue
 named **Surgeon-Major C.W. Owen C.I.E., Secretary, Jaipur Museum**, and with the original relating named award
 document, Calcutta, 17 January 1883 (7) £3,000-4,000

C.M.G.: *London Gazette*: 15 February 1887 'for services rendered on the Afghan frontier'.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES WILLIAM OWEN, C.I.E., C.M.G., I.M.S., J.P. was born in 1853. His medical study and training was undertaken at St Thomas's Hospital, Enfield and later in Paris and Brussels, after which he was briefly commissioned as a Surgeon in the Royal Artillery Volunteers. He joined the Indian Medical Service on 30 September 1876, in which he was to serve for nearly 25 years,

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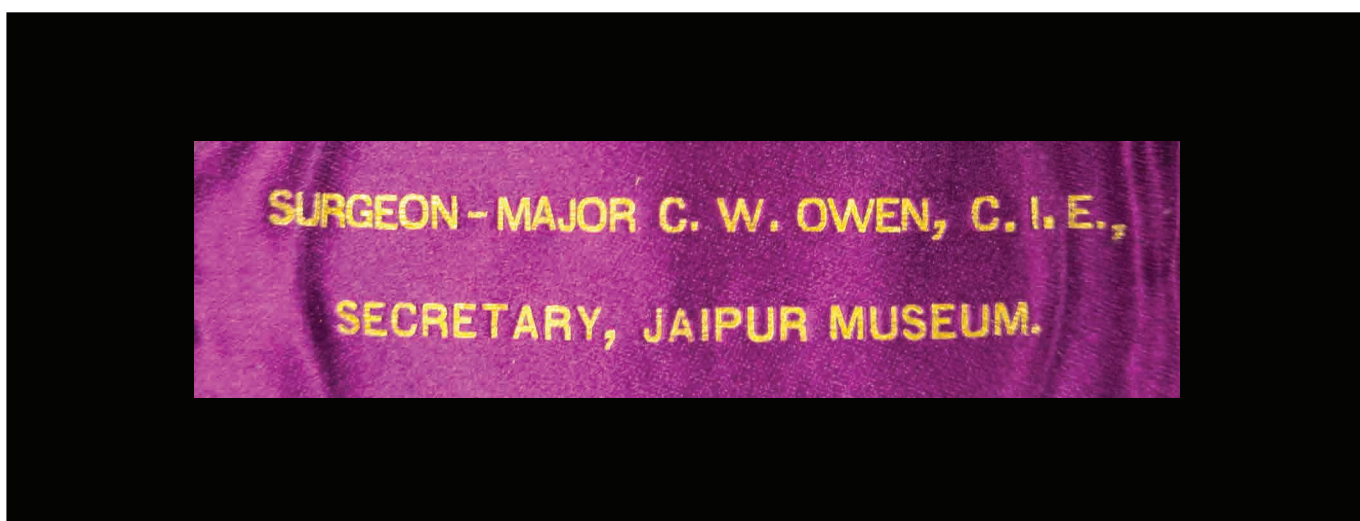
being promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1896. Various sources state that he became a Companion of the Indian Empire on 24 May 1881 although the relevant *London Gazette* entry has not been traced.

During a highly distinguished and eventful career, Owen served with Sir Frederick (later Lord) Roberts in Afghanistan, being present at Charasiah. He took part in a cavalry charge in the Chardeh valley when he was slightly wounded, and in operations in and around Kabul, including the establishment of a charitable dispensary (medal with two clasps and M.i.D.).

He volunteered for, and served in, the Egyptian campaign of 1882 on the headquarters staff, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal and Khedive's star). On returning to India he was Residency Surgeon in Jaipur, where he was also actively involved with the Jaipur Museum at the time of the Calcutta Exhibition (Exhibition medal).

He was appointed Medical Officer to the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission in 1885-87 (gold medal) and in 1889 was appointed Surgeon to Lord Roberts, as Commander-in-Chief in India. He subsequently became Medical Adviser to the Maharaja of Patiala whom he accompanied throughout the Mohmand Expedition (medal and clasp). On retiring from the Indian Medical Service Lt.-Col. Owen settled in Sussex, becoming a J.P., County Director of the British Red Cross Society and, from 1915-20, Surgeon-Major of the Sussex R.A.M.C. Volunteers. He died in 1922 at Hankham, Sussex and a memorial window was erected at St Mary's Church, Westham.

Ex Peter Maren Collection, Morton & Eden, 2 July 2013, lot 79 (part). See also lot 98.





146
Cape of Good Hope General Service, 1900, single clasp, Basutoland (Tpr. R.H. Francis. .Kimberley L. Hse.),
 toned, a few light marks, otherwise extremely fine £200-300

TROOPER R. H. FRANCIS is confirmed on the Cape of Good Hope G.S.M. Medal Roll with entitlement as above.

147
A Scarce and Interesting Egypt and Sudan Pair awarded to Boatman C. B. Braithwaite, a Canadian
Voyageur from the Manitoba Contingent who served on the Nile, comprising:
 Egypt & Sudan, 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (61. Boatn. C.B. Braithwaite.
Manitoba Contgt.), lightly toned, extremely fine
 Khedive's Star, 1884-6, unnamed as issued;
 Pair loose, offered with matching unnamed miniature pair, toned, about extremely fine and scarce (4) £1,500-2,000

BOATMAN C.B. BRAITHWAITE is confirmed on the medal roll as having served with confirmed entitlement as above, one of just 88 men from the Manitoba Contingent.



148
North West Canada, 1885 (Bglr. R.L. Douglass 63rd Hlfx. Rfls. M.P.), engraved in contemporary upright capitals, with silver suspension pin upon ribbon, attractively toned, latter parts of naming very faint, almost extremely fine £280-320



149
East and West Africa, 1887-1900, single clasp, Benin 1897 (**F. Holman. A.B. H.M.S. Phoebe.**), *well-toned, about extremely fine* £200-250

ABLE SEAMAN FRANK HOLMAN is confirmed on the East and West Africa Medal Roll as having served aboard H.M.S. *Phoebe* with entitlement as above.

150
British South Africa Company's Medal, Rhodesia 1896 reverse (**Tpr J.A. Cuthbert, Salisbury Fld Fce**), engraved in elegant upright capitals, *lightly toned, extremely fine* £250-300

TROOPER J. A. CUTHBERT is confirmed on the medal roll as having served with the Salisbury Field Force.

151
India General Service, 1895-1902, no clasp, with retaining rod detached (**3246 Sepoy Hera Singh 30th Bl. Infy:**), *about very fine* £80-120

152
India General Service, 1895-1902, in bronze, single clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**59 Driver Shab-ud-Din 11th Bl Lcrs**), *suspension very loose, otherwise very fine* £100-150

153
Jummoo & Kashmir, 1895, in bronze, with clasp Chitral 1895, unnamed as issued, some surface marks, *very fine for issue and scarce* £280-320

154
Ashanti Star, 1896, unnamed as issued, *very slight wear, extremely fine* £140-180

155
Queen's Sudan, 1896-97 (**2809. Pte. E. Jennings. 1/Cam: Hdrs.**), *toned, very fine* £200-250

PRIVATE E. JENNINGS served with the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders in the Sudan, seeing service in the Atbara Campaign of 1898. He also served during the Second Boer War, with additional entitlement.

156
Khedive's Sudan, 1896-1908, single clasp, Khartoum (**3592 Pte. G. Adams 21st Lcrs**), engraved in large upright capitals, *dark old tone, almost extremely fine* £150-200

PRIVATE G. ADAMS is listed on the medal roll for the Queen's Sudan as being entitled to that medal, on the grounds that he had taken part in the Khartoum Expedition of 1898. However the medal roll for the Khedive's Sudan seems to show that he is *not* entitled to the Khartoum clasp. Furthermore he is not listed in '*Forgotten Heroes – The Charge of the 21 Lancers at Omdurman*' and does not appear to have charged.

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157
Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1969 3rd Cl: Tpr: G. D. Pearson. S.A.C.**); and King's South Africa, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**6153 Serjt: J. W. Ball. A.S.C.**); *the first cleaned, good very fine with minor edge bruise, the second heavily toned, extremely fine, with minor edge graze* (2) £100-150

TROOPER 3RD CLASS G. D. PEARSON is entitled to the 3-clasp Q.S.A. above, and an additional K.S.A. 2 clasp. SERGEANT G. W. BALL is entitled to an additional Egypt & Sudan Medal with clasp 'Suakin 1885', an Ashanti Star 1896, and a Queen's South Africa Medal.

158
Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 3rd type reverse, 5 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4850 Pte J. Harvey. 2nd Dragoons**), *minor edge nick, otherwise extremely fine and toned* £180-220

PRIVATE JAMES HARVEY was born c.1881 in St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, Scotland, and enlisted for service with the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) on 11 January 1900, having previously worked as a clerk. After a period of home service he travelled to South Africa to take part in the Second Boer War between 13 March 1901 and 21 May 1902, after which he returned home. Soon afterwards he re-enlisted for service with the Royal Garrison Artillery on 26 August 1902, remaining with them until 25 August 1905 – but being recalled for service once again during the Great War on 26 August 1914. His service papers suggest that he was severely wounded in action in France, and then discharged on 25 August 1915.

159
King's South Africa, 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3894 Corpl: P. Crawley. 16th Lancers.**), *minor edge nick, toned, very fine* £80-100

CORPORAL F. CRAWLEY served with the 16th (Queen's) Lancers during the Second Boer War, with additional entitlement to a 4 clasp Q.S.A. He also appears to have served in the Great War with the 9th Battalion Essex Regiment, with whom he was killed in action on 3 July 1916.

160
Kimberley Star, 1899-1902, in silver, bearing hallmarks for Birmingham and the date letter 'a', *toned, extremely fine* £300-400

161
China, 1900, in bronze, no clasp (**Grass Cutter Abdul Ghafur 16th Bl Lcrs**), *heavily polished to obverse and suspension slightly loose, fine/good fine, but a scarce appointment* £80-120

162
China, 1900, in silver, single clasp, Relief of Pekin (**872 Sepoy Mukhamad Din. 1st Sikh Infy:**), *a few light marks and nicks, otherwise very fine* £180-220

163
China, 1900, no clasp, impressed (**523 Jemr. Ghulam Muhammad. Hong Kong Regt.**), *good very fine*; bronze issue no clasp, engraved in running script (**450 Cooly Ahmad [Ali?] S.&T. Corps**), *heavy edge bruising causing partial erasing of name, thus fine*; together with a cast copy of a no clasp silver medal (3) £200-300

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164
China 1900, A Hong Kong Regiment Family Pair to Subadar-Major Sardar Khan who was decorated with the Order of the Indian Empire for repelling a Boxer attack on the Tientsin Arsenal Train Station and his nephew Private Jiwan Khan, comprising:
 China 1900, single clasp, Relief of Peking, impressed (**975 Subr. Maj: Sardar Khan C.I.E. Hong Kong Regt.**), no clasp, impressed (**632 Pte Jiwan Khan. Hong Kong Regt. ,**), both with minor edge bruises, very fine or slightly better [100 Relief of Peking clasps issued to the Hong Kong Regiment] (2) £700-1,000

Subadar Major Sardar Khan: Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire: *London Gazette*: 25 July 1901 - 'For Services in China.'
 Mentioned in Lieutenant General Gaselee's Despatch: *London Gazette*: 14 May 1901 - 'Hong Kong Regiment, Subadar-Major Sardar Khan also deserves recognition.'
 Promotion from Subadar to Subadar Major: *London Gazette*: 20 April 1900.

The following account of the action for which Sardar Khan received the C.I.E. is recorded in Gordon Casserly, *The Land of the Boxers: or China under the Allies*, London 1903. On page 16. a Boxer attack on the Tientsin Arsenal train station repulsed by the Hong Kong Regiment is described. The attack lasted four hours during which the Hong Kong Regiment's casualties were 3 killed and 9 wounded.

'A commonplace, uninteresting place at first sight-just the ordinary railway station with the usual sheds, iron bridge, offices, refreshment-room, yet here, not long before white men and yellow had closed in deadly struggle, and the rails and platforms had been dyed red with the blood of heroes. The sides of the iron water-tank, the walls of the engine-house, were patched and repaired, for shells from the most modern guns had rained on them for days. The stone walls were loopholed and bullet splashed. Many of the building were roofless, their shattered ruins attesting the accuracy of the Chinese Gunners. At yonder corner the fanatical Boxers had burst in a wild night attack, and even European soldiers had retreated before the fury of their onslaught. But the men of the hitherto untried Hong Kong Regiment, sturdy sons of the Punjaub plains or frontier hills, had swept down 16 on them with cold steel and bayoneted them in and under the trucks; until even Chinese fanaticism could stand it no longer and the few survivors fled in the friendly darkness. For that brave exploit the Subadar-Major of the corps now wears the Star of the Indian Empire. From the mud walls of that village, scarce two hundred yards away, the European-drilled imperial troops, armed with the latest magazine rifles, had searched with deadly aim every yard of open ground over which the defenders advanced. Across this ditch the Boxers, invincible in their mad belief, had swarmed in the face of murderous fire, and filled it with their dead. Not a foot of ground in that prosaic railway station but had its tale of desperate fanaticism or disciplined valour.'

The Hong Kong regiment was an Indian Army regiment seconded to the British Army to form part of the Hong Kong Garrison, formed in 1891, they arrived in Hong Kong the following year. Its soldiers were recruited from native Indians from Upper India. Apart from suppressing disturbances in the New Territories in 1897, the only action it saw was in the Relief of Peking during the Third China War. Due to the high cost of maintaining the regiment it was disbanded in 1902 at the request of the India Office. Its troops were transferred to the newly formed 67th Punjabis.

165
Africa General Service, 1902-56, single clasp, Somaliland 1920 (650 Sepoy Nek Mohammed. Som. C.C.), toned, very fine £150-200

SEPOY NEK MOHAMMED served with the Somaliland Camel Corps in the Somaliland 1920 Campaign.

166
Tibet, 1903-04, no clasp (347 Cooly Gunga Sing S. & T. Corps.), almost extremely fine £100-150

Ex Bertram Collection (Part 1), D.N.W., 17 September 2004, lot 513

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.



167
An I.G.S. 'North West Frontier 1908' and Indian Army Long Service & Good Conduct Pair awarded to Naick Labh Singh, 28th Punjabis, comprising:
 India General Service, 1908-35, single clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**3529 Lce. Naik Labh Singh 28th Panjabis**), privately engraved;
 Indian Army Long Service & Good Conduct, G.V.R. (**3523. Naick Labh Singh. 28th Punjabis.**), toned;
 Pair loose, suspensions bent and slack, very fine to good very fine (2) £100-150

168
India General Service, 1908-35, single clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (8205 Pte P. Carstairs 1st Bn. Sea Highrs.), polished, very fine £80-120

PRIVATE P. CARSTAIRS is confirmed on the I.G.S. 1908-35 Medal Roll with entitlement as above.

169
India General Service, 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24 (4331 Sepoy Gurditt Singh. 90 Punjabis.), dark old tone, very fine; and **India General Service, 1936-39, single clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (9540 L-Naik Fateh Haider, 4-16 Punjab R.)**, some marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine (2) £80-100

170
India General Service, 1908-35, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1935 (Lt. T. H. Flye, 2/69/Pjbs.), once lacquered, with minor abrasions near suspension and light edge bruising, bronze clasp rivets of local origin, very fine £200-300

COLONEL THOMAS HENRY FLYE (1891-1967) was born on 26 July 1891 at Brecon, Wales, the son of Thomas Flye, a police Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable with the Breconshire Constabulary, and Ada Emma Flye (née Roberts). Enlisting into the 1st/1st (Brecknock) Battalion, South Wales Borderers as a Sergeant, and was sent with this battalion to Aden via Bombay. Serving with the 'Aden Moveable Column' he appears to have taken part in the advance to Sheikh Othman and Lahej in order to deter Turkish forces in the area, in which many men suffered, and indeed died, from sun exposure and heatstroke, as well as during the later retreat. The exhausted battalion was relieved and later returned to Mhow, India, in August 1915.

Commissioned from the ranks into the Indian Army in November 1917, Flye served as Lieutenant with the 2nd/69th Punjabis in Afghanistan and Waziristan between 1919 and 1924, rising to the rank of Captain in 1927, and later returning once again to the North West Frontier in 1935 (his unit by this time re-named the '2nd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment'). Promoted to Major in April 1936, he also served during WW2, being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in April 1944 before retiring at the rank of Honorary Colonel on 1 November 1947. He died at Brecknock, Wales, on 9 December 1967, and is known to have been an active Freemason.

He is entitled to an additional Great War 1914-15 Star Trio, and an I.G.S. 1936-39, which are known to be extant.

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.

171

A Great War 1914-15 Trio awarded to Private E. Lerwill, 2nd Battalion, Imperial Light Horse, comprising:
1914-15 Star (**Pte E. Lerwill 2nd. I.L.H.**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**Pte. E. Lerwill. 2nd I.L.H.**);

Group swing-mounted on card for display, with two related regimental cap badges, *toned, about extremely fine* (5)

£80-100

172

A Scarce Great War Trio awarded to Private Alfred P. Goddard, 2nd Battalion, Rhodesia Regiment, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**963 Pte. A. P. Goddard. 2 – Rhodesia Regt.**);

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**963 Pte. A. P. Goddard. 2 – Rhodesia Regt.**);

Group court-mounted as worn, with reverse brooch pin, *good very fine* (3)

£150-200

PRIVATE ALFRED PERCY GODDARD served in the Great War with the 2nd Battalion Rhodesia Regiment, and his M.I.C. shows that he entered active service in East Africa (Theatre 4a) on 15 March 1915. He saw action at Latema and was evacuated on 30 May 1916, prior to discharge firstly at Wynburg, South Africa and later on 6 November 1916, having been pronounced medically unfit. Last known residence was Salisbury Rhodesia. He was part of the 1st Middlesex Regiment when he served in the Boer War and he was 9 years in the British South Africa Police.

173

A Great War Territorial Group of 3 awarded to Bombardier Alfred William Hughes, Royal Artillery, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**931693 Bmbr. A. W. Hughes. R.A.**);

Territorial Force War Medal, 1914-1919 (**931693 Bmbr. A. W. Hughes. R.A.**);

Group loose, also offered with contemporary 'Guildhall Banquet Medal' dated 28 December 1914, *very fine* (4) £150-200

174

A Great War 'Somme K.I.A.' Pair awarded to Lieutenant Edgar Frederick Bewes Haydon, 51 Battery, Royal Field Artillery, who was killed in action on 19 July 1916, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**2. Lieut. E. F. B. Haydon.**);

Pair loose, *dark old tone with original frayed ribbons, extremely fine* (2)

£100-150

LIEUTENANT EDGAR FREDERICK BEWES HAYDON was born in Newton Abbot, Devon, and baptised on 29 December 1894, the son of Edgar Haydon and Edith Haydon (née Bewes). Studying medicine and working at Middlesex Hospital at the time of the Great War, he trained with the University of London O.T.C. and received a commission as Second Lieutenant with the Royal Field Artillery on 14 January 1916. Serving in France and Flanders with the 51st Battery, the 39th Brigade, he was killed in action on the Somme just a few months later on 19 July 1916, aged 21. His name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. Offered with original memorial scroll and condolence slip.

He was the elder brother of Brigadier Cecil Haydon, D.S.O., M.C. – see lot 101

175

An Unusual Great War 'P.O.W.' Pair awarded to Private George William Rennison, 1st / 6th and 51st (Graduated) Battalions, Durham Light Infantry, who was captured and taken as a prisoner of war on 26 March 1918 but later died of wounds in captivity on 30 June 1918, being buried in Berlin South-Western Cemetery, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**78702 Pte. G. W. Rennison. Durh. L.I.**);

Pair loose, *lightly toned, extremely fine* (2)

£60-80

PRIVATE GEORGE WILLIAM RENNISON (1899-1918) was born in 1899 in Amble, Northumberland, the son of James and Ann Rennison, of Sunnyswaite, Penton, Carlisle. Having worked as a Butcher's apprentice, he initially enlisted for service with the 4th (Reserve) Battalion East Yorks on 25 October 1916, later transferring upon mobilization to the Durham Light Infantry on 26 February 1917 at Newcastle.

Serving with the 1st/6th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry from 5 January 1918, he fought on the Western Front and was wounded in action and taken prisoner of war on 26 March 1918. He later died of his wounds on 30 June 1918 at St John's Infirmary, Stendal, and is buried at the Berlin South-Western Cemetery, Germany. This was confirmed in writing to his father, based in Longwitton, near Morpeth. Sold with copied research and 'burnt records' service papers.

176

An Australian Great War Pair awarded to Private F. Palmer, 2nd Battalion, Australian Infantry Force, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**4367 Pte. F. Palmer. 2-Bn. A.I.F.**);

Pair loose, with two related shoulder titles and cap badges, *extremely fine* (4)

£60-80

177

An Interesting Great War 'Siberian Expedition' Pair awarded to Private C. C. James, Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**3133176 Pte. C. C. James. C.S.E.F.**);

Pair loose, with two related shoulder titles, *dark old tone to first, good extremely fine, and scarce* (4) £150-200

PRIVATE CHARLES CECIL JAMES was born in London, Ontario and was enlisted for Great War service in April 1918. Holding the rank of Rifleman, he departed for the Siberian Theatre on S.S. *Tesla* from Victoria, British Columbia, on 22 December 1918, and arrived at Vladivostok, Russia, on 12 January 1919.

178

A Great War Nursing Pair awarded to Nursing Sister Ethel Viola Monk, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, comprising:

British War and Victory Medals, 1914-1919 (**Sister E. V. Monk.**);

Pair loose, *extremely fine with some lustre* (2) £80-100

NURSING SISTER ETHEL VIOLA MONK was born on 28 August 1888 at Farnborough, Hampshire, the daughter of John Monk and Harriet Monk (née Field). Enlisting late in the Great War for service with the Q.M.A.A.C., she was posted to Base Depot, Camiers, France on 31 July 1919, remaining there until 21 August 1919, before being transferred to Le Havre on 22 August that year, and then to Rouen. She later appears to have returned to civilian life as a Clerk. Her medal roll entry states 'emblems' suggesting further entitlement to an M.I.D. dated 15 April 1920.

179

British War Medals (2), 1914-1919, in bronze (**6240 N. Mercieca. Maltese L.C.**), and (**5158 Muleteer Macedonian Mule C.**), with unofficial 'Union Jack' design upon ribbon, as worn; *generally good very fine, the first lustrous* (2)

£100-150

N. MERECIECA is confirmed on the medal roll as having served with the 2nd Battalion, Maltese Labour Corps, in Salonika between 3 December 1917 and 30 June 1918. This his sole entitlement.

5158 CHRISTOU PANTELIS is confirmed on his M.I.C. as having served with the Macedonian Mule Corps. This his sole entitlement.

180

British War Medals (2), 1914-1919, in bronze (**No.70263. Chinese L.C.**), with C.L.C. badge; and (**24078 Pte. P. Masilikaisi. S.A.N.L.C.**); *the first with some contact marks, very fine, the second extremely fine with some original lustre* (3) £60-80

181

Naval General Service, 1909-62, single clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (**161629. H.J. Edney. P.O. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Perseus.**), *well-toned, good very fine* £100-150

PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS HERBERT J. EDNEY is confirmed on the N.G.S. Medal Roll as having served aboard H.M.S. *Perseus* in the Persian Gulf, and later served during the Great War with additional entitlement to a trio and Silver War Badge.

182

Miscellaneous WW2 Medals and Later Awards (13), comprising: A WW2 Naval Group of 5, comprising 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star with clasp 'France & Germany', Africa Star, Italy Star, War Medal 1939-1945, group unnamed as issued, with an unnamed photograph of a naval rating taken in Blackpool; with other miscellaneous WW2 medals: Africa Star (**C286085 H. Jaftha**), Italy Star (**C287742 J. Titus**), Defence Medal 1939-45 (2) (**M16955 J. Mittens**), and another unnamed, in silver; War Medal, 1939-45 (2) (**C287598 T. Edwards**) and another unnamed; Africa Service Medal, 1939-45 (**N41461 A. Langa**); General Service, 1918-62, G.V.I.R., single clasp, Malaya (**21143283 Rfn Maule Tamang 10 G.R.**), *generally good very fine, the last with suspension crudely soldered, otherwise very fine* (13) £100-150

A COLLECTION OF AWARDS TO THE MERCANTILE MARINE



183

The M.B.E. and King's Commendation for Brave Conduct Group of 9 awarded to Chief Officer Leonard Ewart Smith, recognised and commended for 'good services in connection with the reinforcement of Malta and in action with enemy aircraft' aboard the steamship S.S. *City of Lincoln* during operation *Halberd* – in which his vessel formed part of *Halberd* Convoy attempting to deliver supplies to Malta on 27 September 1941, defending themselves against multiple enemy torpedo–bomber attacks, comprising:

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Member's 'M.B.E.' breast badge, in silver;
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919, the first an apparently unnamed example, the second officially impressed (**Leonard E. Smith**);

1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, Pacific Star with clasp 'Burma'; these all unnamed;
War Medal, 1939-45;

Group loose, *minor edge bruise to first, otherwise about extremely fine* (9)

£300-400

M.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1942

King's Commendation for Brave Conduct: *London Gazette*: 3 February 1942

CHIEF OFFICER LEONARD EWART SMITH was born on 13 September 1897 at Camberwell, England, and served with the Merchant Navy in the Great War. Having served aboard the ships *Matoppo* (14 May 1915 to 26 April 1918) *Monica* (16 June 1918 - 26 November 1918) *Swazi* (24 March 1919 - 3 May 1920) and *Katuma* (2 July 1920 - 30 July 1921) he passed his examination for the position of Master aboard Steamships at London on 16 November 1923. Continuing his career with further service at sea, during WW2 he served aboard the *City of Lincoln* between 19 April 1939 and 11 September 1941 for which he was commended for 'good services in connection with the reinforcement of Malta and in action with enemy aircraft'.



Original documentation from this period confirms that Smith served as Chief Officer aboard the H.M.T. *City of Lincoln* during its service with the *Halberd* Convoy which was tasked with delivering crucial supplies to the island of Malta. The convoy came under heavy attack but was able to repel multiple enemy aircraft owing to accurate anti-aircraft fire. Similarly, when leaving Malta for Gibraltar on 22 October 1941, the *City of Lincoln* and *Dunedin Star* were attacked at 8:00am by further torpedo bombers (*Macchi 200*) but avoided damage through the skilful avoidance of enemy torpedoes (and electing not to open fire in return, owing to her disguise as a merchant. Attacked again at around 3:00pm by two S-79s, the ships were forced to open fire in their defence and hit and damaged at least one of the two aircraft, driving them off and arriving safely to port in Gibraltar.

Smith later resumed service aboard the ships *City of Keelung* (29 April 1943 to 1 December 1943) and *Fort Constantine* (21 March 1944 to 16 February 1946), and is known to have continued to serve with the Merchant Navy until at least 1957. This lot offered for sale with original M.B.E. warrant, original 'King's Commendation for Brave Conduct' certificate, four contemporary postcard images of the *City of Lincoln*, and a quantity of related 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.



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184

A Great War M.B.E. group of 3 awarded to Chief Engineer Arthur Hurles Robertson, Chief Engineer of the S.S. River Thames, comprising:

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Member's 'M.B.E.' breast badge, in silver, bearing reverse hallmarks for London dated 1917, *this most likely a later replacement*;

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**Arthur H. Robertson**);

Group court-mounted on board for display, *some loss of surface finish to first, good very fine* (3) £100-150

M.B.E.: *London Gazette*: 30 March 1920 – 'for services in connection with the war'

CHIEF ENGINEER ARTHUR HURLES ROBERTSON was born in 1871 in Dundee, Scotland, and qualified as a Second Engineer with the Merchant Navy in November 1894. He served aboard the Steamship *River Thames* during the Great War, going aboard the vessel on 30 June 1915, however the specific reason behind the award of his M.B.E. is currently unknown. He died on 25 June 1935.

185

A Great War & WW2 Mercantile Marine B.E.M. Group of 8 awarded to Able Seaman Frederick Abbatt, Mercantile Marine, comprising:

British Empire Medal, G.V.I.R., Civil Division (**Frederick Abbatt**), engraved in upright capitals;

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**Fred Abbatt**);

1939-45 Star;

Atlantic Star;

Burma Star;

Italy Star;

War Medal, 1939-45 (these all unnamed as issued);

Group swing-mounted on bar with reverse pin as worn, *lightly toned, good very fine* (8)

£250-300

B.E.M.: *London Gazette*: 11 June 1942 (King's Birthday)

ABLE SEAMAN FREDERICK ABBATT, of Cross Flatts Avenue, Dewsbury Road, Leeds, was born on 29 March 1901 and served in the Great War in the Merchant Navy. Continuing through the inter-war years and into WW2, he was awarded the B.E.M. for his services as stated in the *London Gazette* of 11 June 1942.

186

A Great War and WW2 B.E.M. Group of 4 awarded to Boatswain Robert Arthur Mann, Mercantile Marine, of the S.S. Valldemosa, comprising:

British Empire Medal, G.V.I.R., Civil Division (**Robert Arthur Mann**), engraved in upright capitals;

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**Robert A. Mann**);

Medals loose, *a few small marks in places, about extremely fine* (4)

£200-250

B.E.M.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1942 (New Year Honours)

BOATSWAIN ROBERT ARTHUR MANN was born in 1872, in London, England, and served with the Mercantile Marine in the Great War. During WW2, he was recommended for the B.E.M. for his services aboard the S.S. *Valldemosa* as confirmed in 'Honour the Navies' by Michael Maton.

187

A Well-Documented Great War & WW2 Mercantile Marine B.E.M. Group of 3 awarded to Boatswain James Gunn, of the S.S. Cameronia, of the Anchor Line Shipping Company, Mercantile Marine, which was torpedoed by a JU.88 on 22 December 1942, comprising:

British Empire Medal, G.V.I.R., Civil Division (**James Gunn**), engraved in upright capitals;

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**James Gunn**);

Medals loose, with Buckingham Palace Investiture Invitation, original award letter, letter from his employers at *Anchor Line Limited*, and original award slip for his WW2 campaign star [these absent], *well-toned, almost extremely fine* (3)

£200-250

B.E.M.: *London Gazette*: 4 January 1943 (New Year Honours)

BOATSWAIN JAMES GUNN, of Lerwick, Shetland, served in the Great War, and in WW2, with the Merchant Navy. He was awarded the B.E.M. during WW2 in the *London Gazette* of 4 January 1943. His name appears in the 'Aberdeen Press and Journal', stating that he had received the B.E.M., on the occasion of his brother Captain Thomas Gunn, D.S.C., being made O.B.E. in 1944. Another brother, Rifleman Joseph T. Gunn, was killed in Ypres during the Great War.

Ex Baldwin's, 15 September 2022, lot 37



188

A WW2 B.E.M. and Posthumous King's Commendation for Brave Conduct Pair awarded to Boatswain William Henry John Ayles, of the M.V. *Warwick Castle*, which was torpedoed and sunk by the German U-Boat *U-413* on 13 November 1942, having already landed her complement of troops to North Africa in preparation for *Operation Torch* comprising:

British Empire Medal, G.VI.R., Civil Division (**Willie Henry John Ayles**), engraved in upright capitals, with original investiture pin and ribbon now separate;

King's Commendation for Brave Conduct, lapel badge, in original cardboard case;

Pair loose, *toned, extremely fine* (2)

£400-600

B.E.M.: *London Gazette*: 1 January 1942 (New Year Honours)

BOATSWAIN WILLIAM HENRY JOHN AYLES, of Lyminster, was born on 19 January 1885, and was serving aboard the M.V. *Warwick Castle*, of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, sailing in convoy, when she was torpedoed twice in short order by the German U-Boat *U-413* on 13 November 1942. According to the original citation for his B.E.M.: '*Boatswain Ayles [was]... outstanding in his efforts in getting the boats, rafts and floats away from the ship... [and] remained behind voluntarily with the First Officer and gave him great help. The Boatswain and Boatswain's Mate lost their lives after the ship had been abandoned.*'

The nearby S.S. *Leinster* rendered aid to the survivors who were able to make their escape from the sinking vessel, but their work was made very difficult by the heavy seas, which capsized several of the small boats. Of the 428 persons aboard the *Warwick Castle*, 117 of them, including Ayles, lost their lives in her sinking. Boatswain Ayles later received a posthumous commendation for brave conduct, and is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.



189

A WW2 Posthumous 'King's Commendation For Brave Conduct' Group of 4 awarded to Able Seaman Terence Francis Collins, R.N.V.R., who served aboard S.S. *Fife Coast* and appears to have received his commendation for gallantly providing assistance to a number of wounded men from his own ship, helping to keep them afloat upon a raft for several hours after their ship had been torpedoed and sunk by enemy forces – ignoring his own wounds – on 15 August 1940 comprising:

1939-45 Star;

Atlantic Star;

War Medal, 1939-45, these all unnamed as issued;

King's Commendation for Brave Conduct;

Group court-mounted for wear, *good very fine* (4)

£300-400

King's Commendation for Brave Conduct: *London Gazette*: 28 October, 1940 – '*for good services when their ships encountered enemy submarines, aircraft or mines*'

ABLE SEAMAN TERENCE FRANCIS COLLINS (1914-1942) was born on 15 June 1914, the son of Francis George and Annie Marshall Collins, of Woking, Surrey. Enlisting for service with the R.N.V.R. on 30 August 1939, having previously worked as a Bank Clerk, he saw initial service as an Ordinary Seaman with H.M.S. *Royal Arthur* before spending time based at the shore establishment H.M.S. *Pembroke* (7 November 1939-28 July 1940). He was then stationed at H.M.S. *President III* – the shore-based pay and administration office for men serving in Defensively Armed Merchant Ships (DAMS).

It was during this time, while aboard the S.S. *Fifecoast* during a voyage from Southend to Falmouth and Plymouth on 8 August 1940, with a large cargo of refined sugar, that Collins' ship came under attack from enemy aircraft. Narrowly avoiding 3 enemy bombs, the *Fifecoast* was hit by a torpedo at 2:20am, immediately taking on a heavy list to starboard. The starboard lifeboat was destroyed, and the port lifeboat became impossible to lower. Throwing out a raft, the order was given to abandon ship, upon which all survivors jumped overboard. The vessel sank within 5 minutes of being struck. The enemy E-Boat (or possibly two) then fired their guns into the water all around them. As stated in the official report by Captain Philpott:

*'We were in the water about 3 hours before being picked up. The 2nd Officer, the wounded Naval Gunner, Collins, and myself, sawm round the raft most of the time, as we did not want to overcrowd it. As it was the raft was continually capsizing... each time... the three of us had to put the injured men and a young A.B., who could not swim, back on the raft. The other men on the raft were less strong than we were, and we thought it only fair to give them what chance we could... After about 3 hours we were picked up by H.M. Trawler *Talthema*... I should like to recommend the injured naval gunner, Collins... who helped so magnificently by swimming with me and righting the raft when it capsized so often during the whole 3 hours.'*

A contemporary letter from his sister adds that Collins reputedly landed at Dunkirk to help cover the retreat of the army, armed with a machine gun, and that he made several winter convoy journeys to Russia. Serving latterly with H.M.S. *Columbo* from 20 July 1941, he died on 4 April 1942 of Myeloid Leukaemia, and is remembered with honour at Mombasa (Mbaraki) Cemetery. Offered with original R.N.V.R. Certificate of Service, photographs of his grave, a photograph of H.M.S. *Columbo*, and three original transmission documents relating to his commendation badge.

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190

A Great War Mercantile Marine and Merchant Fleet Auxiliary Group of 4 awarded to Chief Steward Charles William Porter, Merchant Navy & M.F.A., who was lost aboard the S.S. *Englishman* when she was torpedoed and sunk near Malin Head by the German U-Boat *U-46* on 24 March 1916, comprising:

1914-15 Star (**C. W. Porter, Ch. Std., M.F.A.**);

British War Medal 1914-20 (**Ch. Std. C. W. Porter. M.F.A.**);

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Charles W. Porter**);

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Ch. Std. C. W. Porter. M.F.A.**);

Group loose, *toned, extremely fine with some lustre* (4)

£100-150

CHIEF STEWARD CHARLES WILLIAM PORTER, of Shirehampton, Bristol, Somerset, was born c. 1865 in Bath and served with the Mercantile Marine and the Merchant Fleet Auxiliary during the Great War. While serving aboard the S.S. *Englishman* some 30 miles northeast of Malin Head, his vessel was torpedoed and sunk by the German U-Boat *U-46* on 24 March 1916. Porter's was one of the 10 lives lost with the sinking of this vessel, and his name is commemorated at the Tower Hill Memorial. Offered with printed image of the S.S. *Englishman* at the Royal Edward Dock, Avonmouth.

191

A Great War Mercantile Marine and Royal Naval Reserve Group of 4 awarded to Henry Dorkin, Trawler Section, R.N.R., comprising:

1914-15 Star (**41 T.S. H. Dorkin, T.R., R.N.R.**);

British War Medal 1914-20 (**41 T.S. H. Dorkin, T.R. R.N.R.**);

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Henry Dorkin**);

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**41 T.S. H. Dorkin, T.R., R.N.R.**);

Group loose, *toned, good very fine* (4)

£60-80

HENRY DORKIN was born in Brentford on 22 June 1887, and enrolled for service with the Merchant Navy on 13 June 1911. Serving prior to the Great War aboard the ships *Rio Colorado*, *Twilight*, *Alexandra*, *Stirling* and *Orizaba*, during WWI itself he served aboard the schooner *Borees* and then aboard the *Stephen Furness*, after which he was discharged medically unfit owing to epilepsy on 19 January 1915. Offered with two large printed images of naval scenes, presumably relating to the recipient, and a postcard of the Minesweeping Flotilla, Porland.

192

A Great War Mercantile Marine Pair & Plaque awarded to Captain William Philps, Master of the S.S. *Sea Serpent*, who was killed when his ship hit a mine off Folkestone Pier laid by UC-6, comprising:

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**William Philps**);

Memorial Plaque, 1914-1919 (**William Philps**), in original folding card envelope and with transmission slips;

Medals mounted on card for display, *extremely fine* (3)

£300-500

MASTER WILLIAM PHILPS was born in Dorking, Surrey, in 1867, and joined the Mercantile Marine. Serving aboard the S.S. *Sea Serpent* during the Great War, he was killed when his ship struck a mine off Folkestone Pier on 23 March 1916, with the loss of Philp and 13 crewmembers. The *Sea Serpent* had been travelling from Birkenhead to Dunkirk with a cargo of corrugated iron. Philp's body is understood to have washed ashore, as he was later buried at Nunhead Cemetery, Camberwell. Incidentally, these mines had been laid by the German vessel UC-6, which itself was lost the following year in the Thames Estuary when she became trapped in 'mined nets', with the loss of all hands.

Ex Chester Medals

193

A Great War Mercantile Marine Pair & Plaque awarded to John Harrison Cassap, of the S.S. *Westminster*, who was killed instantly by a shell when his ship was sunk by the German U-Boat *U-43* off the south coast of Malta on 14 December 1916, comprising:

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**John H. Cassap**);

Memorial Plaque, 1914-1919 (**John Harrison Cassap**), in original folding card envelope;

Pair loose, *extremely fine, with traces of surface verdigris to plaque in parts* (3)

£300-500

JOHN HARRISON CASSAP was born in Mile End, East London, in 1867. Joining the Mercantile Marine, he was serving aboard the S.S. *Westminster* on 14 December 1917 when she was torpedoed by the German U-Boat *U-43* 196 miles East of Malta, sinking within just a few minutes. The Captain and First Engineer were killed, and two Engineers and three seamen drowned when their lifeboat sank. In addition, four men were killed by the torpedo explosion, leaving 15 men lost in total during this incident. A contemporary report by the Chief Officer, adds the following information:

'As the ship sank the U-Boat came to the surface and opened fire. One of the first shells went through the Master's lifeboat, which capsized, killing the Captain and Chief Engineers, actually first Engineer Cassap, instantly.'

His medals and plaque were sent to his widow, Louisa, at 201A Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, in June 1921, and Cassap's name is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial.

194

A Great War Mercantile Marine Pair & Plaque awarded to Frank Fleet, of the S.S. *El Zorro*, who drowned at sea on 28 December 1915, during the capture of the *Zorro* by U-24, comprising:

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**Frank Fleet**), with original paper envelopes and box of issue; Memorial Plaque, 1914-1919 (**Frank Fleet**), in original folding card envelope; Pair loose, *old original toning, practically as struck* (3) £250-350

FRANK FLEET (1870-1915) son of Richard and Jane Fleet, was born on 10 March 1870 in Slindon, Sussex, and served in the Mercantile Marine during the Great War. While aboard the oil-tanker S.S. *El Zorro* 10 miles south of the Old Head of Kinsale, on 28 December 1915, his vessel was captured by the German submarine U-24 and towed for several miles, however as the weather began to worsen the crew were transferred to a patrol boat. It was during this transfer that the ship was twice torpedoed, later breaking in two, during which time Frank Fleet was lost overboard and drowned. He is remembered with honour on the Tower Hill Memorial.

195

An Interesting Great War Mercantile Marine 'Casualty' Pair awarded to Second Engineer Walter Klotz, the British-born son of two German parents, who was killed while serving aboard the S.S. *War Grange* when she was torpedoed by the German U-Boat U-55 on 15 May 1918, comprising:

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**Walter Klotz**); With gilt-metal German Friendship League Badge; Group loose, *toned, extremely fine* (3) £200-300

SECOND ENGINEER WALTER KLOTZ was born in Tynemouth, Northumberland, on 16 July 1875, the son of Julius Edward Constantine Klotz and Mary Klotz, originally from Frankfurt, Germany. Joining the Mercantile Marine, Walter served as an Engineering Officer aboard the S.S. *War Grange* and was killed on 15 May 1918, at the age of 42, when his ship was torpedoed in the Bristol channel by the German submarine U-55 and beached at Towden Beach, Newquay. Klotz was amongst five of the ship's crew killed in the torpedo explosion, and they were subsequently buried at Crantock Street Cemetery, Newquay, Cornwall.

196

A Great War Mercantile Marine 'Casualty' Pair awarded to Able Seaman Charles John Campbell, of the S.S. *Garmoyle*, who died on 10 July 1917, comprising:

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**Charles J. Campbell**); With: British War Medal, 1914-1919 (**F. Watson**); and Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (**J. Owen. Tr. M.F.A.**); Medals loose, *unusual metal flaw and edge abrasions to first, generally about very fine* (4) £120-150

ABLE SEAMAN CHARLES JOHN CAMPBELL died while serving aboard the S.S. *Garmoyle* (Glasgow) on 10 July 1917.

ABLE SEAMAN JOHN OWEN died while serving aboard the S.S. *Llandoverly Castle* (London) on 27 June 1918.

FREDERICK WATSON died while serving aboard the S.S. *Glenfruin* (Glasgow) on 26 January 1918.

197

A Scarce Great War New Zealand Mercantile Marine War Medal Pair with H.M. New Zealand Transport 'On War Service' badge to Seaman Edwin E. Knewstubb, Mercantile Marine, comprising:

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**Knewstubb, R.R.**); Paid swing-mounted as worn, with original ribbons, riband bar, and H.M. New Zealand Transport 'On War Service' badge by C.M. Bay, *toned, good very fine* (4) £100-150

EDWIN KNEWSTUBB of 15 Laing Street, Port Chalmers, on the South Island of New Zealand, was born in 1889 and served in the Great War in the Mercantile Marine. The building at his home address still stands today, with the name 'The Captain's House', after the recipient's father, Edward, who is understood to have been the first Master of the Port Chalmers Dry Dock, opened in 1909. The Knewstubb families are believed to have been one of the original founding families of Port Chalmers.

198

An Interesting Great War Mercantile Marine Pair awarded to Fireman Gerald Paul Madden, of Fremantle, Australia, comprising:

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**G. P. Madden. Australia. 1070.**), Pair swing-mounted for display, *once harshly cleaned with associated hairlines to surfaces, very fine, and scarce* (2) £100-150

FIREMAN GERALD PAUL MADDEN was born in Fremantle, Australia, in 1887, and served with the Mercantile Marine (Australia) as a Fireman during the Great War, operating out of Fremantle, and serving aboard the ships: *Penquin*, *Wyola* (1918) and *Douglas Mawson* (1918). Continuing after the conclusion of the Great War, he is known to have served aboard the ships *Kangaroo* (1922), *Carma* (1923), *Echuca* (1923), *Largs Bay* (1923), and *Kangaroo* (1924-25). His home address is given as 14 Church Street, Fremantle.



199
A Rare Lady's Mercantile Marine Pair awarded to Stewardess Violet Florence Batley, Mercantile Marine, who served at one stage aboard the R.M.S. Lusitania in the years before her sinking in 1915, comprising: British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (Violet F. Batley);
 Pair swing-mounted for display, *toned, a few light contact marks, very fine* (2) £300-500

STEWARDESS VIOLET FLORENCE BATLEY (1873-1948) was born on 19 January 1873 in Manchester, the daughter of Thomas Batley, a Professor of Music, and Elizabeth Batley (née Nixey). After some initial years working as a nurse, she joined the Merchant Navy as a Stewardess.

Serving during the Great War, she is confirmed on the crew list of the *Orduna* in 1915, stating her age (42) and position (Stewardess), and showing previous service aboard the famous ocean liner R.M.S. *Lusitania*, which was tragically sunk just a few months later. Records suggest that she continued to serve aboard the *Orduna* until 1917, where she went aboard the *Carmania*, and then the *Mauretania* (1919) and *Aquitania* (1919-1921), amongst others. She latterly returned to work as a Nurse, and died on 21 September 1948 in Barton, Lancashire. Worthy of further research, and offered with 8 antique photo-postcards (and two modern printed images) of related ocean-going vessels.

200
Great War Mercantile Marine Pairs (3) awarded to Stanley Oatley, John Metcalfe, and James Troy, comprising: British War and Mercantile Marine War Medal Pairs (2), 1914-1919 (Stanley G. E. Oatley.), swing-mounted in reverse order as worn; and (J. G. Metcalfe), and (James Troy), Mercantile Marine War Medal erased; generally good very fine (6) £100-150

STANLEY GEORGE EDGAR OATLEY was born on 17 July 1888 at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, and served in the Great War as a Mariner with the Mercantile Marine. He died in January 1963.

4TH ENGINEER JOHN GILL METCALFE was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on 21 December 1894, and served with the Mercantile Marine in the Great War.

FIREMAN/TRIMMER JAMES TROY, of Sierra Leone, served aboard the S.S. *Delamere* which was torpedoed by UC-70 in April 1917.

201
A Great War Mercantile Marine and attributed C.Q.D. Medal Pair awarded to Frederic Coleman, Mercantile Marine, comprising: Mercantile Marine War Medal, 1914-1919 (Frederic Coleman); C.Q.D. Medal, 1909, in silver, with original ring suspension, unnamed as issued, with old, frayed segment of contemporary ribbon;
 Pair loose, *good very fine* (2) £300-500

FREDERIC COLEMAN was born in Knowsley, Liverpool, in 1877, and served with the Mercantile Marine in the Great War.

[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.](#)



202

An Excellent Mercantile Marine War Medal and Contemporary *Lusitania* Medal Copy to Second Steward Robert Daniel Fletcher Chisholm, who saw the approach of the German torpedo on 7 May 1915, and alerted his colleagues in the moments before impact. Giving instructions to passengers during the ensuing panic and boarding Lifeboat No.13, he survived the ordeal and continued to serve aboard the *Ophir*, *Orduna* and *Ashantian*, comprising:

Mercantile Marine War Medal, 1914-1919 (**Robert D. F. Chisholm**);

The Sinking of the *Lusitania*, a cast English-made copy of the German medal by K. Goetz, in original cardboard case with folded interior letter, also offered with various postcards, stamps, an original *Cunard Line* booklet for the S.S. *Albania*, copies of *Esquire Magazine* (December 1936), and the *Reader's Digest* (January 1937) including the article 'Finding the *Lusitania*', and other related material;

Lightly toned, good very fine, and scarce to a Lusitania survivor (lot)

£400-600

CHIEF STEWARD ROBERT DANIEL FLETCHER CHISHOLM was born on 26 July 1882 at Toxteth Park, Liverpool, the son of Peter Fletcher, a marine engineer, and Mary Jane Chisholm. Joining the Mercantile Marine, he was serving aboard the R.M.S. *Lusitania* as Second Steward on 7 May 1915 when it was attacked by the German submarine *U-20*, ten miles from the Old Head of Kinsale, off the Irish coast. Spotting the wake of the first torpedo, Chisholm warned his Chief Steward of the incoming impact, hitting her starboard, and after the second explosion he guided survivors towards the lifeboats – of which only six of the forty were able to be put afloat. The great ship sank within just 18 minutes, and two hours passed before the first fishing boat arrived to recover the survivors, and bodies, in the water nearby. In total, 1,201 men, women and children died in the sinking out of 1,962 persons on board. A report concerning the recipient, published in the *Manchester Courier*, of 11 May, 1915, reads as follows:



'Robert Chisholm, a second steward, was next examined, and deposed that he was on the B deck when the Lusitania was torpedoed. He saw the wake of the torpedo as it approached, but he saw no sign of a periscope. He heard a second explosion following the first. The ship was struck amidships. Stewards and stewardesses gave instant instructions to the passengers to get on their lifebelts. Witness dropped into a lifeboat in which there were 45 persons, 36 of these being passengers, and others on board included sailors and stewardesses. The boat in which witness was drifted about till six o'clock in the evening and was then picked up. He took on board four persons before being finally rescued. With regard to threats against the ship witness saw nothing but what appeared in the New York papers the day before sailing.'

Robert Chisholm remained in the Merchant Navy, rising to Chief Steward aboard the steamer *Orduna* (1918), the R.M.S. *Mauretania* (1926), aboard the S.S. *Ashantian*. He died aboard this latter vessel at Koko, Nigeria, of Malaria and Heart Failure, in 1936.

203

Miscellaneous Mercantile Marine Medals to British Recipients (4), comprising:

Mercantile Marine War Medals (4), 1914-1919 (**John W. Caunce**), and (**Alfred M. Walker**), and (**John W. Greenwood**), and (**Arthur Richardson**); and Victory Medal, 1914-1919 (**T. Mc Guinness. Fmn. M.F.A.**); medals loose, *generally very fine* (5) £120-150

CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIAM CAUNCE, of Preston, Lancs, served with the Cunard Shipping Company during the Great War, and later joined the Royal Naval Reserve, serving aboard H.M.S. *Badger* with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, in 1936. In WW2 he served as Commander of the Minesweeping Fleet in the Straits of Gibraltar, returning to the Merchant Marine in his later years.

CHIEF STEWARD JOHN WILLIAM GREENWOOD, of Hull, Lincs, served in the Great War aboard S.S. *Harpalyce*. He died on 10 April 1915 when the vessel was sunk without warning by *UB-4*.

APPRENTICE ARTHUR RICHARDSON, of Darlington, died on 24 February 1918 while serving aboard the S.S. *Renfrew* (Newcastle).

ALFRED MASON WALKER, of Brixton, served in the Merchant Marine as a Ship's Pianist.

GREASER/DONKEYMAN THOMAS MCGUINNESS was killed in action when the S.S. *Almeda Star* was sunk by *U-96* on 17 January 1941.

204

Miscellaneous Mercantile Marine Medals to Foreign-Born Recipients, comprising:

Mercantile Marine War Medals (4), 1914-1919 (**Sumaichi Fukunaga**), (**Mohd Allum Neck**), (**Said Ahmed**) and (**Shao Ahmed**); and British War Medal, 1914-1919 (**Muckman Saida**), *naming slightly weak*; medals loose, *the first good very fine, the third about fine, remainder about very fine, some very scarce* (5) £150-200

SUMAICHI FUKUNAGA was born in Japan in 1888, and served in the Merchant Marine, based in South Shields.

AHMED SHAH was born in India in 1913, and served in the Merchant Marine during the Great War.

MUCKMAN SAIDA, of Muscat, served as a Coal Trimmer aboard the *Maloja* (Belfast), in 1912.

205

Miscellaneous Mercantile Marine Medals to Foreign-Born Recipients, comprising:

Mercantile Marine War Medals (3), 1914-1919 (**Manuel Camessella**); and (**P. F. Mendes.**), *some abrasions and corrections in naming, gilt*; and (**Golbourne Steed**); and British War Medal, 1914-1919 (**Thomas Wilson**); medals loose, *generally very fine, and very scarce* (4) £150-200

MANUEL CAMESELLA was born in Borreiros, Spain, in 1879, and served in the Great War with the Merchant Marine.

PLACIDO F. MENDES was born in the Cape Verde Islands in 1878, and served in the Great War with the Merchant Marine.

STEEDE GOLDBOURNE was born in Barbados on 29 June 1890, and served in the Great War.

THOMAS WILSON was born in 1869 in Jamaica, and died at sea near Malta on 27 January 1918.

206

A Great War and WW2 Mercantile Marine 'Casualty' Group of 5 awarded to Chief Engineer William Rutherford Smith, Mercantile Marine, who was aboard the S.S. *Benwyvis* when it was sunk on 12 March 1941, and subsequently died – apparently of thirst and starvation while afloat in a lifeboat, comprising:

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals, 1914-1919 (**William R. Smith**), with original paper envelopes and cardboard boxes of issue;

1939-45 Star;

Atlantic Star;

War Medal, 1939-45, these all unnamed as issued, with transmission slip, O.H.M.S. envelope, and two items of related insignia;

Group loose, *practically as issued* (7) £150-200

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAM RUTHERFORD SMITH was born on 10 April 1897 in Edinburgh, Scotland, the son of James and Theresa Smith, and served with the Mercantile Marine during the Great War. He was serving aboard the S.S. *Benwyvis* (Leith) when it was attacked and sunk on 12 March 1941 by the German submarine *U-105* near the Cape Verde Islands. Previous research with the group makes the claim that he died of thirst and starvation after the sinking, having made his escape from the sinking aboard a lifeboat, but this detail remains unconfirmed. It is known, however, that one man was rescued after 28 days at sea in an open boat by a French ship, which landed him at Madagascar.

207

A WW2 Mercantile Marine Group of 4 awarded to Master Ronald James Dounne, Mercantile Marine (Australia), comprising:

1939-45 Star;

Atlantic Star;

Pacific Star;

War Medal, 1939-45 (**R. J. Dounne. M.N.**);

Medals loose, the latter with silver Australian Merchant Navy Lapel Badge, officially numbered '0797' to reverse, with original 'Authority to Wear Campaign Stars' letter, named to the recipient, paper slip, and two related 'Minister of State for Shipping and Fuel' cards, *good very fine* (5) £150-200

Other Properties



208

A South African WW2 and Korean War 'Cheetah Squadron' Group of 7 awarded to Air Corporal Lorraine Pond, 2 Squadron, South African Air Force, comprising:

South Africa Medal For Korea, 1950-53 (**P.8640 L. Pond**) impressed upon edge;

Italy Star (**100660 L. Pond**), impressed to reverse;

Defence and War Medals, 1939-45 (**100660 L. Pond**), the first impressed to reverse, the second engraved;

Africa Service Medal, 1939-45 (**100660 L. Pond**);

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**P.8640 L. Pond**);

South Korea, Service Medal, unnamed;

With U.S.A., Unit Citation Bar;

Group mounted on card for display, offered with a quantity of related miniatures, cap badges and insignia, *medals toned, a few minor edge nicks and marks, very fine or better* (20) £500-700

AIR CORPORAL LORRAINE POND of Sunnyside, Pretoria, was born on 5 May 1920 and enlisted for service in WW2 on 12 December 1940 as an Air Mechanic with the South African Air Force, having some prior experience in the South African Signal Corps. Serving in Palestine, Sardinia, Italy and the Middle East (largely with 17 Squadron), and rising to Temporary Air Corporal in April 1944, he was given a partial demobilisation on 23 January 1946. He saw additional service during the Korean War with 2 Squadron (known as the 'Flying Cheetahs'), sailing from Durban to Yokohama in 1951, and for this service later received a U.S.A. Unit Citation Bar. Sold with copied service details and original passenger sailing list for the M.V. *Ruys*.

Ex D.N.W., 27 June 2002, lot 1542 (previously offered with U.S.A. unit citation bar, and without first medal)

209

An Australian WW2 and Korean War Group of 3 awarded to Private George Albert Rule, 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, comprising:

War Medal, 1939-45 (**1400569 G. A. Rule**);

Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**1400569 G. A. Rule**);

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**1400569 G. A. Rule**);

Group loose, with brass 'Australian Military Forces' cap badge by Stokes, *good very fine* (4) £200-500

PRIVATE GEORGE ALBERT RULE was born on 29 March 1927 at Brunswick, Victoria, enlisted for WW2 service at Royal Park on 10 April 1945, and served at 1 Australian Base Ordnance Depot. He also served during the Korean War with the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, between 21 February-29 March 1953, and 29 April-12 August 1953 according to his service records.

210

A Canadian Korean War Pair awarded to R. M. Verreault, Royal 22nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, comprising:

Korea Medal, 1950-53, Canadian Issue in silver (**D-801721 R. M. Verreault**);

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**D-801721 R. M. Verreault**);

Pair loose, with 22 Regiment cap badge, 3 Korean War Veterans' Association Medals, and 5 pieces of cloth insignia, *medals good very fine* (6) £200-250

Three battalions of the Royal 22e Régiment served in the Republic of Korea as part of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, 1st Commonwealth Division. The 2nd Battalion was the first to arrive in Korea (4 May 1951 to 24 April 1952), followed by the 1st Battalion (20 April 1952 to 21 April 1953) then the 3rd Battalion (16 April 1953 to the Armistice on 27 July 1953).

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.



212 - illustration reduced

211
A Canadian Korean War Group of 3 awarded to Private James Cheyne, 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (P.P.C.L.I.), Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, who served in Korea between December 1950 and late March 1951, his service papers heavily redacted between November 1952 and February 1954, later showing 'special duty' service in the Royal Canadian Engineers in late 1961-62, comprising:

Korea Medal, 1950-53, Canadian Issue in silver (**A-800424 J. Cheyne**);

Korea Volunteer Service Medal, 1950-54, unnamed as issued;

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**A-800424 J. Cheyne**);

Group swing-mounted on bar as worn, offered with various items of insignia, cap badge etc and contemporary newspaper recruiting advertisement (*torn*), *medals almost extremely fine* (12) £200-250

Offered with copied service papers and roll entry.

212
The Australian Korean War Peacekeeping and Vietnam War Officer's Trio awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Joseph Spry, 5th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, who served as second in command of the 5th Battalion R.A.R. in Vietnam between March 1969 to February 1970, then assuming acting command of the Battalion during the jungle operations of Operation Camden, comprising:

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**3/35057 F. J. Spry**), impressed;

Vietnam Medal, 1964-1973 (**335057 F. J. Spry**);

South Vietnam Medal 1964, single clasp '1960 - ' upon ribbon, privately engraved to lower reverse (**335057 F.J. Spry**);

Group court-mounted for display, with related cap badges and one piece of cloth insignia, *good very fine* (6) £300-500

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK JOSEPH SPRY was born on 15 January 1933 in Melbourne, Australia, and received his first commission as a Lieutenant in the Royal Australian Army when he joined the Australian Staff Corps on 9 December 1953. He saw some initial service in Japan in support of the Korean War and was officially posted to the 4 Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment from 9 December 1953 to 4 July 1954. Promoted to Temporary Captain on 13 November 1956, he served as Adjutant of the 3rd Infantry Battalion from 13 November 1956 to 28 July 1960. Spry was promoted to Captain in the Australian Staff Corps on 9 December 1957, and then posted to the 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment on 29 July 1960 - being appointed Staff Captain of "A" Headquarters to Northern Command from 18 December 1961 to 27 June 1963 while attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment between 28 June to 19 August 1963. Transferring to the 2nd Battalion from 20 August 1968, he was promoted to Major with the Australian Staff Corps on 9 December 1963. After a time with the Australian Staff College between 25 January 1965 and 6 February 1966, he was appointed General Staff Officer 2nd Grade at the Headquarters of the Northern Territories Command on 7 February 1966 and was afterwards posted to serve with the 5th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment between 19 March 1968 to 17 May 1970, as Battalion Second in Command.

It was during his time as 2.I.C. that Spry saw active service in South Vietnam, during the 5th Battalion's second tour of operations during the Vietnam War. He is mentioned numerous times in the book *'The Year of the Tigers - the Second tour of 5th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment in South Vietnam 1969-1970'* (Capt. M. R. Battle, Ed.), which notes Spry's particular involvement in 'Operation Camden' which lasted from 29th July to 31st August 1969, in which 3rd Platoon and the Assault Pioneer Platoon of the 5th RAR encountered the 3rd Battalion of the 274th North Vietnamese Regiment. A fierce action ensued with a number of casualties, and at the height of the action *'Major Fred Spry, the Acting Battalion Commander who had arrived directly overhead in 'Possum' (Bell Sioux Helicopter) and unflinchingly assumed the mantle of the fearless Lieutenant Colonel Colin 'Genghis' Khan, dropped the much needed shell dressings onto the position'* - it being at the time impossible to conduct casualty evacuation due to the intense fire. He was also involved in many other jungle-fighting and reconnaissance operations against Viet Kong forces in the area during this time period.

On his return from Vietnam, Spry was appointed to Assistant Quartermaster General at Headquarters of Eastern Command on 18 May 1970, and promoted to Temporary Lieutenant Colonel on the same day. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on 31 August 1970, and was afterwards seconded to the Department of Defence Services as an Advisor at Singapore from 5 July 1971. He retired not long afterwards. This lot offered for sale with a copy of *'The Year of the Tigers'* and the short pamphlet *'The Royal Australian Regiment 50th Anniversary 1948-1998'*.

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213

A New Zealand Korean War Group of 3 awarded to Bombardier Bruce McDonald, 16 Field Regiment, Royal New Zealand Artillery, comprising:

Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**208744 Bdr D B McDonald RNZA**);

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**208744 Bdr D B McDonald RNZA**);

Korean War Veterans' Associations 40th Anniversary Medal, 1990, unnamed as issued;

Group swing-mounted on bar as worn, with cap badge and 3 pieces of cloth insignia, *medals almost extremely fine* (7)

£150-200

BOMBARDIER DESMOND BRUCE McDONALD served in the Korean War with 16 Field Regiment, Royal New Zealand Artillery, arriving in Korea on 27 August 1952. He returned to New Zealand on 13 March 1954 but resumed service in Korea on 2 June 1954, being promoted to Bombardier and latterly discharged on 10 February 1955. He died at Christchurch on 30 January 2001.

214

A Korean War Pair awarded to Trooper A. Marks of the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, which played a distinguished role in the war while fighting in Centurion tanks, comprising:

Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**22288719 Tpr A Marks 8H**);

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53, unnamed as issued;

Pair loose, with regimental cap badge, *good very fine* (3)

£200-250



215

A Korean War Pair awarded to Private L. P. Jay, Gloucestershire Regiment, comprising:

Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**22359989 Pte. L. P. Jay. Glosters**);

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53, unnamed as issued;

With U.S.A., Unit Citation Bar, and Korea, Presidential Unit Citation Bar;

Pair loose, also offered with front-facing and rear-facing cap badges, and two pieces of cloth insignia, *the first heavily lacquered to obverse and somewhat polished, otherwise good fine to very fine* (8)

£300-400

PRIVATE L. P. JAY, believed to be from Bath, served with the 'Glosters' in Korea and received the above pair, but is not listed by name in *The Imjin Roll* by Harding, although the author states clearly in this book that *'it is likely...that there may be minor omissions from the roll'* and also that *'a full list of those wounded was never recorded'*. His name is also absent from the lists of casualties mentioned in *The 38th Parallel* by Gaston. It is likely, but not confirmed, that he was part of the draft of reinforcements after Imjin River.

216

A Korean War Pair awarded to Corporal J. Goodman, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, comprising:

Korea Medal, 1950-53 (**21125303 Cpl. J. Goodman. R.N.F.**);

U.N. Korea Medal, 1950-53, unnamed as issued;

Pair loose, offered with cap badge and two pieces of cloth insignia, *good very fine* (5)

£100-150

217

A Korean War & Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Group of 3 to Able Seaman E. I. Thompson, R.N., comprising:

Korea, 1950-53 (**P/JX.835529 E. I. Thompson A. B. R.N.**);

U.N. Korea, 1950-54, unnamed as issued;

Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct, E.II.R. (**JX.835529 E. I. Thompson. A.B. H.M.S. Dolphin.**);

Group loose, *generally very fine* (3)

£180-220

218

General Service, 1918-62, E.II.R., single clasp, Malaya (23187283 Tpr. G. Lloyd. K.D.G.), minor edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine

£80-100

219

General Service, 1962-2007, single clasp, Northern Ireland (24407950 Gdsm P Kelley Coldm Gds), dark old tone, extremely fine; with Korea, 1953 (F. H. Coverdale. 4513 E), erased and renamed, very fine (2)

£60-80

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220

A Northern Ireland, U.N. and Q.E.II. Golden Jubilee Group of 3 awarded to Fusilier S. R. Mitchell, Royal Welch Fusiliers, comprising:

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, single clasp, Northern Ireland (**24898130 Fus S R Mitchell RWF**);

U.N. Medal, on PROFOR/UNCRO ribbon, unnamed as issued;

Jubilee Medal, 2002, unnamed as issued but with original card box with name (label partially removed);

First pair mounted as worn, the latter loose, with cap badge, *good very fine* (4)

£100-150

221

A Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia Peacekeeping Group of 3 awarded to Private T. J. Carr, Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, comprising:

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, single clasp, Northern Ireland (**24863047 Pte T. J. Carr W.F.R.**);

United Nations Medal, on PROFOR/UNCRO ribbon, unnamed as issued;

N.A.T.O. Medal, 1994, single clasp, Former Yugoslavia, unnamed as issued;

Group swing-mounted for display, with base metal cap badge and plastic regimental shoulder titles, *group toned, good very fine* (6)

£100-150

222

A Northern Ireland 'M.i.D' and Kosovo Peacekeeping Group of 3 awarded to Private B. J. Copson, Royal Anglian Regiment, comprising:

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, single clasp, Northern Ireland, with unofficial M.i.D. oak leaf upon ribbon (**25035166 Pte B J Copson R Anglian**);

United Nations Medal, on PROFOR/UNCRO ribbon, unnamed as issued;

N.A.T.O. Medal, 1994, single clasp, Kosovo, unnamed as issued;

Group court-mounted for wear, with two shoulder titles, two cap badges, and eight small pieces of cloth insignia, *toned, very fine* (15)

£200-300

PRIVATE B. J. COPSON is understood, by virtue of his service number, to have enlisted c.1993-4 and is known to have served with the Recce Platoon of the 1st Battalion, Royal Anglian Regiment (*'The Castle' Regimental Journal, June 1997*), and later with 'D' Company, in Company H.Q. of the (*'The Castle' Regimental Journal, June 1999*). While the tailor's copy M.i.D. emblem is clearly and deliberately fitted to this group, its proper entitlement remains unconfirmed – although many such awards were not published in the *London Gazette* for security reasons.

223

A Northern Ireland and First Gulf War Group of 5 awarded to Lance Corporal P. A. Sinclair, Royal Highland Fusiliers, comprising:

General Service Medal, 1962-2007, single clasp, Northern Ireland (**24652940 Fus P A Sinclair RHF**);

Gulf War, 1990-91, single clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24652940 Lcpl P A Sinclair RHF**);

U.N. Medal, on PROFOR/UNCRO ribbon, unnamed as issued;

With:

Saudi Arabia, Liberation of Kuwait Medal, 1991, unnamed as issued, with case of issue;

Kuwait, Liberation of Kuwait Medal, 1991, 4th Class, in bronze and enamels, unnamed as issued, with case of issue;

The first three mounted on card for display, the last two loose, with 4 pieces of regimental insignia,, *about extremely fine* (9)

£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.



224

An Australian 'Vietnam War' and R.A.F. Long Service and Good Conduct Group of 4 awarded to Corporal Raymond George Brown, R.A.A.F, late R.A.F., who served with Number 35 Transport Flight in Vietnam, comprising:

Vietnam Medal, 1964-73 (**A45107 Brown R.G.**);

Defence Force Service Medal, reverse engraved (**R.G. Brown A45107**);

R.A.F. Long Service and Good Conduct, E.II.R. (**A45107. Brown. R.G.**);

South Vietnam Medal, 1964, single clasp '1960 - ' upon ribbon, engraved to lower reverse (**Brown R.G.**);

Group court-mounted for display, with R.A.A.F. cap badge and two lapel badges, *lightly toned, edge bump to third, polished good fine, remainder extremely fine* (7) £600-800

CORPORAL RAYMOND GEORGE BROWN was born on 31 December 1929 at Ashford, Kent, and served with the Royal Air Force between 20 October 1947 and 31 March 1964 as a General Duty Airman and Drill Instructor, seeing service in the U.K., Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Kenya and Aden. During this time he was also became the Light Heavyweight Boxing Champion in the R.A.F. in 1949. He enlisted with the Royal Australian Air Force as a Corporal (General Hand) on 1 July 1967, and served with them for three years, initially at R.A.A.F. Laverton. He was then emplaned for operations in South Vietnam on 29 October 1968 with No. 35 Transport Flight – known as 'Wallaby Airlines' and flying DHC-4 *Caribou* aircraft. This lot also offered with a copy of the book 'Wallaby Airlines' by Jeff Pedrina, and a map showing Southern Vietnam.

Ex Noble sale 52, 13-15 November 1996, lot 3812

225

A New Zealand 'Vietnam War' Pair awarded to Lance-Corporal B. Wahanui, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, comprising:

Vietnam, 1964-73 (**40331 LCpl B Wahanui RNZIR**);

South Vietnam Medal 1964 (**40331 B. Wahanui**);

Pair loose, with riband bar, three cap badges, and four pieces of cloth insignia, *nearly extremely fine* (10) £300-500

40331 LANCE-CORPORAL BARRY WAHANUI was born on 30 November 1939 and joined the 1st Battalion R.N.Z.I.R., seeing service on the Malay-Thai border, Borneo, and Vietnam. He was killed in a road accident near Batu Pahat, Malaya, while driving a car to a course at the Jungle Warfare School on 19 April 1969, at the age of 29, and was buried at Kawhia Cemetery, New Zealand. (The 'Online Cenotaph – Auckland War Memorial Museum', refers). He is believed to have been entitled to an additional G.S.M. with clasps 'Malay Peninsula' and 'Borneo'.



226

A Rare and Interesting Canadian I.C.S.C. Medal Group of 3 awarded to Captain Charles Raymond Garstang, Canadian Intelligence Corps, late West Yorkshire Regiment & Green Howards. Emigrating to Canada and joining Canadian Army in 1955, Garstang was chosen to be the Canadian delegate on the International Commission for Supervision and Control Indo-China, comprising:

Special Service Medal, 1984, single clasp, Nato + Otan, unnamed as issued;

International Commission for Supervision and Control Indo-China Medal, 1962-63, bronze (**Capt. C. R. Garstang**), officially impressed;

Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (**Capt C R Garstang**), officially impressed;

The first loose, the remainder court mounted as worn, but lacking retaining pin, with cap badge, collar dogs, and cloth insignia, *the first mint state, others about extremely fine* (7) £300-500

CAPTAIN CHARLES RAYMOND GARSTANG (1928-2013) was born in August 1928 in Lancashire, England, and was educated at Leeds University. After a period of time as a Cadet, Garstang received a commission as Second Lieutenant with the Green Howards on 26 October 1947. Transferring to the West Yorkshire Regiment, he was stationed early on in Austria, serving on the Anglo-Russian demarcation line, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 11 February 1951. Garstang emigrated from England to Canada in 1953 and formally joined the Canadian Army on 24 February 1955, relinquishing his previous commission.

Posted to Ottawa, apparently for a short time as Intelligence Officer with the Canadian Guards, 'Ray' Garstang reportedly travelled to 47 other countries during his time with the Canadian Intelligence Corps, and was promoted to Captain on 2 April 1962. Ray was the Canadian delegate on the International Commission in Vietnam in 1962-1963 – the I.C.S.C. was an interesting organization that, while nominally neutral, helped the CIA in its operations in Vietnam. After he retired, Ray embarked on a new career with his wife Marie and opened 'Raymar Lighting and Interiors' in downtown Oakville. Ray and Marie operated their firm for 28 years, however Ray died on 4 January, 2013, at the Brant Centre in Burlington.

227

A U.N. Cyprus and First Gulf War Group of 5 awarded to Craftsman S. J. Connor, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, comprising:

U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon, unnamed as issued;

Gulf War, 1990-91, single clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24634264 Cfn S J Connor, REME**), some abrasions on edge, but officially named;

U.N. Medal, on PROFOR/UNCRO ribbon, unnamed as issued;

With:

Saudi Arabia, Liberation of Kuwait Medal, 1991, unnamed as issued, with original case of issue;

Kuwait, Liberation of Kuwait Medal, 1991, 4th Class, in bronze and enamels, unnamed as issued, with original case of issue;

The first three court-mounted as worn, the second two loose, with associated U.N. enamelled badge, *good very fine* (6)

£100-150

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.



228 - illustration reduced

228

A Scarce New Zealand ‘East Timor’ Campaign Group of 4 awarded to Private John. P. W. Tansey, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, comprising:

New Zealand Operational Service Medal, 2002, unnamed as issued;

U.N. Medal, on PROFOR/UNCRO ribbon, unnamed as issued;

East Timor Medal, 2000 (**W991918 Pte J. P. W. Tansey, RNZIR**), officially engraved;

U.N. Medal, on UNAMET ribbon, unnamed as issued;

Group court-mounted as worn, with original ‘United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor’ I.D. Card to the recipient, date 1 July ’02, with related cap badge, *about extremely fine* (6) £300-400

MEDALS FOR LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT

229

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service, E.VII.R. (D.1241 M. Molloy, Sean. 1Cl, R.N.R.), *toned, extremely fine*; and **Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service, G.V.R (1146958 (Dev A 4004), J. Symons, A.B. R.F.R.)**, *dark old tone, extremely fine* (2) £80-100

230

Rocket Apparatus Long Service, G.V.R., reverse engraved (**Denis Whelton**), *dark, uneven tone, about extremely fine* £100-150

The Spring 1953 Edition of ‘*The Life-Boat*’ (No.364) mentions the following under its awards to Coxswains and Lifeboatmen: ‘*To Denis Whelton, on his retirement, after serving 24 ¼ years as second coxswain of the Courtmacsherry Harbour life-boat, a life-boatman’s certificate of service, and an annuity.*’

He also appears to have made a final life-saving attempt in his later years: ‘*On 28 July 1961, a three year old child fell into the sea from the pier at Courtmacsherry. Mr Whelton and another man, Mr. Michael O’Donovan, were mooring a barge about ten feet away and they immediately went to the child’s assistance... With Mr. O’Donovan holding on to one of his hands, Mr. Whelton lowered himself into the water and stretched out his leg towards the child, who grabbed it. He drew her towards him, took hold of her hair and managed to keep her head above water. Mr. O’Donovan was unable to get either the child or Mr. Whelton out of the water but he held on to Mr. Whelton’s hand and shouted for help. Ten minutes later another man, with the child’s mother, came to their assistance and Mr. Whelton and the child were taken from the water. Mr. Whelton, who is 75 years of age, was then in an exhausted condition.*’

Ex American Numismatic Society (Part I), Morton & Eden, 234 May 2006, lot 14 (part).

231

Army Long Service & Good Conduct (2), G.V.R. (**Serjt Major: H. Robertson School of Musketry**), with the word ‘Pachmarhi’ unofficially added upon edge; and **Army Long Service & Good Conduct**, G.VI.R., Regular Army Issue (**805618 Gnr. G. Nelles. R.A.**), *the first very fine, the second toned, extremely fine* (2) £120-150

The town of Pachmarhi is an important hill-station located in Central India.

232

Volunteer Long Service, E.VII.R. (2463 Cpl H. Heard. 4/V.B. Devon: Regt), *attractively toned, tiny reverse bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £80-120

233

Institution of Naval Architects, medal in silver, unnamed as issued, mounted with Lady’s bow and reverse pin for wear, *obverse edge bruise at 8 o’clock, otherwise toned, very fine and scarce* £40-60

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.

