

BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BG2075	<p>PRIVATE E. SNOWBALL, 2ND BATTALLION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS AND LABOUR CORPS. Four: India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (late issued replacement, officially impressed in small block capitals in exactly the same style to that used on his QSA: 1394 PTE. E. SNOWBALL. 2-SEAFORTH HIGHRS); Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (officially impressed: 1394 PTE. E. SNOWBALL. 2-SEAFORTH HIGHRS); British War and Victory Medals (248932 Private, Labour Corps). Generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medals accompanied by relevant extracts from the Hazara 1891 and Q.S.A. rolls and WW1 Medal Index Card, confirming all medals and clasps (not entitled K.S.A. or 1914-15 Star), along with some typed research. The Seaforth Highlanders roll for the Hazara 1891 clasp additionally confirms that Snowball was not present for the Hazara 1888 campaign. Remarks column on Hazara 1891 roll states "recipient in England" and remarks column on Q.S.A. roll notes "recipient sent home". Interestingly, Private Snowball's IGS and QSA both appear to have been named up at exactly the same time and using exactly the same machine, with the result that the spacing between the numbers of his regimental number is identical on both medals.</p>	550.00	660
BG2042	<p>WARRANT OFFICER T. LYNCH, ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT AND ROYAL FUSILIERS. Seven: India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (officially engraved: 5644 Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment); Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (officially impressed: 5644 Corporal, Royal Irish Regiment); 1914-15 Star (3408 Sergeant, Royal Irish Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (6-3408 Warrant Officer class 2, Royal Irish Regiment); Meritorious Service Medal, George V (102692 Company Sergeant Major, 43rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers); Delhi Durbar Medal, 1911 (unnamed, as issued). Generally Good Very Fine and better, and undoubtedly a unique combination of awards to the Royal Irish Regiment or the Royal Fusiliers (only 21 Delhi Durbar Medals to the Royal Irish Regiment, 10 to officers and 11 to other ranks).</p> <p>Group accompanied by 17 pages of typed, written and photocopied research, along with Medal Index Card details. Thomas Lynch was born at Oola, county Limerick, Ireland, and enlisted into the Royal Irish Regiment at Tipperary on 2nd November 1895. He was promoted Corporal, 12th April 1902, Sergeant 1908, and was discharged at his own request on 19th January 1914. Lynch re-enlisted on 23rd March 1915 and was posted as 3408 Sergeant to the 6th (Service) Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, stationed at Fermoy, on 25th March 1915. He was advanced to Company Sergeant Major, 17th December 1917, and subsequently promoted Warrant Officer, class 2. Lynch was posted for service with the 2nd Battalion in India, 28th October 1897 and first saw active service on the North West Frontier 1897-98 (medal and clasp). Subsequently he was posted for service with the 1st Battalion in South Africa on 3rd February 1902, where he took part in the final operations of the Boer War (Queen's Medal and 2 clasps). He was present at the Delhi Durbar, 1911, as a member of the Coronation Durbar Committee of the Royal Irish Regiment (medal). During the First World War Lynch saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 17th December 1915. He was at Drouvin, France, 19th December 1915 and was in the front line trenches 19th - 30th December 1915. He subsequently saw service at Givenchy and Festubert, 8th February 1916, Loos, 21st March 1916, Hulluch, 6th April 1916, and was then in the front line until July 1916, subsequently seeing service at Guillemont, Guinchy, Wytchaete and Frezenberg. Lynch transferred to the Labour Corps, 29th September 1917, and to the 43rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, on 27th August 1918 (for his services during the First World War he was awarded the 1914-15 Star trio and Meritorious Service Medal, the latter award being announced in the London Gazette of 3rd June 1919). Warrant Officer Lynch was demobilised on 22nd December 1919. But for his break of service between the Boer War and First World War, Warrant Officer Lynch would undoubtedly been awarded a Long Service Medal, his service papers giving no indication whatsoever of his ever having been reprimanded or punished for bad behaviour.</p> <p>The 43rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers was formed in France in May 1918, from Garrison</p>	1500.00	1800

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	Guard Companies for duty at the 5 Army Headquarters.		
bg2025	<p>LIEUTENANT H. MAXWELL, 1ST BENGAL EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Two: India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially re-named in running script: 1st. Lieutt. H. Maxwell 1st. En. Bengal Fusrs.); Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-58, 1 clasp, Lucknow (officially engraved in running script: 1st. Lieutt. H. Maxwell 1st En. Bengal Fusrs.). Mounted loose style, original ribbons, as worn, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Hamilton Maxwell was appointed to the Bengal Presidency Army, 1848, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the army, 9th June 1848, and in the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, 1st March 1849, promoted Lieutenant 7th August 1852, Captain, 18th February 1861, Major, 9th June 1868, Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th June 1874. Maxwell retired on 25th December 1878 and was promoted Honorary Colonel 19th February 1879. Colonel Maxwell first saw active service during the Burmese War of 1852-53 and was present at the storming and recapture of Pegu (medal and clasp). He subsequently served as Adjutant of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers in the Trans-Goontee operations terminating in the assault and capture of Lucknow, and was also present during the subsequent operations in Oude, defeating the rebels and capturing their guns (medal and clasp). Colonel Maxwell is mentioned on a number of occasions in the regimental history. In late February 1853 a small detachment of Ramghur Horse was sent from Tonghoo in pursuit of the retreating Burmese army, a Captain Fanshaw and the then Lieutenant Maxwell of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers (rank incorrectly given as Captain in the regimental history) accompanying the cavalry. The regimental history also records that the then Lieutenant Maxwell, along with Lieutenant Ellis, almost came to an untimely end during the capture of Lucknow. One of the men from their regiment misunderstood his orders and set fire to a powder factory, which exploded, seriously injuring four men. Maxwell escaped unhurt, but Lieutenant Ellis, who was closer to the seat of the explosion, lost his eyebrows, whiskers and moustache, and was judged fortunate not to lose his sight.</p> <p>The engraving on both these medals is identical, and is the same style as that first seen on the India General Service Medals with North West Frontier clasp, awarded for the campaigns of 30th December 1849 to 22nd October 1868, the clasp for which campaigns was authorised on 1st July 1869 (see Alec A. Purves "Collecting Medals and Decorations", naming style illustrated as 4g on page 37). These medals undoubtedly replacements for a lost set of originals, and acquired circa 1870 onwards.</p>	1200.00	1440
BG2217	<p>COAST GUARD W. GRAY, ROYAL NAVY. Three: Baltic Medal 1854-55, unnamed, as issued; Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (semi-official impressed naming: W. GRAY. C.G. H.M.S. AGAMEMNON); Turkish Crimea Medal, British flag to the fore, unnamed, as issued. Turkish Crimea pierced to take ring suspender, as originally issued, but now with hook and white metal straight bar suspender, medals otherwise attractively toned and generally Good Very Fine and better, rare group to a Coast Guard rating.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied service papers, copy medal roll for Crimea Medal and some research. William Gray was born in Liverpool, 21/1/1817. He joined the Royal Navy on 18/8/1834 and was posted for service aboard HMS Thunderer in Plymouth with the rank of Boy 1st Class. On 13/8/1836 he was promoted to Ordinary Seaman, leaving Thunderer on 3/1/1837. At the end of February 1837 he joined HMS Scorpion and served with her in the Mediterranean until 26/8/1841. His next ship was HMS Resistance, with which he served between 5/3/1842 and 11/8/1846. Following the end of his duties with this ship he was discharged to the Coast Guard Service.</p> <p>Following the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854, a number of Coast Guard ratings were recalled to the Fleet. Gray was among these Coast Guard ratings recalled for service afloat, and he was posted for service aboard HMS Prince Regent at Portsmouth on 17/3/1854. She proceeded to the Baltic, where she took part in operations with Sir Charles Napier's squadron. The Prince Regent was sent home to Spithead in October 1854, in order to avoid having to winter in the Baltic. At the end of November 1854 Gray joined HMS Royal Albert, transferring to HMS Agamemnon, flagship of Admiral Lyons, on 15/2/1855. In May 1855 HMS Agamemnon, with other ships of the Black Sea fleet, took part in the operations covering the landings at Kertch, which controlled access to the Sea of Azoff. On 3/6/1855</p>	780.00	936

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	<p>HMS Agamemnon 1st and 2nd launches were employed in the attack on Taganrog, and on 17/10/1855 took part in the bombardment of the Russian forts on Kinburn Spit. Once anchored before the Kinburn Spit, HMS Agamemnon set about bombarding the Russian fort at a frantic pace, expending some 500 rounds in just over 45 minutes. HMS Agamemnon had moored before the Russian fort at 13.15 pm, began her bombardment some 10 minutes later, and by 14.10 pm the Russian fort was a blazing wreck, all return fire having stopped 15 minutes before. By 15.00 pm the Russian commanding officer, Major General Kokonovitch surrendered, and his 1,400 man garrison marched out of the fort, piled their arms, and surrendered. HMS Agamemnon was despatched to Malta on 11/11/1855, and William Gray was discharged from her on 6/7/1856. At the time of the Crimean campaign HMS Agamemnon was one of the Royal Navy's most up-to-date ships. A 91-gun 3074-ton steam battleship, she had been launched at Woolwich in 1852.</p> <p>The commanding officer of HMS Agamemnon, Sir Thomas S. Pasley, was apparently so taken aback by the fact that the Crimea Medals awarded to the officers and men of his ship were issued unnamed, that he decided to have all of them named up before presentation. The medals were all named in an identical style, impressed in serified block capitals.</p> <p>Ex. Captain K.J. Douglas-Morris collection, part 1, 16/10/1996, lot 97.</p>		
BG2078	<p>MIDSHIPMAN (LATER CAPTAIN) JAMES ROBERTSON, ROYAL NAVY. Two: Crimea Medal 1855-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol; Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore (both medals with identical contemporary naming, engraved in upright serified capitals: Jas. ROBERTSON, N. MIDSHn. H.M.S. QUEEN, 110 GUNS).</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 2 pages of photocopied service papers. James Robertson entered the navy aboard HMS Queen as a Master's Assistant on 15th September 1853, and saw service aboard that ship in that rank to 15th August 1856. He was subsequently promoted 2nd Master, 23rd December 1859 (Acting Master, 11th January 1861 to 27th April 1861 and 25th November 1861 to 22nd December 1861), Master, 23rd December 1861, Lieutenant, 8th May 1866, Staff Commander, 25th July 1872, and Staff Captain, 3rd May 1886. Roberston was appointed Queen's Harbour Master at the Malta yard, 13th June 1899, and retired with the rank of Captain on 5th June 1894. Captain Robertson, who saw service in a wide variety of sea-born and land establishments, qualified for service with battleships, 21st November 1865.</p> <p>HMS Queen saw service in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, and took part in the Combined Allied Fleet's attack on the forts of Sebastopol on 17th October 1854. During the initial phase of this action HMS Queen had to unmoor after having been fouled by the Turkish battleship Mahmoudih. Later, after re-mooring, HMS Queen was twice set on fire and forced to withdraw from the engagement. She subsequently suffered a damaged rudder-head during the hurricane of 14th November 1854.</p> <p>HMS Queen (formerly Royal Frederick, name changed 1839), a 110 gun First Rate three-deck battleship, was built at Portsmouth dockyard (ordered 29th October 1827, keel laid 1833 and launched on 15th May 1839). In 1858-9 she was converted to a two-decker 86 gun screw battle ship, and was broken up in 1871.</p>	600.00	720
BGM971	<p>R.L. LEE, 56TH (WEST ESSEX, LATER 2ND BATTALION THE ESSEX) REGIMENT, LATER 4TH (THE KING'S OWN ROYAL, LATER 1ST BATTALION THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER) REGIMENT. Three: Crimea Medal, 1 clasp; Sepastopol (officially impressed, R.L. LEE, 4th Regiment); Indian Mutiny medal, 1 clasp; Central India (renamed, engraved in block capitals: R.L. LEE); Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore (unnamed, as issued). Turkish Crimea Medal pierced for suspension and with replacement silver wire straight bar suspender, contact marks and rim bruising to first two medals, otherwise Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by four pages of photocopied discharge papers. 1192 Private Richard Lee was born in Gravesend, Kent. A shoemaker by trade, he enlisted in the 56th (West Essex) Regiment at Rochester on 22nd February 1853, aged 20 years. He transferred to the 4th Foot (King's Own Royal Regiment) on 1st December 1865. Private Lee's total service amounted to some 15 years and 270 days, overseas service amounting to 1 year in</p>	500.00	600

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	<p>Bermuda, 1 year in the Crimea and 9 years and 4 months in the East Indies. He was discharged on 17th November 1868 in consequence of "his having been found unfit for further service", his medical report stating that "the effects of consumption are apparent in both lungs" and adding that "he is unable to contribute towards gaining a livelihood" and affirming that "his disease has not been aggravated by vice or intemperance". On being discharged Lee's conduct and character was noted as having been "very good", Lee being in possession of three Good Conduct badges (though it was noted that his name had been entered 14 times in the Regimental Defaulter's Book. At the time of his discharge Lee gave his intended place of residence as 13 Robert Street, Gravesend.</p> <p>Since the Crimea Medal is a late issue, being named to Lee as a soldier of the 4th Foot (Lee saw service with the 56th Foot in both the Crimea and Indian Mutiny campaigns, and did not transfer to the 4th Foot until 1865), and the Indian Mutiny Medal in this group is renamed, this is obviously a replacement group, put together by the recipient to replace or duplicate a lost set of originals.</p>		
BG3635	<p>PRIVATE GEOFFREY DAVIS, 1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Two: Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (semi-official Hunt and Roskell style engraved naming, engraved in squat serified capitals: GEOFY. DAVIS COLDM. Gds.); Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian issue (regimentally impressed: 4469 CM. GDS.). Scattered edge bruises and contact marks, particularly to the Crimea Medal, Turkish Crimea Medal with original silver jump ring and small steel split ring suspender, generally Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from medal roll, confirming Crimea Medal and clasp (not entitled Alma or Inkerman clasps).</p>	420.00	504
BG2932	<p>PRIVATE PHILIP CUNNINGHAM, 90TH (PERTSHIRE VOLUNTEERS LIGHT INFANTRY) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES)). Three: Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed, as issued; Indian Mutiny Medal, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow (officially impressed: P. CUNNINGHAM, 90TH. LT. INFY.); Turkish Crimea Medal, British flag to the fore, "Crimea 1855" legend in exergue, unnamed, as issued. Clasps fitted in order listed on Indian Mutiny Medal, couple of small edge bumps and suspender re-affixed (small trace of lead solder between claw and disc and signs of excess solder having been polished from obverse at 12 o'clock), Turkish Crimea Medal with ornate laurel wreath claw and swiveling straight bar suspender, generally Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medals and clasps confirmed on rolls. The 90th Light Infantry formed part of the first relief force at Lucknow (440 clasps awarded).</p> <p>Philip Cunningham was wounded in action during the assault on the Redan, 8th September 1855 and formed part of the first relief force at Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied discharge papers, photocopied casualty and medal rolls, photocopied extracts from census returns of 1871, 1891 and 1901, plus copy death certificate.</p> <p>Born in 1828 in the parish of St Marys, Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, Philip Cunningham enlisted into the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry on 17/1/1845. At the time of enlistment he gave his trade as that of harness maker and stood some 6ft 2 inches tall, a big man for the mid-19th century. Promoted Corporal 15/1/1855, Cunningham was reduced to the ranks after having been tried by regimental court martial 19/8/1855, after having been found asleep in the trenches before Sebastopol. The 90th Light Infantry was stationed at Chatham in 1848 but transferred to Ashton-Under-Line in August 1848 during the Chartist Riots. Orders were received to serve in the Crimea in 1854 and the regiment landing at Balaklava on 5/12/1854. Following the cessation of hostilities in the Crimea, the 90th were stationed at Aldershot, where it remained until February 1857. Initially the 90th were ordered to sail for China in 1857, but whilst at sea the destination was changed to Bengal, the regiment landing at Berhampore on the 2nd August 1857. In India, the regiment saw service under Sir Henry Havelock during the first relief of Lucknow and with Outram during the defence of the Alambur. Cunningham was discharged at Netley on the 20/6/1865. At the time of discharge he was age 38 years and 5 months old discharge papers state that</p>	1450.00	1740

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	<p>he was discharged as a result of "impaired health from long service - no longer fit for duties as a soldier". Discharge papers note his conduct was "very good" and he was in possession of four Good Conduct badges.</p> <p>Cunningham married some time after leaving the Army, to a woman by the name of Mary, who was born in 1831 in Kildare, Ireland. The 1871 census lists him as a Staff Sergeant in the Militia living in Salford. The 1891 census lists him as living in West Derby, Liverpool, employed as a Corporation Labourer. In the 1901 census, Cunningham is resident in the Birkenhead Institution, a widowed army pensioner aged 75. Cunningham subsequently applied for admittance to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and was admitted on the 1st December 1901 as an in-pensioner, and died there on the 26th March 1902, age 74.</p>		
BG2375	<p>PRIVATE JAMES COLE, 48TH (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT). Two: Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (contemporary engraved naming, engraved in serified letters: 2148 JAMES COLE 48th. Regt); Turkish Crime Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore, swiveling scroll suspender (unnamed, as issued). Attractively toned, Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p>	325.00	390
BG2150	<p>THE CRIMEA PAIR AWARDED TO CAPTAIN R.M. BARNES, 50TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT), WHO ALSO SAW SERVICE DURING THE SUTLEJ CAMPAIGN OF 1845-46 AND IN NEW ZEALAND, 1863-65. Two: Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (contemporary engraved naming in serified block capitals: CAPTn. R.M. BARNES, 50th. REGt.); Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore (contemporary engraved naming in identical style to that on the Crimea Medal: CAPTn. R.M. BARNES, 50th. REGt.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from the published Suttlej medal roll and extracts from the original Crimea Medal and New Zealand Medal rolls, along with details from probate register re. Captain Barnes's will.</p> <p>Richard Moore Barnes was first commissioned Ensign (by purchase) 1st November 1842, and promoted Lieutenant (without purchase) 5th July 1845, and Captain (without purchase) 3rd March 1854. Captain Barnes first saw active service as a Lieutenant during the Suttlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshuhur, being severely wounded at Moodkee, 18th December 1845 (also entitled Suttlej Medal with one clasp, Moodkhee). William Ewart's "Returns Relating to Officers in the Army (Crimea)" records Captain Barnes as having arrived in the Crimea on 6/9/1855. The 50th Foot was part of the reserve at the fall of Sebastopol, on 8/9/1855 (awarded medal and clasp and Turkish Crimea Medal). Captain Barnes also saw service in New Zealand, 1863-65, where he took part in the Waikato and West Coast campaigns (also entitled New Zealand Medal with 1863-1865 reverse).</p> <p>At Moodkee the 50th advanced independently of the native infantry brigaded with them, driving back the Sikh infantry from their positions and capturing 17 guns. At Ferozeshuhur the 50th led the charge into the Sikh trenches, being the first regiment to enter the Sikh trenches. They subsequently drove the Sikhs back into their camp and captured two Sikh standards. During these two actions the regiment lost 24 other ranks killed and 6 officers and 89 other ranks wounded.</p> <p>Hart's Army Lists of the period list Barnes as having been present at both Feroseshuhur and Moodkee, and entitled to the medal with one clasp for that campaign. Published Suttlej Medal roll, however, only credits Barnes as being present at Moodkee, and thus only entitled to a no-clasp medal.</p> <p>British Battles and Medals states only 4 x New Zealand Medals with 1863-1865 reverse to the 50th Foot.</p> <p>Captain Barnes disappears from Harts Army Lists in 1867 (the New Zealand Medal roll for the 50th Foot, dated 22/7/1869, records Barnes as having retired by the sale of his commission by the time that roll was drawn up). On retirement, Captain Barnes settled in Dublin, and was resident there at 16 Herbert Street when he died on 14/2/1899. Probate of his will was granted to his wife, Mary R.W. Barnes, on 18/4/1899, Captain Barnes leaving</p>	750.00	900

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	an estate of some considerable value, his total effects amounting to over £6,000.		
BG2013	<p>PRIVATE O. McNALLY, 18TH FOOT (ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT). Three: India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: OWEN Mc.NALLY. 18th. RI. IRISH REGt.); Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (contemporary engraved naming: Pte O. McNALLEY 18th FOOT); Turkish Crimea Medal (fitted with Crimea type suspension, unnamed, as issued). Minor edge bruises and contact marks, otherwise generally Good Very Fine, mounted loose style for display.</p> <p>Medals accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied Service Papers. Owen McNally was born in Castlebar, county Mayo, Ireland. A labourer by trade, he was 20 years and 4 months of age at the time of his enlistment at Liverpool on 20th October 1846 (McNally's was a Great Potato Famine period enlistment, the blight having first appeared in September 1845 and not ending till 1848). McNally was illiterate, signing his Attestation Papers with his mark, an X. He was posted Private, 18th Foot, 29th October 1846, and discharged on 23rd October 1855. Copy of Crimean War Casualty Roll confirms that 2258 Owen McNally was severely wounded during the first attack on the Redan and photocopied extracts from Medal Roll confirm Crimea Medal and Sebastopol clasp, and that McNally was "invalided to England 29th September 1855" being subsequently discharged on 23rd October 1855, presumably due to wounds received in the Crimea.. The first attack on the Redan, which took place on 18th June 1855, was part of a combined Franco-British operation, the British attack on the Redan being supported by a simultaneous French attack on the Malakoff (ironically, this bout of Anglo-French co-operation took place on the fortieth anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and neither of the attacking sides was to emulate that great victory). The Redan and Malakoff, two of the principal towers in the walls of the fortress of Sepastopol, were heavily defended, with numerous outlying fortifications and outposts. The outlying works, the White Works and the Mamelon before the Malakoff and the Quarries before the Redan, were taken prior to the launching of the attacks on the Redan and Malakoff (the Royal Irish took no part in these initial assaults). Then, on 17th June, preparatory to the final assaults, a fierce cannonade was launched on the Russian positions, the French employing 378 pieces of ordnance and the British 123 guns and mortars. The cannonade was to have resumed on daylight on 18th June. However, at the last minute the French Commander in Chief announced a change of plan: the attacks on the Redan and Malakoff were to go ahead without any further softening up by the artillery. In Sepastopol, the Russian commander, Todleben, had worked miracles in repairing his defences during the night, and as a result the attacks were beaten back at every point with great loss to the combined Anglo-French force. The 18th Royal Irish, which up to this date had only suffered minor casualties, formed part of Brigadier-General Eyre's brigade (9th, 18th, 28th, 38th and 44th Foot). This brigade, due to casualties suffered by some of its units as a result of previous actions, and also due to the debilitating climate and conditions, was only some 2,000 strong when mustered on the morning of 18th June. A description of the Brigade's attack is to be found in a letter to The Times at the time by Sir William Russell, the war correspondent. After mentioning that an advance guard had occupied a cemetery on one flank of the enemy's defences, he said that "The moment the enemy retreated, their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack battery. Four companies of the XVIIIth at once rushed out of the cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed, and the men, once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied.. . . The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works The loss of the brigade under such circumstance, could not but be extremely severe. One part of it, separated from the other, was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the upper portion of which crumbled into pieces or fell in under fire, and it was only by keeping in the lower storey, which was vaulted and well built, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts of it, far advanced from our batteries, were almost unprotected, and were under a constant mitraille and bombardment from guns which our batteries had failed to touch." Eventually, when it became clear that the attack had no hope of succeeding, General Eyre, who had himself been wounded early on in the assault, gave the order to withdraw. According to the regimental history "The process of withdrawal took several hours, and it was not until 9 p.m. that the Royal Irish, the last regiment of the brigade to retire, began its march back to the camp of the third division." Captain Thomas Esmonde of the Royal Irish</p>	950.00	1140

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	<p>Regiment was awarded the Victoria Cross for two acts of bravery, the first of which was performed on 18th June. His citation reads as follows : "For having, after being engaged in the attack on the Redan, repeatedly assisted at great personal risk under a heavy fire of shell and grape, in rescuing wounded men from exposed situations". The operations of 17th and 18th June resulted in heavy casualties, the French losing 3,500 men, the British 1,500 and the Russians 5,400. Of the six French and English generals and commanders who led the attacks on the 18th, four were killed and one disabled. The Royal Irish Regiment loss no less than 259 men killed and wounded, almost 39% of those of the regiment who went into action.</p> <p>When McNally was discharged on 23rd October 1855 his total amount of service with the colours was reckoned as 8 years and 314 days. He lost reckonable service time for two brief periods of incarceration, McNally being "in confinement" from 10th - 13th June 1854 and "imprisoned" from 14th June to 25th July 1854..</p>		
BG2133	<p>SERGEANT R. COOK, 1ST EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS) AND ROYAL ARTILLERY. Two: Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Lucknow (officially impressed: RICHd. COOK, 1st. EURn. BENGAL FUSrs); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (officially impressed: 5040. SERgt. R. COOK, C.B. R.A.). Attractively toned, some light contact marks, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extracts from Indian Mutiny medal roll confirming medal and clasp, along with 2 pages of photocopied service papers (medal roll confirms Lucknow clasp only, but service papers contain a manuscript note that Cooke also served 'in the operations before Delhi 1857'), along with photocopied extracts from "The 1st Bengal European Fusiliers", giving details of the regiments service during the Indian Mutiny. Richard Cook was born in Lambeth, Surrey in 1837. He enlisted into the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers at Bristol on 22 October 1855 and arrived in India on 5th November 1856. He was promoted Corporal 22nd October 1858 and asked to be discharged, when given the option, when the armies of the East India Company were absorbed into the British Army. He returned to England where he subsequently enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 13 June 1860. On 13 August 1861 he was tried by Court Martial for the first and only time, and reduced from Bombardier. Returning to India he served for over 6 years, being promoted to Corporal in 1866 and Sergeant in 1868. He was awarded the Army L.S.& G.C. on 13 November 1878 and retired on a pension on 30 August 1882. At the time of discharge his character was described as being "very good" and he went to live in Brixton, London. Sergeant Cooke married Emily Withers at the parish church in Woolwich on 2nd November 1869, following his second return from service in India.</p>	700.00	840
BG2415	<p>PRIVATE J. HULL, ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY. Four: Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek, officially impressed naming (Private, RMLI); British War Medal (officially impressed: CH. 2484 PTE. J. HULL. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy LSGC, Victoria (officially impressed: JOHN HULL, Pte. No. 2484 CHAT. R.M.L.I.); Khedives Star, dated 1884-6 (unnamed, as issued). Generally Good Very Fine and better, with original silk ribbons, an an interesting group to a long-serving veteran of the action at Tofrek.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied service record. John Hull, born 18/12/1863 at Southill, Bickleswaite (present day Biggleswaide), Bedfordshire, enlisted into the RMLI at London on 18/6/1883. At time of enlistment he gave his trade as labourer and religion as Church of England. Service papers confirms service ashore with the Naval Brigade in Egypt from 12/6/1884 to 15/5/1885. Hull was discharged to a pension on 17/6/1904, but enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve, Chatham Division, on 3/6/1905, being discharged from the Reserve on having reached the age of 50, on 17/12/1913. However, on the eve of WW1, Hull rejoined the RMLI, on 2/8/1914, serving until 21/11/1914, when he was again demobilised. He rejoined yet again on 31/1/1916, and this time saw out the war, not being discharged for the final time until 26/10/1919, after 36 years service with the colours. Medal roll confirms British War Medal as his sole award for WW1.</p> <p>The following account of the RMLI at Tofrek is taken from "Britain's Sea-Soldiers", the regimental history of the RMLI. "On Sunday, 22nd, writes an officer of Marines who was</p>	975.00	1170

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	<p>present on this occasion, having struck our camp we marched at 4 o'clock in the morning to make a zareba on the road to Tamai. Off we went in two squares, one consisting of Berks and R.M.L.I., the other of Indians. We had to march through awfully thick scrub, so that what with the heat and sand and the snail's pace at which we went we had scarcely done seven miles by 12 o'clock. This was mainly owing to the frequent halts so as to regain formation and keep up the camels of which we had a large number. On arriving at our ground we commenced to form a zareba, though the majority were lying about in bushes or eating and drinking what they could get. The zareba was formed in three squares in echelon... The Zareba being partly made, most of the troops were moved in, though some working parties were left outside cutting bush. The R.M.L.I. having piled arms, all round their square, were employed drawing water, rations, etc. Most had taken off their accoutrements and jackets. About 800 camels that had been unloaded inside, had been placed temporarily outside just south of the R.M. square. While thus employed, we were all suddenly startled by a roaring noise just like the sea would make in a squall. A cry of 'They're upon us,' and 'Stand to your arms' was raised. This all came from the South. The Cavalry scouts came galloping in immediately followed by a mass of Arabs. Some of them at once got into the Berks' square, killing those around their Gardner gun before they could fire, but the Berks, rallying, killed those who got in, about a hundred, and prevented any more from entering. Those who came in front of the Marines and Indians, set to work hamstringing the unloaded camels, the result being a general stampede of the camels and drivers, mostly Aden men, towards the Royal Marine square, sweeping away the feeble zareba, they darted through our square, carrying everything with them that was in their way, including about fifty Marines, some Berkshire men, some Sappers, and host of camp followers. Hard after the camels the enemy came and about twenty of them penetrated our square, but our men, closing up, killed those who got in and drove back the remainder. All the camels were ruthlessly shot. About 150 of the Berks, who were clearing the ground near-by, and had their arms with them formed a rallying square just about 400 yards to our South-east. These fellows drew off a large number of our assailants, killing over a hundred round their little square. The attack of the Arabs was well planned, but they did not understand the formation of the three squares for mutual defence, and evidently reckoned on but one. They were puzzled. Our loss was heavy. The Berkshire Regiment behaved, I think, splendidly. It is a fine battalion, all heavy bearded, long service men. For that matter so are all the other Regiments here. In fact the Marines are the youngest body of men - as a whole - out here."</p> <p>Hull's service papers give his address at the time of his first discharge in 1904 as 6 Railway Terrace, Upper Blenheim Road, Deal, and his address at the time of his final discharge in 1919 as 6 Woodstock Road, Deal, Kent.</p>		
bg2962	<p>PRIVATE J.M. HALE, 53RD FOOT AND 1ST BATTALION KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. Two: Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (officially engraved naming: I (. . . .) HALE. 1/SHROPS (. . .)); Khedives Star 1882 (unnamed, as issued). Suspenders on Egypt Medal slack, Egypt Medal worn from much contact with the Star, naming indistinct at beginning and end, as indicated, Fine, one tip of Star much worn from contact with Egypt Medal, otherwise Good Fine to Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal rolls (3). Private Hale earned his Egypt Medal for the campaign of 1882 and the Suakin clasp for the campaign of 1884-85.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by 6 pages of photocopied service papers. James Matthew Hale was born in the parish of St Lukes, London (Middlesex) and enlisted into the 53rd Foot at Manchester on 24/3/1880. At time of enlistment he was 22 years of age and gave his trade as that of barman. Hale never rose above the rank of Private, continuing to serve with the 53rd Foot after 1881, when it became the 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and was eventually discharged on 21/3/1892, after 12 years service with the colours. Service papers confirm service in Egypt from 10/8/1882 to 18/2/1883 and at Suakin from 27/2/1885 to 19/4/1886, and give next of kin as his mother, Ellen Hale, 13 Tabernacle Street, City Road, London.</p>	265.00	318
BG2404	<p>SURGEON WILLIAM CAMPBELL, 1ST BATTALION SCOTS GUARDS (LATER SURGEON LIEUTENANT COLONEL, GRENADIER GUARDS). Two: Egypt Medal 1882, 1 clasp, Tel el Kebir, officially engraved (Surgeon, 1st Battalion Scots Guards);</p>	750.00	900

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	<p>Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed, as issued. Attractively toned, and only minor pitting from the Star, generally Good Very Fine or better.</p> <p>William Campbell, born Edinburgh 1/11/1850, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh 1872. Appointed Surgeon, 30/9/1874, attached Scots Guards, 12/1/1881, Surgeon Major, Grenadier Guards, 5/11/1887, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel, Grenadier Guards, 30/9/1894, Retired Pay, 26/6/1897.</p> <p>Army lists of the period confirm Lieutenant Colonel Campbell as being present during the Egypt expedition of 1882 and taking part in the action at Mahuta and the battle of Tel el Kebir. The Egypt Medal and Khedives Star were his sole medal entitlement.</p>		
BG2210	<p>LANCE CORPORAL W. STALEY, 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Two: Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel el Kebir (contemporary unofficial correction to regimental number, rank, initial and surname, re-engraved in block capitals: 2243 LANCE CORP Wm. STALEY, remainder of details as initially officially engraved: 2/YORK & LANCE (sic) R.); Khedives Star, dated 1882, reverse regimentally impressed "Y&L 2243". Contact marks from the Star to the Egypt Medal and some bruising to the 8 o'clock point on the Khedive's Star, from continual contact with the Egypt Medal, otherwise Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Note spelling error to officially engraved portion of naming, regimental details being spelled "YORK & LANCE", as indicated above.</p> <p>When purchased, this group of medals formed part of a family collection, comprising William Staley's Egypt pair, his father, William M. Staley's Crimea Medal, Long Service Medal and Turkish Crime Medal, for service with the 8th Battalion and 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, a BWM and Victory Medal pair to 48307 Bombardier W.M. Staley, Royal Artillery, and a WW2 group comprising 39-45 and Burma Stars plus War and Defence Medals to 4696960 Trooper W.M. Staley, 1st Lothian and Border Yeomanry. Although there is a major correction to the Egypt Medal in this group, it is thus undoubtedly as worn by Corporal Staley.</p>	250.00	300
BG2175	<p>PRIVATE J. EVANS, 5TH ROYAL IRISH LANCERS. Two: Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885, officially engraved (2392 Private, 5th Lancers); Khedive's Star 1884-86, unnamed, as issued. Egypt Medal with some minor contact marks to rim from Star, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine, Khedive's Star with some bruising to left point of Star, otherwise Good Very Fine, the group mounted court style for display.</p> <p>Only one squadron 5th Lancers present Suakin 1885 (102 clasps to the regiment).</p>	550.00	660
BG2112	<p>PRIVATE J. STONE, 4TH (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON GUARDS. Two: Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (officially engraved: 1510 Pte. J. STONE 4(th). DN. GDS.); Khedive's Star 1882 (unnamed, as issued). Edge nicks and rim bruises to naming details on Egypt Medal, partially obliterating some letters, as indicated, otherwise Very Fine, Star Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied extracts from medal roll, confirming no clasp medal for service in Egypt for the campaign of 1882, along with two original portrait photographs of the recipient. One in civilian clothes, as an adult, the other an earlier group photograph of the Stone family, recipient, then a young man, standing third from left in back row, the latter photograph probably taken circa 1875.</p>	400.00	480
BG2086	<p>PRIVATE F. LITTLE, 2ND BATTALION DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. Two: Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (officially engraved: 964 Pte. F. LITTLE. 2/D OF CORN:L.I.); Khedive's Star 1884-6 (unnamed, as issued). Egypt Medal contact marked from the Star, otherwise generally Good Very Fine.</p>	325.00	390
BG2059	<p>PRIVATE J.A. DAVIS, 2ND BATTALION KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. Two: Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (officially engraved: 2643 Pte. J.A. DAVIS. 2/K.O.SCO:BORD:); Khedive's Star, undated obverse (unnamed, as issued). Egypt Medal contact marked from the Star, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p>	400.00	480

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	<p>Group accompanied by 5 pages of photocopied service papers. Born Chelvely, Newburg, Berkshire, John Alfred Davis enlisted into the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 29/2/1888. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 8 months old and gave his trade as that of wood turner. Davis was posted for service with the rank of private to the 2nd Battalion KOSB, 2/6/1888. Promoted Lance-Corporal, 31/8/1894, Davis was discharged to the Army Reserve on 12/2/1896. He was recalled for service following the outbreak of the Boer War, and saw service in South Africa with the 1st Battalion KOSB. Davis was posted to the Depot and discharged on 26/8/1907, having completed 12 months beyond the period of his engagement. Service papers confirm service in Egypt from 19/7/1888 to 2/12/1888, in Eastern Sudan from 3/12/1888 to 31/12/1888, in Egypt from 1/1/1889 to 1/1/1890, in India from 2/1/1890 to 31/1/1896, and in South Africa from 5/1/1900 to 20/2/1901.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopied extracts from the IGS 1895 and QSA Medal rolls, Davis also being entitled to the IGS 1895 Medal with Relief of Chitral clasp and the QSA Medal with Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg and SA01 clasps.</p>		
BG1870	<p>LANCE CORPORAL N. NEILSON, 2ND BN, SCOTS GUARDS. Two: Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp; Suakin 1885 (officially engraved: (56)78, L/CORP: J. NEILSON 2/(SCOT)S. Gds.); Khedives Star 1884-86 (reverse regimentally impressed, 5678 S. Gds.). mounted loose style, Egypt Medal heavily contact marked and suspender re-affixed, thus Fine, Khedives Star VF.</p> <p>John Neilson was born in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburgh. He attested for the Scots Guards, aged 19 years and giving his trade as that of miner, at Edinburgh on 4th June 1883. He joined the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, was promoted Lance Corporal on 1st September 1884, and embarked with them on 21st February 1885, to take part in in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85. He was with the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in Egypt from 21st February 1885 to 8th July 1885. Neilson's return journey to the U.K. was broken by a stay of 64 days in Cyprus, his only other period of overseas service, which lasted from 9.7.85 to 10.9.85. On his return to the U.K., Neilson was promoted Corporal on 10th November 1885. However, he was subsequently imprisoned from 3rd February 1887 to 10th February 1887, during which period he was tried by District Court Martial for "striking a soldier", and was reduced to Private on 11th Feb. 1887. During his latter years of service Neilson was hospitalised on a number of occasions suffering from gonorrhoea and syphilis. He was hospitalised in Dublin from 5.5.86 - 18.5.86 (gonorrhoea), Windsor from 16.8.88 - 30.8.88 (primary syphilis), London from 8.10.88 - 20.4.89 (secondary syphilis), condition so severe that he was transferred to the army hospital, Woolwich, on 10.10.88 and was treated there up to 20.4.89 (secondary syphilis, noted as being "very severe"), and London from 3.5.89 - 27.5.89 (secondary syphilis). He was also hospitalised from 17.12.89 - 27.12.89, with a wound to the fingers of his left hand, which is noted as "accidental - not on duty." "Neilson completed his seven years service with the Regular Army on 3rd June 1890. He was then transferred to the Army Reserve on 4th June 1890, and served with the Reserve until 3rd June 1895.</p> <p>Medals accompanied by photocopies of Neilson's Attestation, Medical History, Statement of Service and Military History papers</p>	275.00	330
BG2978	<p>STOKER A.J. BATCHELOR, ROYAL NAVY. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, no clasp, officially impressed (Stoker, HMS Monarch); British War Medal 1914-20 (281609 Stoker 1st class, Royal Navy). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from published QSA Medal roll, confirming no clasp medal, extract WW1 medal roll, confirming BWM and also entitled Star and Victory Medal, and one page of Service Papers.</p> <p>Born 20/6/1876 in Strood, Kent, Abram John Batchelor enlisted into the Royal Navy on 27/1/1896, and was discharged, time expired, 26/1/1908. He joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, at Portsmouth, and was recalled for service a few days before the outbreak of WW1, on 2/8/1914. Batchelor served aboard a wide variety of ships during his career afloat, his WW1 service including a brief spell aboard HMS Hecla, Depot Ship of the 4th Destroyer Flotilla, Home Fleet, and was finally demobilised on 12/3/1919.</p>	220.00	264

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BG3411	<p>PRIVATE R. WILLIAMSON, 74TH (DUBLIN) AND 110TH (NORTHUMBERLAND) COMPANIES, IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (LATE 65TH LEICESTERSHIRE COMPANY, IMPERIAL YEOMANRY). A duplicate issue of Queen's South Africa Medals to the same man. QSA, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, officially impressed (32049 Trooper, 74th Company Imperial Yeomanry); QSA, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially impressed (32049 Private, 110th Company Imperial Yeomanry). Generally Extremely Fine, attractive matching toning.</p> <p>Medals accompanied by photocopied extracts from medal rolls (original and published) and 6 pages of photocopied Attestation and Discharge Papers. Richard Williamson enlisted into the 65th Company Imperial Yeomanry at Leicester on 5/3/1901. Born Thringston, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, Williamson was 27 years of age when he enlisted and gave his trade as fireman. Williamson must have transferred to the 74th (Dublin) Company Imperial Yeomanry before or slightly after landing in South Africa, since he does not appear on the medal roll for the 65th Company. Medal Rolls confirm service with the 74th (Dublin) and 110th (Northumberland) Companies Imperial Yeomanry, the medal roll for the 74th Company confirming medal with 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal (as issued), and that Williamson transferred to the 110th Company Imperial Yeomanry in June 1901. Medal roll for the 110th Company confirms QSA with 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA 01 and SA 02 (as issued). Williamson was obviously issued two medals off two separate rolls. Discharge papers confirm that Williamson transferred from the 110th Company to the 1st Provisional Battalion, and was then discharged on 17/9/1902. Service papers confirm service in South Africa from 23/3/1901 to 5/9/1902, and give next of kin as his mother, Mrs Phyllis Williamson, 11 Wilfrid Place, Ashby de la Zouch.</p> <p>The 1st Provisional Battalion was stationed at Shorncliffe in 1902, and Williamson would have been transferred to it in order to facilitate his discharge.</p>	475.00	570
bg2989	<p>PRIVATE P. MURPHY, 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (LATE NORTH CORK MILITIA). Two: Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 3, 6 clasps, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (4798 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (4798 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The 8 clasps on Murphy's two medals represent the maximum clasp entitlement to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers for the Boer War. This is, in addition, an unusual combination of clasps, the result of Murphy having seen service during the Boer War with both the 1st and 2nd Battalions Royal Dublin Fusiliers.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extracts, confirming medals and clasps, and 4 pages photocopied service papers.</p> <p>Patrick Murphy, born in the parish of St Anne's, Cork, enlisted into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Cork on 17/3/1893. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 4 months old, gave his trade as labourer, and confirmed that he had previously seen service in the 9th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (North Cork Militia). Murphy never rose above the rank of Private and spent the whole of his service career with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He was posted from the Depot to the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 8/4/1893, transferred to the 2nd Battalion on 8/1/1895, transferred back to the 1st Battalion on 21/8/1901, and was eventually discharged on 16/3/1905. In addition to service at home, papers confirm service in India, 1895-97, South Africa, 1897-1903, and Malta, 1903-04. Service papers give next of kin as his mother, Kate Murphy, with an address at 240 Blarney Street, Cork.</p> <p>Murphy had a number of brushes with the military authorities while serving, one of them quite serious. He was imprisoned by his commanding officer for 10 days on 19/3/1898. Later that same year, 19/6/1898, he was in confinement for a further 6 days. Subsequently tried and convicted on 24/6/1898, he was sentenced to a further 183 days in confinement.</p>	850.00	1020
bg2982	<p>PRIVATE A. HOGG, 2ND DRAGOONS (LATE 13TH HUSSARS, 3RD AND 4TH</p>	325.00	390

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	<p>DRAGOON GUARDS). Two: Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 3, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, officially impressed (4318 Private, 2nd Dragoon Guards); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (3318 Private, 2nd Dragoons). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal rolls, confirming medals and clasps, and 5 pages of service papers.</p> <p>Andrew Hogg, born Montrose, Forfar, enlisted 13/11/1890 at Edinburgh. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 11 months old and gave his trade as wagon loader. Hogg initially saw service with the 13th Hussars, but transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards on 23/7/1891. He transferred to 4th Dragoon Guards on 1/2/1895, and to the 2nd Dragoons on 18/1/1900. Hogg never rose above the rank of Private and was eventually discharged on 13/11/1902 after 12 years with the colours.</p> <p>Also entitled Indian General Service Medal 1895 with Punjab Frontier 1897-98 clasp, for service with the 4th Dragoon Guards during that campaign.</p>		
bg2965	<p>WARRANT OFFICER J.A. MASON, 7TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (LATE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS AND SERGEANT MASTER TAILOR 3RD BATTALION SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT). Five: Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (officially impressed: 4952 SERJT: MR: TR: J. MASON. S. STAFF: REGT.); 1914-15 Star (7-14560 Sergeant-Major, Royal Irish Rifles); British War and Victory Medals (7-14560 Warrant Officer 1st Class, Royal Irish Rifles); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (6850 Sergeant Tailor, Royal Irish Rifles). Some scattered rim nicks and surface contact marks, the silver medals with attractive matching old dark tone, otherwise generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine and mounted loose style, as worn.</p> <p>Note: the Army LSGC Medal in this group is mounted on an unofficial ribbon, purple, with royal blue central stripe and two enclosing white stripes. This ribbon may have had some significance for Mason. However, the group is accompanied by an old length of the correct Army LSGC ribbon, which will match the other ribbons in the group with regard to wear and tear if purchaser decides to mount the LSGC using the correct ribbon.</p> <p>Group accompanied by QSA Medal rolls (2), photocopied Medal Index Card and 17 pages of service papers.</p> <p>John Mason, born in the parish of Brechin, Forfar, enlisted into the Royal Highlanders at Dundee on 28/7/1892. At time of enlistment he was 19 years of age, gave his trade as that of tailor and confirmed that he had previously seen service in the Forfar Artillery Volunteers. On enlistment Mason was posted to the Royal Highlanders Depot. From there, on 4/10/1892, he was posted for service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders. Mason transferred back to the Royal Highlanders Depot on 5/4/1898. After taking part in a training course held in Pimlico, Mason was promoted Sergeant Master Tailor, subsequently transferring to the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment on 1/6/1901. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, 13/9/1902, with the rank of Sergeant Master Tailor and was discharged from the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles on 6/4/1914 after 21 years and 253 days service with the colours. On the outbreak of WW1 Mason re-enlisted on 19/9/1914. At the time of re-enlistment he was 41 years of age and again gave his trade as that of tailor. On re-enlistment Mason was posted to the Royal Irish Rifles Depot with the rank of Rifleman, 19/9/1914, and appointed promoted Sergeant on the same day. Mason was posted for service with the 7th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles on 7/10/1914, promoted Company Sergeant-Major 28/11/1914 and Regimental Sergeant-Major 30/7/1915.</p> <p>Service papers confirm active service in South Africa with the 3rd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment (King's Own Staffordshire Militia) 1901-1902. The Staffordshire Militia arrived at Capetown on 10/7/1901 and was initially placed in charge of Boer prisoners of war at Simonstown, with two companies of the battalion at Stellenbosch and Lowrey's Pass. At the end of December 1901, the battalion took over a newly constructed line of block houses that extended for over 100 miles from the coast at Lambats Bay via Calvinia to Victoria West, with headquarters at Clanwilliam, Cape Colony. The battalion re-</p>	850.00	1020

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	<p>embarked for England on 2/7/1902. Service papers state that Mason saw active service in France with the 7th Royal Irish Rifles from 19/12/1915 to 9/4/1916. His Medal Index Card, however, gives date of entering the French theater of operations as 22/12/1915. The 7th Royal Irish Rifles was formed in Belfast in September 1914, landed at Havre on 20/12/1915, and saw service in France with the 48th Brigade, 16th Irish Division. By the spring of 1916 active front line service appears to have been beyond the physical capabilities of Mason and on 4/4/1916 he was "summarily reduced to the rank of Sergeant for inefficiency". This, however, does not appear to have led to a black mark against his name, since he was discharged with a gratuity. Mason was discharged from the army on 20/4/1916</p> <p>On his first enlistment Mason gave his next of kin initially as his brother, afterwards substituting his wife, Mary Anne Agnes, who Mason married at Perth on 17/8/1898.</p> <p>Service papers include certificate for the award of Mason's LSGC Medal, which confirms year of award as 1911, with a gratuity of £5. WW1 service papers give next of kin as Mason's wife, Mary Anne, with an address at 17 Lodge Hill, Kingswood, Bristol. After being discharged from the army Mason emigrated to Canada, where he was resident at 46 Belmont Park, Montreal.</p>		
BG2945	<p>THE QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL AND BRITISH WAR MEDAL PAIR TO PRIVATE T. RYAN, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, WHO DIED ON 22/3/1918. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal , officially impressed (5179 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers); British War Medal, officially impressed (5179 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, both medals attractively toned.</p> <p>With 6 pages of photocopied service papers, photocopied QSA and KSA Medal Rolls, Medal Index Card, Silver War Badge Roll and Commonwealth War Graves details (recipient also entitled King's South Africa Medal, 1914 Star and bar, Victory Medal and Silver War Badge.</p> <p>Thomas Ryan was born in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, and enlisted at Clonmel on 18/8/1894. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years of age, gave his trade as that of labourer, and stated that he had previously seen service in the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (The North Tipperary Militia), having been discharged from the 4th Royal Irish by purchase. Ryan never rose above the rank of private, and in addition to seeing service in South Africa also served during WW1 with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in France and Flanders from 23/8/1914 (the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers landed at Boulogne as a unit on 22/8/1914, Ryan thus presumably being part of a draft following on behind the main body of the regiment). Ryan was discharged on 20/9/1916, on the termination of his second period of engagement, after 22 years with the colours. He died in Stockport, Cheshire, on 22/3/1918.. Thomas Ryan was the son of Edmond and Anne Ryan of Pike Street, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, and the husband of Gainey Anne Ryan of 144 Grenville Street, Edgeley, Stockport.</p>	585.00	702
bg2937	<p>DRUMMER J. SMITH, 2ND AND 3RD (1st NORFOLK MILITIA) BATTALIONS NORFOLK REGIMENT, LATER DRIVER, ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Four: Queen's South Africa Medal, type 2, ghost dates just visible on reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, officially impressed (3590 Drummer, Norfolk Regiment); King's South Africa, 2 clasps, officially impressed (3590 Drummer, Norfolk Regiment); 1914 Star (M1-8402 Private, Army Service Corps); Army LSGC, George V, officially impressed (3590 Drummer, Norfolk Regiment). Boer War pair and LSGC with scattered surface marks, edge nicks and rim bruises, otherwise Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied QSA and KSA Medal Rolls (medals and clasps confirmed), WW1 Medal Index Card and 31 pages of photocopied service papers. James Herbert Smith, born Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, enlisted into the Norfolk Regiment on 17/2/1893. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of painter. He initially saw service with the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment as a Private, and then as a Drummer from 15/9/1896. He transferred to the permanent staff of the 3rd Battalion with the rank of</p>	450.00	540

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	Drummer on 5/1/1899. Smith saw service with the 3rd Norfolks in South Africa from 25/2/1900 to 10/4/1902. He was discharged, still serving as a Drummer, on 20/2/1911, having completed 18 years service with the colours. His LSGC Medal was awarded after discharge by Army Order 104 of 1912. Following the outbreak of WW1, Smith re-enlisted into the Army Service Corps, 20/11/1914. On his second enlistment he was 39 years of age and gave his trade as "motor driver". He served with various units during WW1 as a Driver, but was invalided to the UK on 26/3/1919, suffering from nephritis, and transferred to the Class Z Army Reserve on 13/5/1919. James Herbert Smith died on 17/9/1946, aged 71 years.		
BG2933	PRIVATE B. HAY, KIMBERLEY VOLUNTEER REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, officially impressed (1148 Private, Kimberley Volunteer Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (1148 Private, Kimberley Volunteer Regiment). Few small edge nicks and rim bruises to each medal, otherwise Good Very Fine. With photocopied medal roll extracts confirming medals and clasps. KSA roll states "discharged at own request 4/4/02".	280.00	336
BG2926	PRIVATE J. WHITTON, 2ND BATTALION EAST SURREY REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, type 2, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (4330 Private, 2nd East Surrey Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (4330 Private, East Surrey Regiment). Ghost dates clearly visible on QSA, attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine. With photocopied medal rolls and extract from casualty roll. Private Whitton was wounded in action at Pieters Hill, 23/02/1900.	390.00	468
bg2443	LANCE CORPORAL G.F. WEBB, 1ST AND 5TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Five: Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially impressed (4715 Private, 5th Dragoon Guards); British War and Victory Medals (GS-9824 Private, 1st Dragoon Guards); India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, Afghanistan NWF 1919 (13769 Lance Corporal, 1st Dragoon Guards); 1939-45 Defence Medal, unnamed, as issued. QSA with few small rim nicks and bruises, otherwise generally Almost Extremely Fine and mounted loose style on a velvet board for display. With photocopied QSA Medal Roll extracts (2), confirming medal and clasps, and photocopied Medal Index Card, confirming entitled British War and Victory Medals only and India General Service Medal with Afghan NWF 1919 clasp. Medal Index Card gives full name as George F. Webb. Webb would appear to have been discharged at some time between the end of the Boer War and the start of WW1, and then re-enlisted.	450.00	540
BG2409	PRIVATE J. GILES, 2ND AND 4TH BATTALIONS NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (officially impressed: 6166 Pte. J. GILES, N. STAFF: REGt.); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially impressed: 6166 Pte. W. GILES, N. STAFFORD: REGt.). Both medals with attractive matching old dark tone, top Transvaal clasp loose on ribbon of QSA, Extremely Fine. Note different initials on QSA and KSA, but same regimental number. Group accompanied by photocopied medal roll extracts which confirms correct initial as J, and also confirms medals and clasps, and that recipient also served with 4th Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment in South Africa. Private Giles died of disease at Charlestown on 26/1/1092 (casualty roll also gives initial as J and regimental number 6166)	290.00	348
bg2410	PRIVATE J. REID, 1ST BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. Four: Queen's	290.00	348

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	<p>South Africa Medal, type 2, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, officially impressed (6819 Private, 1st Highland Light Infantry); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (6819 Private, Highland Light Infantry); British War and Victory Medals (6819 Private, Highland Light Infantry). Ghost dates visible on QSA, silver medals attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index card, which confirms that James Reid first saw active service during WW1 in France, entering that theatre of operations on 6/1/1915 (also entitled 1914-15 Star). After serving with the Highland Light Infantry, Reid also saw service as 140737 Private, Royal Fusiliers.</p>		
BG2405	<p>CAPTAIN (LATER LIUETENANT COLONEL) W.E. LONG, 4TH BATTALION SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (2nd SOMERSET MILITIA). Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, two clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, officially engraved (Captain, Somerset Light Infantry); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially engraved (Captain, Somerset Light Infantry). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied extracts of the period and photocopied Medal Index Card. Prior to serving with the Somerset Militia during the Boer War, William Edward Long had previously seen service with the 4th Hussars and the Malay States Guides. In the years immediately prior to WW1 he is listed in Army Lists of the period as being late militia and serving in a civilian capacity. The August 1914 Army List lists him as serving with the Labour Exchanges Committee, Board of Trade, since 13/10/1909. During WW1 Long was recalled for service. Landing in France on 23/9/1914, he initially saw service attached to the 4th Hussars, and subsequently with the Remount Depot. For his services during WW1 Lieutenant Colonel Long was awarded the 1914 Star trio and an O.B.E. Medal Index Card gives his home address as Newton House, Clevedon, Somerset.</p> <p>During the Boer War the 4th Battalion Somerset Light Infantry was commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel W. Long, C.M.G., perhaps a relative of Lieutenant Colonel Long.</p>	650.00	780
BG2406	<p>PRIVATE C. HARTLEBURY, 1ST BATTALION DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY. Queen's South Africa Medal, type 1, three clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (4079 Private, Durham Light Infantry); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (4079 Private, Durham Light Infantry). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Private Hartlebury was wounded in action at Potgieters Drift, 6/2/1900. On the afternoon of 6/2/1900, the Boers attempted to recapture the position of Vaal Krantz, approaching the defending British forces behind a curtain of burning grass. The Durham Light Infantry, reinforced by a battalion of King's Royal Rifles, drove them off.</p>	425.00	510
BG2377	<p>PRIVATE H. MILLAR, ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (FORMERLY 2ND BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS). Three: Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially impressed (7114 Private, Northumberland Fusiliers); British War and Victory Medals (29179 Private, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers). Silver medals attractively toned, generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied extract from QSA medal roll and WW1 Medal Index Card details, confirming medals and clasps (recipient not entitled 1914 or 1914-15 Star, BWM and Victory only for WW1). Soldiers papers not traced.</p>	225.00	270
BG2346	<p>CORPORAL J. PORTER, 2ND BATTALION HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Wittebrgen, officially impressed (3355 Private, 2nd Hampshire Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (2255 Corporal, Hampshire Regiment). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medals and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	235.00	282
BG2230	<p>PRIVATE E. BOWERS, YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (4990 Private, York and Lancaster Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (4990 Private, York and Lancaster Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p>	240.00	288

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BG2227	<p>LANCE CORPORAL R. BEE, LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT. Five: Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, SA 1902, officially impressed (5184 Private, Lincolnshire Regiment); 1914-15 Star (943 Lance Corporal, Lincolnshire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (943 Private, Lincolnshire Regiment); 1939-45 Defence Medal (unnamed). Suspenders on QSA re-pinned, medal contact marked from the Star and polished, Good Fine, other medals Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card details, confirming service during WW1 with the 4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, that Private Bee landed in France on 9/3/1915 (the 1/4th Battalion, T.F., Lincolnshire Regiment landed in France as a unit on that date), and that Bee originally enlisted into the 4th Lincolns on 19/4/1911, was promoted Lance Corporal during his period of service with that battalion, and was discharged as a result of sickness on 25/6/1915 (which presumably means that Corporal Bee was also entitled to a Silver War Badge, although there is no indication of this being the case on his Medal Index Card).</p>	250.00	300
BG2134	<p>PRIVATE H. DENNIS, 2ND BATTALION EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (officially impressed 4562 Private, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially impressed 4562 Private, East Yorkshire Regiment). Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied service papers. Harry Dennis was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and originally enlisted at Leeds for the East Yorkshire Regiment on 22nd November 1893. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 6 months of age, gave his trade as that of labourer, and had previously seen service with the 4th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (West Yorkshire Militia). He never rose above the rank of private, transferred to the Army Reserve on 27th December 1902, and was finally discharged on 21st November 1905 after 12 years service with the colours. In addition to service at home he saw service in Egypt for 1 year and 10 days, and South Africa for 2 years and 210 days. Service papers confirm entitlement to Cape Colony and Wittebergen clasps only and 2 clasp KSA.</p>	225.00	270
BG2127	<p>PRIVATE/GUNNER W. PRIOR, 2ND BATTALION HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT AND ROYAL ARTILLERY. Four: Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (officially impressed 8765 Private, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially impressed 8765 Private, Hampshire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (155234 Gunner, Royal Artillery). Couple of small patches of corrosion to obverse rim and reverse of Victory Medal, otherwise generally Extremely Fine, the Queen's South Africa Medal with pronounced dates "1899 1900" in reverse field (this is the clearest example of the shadow dates that I have ever seen on a QSA).</p> <p>With Medal Index Card, which confirms service exclusively during WW1 as 155234 Gunner, Royal Field Artillery, and that the BWM and Victory were Prior's sole medal entitlement for WW1</p>	300.00	360
BG2085	<p>PRIVATE E. GREEN, 2ND BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (officially impressed, 5647 Private, Manchester Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (5647 Private, Manchester Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied extract from Boer War casualty roll, Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves Commission casualty details (surname spelt Greene on latter two documents), which confirm that 5647 Private Edward Green(e) was taken prisoner of war at Tyger Kloof on 6th November 1901 (later released), continued to serve with the Manchester Regiment during the inter-war years, saw active service during the First World War, in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 27th August 1914 (also entitled 1914 Star and bar trio and clasp), and was killed in action on 10th July 1916. Private Greene was the son of W and Bridget Greene. The Commonwealth War Graves casualty details give his age at the time of death as 30 years (if this is correct, then he would have been only 15 or 16 years of age when he was taken prisoner during the Boer War). Private Greene has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial,</p>	600.00	720

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	<p>pier and face 13a and 14c.</p> <p>On 6th November 1901, at Tyger Kloof, the rear-guard of a column commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Reay, that had been sent to Bethlehem with orders to take away the civilian population, was rushed by Boers from a Kommando that had been persistently sniping the column as it moved along. The rear-guard, comprising F Company of the 2nd Manchesters, suffered a number of casualties as a result, the regimental history stating that three men were killed, one officer and two men wounded (the other ranks wounded also being taken p.o.w.) and eleven other ranks taken prisoner of war, the latter including Private Green. The Boers apparently refused to release the prisoners at the time, apart from one of the wounded men, and instead took them over the Basutoland border, where they were eventually set free.</p> <p>The 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment saw extensive service during the Battle of the Somme, being actively involved from the first day of that battle. The battalion moved forwards from Senlis Camp into positions at Black Horse Shelters and Crucifix Corner during the night of 30th June. In the early hours of the following morning, the battalion assembled in Authuille Wood for the attack on the Leipzig salient, their objective being taken and held against heavy enemy counter-attacks. The battalion was withdrawn from the front line on 3rd July, but five days later was moved forward to Ovillers post, and was in action on the western side of the village from the 8th to 10th July, gaining some ground. Private Green(e) was killed during the final day of this action, following which the battalion was withdrawn from the front line.</p>		
BG2028	<p>LIEUTENANT O.M. DENISON, LEINSTER REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (officially engraved, Lieutenant, Leinster Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially engraved, Lieutenant, Leinster Regiment).</p> <p>Oliver Macklem Denison was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, 25th June 1898, promoted Lieutenant, 14th November 1900, and retired on 13th February 1904. Lieutenant Denison saw active service during the South African War, 1900-1902, taking part in operations in the Orange Free State, May 1900, operations in the Orange River Colony, May to 29th November 1900, including the action at Wittebergen, operations in the Transvaal, October 1900, operations in Cape Colony, May 1900, operations in the Transvaal, March to April 1901 and July 1901, operations in Orange River Colony, 30th November 1900 to March 1901 and April 1901 to May 1902 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps, King's Medal with 2 clasps). Lieutenant Denison was not recalled for service during the First World War.</p>	575.00	690
BG2001	<p>PRIVATE J. WILLIAMS, 12TH LANCERS. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen; King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (regimental number, rank and regiment officially impressed on both medals, but the initial and surname on both medals re-engraved: 3573 Pte. E. LEWIS. 12TH. LANCERS.) Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medals accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from Queen's South Africa Medal Roll, confirming medal and clasps for 3573 Private J. Williams, 12th Lancers.</p>	300.00	360
BG2354	<p>NURSING SISTER P.D. MULLER. Three: Queen's South Africa Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: NURSING SISTER P. MULLAR.); King's South Africa Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: NURSING SISTER P. MULER); Royal British Nurses Association breast badge, bronze, with its "Steadfast & True" brooch suspender (reverse officially engraved: 2928 Petra Dorothea Muller). Boer War pair with attractive old dark tone, generally Extremely Fine, the RBNA breast badge Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Note different spelling of surname on each medal.</p>	700.00	840
BG2366	<p>COLONEL L. JAMES, 4TH BATTALION 11TH SIKH REGIMENT. Five: India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Lieutenant, 4th Battalion 11th Sikh Regiment); British War Medal (Lieutenant); 1939-45 Star, 1939-45 War Medal, 1939-45 India Service Medal. Generally Good Very Fine and better.</p>	380.00	456

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	<p>Group accompanied by typed service details. Born Cheltenham, 23/6/1899, Lee James was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 24/4/1918. James arrived in India in October 1918, where he was initially attached to the 47th Sikhs as a Company Officer from 17/10/1918 and served as Acting Depot Adjutant. Promoted Lieutenant, 24/4/1919, in December 1920 he was employed as Intelligence Officer, at the Brigade HQ, 2nd Indian Infantry Brigade. James was appointed Adjutant, 36th (later 4/11th) Sikhs, 25/5/1921, but returned to the 47th Sikhs on 1/2/1922. Promoted Captain, 23/4/1923, James transferred to the 4/12th Frontier Force Rifles on 12/11/1923. From 22/11/1927 he was attached to the 11th Provincial Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Rifles as a Staff Officer. James was attached to the 10/12th Frontier Force Rifles as a Company Commander from 17/3/1929, and as a Company Commander of the 11th Provincial Battalion of the 12th Frontier Force Rifles from 1/5/1933. On 20/6/1934 he was posted for service with the Indian State Forces Establishment, Punjab State Forces (Infantry) at Ambala. James was promoted Major, 24/4/1936, and from 20/6/1934 to 19/6/1938 he was Assistant Military Adviser, Punjab State Forces (during the latter period of this appointment he was also Senior Staff Officer at Gilgit). He was appointed Company Officer and Adjutant, 10/12th Frontier Force Rifles, 23/1/1940. He saw service with the Regimental Centre, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, from 3/4/1942 to April 1945. James was promoted Colonel, 12/5/1943 and retired from the Indian Army on 6/4/1947.</p> <p>James married Georgiana Mary (Bobbie) daughter of the late J.H. and Mrs Atkinson, of Castle Towers, Parkside, Wimbledon, in 1936 (marriage announced in the Time of 2/4/1936). In retirement he was Secretary to the Farmers Club, London, 1949-58. In November 1952 he attended the 4th Sikhs Memorial Tablet unveiling at St Luke's Church. Colonel James's papers are in the British Library, reference L/Mill/14/1638</p>		
BG2206	<p>CORPORAL R. STEPHENSON, ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY, ROYAL MARINE BRIGADE. Three: 1914 Star (13903 Gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, R.M. Brigade); British War and Victory Medals (13903 Corporal, Royal Marine Artillery). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>The regimental history records that the Royal Marine Artillery, some 300 strong, were among the reinforcements sent to Antwerp, following the dispatch there of the Royal Marine Brigade and the Royal Naval Brigade. Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G.M. Campbell, the Royal Marine Artillery included a battery of 12-pounder 800cwt guns drawn by three ton lorries, manned by 150 members of the R.M.L.I.</p>	425.00	510
bg2953	<p>PRIVATE G. McKESSOR, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. Three: 1914 Star (9052 Private, Royal Irish Rifles); British War and Victory Medals (9052 Private, Royal Irish Rifles). Copy bar on Star, otherwise Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and Silver War Badge Roll details. George McKessor first saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 7/10/1914 (the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles landed at Rouen as a unit on 14/8/1914). Silver War Badge Roll confirms McKessor was discharged as a result of wounds on 17/4/1918</p> <p>I would suspect that McKessor, since he enlisted on 17/8/1914, and landed in France on 7/10/1914, had pre-war service, thus qualifying him for rapid deployment in the field.</p>	325.00	390
BG2950	<p>PRIVATE W. DUNLOP, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. Two: 1914 Star and bar (8723 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles); Victory Medal (8723 Private, Royal Irish Rifles). Copy "slider" bar to Star, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and extract from Soldiers Died. A pre-war regular, Willilam Dunlop, born Shankill, Belfast, enlisted Belfast. He first saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 6/11/1914 (the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles landed as a unit at Havre on 6/11/1914). Soldiers Died lists Dunlop as having died on 2/9/1918.</p> <p>Also entitled BWM.</p>	265.00	318
bg2930	<p>COLOUR SERGEANT O.W. ROGER, 1/6 (BANFF AND DONSID) BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS. Five: 1914 Star (4 Colour Sergeant, 1/6 Gordon Highlanders); British War and Victory Medals (4 Colour Sergeant, Gordon Highlanders);</p>	575.00	690

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	<p>Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, George V (265003 Company Quartermaster Sergeant, 6 Gordon Highlanders); France, Croix de Guerre, 1914-1917 reverse, silver star on ribbon (unnamed, as issued). Group mounted loose style for display, generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extract from 1901 Scotland census, copied medal index card and copy of relevant page from Silver War Badge roll.</p> <p>Oswald William Roger (1884-1945) is recorded in the 1901 census as having been born in Shrichin (?), Aberdeenshire. At the time, he was a 16 year old mason's apprentice living with his parents and four brothers and sisters at 140 Moss Street, Keith. Roger first saw active service in France and Flanders as a Colour Sergeant with the 1/6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, entering that theatre of operations on 10/11/1914 (the 1/6th Gordons landed at Havre as a unit on 10/11/1914). His low service number of 4 indicates that he was already serving with the Gordon Highlanders when the Territorial Force came into existence in 1908 (the 1/6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders was formed on 1/4/1908 by the amalgamation of the 4th and 6th Volunteer Battalions of the Gordon Highlanders, with battalion headquarters at Keith). Silver War Badge roll gives date of enlistment as 1/4/1908 (date of formation of 1/6th Gordons) and confirms discharged 12/3/1918 under Army Order II of 1917, paragraph 2(b)(1), (soldier who had seen service since 4/8/1914 and was now over age).</p> <p>Low service number on Territorial Force Efficiency Medal probably indicates that Roger (who was 24 years old in 1908) had previously seen service with either the 4th or 6th Volunteer Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, which amalgamated on 1/4/1908 to form the 1/6th (Territorial) Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.</p> <p>Group accompanied by full length portrait photograph of recipient in Sergeant's full dress uniform: tunic with length of plaid and plaid brooch to left shoulder, duty sash, kilt and feather bonnet; and by recipient's original white metal bonnet badge.</p> <p>Croix de Guerre not confirmed. Recipient also entitled Silver War Badge.</p> <p>Oswald William Roger married Helen Finnie at Keith on 5/2/1909. The couple had four children, Nellie, Neta (Nettie), Finnie and Roger.</p>		
BG2877	<p>PRIVATE F. ALESBURY, 1ST BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS. Three: 1914 Star and bar (15976 Private, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards); British War and Victory Medals (15976 Private, Grenadier Guards). Copy bar on Star, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirm that Private Alesbury first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 6/10/1914 (the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards sailed as a unit for France on 6/10/1914, landing at Zeebrugge the following day). Private Alesbury was killed in action on 26/10/1914. On 26/10/1914 the 7th Division, in which the 1st Grenadiers were serving, attempted to reduce the length of the front line by withdrawing from the salient in which they were positioned. Heavy casualties were sustained during this retirement, due to the intensity of the German attacks on the retreating guardsmen. At one point up to 60 artillery rounds per minute were observed falling on the trenches manned by the Grenadiers, and they were also subject to massed infantry attacks along the whole front as they withdrew, with the result that the 1st Grenadiers lost 9 officers and 301 other ranks as they withdrew.</p> <p>Frederick Alesbury was both born in and enlisted in Bristol.</p>	380.00	456
BG2870	<p>MAJOR J.P. CHARNOCK, M.B., ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Three: 1914 Star and bar (Lieutenant, RAMC); British War and Victory Medals (Major), Victory Medal with M.I.D. oakleaf. Copy bar on Star, otherwise generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>John Phetnean Charnock was first commissioned Lieutellant, RAMC, 28/10/1910. Promoted Captain, 10/8/1914 and Major, 14/8/1918, he retired from the army in 1920.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, which notes that Major Charnock</p>	360.00	432

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	<p>initially saw service during WWI with the 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment. Medal Index Card confirms Mentioned in Dispatches, and also notes that the Officer Commanding 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment was responsible for forwarding Major Charnock's claim for the 1914 Star, the claim being forwarded on 3/1/1918. Major Charnock first saw active service in France and Flanders during WWI, entering that theatre of operations on 21/8/1914 (the 2nd South Staffords had already landed as unit at Havre a week earlier, on 14/8/1914). Medal Index Card gives two home addresses, 195 Maldon Road, Colchester and 62 West Stockwell Street, Colchester.</p>		
BG2437	<p>THE 1914 STAR AND BAR TRIOS TO THE HAINES BROTHERS, ALBERT AND MARK, BOTH OF WHOM SAW SERVICE WITH THE REGULAR BATTALIONS OF THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT DURING WW1, ALBERT WITH THE 1ST BATTALION AND MARK WITH THE 2ND BATTALION, AND BOTH LANDING IN FRANCE IN 1914 AND BEING KILLED IN ACTION IN 1915.</p> <p>SERGEANT A.W. HAINES, 1ST BATTALION WILTSHIRE REGIMENT. Three: 1914 Star and bar (6404 Corporal, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (6404 Sergeant, Wiltshire Regiment). Copy bar on Star, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>PRIVATE M. HAINES, 2ND BATTALION WILTSHIRE REGIMENT. Three: 1914 Star and bar (8552 Private, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (8552 Private, Wiltshire Regiment). Copy bar on Star, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, copy extract from 1891 Census, photocopy of relevant extract from battalion War Diary, 1st Wiltshires, 1915, and Commonwealth War Graves details for 6404 Private A.W. Haines. The 1891 Census records Albert William Haines, then 5 years of age, residing at 31 Bath Lane, Keevil, West Wiltshire. Haines first saw active service in France as a Corporal, entering that theatre of operations on 14/8/1914 (the 1st Wiltshires landed as a unit at Rouen on 14/8/1914). He was killed in action on 15/8/1915, the battalion War Diary recording "15th August, La Brique. Relieved 6th Dorsets in trenches, relief completed 12.15 a.m. Casualties, Sergeant Haines, C Company, killed on road during relief, rapid fire having been opened suddenly by enemy from right."</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, photocopy of extract from battalion War Diary, 2nd Wiltshires, May 1915 and Commonwealth War Graves details for 8552 Private Mark Haines (he had not yet been born at the time of the 1891 Census, and so does not appear on the Census Return for the Haines family). Private Haines first saw active service in France, entering that theater of operations on 7/10/1914 (the 2nd Wiltshires landed as a unit at Zeebrugge on 7/10/1914). Private Haines was killed in action on 16/5/1915, the battalion War Diary recording that, on 16th May the 2nd Wiltshires took part in a divisional strength attack "Attack of our division took place about midnight, 20th (on the left) and 22nd Brigade (on the right) attacked P4 at 3.15 a.m. All day long the enemy shelled Rue de l'Epinette, but the battalion suffered no casualties. At 1 p.m. B Company was ordered to proceed to M3 with a party of bombers. The party under Captain Manners-Davis cleared the German trenches from near M3 to L2, with very little opposition. It was unable to proceed further as at 4HO point it was found the trenches were not continuous and the K3, K4 and K5 were strongly held by the enemy. On being relieved by the 7th London Regiment B Company returned towards E3."</p> <p>Both Albert William and Mark Haines were the sons of Jabez James Haines and Alice Haines, of Lower Park Farm Cottage, Devizes, Wiltshire. Mark was 21 years old at the time of his death and is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery. Albert William was 29 years of age at the time of his death and is buried in La Brique Cemetery No 1.</p>	690.00	828
bg2430	<p>PRIVATE W.A. ROGERS, 1ST BATTALION BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. Five: 1914 Star, original sew-on clasp on ribbon (10197 Private, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (10197 Private, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment); 1939-45 Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, QEII (Walter Alfred Rogers). Mounted loose style, as worn, generally Very Fine and better.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, London Gazette details, and extract from 1901 census. Private Rogers first saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theater</p>	350.00	420

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	<p>of operations on 16/8/1914 (the 1st Bedfords landed as unit in France on 16/8/1914). Medal Index Card notes Rogers as having subsequently been taken prisoner of war. His Imperial Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette Of 26/4/1960, page 2973, "Rogers, Walter Alfred, postman, Colchester".</p> <p>The 1901 census records the then 6 year old Walter Rogers as living in the parish of St Giles, Colchester, with his father, John Rogers, a 38 year old labourer (bricklayer), his mother, Rose, and his sister and three brothers.</p>		
BG2356	<p>MAJOR G.H. DAVIES, 1ST BATTALION HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, 9TH (RESERVE) BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, AND MACHINE GUN CORPS. Three: 1914 Star and bar (1710 Private, Honorable Artillery Company); British War and Victory Medals (Major), M.I.D. oak leaf on Victory Medal. BWM attractively toned, original sew-on clasp on 1914 Star (this gilt), generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 15 pages of photocopied documents from Major Davies's Officer's Papers file. Gwyn Howard Davies, born Oswestry, Shropshire, enlisted into the Honorable Artillery Company immediately after the outbreak of WW1 at Armoury House, Finsbury, 31/08/1914. At the time of enlistment he was 33 years and 9 months of age, gave his trade as solicitor (in partnership), his home address as 101 Piccadilly, London, and stated that he had previously seen service with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers from circa May 1899 to circa November 1903. Davies embarked with the 1st Battalion H.A.C. from Southampton for France on 17/9/1914 (the 1st Battalion Honorable Artillery Company landed as a unit at St Nazaire on 20/9/1914). In France Davis saw service as 1710 Private, No. 4 Company, 1st Battalion Honorable Artillery Company, and was a casualty of the harsh winter of 1914, being invalided on Christmas Eve, 24/12/1914, suffering from frostbite, entering the 8th Clearing Hospital at Bailleul on the same day, transferring to the 7th Field Ambulance at Locre on 26/12/1914, and to the 10th General Hospital at Rouen on 19/1/1915, and evacuated to England on 20/1/1915.</p> <p>After recovering from frostbite, Davies was commissioned into the 9th Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, a Home Service battalion, being appointed Lieutenant, 18/3/1915. However, Davis transferred to the Machine Gun Corps on 22/11/1915, and saw service with that unit in France. Davies was wounded in action at Armentiers on 26/4/1916 and subsequently evacuated, embarking from Boulogne on 31/03/1916 for England, where an operation was performed to remove shrapnel. Although the operation was successful, the healing process was delayed by infection to his wound, a medical board on 16/05/1916 finding "that a shrapnel bullet entered the outer side of lower third of left thigh and lodged 10 inches higher up inner side of thigh . . . Whence it was removed by operation. The lower wound is still suppurating. The operation wound has healed, but wound is still painful and the limb stiff, he cannot walk without crutches. No injury to nerve or bone." By 11/7/1916 Davies wounds had healed completely. A Dr Howell, the Senior Residential Medical Officer of the Metropolitan Hospital, London, writing "This is to certify that I have today examined Lieut. G.H. Davies of the Machine Gun Corps and find that the shrapnel wound to the thigh has completely healed". Davies was passed as unfit for general work but "capable of performing light duties". He subsequently returned to active service in France and was promoted Captain, 9/11/1917 and Major, 26/6/1918. Major Davies was disembodied on 27/06/1919.</p> <p>Davies gave his next of kin when enlisting as his brother, the Reverend A.W. Davies, of Radley College, Abingdon, Oxford (papers with group also include a touching, though somewhat optimistic letter dated 2/11/1914 from his sister, Miss H. Davies, asking "when you receive any special news concerning Private Gwyn Howard Davies . . . will you kindly forward it to me".</p>	480.00	576
BG2200	<p>ORDERLY G. ANDERSON, BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY. Four: 1914 Star (G. Anderson, B.R.C.S.); British War and Victory Medals (G. Anderson, B.R.C.S.); St Andrews Ambulance Association Service Medal, silver, obverse St Andrew standing before a saltire, legend "St Andrew's Ambulance Association" around, reverse wreath of laurel and oak, legend "For Service in the St Andrew's Ambulance Corps" within (contemporary engraved naming: G. Anderson). Generally Almost Extremely Fine, silver medals attractively toned,</p>	650.00	780

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	<p>original silk ribbons, accompanied by recipient's original bronze and enamel cap badge (central enamel device chipped) and pair of "Red Cross" shoulder titles.</p> <p>Group accompanied by recipient's Medal Index Card details and photocopied entry from "British Red Cross Register of Overseas Volunteers 1914-1918", which confirm that George Anderson saw service in France during the First World War, entering that theatre of operations on 23/9/1914, and that he saw service with the "Scottish Unit" at Rouen as an Orderly.</p> <p>The St Andrews Ambulance Association Service Medal scarce.</p>		
BG2186	<p>PRIVATE J. BUCKLEY, IRISH GUARDS. Three: 1914 Star (474 Private, Irish Guards); British War and Victory Medals (474 Private, Irish Guards). Copy slip-on clasp on Star, the group worn from regular polishing, generally Fair only.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 10 pages of photocopied attestation and service papers, which confirm that James Buckley was born in the parish of Bullygar, Co. Galway (Ballygar is in East Galway, near the town of Roscommon, as indicated on attestation papers). Buckley was an early recruit to the Irish Guards, the regiment had only been raised in April 1900 and Buckley attesting for service at Sheffield on 31st October of that same year. At the time of enlistment, Buckley was 21 years and 7 months old. Like most recruits into the Guards regiments, he was a tall man, measuring 5 feet 9 1/2 inches in height. He was posted Private with the regimental number 474 following his attestation. He clearly took to army life, and just over a year after joining agreed to extend his period of service with the colours to 7 years, on 12th December 1901, and on 25th March 1904 agreed to further extend his service to 8 years with the colours. Private Buckley was transferred to the Army Reserve with the rank of Private on 31st October 1908, and discharged from the Army Reserve on 30th October 1912. A month after being discharged from the Army Reserve, Private Buckley re-enlisted in the Army Reserve on 29th October 1912, and was mobilised following the outbreak of the First World War on 4th August 1914, being posted for service with the 1st Battalion Irish Guards. Buckley saw service with the British Expeditionary Force from 12th August 1914 to 5th April 1915 (the 1st Battalion Irish Guards embarked as a unit on 12th August 1914), and from 14th June 1917 to 18th March 1919, being discharged to the Class Z Reserve on 31st March 1920. At the time of discharge he had two children, for which he had been granted an allowance of 2 shillings and 4 pence a week from 16th April 1919, and following discharge, he himself was granted a pension of 10 pence a day for life, from 16th April 1919. Whilst serving with the British Expeditionary Force, Buckley gave his next of kin as his wife, Mary, with an address of 6 Windsor Gardens, Harrow Road, Paddington.</p>	280.00	336
BG2172	<p>PRIVATE J.W. DAVIES, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Two: 1914 Star and bar (3093 Private, Royal Army Medical Corps); Victory Medal (3093 Private, Royal Army Medical Corps). Copy bar on Star, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card details, which confirm active service in France and Flanders from 16th August 1914 and that 3093 Private John W. Davies saw service with the 4th Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps. The 4th Field Ambulance saw service initially with 2nd Division, but transferred to the Guards Division on 19th August 1915, and continued to serve with the Guards Division in France and Flanders for the remainder of the war .</p>	95.00	114
BG2165	<p>PRIVATE W. WISE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT. Three: 1914 Star (9437 Private, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment), B.W.M. and Victory (9437 Private, Royal Berkshire Regiment). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card details which confirm recipient initially served as 9437 Private with the Royal Berkshire Regiment, landing in France on 6th November 1914, and subsequently as P/1084 Lance Corporal with the Military Foot Police (recipient also entitled Silver War Badge).</p>	220.00	264
BG2128	<p>ACTING SERGEANT H. WARD, 3RD BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Three: 1914 Star and bar (13185 Lance Corporal, 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (13185 Acting Sergeant, Worcestershire Regiment). Copy</p>	400.00	480

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	<p>bar on 1914 Star, this polished, Good Very Fine, pair Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Commonwealth War Graves and Medal Index Card details. Sergeant Ward, born and enlisted Birmingham, saw service with the 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment during the First World War, landing in France on 10th November 1914. By the time he had landed his battalion had been in France since 16th August 1914. By 10th November 1914 the 3rd Worcestershires were in reserve near a position known as Butler's House. On 13th November the battalion relieved the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry in trenches north west of St Yves. They in turn were themselves relieved during the night of 16th - 17th November, withdrawing to Petit Pont. Thereafter they transferred to Neuve Eglise on the 17th, La Clytte on the 19th and into billets north of Kemel on the 20th and Dranoutre on the 24th. The battalion took over the front line trenches near Spanbroek Mill on 26th November, but was subsequently relieved, and withdrew to Westoutre on 29th November and Locre on 30th November.</p> <p>Acting Sergeant Ward was killed in action on 12th March 1915. On that day the 3rd Worcestershires, who formed part of 7th Brigade, 3rd Division, took part in an attack on Spanbroek Mill. The regimental history records that the leading companies of the battalion went forward into a hail of bullets and over ground knee deep in mud, and that "officers and men went down at every step". Small parties of the battalion managed to enter the enemy's front line and held the captured positions until forced to retire at dusk. The battalion lost 169 officers and men killed, wounded or missing, including 9 officers killed in action or mortally wounded. Acting Sergeant Harry Ward has no know grave and is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial, panel 34 (photograph of the section of the panel with his name on it also accompanies group).</p>		
bg2122	<p>WARRANT OFFICER E. ROYLE, 1ST BATTALION THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS), KILLED BY ONE OF HIS OWN MEN DURING THE RETREAT TO DUNKIRK. Three: 1939-45 Star, 1939-45 War Medals, Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, regular army suspender (2744989 Corporal, Black Watch). LSGC Good Very Fine, other medals virtually as struck.</p> <p>Warrant Officer 3rd Class Edward Royle was killed by a Sergeant from his own regiment during the retreat to Dunkirk, on Sunday 9th June 1940. The sergeant, suffering a complete mental breakdown as a result of the unrelenting physical and mental pressure during the retreat.</p> <p>Group accompanied by extensive file of research, including photocopied service papers, photocopied list of officers and nco's serving with 1st Battalion Black Watch on 20th May 1940, which includes Royle (taken from Regimental War Diary), photocopied group photograph of Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 1st Battalion Black Watch, taken at Aldershot before proceeding overseas on active service, 1939, photographs of Warrant Officer Royle's grave, photocopied extracts from regimental and other histories, etc.</p> <p>Edward Royle, born Salford, Manchester, 27/10/1901, enlisted into the Black Watch on 6/02/1917 as a Boy Soldier. At the time of enlistment he was 15 years of age, and gave his trade or calling as that of Band Boy, the rank to which he would have been assigned on enlistment. Royle was promoted Bandsman, 5/5/1918 and posted to France on 26/12/1918 (not entitled any medals WW1). After service in France he was promoted Private on 27/10/1919, having reached 18 years of age. Reappointed Bandsman, 31/8/1923, Royle was promoted Lance Corporal, 31/8/1925, Corporal, 16/3/1929, Lance Sergeant, 15/8/1934, Band Sergeant, 1/2/1927, Warrant Officer class 3, 28/11/1939, and Platoon Sergeant Major, 28/11/1939.</p> <p>At the time of his death Royle was 38 years of age. He is buried in Ste. Marie cemetery, Le Havre, Seine-Maritime, France, grave reference Division 67, row R, grave 10. Royle was the son of Edward Royle of 33 Rodner Street, Salford, and the husband of Margaret Marion Hollows of 17 Carnaught, Folkestone, Kent (married just before war broke out, on 15/4/1939).</p> <p>In June 1940 the 1st Battalion Black Watch formed part of General Fortune's 51st Highland Division. After the evacuation of Dunkirk the Germans concentrated their forces on the</p>	650.00	780

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	<p>main front, along the line of the river Somme. The 1st Black Watch held their position overlooking the Somme until the night of 5th June, and then began to fall back in a confused series of withdrawals towards the port of Dieppe. On 8th June, when the Highland Division was six miles from Dieppe, and the Germans in Rouen, well to their rear, General Fortune asked for permission to evacuate his troops from Dieppe. Churchill responded that, whilst French troops continued to fight, the last British troops in France were to stand with them. On 9th June the 1st Black Watch moved back under cover of darkness for the fifth night in succession, pausing only to fight a mortar battle at Varenne with German troops who were crossing an inadequately blown bridge. It was at this point that one of the sergeants in Royle's regiment shot and killed him. The following account of the incident is taken from "Escape From Saint Valery-en-Caux" by Captain B.C. Bradford, who was the Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Black Watch at the time: "During all this time, enemy could be seen occasionally in front, but there was practically no firing. Enemy aircraft flew over several times very low. RSM Royle was killed by Sgt .., who went quite mad." (Bradford did not publish the name of the sergeant who killed Royle in order to avoid embarrassing his family). Some idea of the physical and psychological pressure that the men retreating to Dunkirk were under can be gleaned from the following statement made subsequent to the retreat by an officer of the Highland Division who served alongside Royle: "The state of exhaustion these infantrymen were in in almost impossible to describe. For six weeks.. they had never had the opportunity to rest properly, to get off their clothes, or even their boots.. There were no beds, not even chairs to sit on, no shelter, no proper periods of rest or mealtimes ... Men fell asleep standing on their feet so long as they could rest their heads on something, a wall, the parapet of a bridge, the side of a truck." It was undoubtedly these conditions and the pressure of continuous action that led to the breakdown of the sergeant who killed Warrant Officer Royle.</p> <p>The retreat continued after Warrant Officer Royle's death, until 8am on the morning of 12th June 1940, when the commander of the French 31st Division, fighting on the right flank of the Highland Brigade, surrendered. Surrounded by Rommel's troops, with no chance of escape, the French forces having quit the field, General Fortune ordered his Highland Division to surrender.</p>		
BG2113	<p>LANCE-CORPORAL R. SWATTON, COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Three:1914 Star with 5th August - 22nd November 1914 clasp (85 Lance-Corporal, Coldstream Guards); British War and Victory Medals (85 Private, Coldstream Guards). Original clasp on 1914 Star, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 8 pages of photocopied service papers and Medal Index Card details. Richard Davis Swatton was born in the parish of Chiseldon, Swindon, Wiltshire. He originally attested for the Coldstream Guards on 29th April 1895. At the time of attestation he was 18 years of age, gave his trade as that of a general labourer, and at the time was serving with the militia, with the 3rd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. On attestation, 29th April 1895, Swatton was appointed Private and given the regimental number 85. He was promoted Lance Corporal 10th January 1897, but purchased his discharge early, on 26th October 1897. Lance Corporal Swatton's first period of 2 years and 181 days service was spent exclusively at home. During this period of service he stated his next of kin was his mother, Mary, whose address was recorded as being 8 Montagu Street, Russell Square, London (given the address, she was probably in service). Swatton re-enlisted into the Coldstream Guards following the outbreak of the First World War, at Woolwich, on 29th August 1914. At the time of re-enlistment he was 36 years old and gave his trade as that of gasworks labourer. On attesting for the second time, Swatton was appointed Private and re-issued with his original regimental number, 85. He was promoted Lance Corporal once again, on 15th September 1914, was posted to the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards on 7th October 1914, and landed in France on the same day. His service papers note that he was prisoner of war just over 3 weeks later, on 30th October 1914. Lance Corporal Swatton spent the remainder of the war as a prisoner of war in Germany, being released under the terms of the Armistice of 11th November 1918. He arrived at Hull, following repatriation, on 27th December 1918, was posted for service with the 5th (Reserve) Battalion Coldstream Guards, and discharged to the Class "Z" Army Reserve following demobilisation on 12th March 1919. Swatton's First World War period service papers give his next of kin as his wife, with an address at 16 Broad Street, Greenwich, London (Swatton married Rosina Lewis at Highworth, Wiltshire, on 25th January 1899, and had three</p>	350.00	420

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	children born prior to the outbreak of the First World War).		
BG2936	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AND LONG SERVICE GROUP OF FOUR TO SENIOR PETTY OFFICER A.J. PAYNE, WHO SAW SERVICE ABOARD HMS AGINCOURT AT JUTLAND. Four: 1914-15 Star (K.13449 Stoker 1st Class, Royal Navy); British War and Victory Medals (K.13449 Acting Senior Petty Officer); Navy LSGC (Senior Petty Officer, HMS Lucia). Mounted loose style, as worn, silver medals attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied service paper. Born 2/10/1887 at East Grinstead, Sussex, Alfred James Payne enlisted into the Royal Navy on 30/9/07. Service papers confirm service aboard HMS Agincourt from 4/8/1914 to 30/1/1919. Payne was promoted Senior Petty Officer on 14/8/1919 and received his LSGC on 16/10/1927. He was still serving on 1/1/1929 when his records were "transferred to card".</p> <p>Ex Dix Noonan Webb 2/4/2004, when the group sold for £290 plus fees (£360 approx)</p>	350.00	420
BG2875	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AND MEMORIAL PLAQUE GROUP OF FOUR TO SICK BERTH ATTENDANT ARTHUR EADE, ROYAL NAVY, WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION WHEN THE IRISH MAIL STEAMER HMS LEINSTER WAS TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN THE IRISH SEA, 10TH OCTOBER 1918, AND WHO PREVIOUSLY, IN APRIL 1916, HAD SEEN SERVICE ABOARD HMS ADVENTURE WHEN THE CREW OF THAT SHIP TOOK ON BOARD LT. SPINDLER AND THE CREW OF THE GERMAN STEAMER AUD, CAPTURED WHILST ATTEMPTING TO RENDEZVOUS WITH SIR ROGER CASEMENT IN TRALEE BAY. Four: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (M.4062 Sick Berth Attendant, Royal Navy); Memorial Plaque (Arthur Eade).</p> <p>The following biographical and service details of Arthur Eade have been extracted from the Commonwealth War Graves archive, Philip Lecane's "Torpedoed, The RMS Leinster Disaster" (Periscope Publishing, Penzance, Cornwall, 2005), and two articles from the Medal Society of Ireland Journal by George Callaghan regarding Arthur Eade and HMS Adventure.</p> <p>Arthur Eade worked as an invoice clerk prior to joining the Royal Navy 8/1/1912. He started out as a Probationary Sick Berth Attendant on HMS Vivid, a Base Ship at Devonport. Then, after medical training at Plymouth Hospital, he saw further service at HMS Vivid, as a Sick Berth Attendant. He next saw service afloat aboard the cruiser HMS Gibraltar, a 1st class cruiser of 7,700 tons, which had been newly commissioned on the day that Eade joined her on 4/2/1913, for service with the Training Squadron at Queenstown (now Cobh, Co. Cork). Eade left HMS Gibraltar on 2/12/1913 and subsequently served aboard HMS Adventure, a Scout Cruiser of 2,640 tons. HMS Adventure was attached to the 6th Destroyer Flotilla of the Channel Fleet and, with two other cruisers, was employed as a backup to the destroyers in the Strait of Dover. However, on the morning of 22/9/1914 it became blindingly obvious to the Royal Navy that cruisers were at a tactical disadvantage in the narrow confines of the Strait of Dover, three cruisers being lost in quick succession on that morning as a result of torpedo attacks in the southern section of the North Sea. As a precautionary measure, and in order to provide more room to manoeuvre, HMS Adventure was moved northwards and in early 1915 joined the 6th Light Cruiser Squadron in the Humber. Later the same year HMS Adventure moved again, this time to Queenstown, to become the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly. Although Admiral Bayly and his staff lived and worked ashore in Admiralty House, during 1915 and 1916 the Admiral and his flagship saw service afloat on a number of occasions. HMS Adventure was under constant orders to be ready for departure at a half-hour's notice during daylight and two hour's notice during darkness. In addition, the Admiral made frequent use of his flagship to visit other ports in the area under his command, which covered the seas around the southern part of Ireland and extended as far east as the Bristol Channel and Dublin.</p> <p>On 28/12/1915 the steamer Huronian was attacked and damaged by a submarine off the south-west coast of Ireland. In response to her s.o.s. HMS Adventure steamed out, chased the submarine away and assisted the damaged steamer to safety in Bantry Bay.</p>	1800.00	2160

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	<p>More significantly, on 22/4/1916 HMS Adventure took on board Lieutenant Spindler and the crew of the German steamer Aud, who had been attempting to rendezvous with Sir Roger Casement at Tralee Bay and deliver a consignment of arms for use in the projected uprising in the south-west of Ireland. After she was intercepted by British ships Aud was being escorted to Queenstown when Captain Spindler ordered her scuttling, whereupon he and his crew were taken aboard HMS Adventure. HMS Adventure transferred Spindler and his crew to Milford Haven, landing them there on 23/4/1916 (Captain Spindler later stated that he and his crew had received great courtesy on board, and that in HMS Adventure "discipline, order and cleanliness were simply perfect"). HMS Adventure was on her return journey from Milford Haven to Cobh on 24/4/1916 (Easter Monday) when the main uprising broke out in Dublin. As a result of the uprising, direct communication between Cork and Dublin by rail and telegraph ceased, following insurgent activity. Immediately after returning to Queenstown, Admiral Bayly and HMS Adventure were ordered to Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire), just south of Dublin, where she remained during the course of the Rising, acting as a communication link between Cork and Dublin. Adventure arrived back in Queenstown at 6am on 4/5/1916, and on the afternoon of the same day took on board some twenty Sinn Fein prisoners being held there, leaving Cobh at 7.30pm for Kingstown, where she arrived the following morning, at 8am, to hand over her prisoners to military custody. After delivering her prisoners she returned once more to Queenstown.</p> <p>On 23/10/1916 the sloop HMS Genista was torpedoed and sunk off the south coast of Ireland. HMS Adventure came out from Queenstown and after a lengthy search located a lifeboat which had been carried by strong winds a considerable distance from the scene of the attack, and rescued the crew.</p> <p>Eade left Adventure on 10/8/1917 to take up a posting at Haulbowline Hospital, Queenstown. His final posting was to HMS Coleen, the former 1,420 ton light cruiser, which since 1/12/1913 had been based at Queenstown as a Receiving Ship and Auxiliary Patrol Depot. There has been some speculation (see George Callaghan's article "Arthur Eade", Medal Society of Ireland Journal no. 57, June 2002, pp 17-18) that Eade may have been serving aboard HMS Leinster at the time she was sunk, as a Sick Berth Attendant. Alternatively, he may have been traveling back to England on leave.</p> <p>Arthur Eade was the son of Mrs M. Eade of the Almshouses, Waltham Abbey, Essex. He was born on 2nd August 1893 at Waltham's Cross, Hertfordshire, Arthur Eade is buried in Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin, reference CE. New Plot. 760</p> <p>The "M" prefix to Eade's service number was given to Artisan and miscellaneous ratings of the Royal Navy, including Engine Room and Electrical Artificers, Armourers, Wiremen, Carpenters, Sick Berth Ratings, etc.</p> <p>Philip Lecane records a total of 777 persons, military and civilian, aboard the RMS Leinster when she was torpedoed, comprising 76 officers and crew of the Leinster, 22 postal sorters, 493 military personnel and 187 civilians. Some 532 of the crew and passengers were killed as a result of the sinking of the Leinster.</p> <p>Memorial Plaque groups to Leinster casualties seldom appear for sale, this being the first that I have ever had in stock. Arthur Eade was the only RMS Leinster casualty with the rank of Sick Berth Attendant.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied service record, confirming Eade serving continuously with HMS Adventure 2/8/1914 to August 1917, and that he would thus have been present during all of the actions referred to above, including the taking on board of Lieutenant Spindler and the crew of the German steamer Aude.</p>		
BG2426	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AND MEMORIAL PLAQUE AWARDED TO ABLE SEAMAN F.W. HUTCHINGS, ROYAL NAVY, WHO WAS KILLED WHEN THE Q SHIP, HMS BEGONIA, WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE ON 6/10/1917. Four: 1914-15 Star (217650 Able Seaman, Royal Navy), British War and Victory Medals (217650 Able Seaman, Royal Navy); Memorial Plaque (Frederick William Hutchings), this in original card folder with Buckingham Palace forwarding letter. Generally Extremely Fine, with original silk ribbons.</p>	575.00	690

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	<p>With photocopied service papers, Commonwealth War Graves details, copy marriage certificate, portrait photograph of recipient, in uniform, Royal Navy black silk and gilt tally for HMS Attack, four photocopied photographs of the destroyer, HMS Attack, including one of her sinking after being torpedoed in the Mediterranean by a German U-Boat, and a memorial locket, this containing a photograph of the recipient and a lock of hair on alternate sides, the locket with glazed gilt frame, integral suspension loop and jump ring suspender.</p> <p>Born 16/1/1886, Frederick Hutchings enlisted into the Royal Navy on 16/1/1904 for 12 years, with the rank of Boy 2nd Class. He was promoted Boy 1st Class 24/7/02, Ordinary Seaman, 16/1/04, and Able Seaman, 1/5/05. During WW1 Hutchings saw service initially with the Woolwich based destroyer flotilla, having been posted for service there aboard HMS Attack on 12/12/1913. Hutchings continued to serve aboard HMS Attack to 30/9/1916, when he was posted to shore. His next seagoing posting came when he was posted to serve aboard the Q-ship, Q10, on 25/2/1917. Hutchings was still serving aboard the Q10, HMS Begonia, when she was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic 44 miles south by west from the Wolf Rock, 6/10/1917, by the German submarine UB55 (service papers show Hutchings serving aboard the Begonia to 11/11/1917, but this is the date that it was accepted Begonia had been sunk, and his papers are stamped with a record of the date of his death, "6th. Oct 1917 HMS Begonia").</p> <p>HMS Begonia set sail for the last time on 3/9/1917, with orders to act as a decoy ship and target enemy submarines. The Q10, HMS Begonia, was a Flower Class sloop of 3,070 tons. She went down with all hands.</p> <p>Frederick Hutchings was the son of Frederick William Hutchings of Woodford, and the husband of Gladys Elvina Hutchings, of Harold Villa, Woodville Road, South Woodford. At the time of death he was 31 years of age. Able Seaman Hutchings has no known grave and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.</p> <p>Hutchings's previous ship to the Begonia, HMS Attack, was also torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine during WW1, at 11am on Sunday 30/12/1917, Hutchings obviously left the ship's tally behind when he transferred to the Begonia and began wearing the tally for that ship.</p>		
BG2203	<p>THE 1914-15 TRIO TO BAND CORPORAL / MUSICIAN R. CORNE, ROYAL MARINE BAND, ROYAL MARINES, WHO SAW SERVICE AT THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND IN 1916 ABOARD HMS IRON DUKE. Three: 1914-15 Star (R.M.B. 963 Band Corporal); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B. 963 Musician). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied service record. Robert Corne, born 7/8/1899 in London, enlisted on 20/9/1905. At the time of enlistment he was rated as a Schoolboy, and gave his next of kin as his foster-mother, Edith Neale, of 1 Sandpits Villa, Sheveton (?), Malmesbury, Wiltshire. Corne served aboard a variety of ships prior to WW1, eventually being posted for service aboard HMS Iron Duke on 10/3/1914. He served continually aboard that ship to 3/9/1917, initially as a Band Boy, then as a Band Corporal. Corne transferred ashore on 4/9/1917, to the Royal Navy School of Music, being promoted Musician on 5/9/1917. He was demobilised and discharged from the Royal Navy on 4/9/1919.</p> <p>R.M.B. prefix to service number indicates service with Royal Marine band. Royal Marine Bandsmen aboard ships took part in combat support duties, unlike their counterparts in infantry regiments, who acted as stretcher bearers and were essentially responsible for medical duties.</p>	280.00	336
BG3637	<p>PRIVATE W.D. SEYMOUR, 8TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. Three: 1914-15 Star (8-15895 Private, Royal Irish Rifles); British War and Victory Medals (8-15895 Private, Royal Irish Rifles). Original silk ribbons, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, Silver War Badge extract and 13 pages service papers.</p>	250.00	300

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	<p>William David Seymour enlisted into the 8th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles on 8/9/1914, some 5 weeks after the outbreak of WW1. Born in Belfast, Seymour was a painter in civilian life, employed by Belfast Corporation, and was 31 years and 9 months old at the time of enlistment. He saw active service in France with the 8th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, entering that theater of operations on 5/10/1915 (the 8th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles landed at Boulogne as a unit in October 1915). Seymour was invalided back to the Regimental Depot on 25/2/1916, suffering from myalgia and disordered action of the heart, caused by "exposure and wettings" whilst serving in France. He subsequently transferred to the 17th (Home Service) Battalion Royal Irish Rifles on 5/6/1916, and was subsequently discharged "no longer physically fit for war service" on 25/1/1917.</p> <p>Seymour was a married man at the time of enlistment. He married Annie McKeown at the Magdalen Church, Belfast, on 11/7/1907. Service papers give home address at time of enlistment as 2 Blackwood Street,</p> <p>Belfast and at time of discharge as 7 Coyle's Place, Ormeau Road, Belfast. The 8th (East Belfast) Battalion Royal Irish Rifles was raised in Belfast in September 1914 from the Belfast Volunteers. Given that Seymour enlisted on 8/9/1914, he would have been an original member of the East Belfast Battalion and presumably a member of the Belfast Volunteers.</p>		
BG3638	<p>SERGEANT A. BEISLEY, 3RD, 5TH AND 6TH BATTALIONS CONNAUGHT RANGERS. Three: 1914-15 Star (4862 Lance-Corporal / Acting Sergeant, Connaught Rangers); British War and Victory Medals (4862 Acting Sergeant, Connaught Rangers). Original silk ribbons, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, 8 pages service papers and Silver War Badge roll extract. Alfred Beisley enlisted into the Connaught Rangers in London on 9/11/1914. He was 20 years of age, at time of enlistment, gave his trade as that of cook and his home address as 19 Bristol Road, Western-Super-Mare. Beisley joined the 3rd Battalion Connaught Rangers at Kinsale on 11/11/1914, for training. He was promoted Acting Corporal on 8/4/1915 and Acting Sergeant on 30/8/1915. Sergeant Beisley was posted for service with the 5th Battalion Connaught Rangers on 10/9/1915. His Medal Index Card confirms that he first saw active service with that battalion in Gallipoli, disembarking at Mudros and entering that theatre of operations on 22/9/1915 (the 5th Connaughts had previously landed at Gallipoli as a unit on 5/8/1915). The 5th Connaughts transferred from Gallipoli to Mudros on 30/9/1915, subsequently embarking for Salonika on 9/10/1915. Beisley was evacuated to the Regimental Depot on 10/2/1916, and from there was transferred to the Military Hospital, Galway. He was posted to the 3rd Battalion Connaught Rangers on 31/8/1916 and on 1/3/1917 transferred to the 6th Battalion Connaught Rangers, seeing service with the 6th Battalion in France from 3/3/1917. Beisley was evacuated from France on 15/4/1918 suffering from a "gun shot wound of shoulder & arm" and was eventually discharged as a result of wounds on 22/12/1918.</p> <p>By late September 1915, after just over six week's ashore at Gallipoli, the 5th Connaught's strength had been much reduced, the battalion War Diary recording that, on 20/9/1915 the battalion's strength was just 5 officers and 320 other ranks (out of the original 25 officers and 749 men who had come ashore on 5/8/1915). Both the battalion War Diary and the Regimental History record that at 12:20 a.m. on the morning of 25/9/1915 the 5th Connaughts were joined by a draft of reinforcements, comprising 5 officers and 350 other ranks. Sergeant Beisley would have been among that draft of reinforcements.</p>	385.00	462
BG3636	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO TO PRIVATE J. QUINN, 2ND AND 8TH BATTALIONS ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE 8TH DUBLINS DURING THAT BATTALION'S ENTIRE PERIOD OF ACTIVE SERVICE IN FRANCE, FROM ITS LANDING THERE IN DECEMBER 1915 TO ITS DISBANDMENT IN FRANCE IN FEBRUARY 1918. Three: 1914-15 Star (19307 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers); British War and Victory Medals (19307 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). British War Medal with light overall contact marks from Star, Very Fine, Star and Victory Medal Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and British War and Victory Medal Roll and Silver</p>	340.00	408

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	<p>War Badge details, which confirm that Joseph Quinn enlisted on 12/3/1915. He initially saw service in France with the 8th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, entering that theatre of operations on 20/12/1915 (the 8th Dublins landed at Havre as a unit in December 1915), and subsequently saw service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.</p> <p>As a result of heavy casualties and a lack of recruits, the 8th Dublins were amalgamated with the 9th Dublins on 24/10/1917 to form the 8th/9th Dublins, and that amalgamated battalion was disbanded in France, again as a result of casualties and lack of recruits, on 10/2/1918, with the personnel from the amalgamated battalion transferring to the 1st and 2nd Dublins. Quinn would have transferred from the 8th to the 2nd Dublins at this time. Ten day after transferring to the 2nd Dublins, on 20/2/1918, Quinn was discharged as a result of sickness (also entitled Silver War Badge).</p>		
BG3597	<p>PRIVATE H. BEAUMONT, 1/5TH BATTALION WEST RIDING REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (3393 Private, West Riding Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (240723 Private, West Riding Regiment). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card and BWM and Victory Medal roll. Medal Index Card states that Harold Beaumont first saw service as 3393 Private, West Riding Regiment and subsequently as 240723 Private, West Riding Regiment and that he first saw active service in France, entering that theater of operations on 29/6/1915. This indicates that Beaumont would have seen service with the 1/5th Battalion West Riding Regiment, rather than the 2/5th Battalion, and that he was an early reinforcement to that battalion, the 1/5th Battalion having already landed in France over two months earlier, on 14/4/1915, whereas the 2/5th Battalion did not land in France until January 1917. Beaumont was eventually disembodied on 22/5/1919.</p> <p>The 1/5th Battalion West Riding Regiment took part in the Somme operations in 1916 with 147th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division. They spent the night of 30/6/1916 in Aveluy Wood and moved forward to the South Bluff at Authuille on 1/7/1916, beginning tours of duty on the front line at Thiepval the following day, 2/7/1916. On 3/9/1916 the battalion took part in the 147th Brigade attack on Schwaben Redoubt, during which attack some 350 of the 450 men from the 1/5th West Ridings who took part in the assault became casualties.</p>	125.00	150
BG2990	<p>PRIVATE A.E. ROYAL, 6TH BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star trio (638 Private, Leinster Regiment). Generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card. 638 Private Albert E. Royal first saw active service at Gallipoli. Medal Index Card notes him as entering that theater of operations on 9/7/1915. The 6th Leinsters sailed from Liverpool for Gallipoli on 9/7/1915, arriving Mudros 26/7/1915 and landing at Anzac Cover on 5/8/1915 (attached Australian and New Zealand Corps).</p>	285.00	342
bg2983	<p>CORPORAL L.S. PARREN, 1/1ST BATTALION NORFOLK YEOMANRY. Three; 1914-15 Star (1470 Private, Norfolk Yeomanry); British War and Victory Medals (1470 Corporal, Norfolk Yeomanry). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Corporal Parren was killed on 30/12/1917 when the Royal Navy's hired transport Aragon was torpedoed by the German submarine UC34.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from 1901 census, Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves details, etc.</p> <p>Born circa 1894, Leslie Southwell Parren was the son of John R.S and Rose E. Parren. The 1901 census records the 7 year old Leslie Parren as living at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, with his family, his father's occupation being Head Postman. Parren first saw active service in Gallipoli, entering that theater of operations on 8/10/1915 (the 1/1st Norfolk Yeomanry landed at Anzac two days later, on 10/10/1915). Parren appears to have survived the Gallipoli campaign unscathed, only to be killed when his troop ship, the Aragon, was torpedoed by the UC34. The Aragon was torpedoed at the entrance to Alexandria harbour. After the Aragon went down her escort, the destroyer HMS Attack, rescued 300 - 400 survivors, but the UC34 then torpedoed and sank her as well. Of the 2,500 personnel who</p>	390.00	468

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	had been aboard the Aragon, some 610 perished.		
bg2979	<p>THE 1914-15 TRIO AWARDED TO PRIVATE C.H. WHITEAR, 10TH BATTALION HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT AND 29TH COMPANY MACHINE GUN CORPS, WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE 10TH (IRISH) DIVISION FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF THAT DIVISION'S OVERSEAS SERVICE DURING WW1. Three: 1914-15 Star trio (10440 Private, Hampshire Regiment). Original silk ribbons, Extremely Fine, virtually as struck and a rare trio to a soldier who saw service with the 10th (Irish) Division during its entire period of overseas wartime service, taking part in the division's initial landings at Gallipoli, August 1915, and still serving with the division on 11th November 1918.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and 15 pages of service papers.</p> <p>Charles Henry Whitear, born Trinity Parish, Winchester, enlisted into the Hampshire Regiment at Winchester just over three weeks after the outbreak of WW1, on 29/8/1914. At time of enlistment he gave his age as 19 years and 8 months, and trade as that of storeman. From the Regimental Depot Whitear was posted to 10th Hampshires on 3/9/1914. Whitear saw service exclusively with the 10th (Irish) Division during WW1, initially with the 10th Hampshires, then subsequently transferring to the 29th Company Machine Gun Corps (10th Division) on 10/5/1916. Whitear continued to serve with the 29th Company Machine Gun Corps when it was amalgamated with the 30th and 31st Machine Gun Companies to form the 10th Battalion Machine Gun Corps (10th Division). He was eventually discharged on 22/2/1919.</p> <p>The 10th Division saw service during WW1 in Gallipoli from 6/8/1915. Subsequently, from October 1915, the 10th Division saw service in Salonika (Macedonia), Egypt and Palestine respectively. Whitear's MIC confirms initial service at Gallipoli, entering that theatre of operations on 22/7/1915 (the 10th Hampshires sailed from Alexandria for Mudros on 22/7/1915, landing at Mudros on 26/7/1915 and subsequently landing at Gallipoli on 6/8/1915). Service papers additionally confirm continuous service with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 7/7/1915 to 8/12/1918. Whitear was thus still serving with the 10th Battalion Machine Gun Corps (10th Division) in Palestine, when the Armistice with Turkey came into force at noon on 31/10/1918.</p> <p>Whitear's service records records him as being hospitalised twice while serving with 29th Machine Gun Corps, as a result of wounds and sickness. He was seriously wounded on 3/10/1916, gunshot wounds to the back. Subsequently, he was admitted to hospital suffering from malaria, on 20/9/1917.</p> <p>Service papers give next of kin as mother, Mrs T. Whitear, 4 Freeland Buildings, Middlebrook St, Winchester.</p>	165.00	198
bg2963	<p>PRIVATE T. SOMERS, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (10180 Private, Royal Irish Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (10180 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Few rim nicks and contact marks, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, original silk ribbons.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card. Thomas Somers was a pre-war regular and first saw service during WW1 with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment in France, entering that theater of operations on 19/12/1914.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was posted back to the UK from India following the outbreak of WW1, and embarked as a unit at Southampton on 19/12/1914 (the date listed on Somers's Medal Index Card for his entering the French theater of operations). The battalion landed at Havre the following day.</p>	265.00	318
bg2956	<p>PRIVATE T.J. CHURCHWARD, 1/9TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION LONDON REGIMENT (QUEEN VICTORIA'S RIFLES). Two: 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal (1968 Private, 9th London Regiment). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves details. Thomas J. Churchward first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on</p>	115.00	138

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	<p>9/5/1915 (the 1/9th Londons had previously landed at Havre as a unit on 5/11/1914). Private Churchward was killed in action on 25/9/1916, first day, battle of Morval.</p> <p>MIC states Star "returned for amendment 15/7/20" and sent back to Churchward's family, 25/10/20. The amendment must be fairly minor, since it is not obvious to me. Recipient also entitled BWM.</p>		
BG2940	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AWARDED TO PRIVATE WILLIAM RENNIE, 21ST BATTALION AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, WHO SURVIVED THE TORPEDOING OF THE TRANSPORT "SOUTHLAND" OFF GALLIPOLI AND SUBSEQUENTLY SAW SERVICE IN BOTH GALLIPOLI AND FRANCE AND FLANDERS, TAKING PART IN THE 6TH BRIGADE A.I.F.'S TRENCH RAID OF 29-30TH JUNE 1916 IN FRANCE. Three: 1914-15 Star (274 Private, 21st Battalion A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (274 Private, A.I.F.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 19 pages of photocopied service papers and photocopied extracts from Official History Australian Imperial Force in WW1. William Rennie, born in the parish of Kinnell, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland, originally enlisted into the Australian Imperial Force at Melbourne, Victoria, 16/1/1915. He was an original member of that battalion, and on enlistment was posted to serve with "A" Company. The 21st Battalion A.I.F. saw service during WW1 in 6th Brigade, 2nd Australian Division. Rennie embarked at Melbourne for the Middle East on 10/5/1915. He sailed for Gallipoli aboard the transport "Southland", which was torpedoed in open seas by a German U-Boat on 2/9/1915.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied extract from official history describing the sinking of the Southland, which witnessed disgraceful behavior on the part of the ship's crew, most of whom abandoned ship at the first opportunity. The men of the 21st Battalion A.I.F., however, behaved impeccably. The unflinching attitude of the men of the 21st Battalion at that time is illustrated in the official history, by way of a remark made by one of the men of the battalion to one of his senior officers as the ship went down, and having been ordered to abandon ship: "I can't swim sir, but this is the best ... chance I ever had of learning".</p> <p>After transferring to another transport, the 21st Battalion subsequently landed at Gallipoli on 7/9/1915, where they were initially posted to the section of the front line around Courtney's Post and around German Officer's Post. Later the following month, the 21st Battalion were party to one of the remarkable spectacles of fraternisation that occasionally took place during WW1. The period 18th - 20th October 1915 was to be the occasion of a Turkish religious festival, and it had been feared that the Turks would use it to launch a major offensive. However, on 18th October the Turks ceased hostilities around Courtney's Post and German Officer's Post, signalled to the Australians in the trenches facing them that they had done so, and then proceeded to throw cigarettes to the men of the 17th and 21st Battalions A.I.F., who responded by throwing cigarettes and tins of bully beef back in return.</p> <p>Following the evacuation of Gallipoli, the 21st Battalion A.I.F. saw service in France and Flanders, again with 6th Brigade, 2nd Australian Division, Rennie's service papers confirming that he took part in the "Raid on Enemy's Trenches on night of 29 - 30th June 1916". This particular raid was part of a series of raids that General Haig ordered the Australian and New Zealand troops to make in June and July 1916, with a view to allowing the Australians and New Zealanders impose themselves on their German adversaries, and thereby gain a psychological fighting advantage. The raid of 29th - 30th June was the largest of these raids (photocopied details from official history accompany group), the raiding party comprising 8 officers and 240 men from the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Battalions A.I.F., with a covering party of 3 officers and 61 men of the 21st Battalion.</p> <p>On 23/7/1916 Rennie was court martialed for being absent from his billet at 9pm on 21/7/1916 (he was eventually brought back under escort on 22/7/1916). Rennie was sentenced to 28 days Army Punishment No. 2 (Army Punishment No. 2 is a variation of Army Punishment No. 1, the latter consisting of a convicted man being shackled in irons and secured to a fixed object, often a gun wheel or something similar, the convicted man being thus fixed for up to 2 hours in 24, but not for more than 3 days in 4, or more than 21 days of his sentence; Army Punishment No. 2 was similar, except that the convicted man</p>	850.00	1020

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	<p>was not secured to a fixed object whilst undergoing his punishment). Rennie was wounded in action on 30/7/1916, as the 21st Battalion A.I.F. made their way into the front line trenches to relieve the 22nd and 23rd Battalions A.I.F. Rennie was subsequently evacuated to England, his right leg amputated above the knee, and discharged on 30/3/1917, "permanently unfit for war service at home or abroad".</p>		
BG2938	<p>LIEUTENANT (LATER CAPTAIN) L.H.N. RUTLEDGE, ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS AND 1/8TH GURKHA RIFLES. Four: 1914-15 Star (2nd Lieutenant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers); British War and Victory Medals (Lieutenant, Victory Medal officially renamed) ; India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, Afghanistan NWF 1919 (officially renamed, impressed Indian Army style, plain capitals: LT. L.H.N. RUTLEDGE. MECH. TRANSPORT.). Victory Medal and IGS Medal officially renamed, otherwise generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Cards (2) and photocopied extracts from 1919 Indian Army List. Laurence Hough Nesbitt Rutledge was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 8/4/1915, and promoted Lieutenant 8/1/1917. He subsequently transferred to the Indian Army and saw service with the 1/8th Gurkha Rifles, serving with that regiment from 22/1/1918. Promoted Captain, Rutledge died whilst still serving with the 1/8th Gurkha Rifles in 1921 (Medal Index Card notes his as deceased 10/1/1921).</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopied extract from Anthony Farrington's "Officer Casualties of the Indian Armies 1803-1946" which confirms Rutledge as having died whilst serving with the 8th Gurkhas, his death being reported in the Indian Army List of April 1921.</p> <p>Medal Index Card gives father's address as Reverend L.W. Rutledge of Steeple Aston, Oxford.</p>	600.00	720
bg2934	<p>LIEUTENANT G.G. KNIGHT, QUEEN'S OWN DORSET YEOMANRY (LATE PRIVATE, CITY OF LONDON YEOMANRY), MORTALLY WOUNDED IN PALESTINE 17/6/1918. Three: 1914-15 Star (2503 Private, City of London Yeomanry); British War and Victory Medals (Lieutenant). BWM attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and 13 pages of photocopied service papers.</p> <p>George Gordon Knight, born Clapham, London, 1892, and educated Churcher's College, Petersfield, Hampshire, enlisted as a Private, City of London Yeomanry (Roughriders), 5/9/1914. At time of enlistment, Knight was 22 years of age and gave his home address as The Beeches, Carshalton. He saw service with the City of London Yeomanry as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 11/4/1915 to 13/8/1915, and at Gallipoli from 14/8/1915. Whilst serving in Gallipoli Knight was hospitalised on 15/9/1915 and subsequently evacuated to Malta, suffering from heart disease, on 23/9/1915 Knight was subsequently commissioned, 2nd Lieutenant, 1/1st Dorset Yeomanry, 19/8/1916, and was serving as a Lieutenant with the 1/1st Battalion Dorset Yeomanry in Palestine when he was mortally wounded on 17/6/1918. Knight was admitted to the 104th Indian Combined Field Ambulance, but the wound proved fatal, Knight dying the same day. Lieutenant Knight is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery, Israel.</p> <p>The regimental history gives a brief account of the action in which Lieutenant Knight was mortally wounded, and one of the men under his command awarded the DCM: "On 17th June, another affair, in which the whole regiment was concerned, resulted in Lieut. G.G. Knight being mortally wounded, and two men wounded. When his officer fell, Lance Corpl C. Lye greatly distinguished himself by his coolness and intrepidity, and was afterwards awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry on this occasion." Lye's DCM citation provides additional information: "On 17th June, 1918, during a reconnaissance in the Jordan Valley, he set a good example by his coolness under sharp fire after his Troop Leader had been killed. Throughout the period that the regiment was in the valley, he was always very reliable and keen to be sent on patrol. He has been present at every action at which the regiment has been engaged since it left England in April 1915, and he has always behaved with coolness and initiative."</p>	650.00	780

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	Medal Index Card gives correspondence address as his sister, Miss V.G. Knight, Church Hill, Carshalton, Surrey.		
bg2924	<p>PRIVATE A.C. SMITH, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star trio (3-8623 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). BWM with attractive old dark tone, generally Almost Extremely Fine and mounted loose style, as worn.</p> <p>With photocopied medal index card, which confirms that Private Alfred C. Smith first saw active service in France with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, entering that theatre of operations on 28/6/1915, and subsequently saw service as 4177 Private with the Gloucestershire Regiment and 15058 Private with the Leinster Regiment, surviving the war and being discharged to the Class Z Reserve on 15/3/1919.</p>	220.00	264
BG2925	<p>CORPORAL R. BEST, 1/5TH (CITY OF GLASGOW) BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. Four: 1914-15 Star (163 Private, Highland Light Infantry); British War and Victory Medals (163 Corporal Highland Light Infantry); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, George V (200009 Corporal, 5th Battalion Highland Light Infantry). Silver medals with attractive old dark tone, obverse rim bruise at 6 o'clock to BWM, otherwise generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine and mounted loose style on bar, as worn, original ribbons.</p> <p>Note low service number on 14-15 Star, which indicates that Best was serving with the Highland Light Infantry when the Territorial Force came into being in 1908.</p> <p>With photocopied medal index card which confirms that Richard Best first saw service in Gallipoli, entering that theatre of operations on 2/7/1915 (the 1/5th Battalion Highland Light Infantry sailed from Mudros for Gallipoli as a unit on 2/7/1915). M.I.C. confirms award of Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1919, which would indicate that Best originally enlisted in the Highland Light Infantry circa 1906-07.</p>	275.00	330
BG2917	<p>PRIVATE L. OWEN, 1/7TH BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (3092 Private, Manchester Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (3092 Private, Manchester Regiment). Virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card. Leonard Owen first saw active service in the Balkans, 24/7/1915 (his battalion had previously landed at Gallipoli as a unit on 6/5/1915). Recipient also entitled Silver War Badge (discharged 15/5/1916, 392.XVI.KR "No longer physically fit for war service").</p>	145.00	174
bg2923	<p>SERGEANT A.L. HAYNES, 2ND BATTALION NORFOLK REGIMENT AND LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT. Five: 1914-15 Star (7788 Corporal, Norfolk Regiment; British War and Victory Medals (7788 Acting Sergeant, Norfolk Regiment); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, type A, fixed suspender (5765211 Sergeant, Lincolnshire Regiment); Corps of Commissionaires Long Service Medal, base metal and enamel, a multi-rayed star with red and white Union Jack at centre, blue circling around bearing legend "Virtute et Industria - Labor Omnia Vincit", with its original trophy of arms suspender (reverse engraved: A. Haynes). First four mounted loose style, as worn, silver medals and Corps of Commissionaires medal attractively toned, generally Almost Extremely Fine and accompanied by a Victoria Cycling Club sterling silver and enamel "watch fob" type prize medal, shield shaped, with original suspension ring, 42mm including suspension ring (reverse engraved: 25 Mile Standard, 1928, A.A. HAYNES, 1Hr. 12Min. 16 Sec.).</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index card, which confirms that Alfred Last Haynes first saw active service during WW1 in the Asiatic theatre of operations as 7788 Corporal, Norfolk Regiment, from 15/11/1914 and later as 7788 Acting Sergeant. Medal Index card also notes that Haynes re-enlisted into the Norfolk Regiment (presumably in the post-war years) and was given the regimental number 72705, and subsequently transferred to the Lincolnshire Regiment as 5765211 Sergeant.</p> <p>When WW1 broke out the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment was stationed in India, part of 18th Indian Brigade, 6th (Poona) Division. The battalion set sail from Bombay for Mesopotamia on 6/11/1914, landing at Sanniya, Mesopotamia, on 15/11/1914 (the date on</p>	450.00	540

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	<p>Hayne's MIC). The battalion formed part of the British and Indian garrison that was surrounded and eventually taken prisoner of war en-masse at Kut al Amara on 29/4/1916. Haynes would have been taken p.o.w. with the rest of his battalion. Prisoners of the Turks during WW1, particularly other ranks, were very badly treated, a high proportion not living to see home again, and those that survived unfit for service. When repatriated, Haynes would obviously been unable to rejoin his regiment immediately, which undoubtedly accounts for his break in service and then rejoining the Norfolk Regiment with a new service number.</p>		
bg2915	<p>PRIVATE (LATER CORPORAL) W.F. WILKINS, ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Three: 1914-15 Star (M2-077411 Private, Army Service Corps); British War and Victory Medals (M2-077411 Corporal, Army Service Corps). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card. Willilam F. Wilkins first saw active service in France, 26/8/1915, and was transferred to the Class Z Reserve on 22/6/1919.</p> <p>M2 prefix to regimental number denotes Electrician.</p>	65.00	78
BG2916	<p>PRIVATE (LATER CORPORAL BEFORE BEING REDUCED TO PRIVATE) J. MCCULLAGH, 2ND AND 1ST BATTALIONS ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Four: 1914-15 Star (9864 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers); British War and Victory Medals (9864 Corporal, Royal Irish Fusiliers); General Service Medal 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, NW Persia (9864 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Medals polished, WW1 trio generally Good Fine and better, GSM with re-affixed suspender, rim bruises and edge nicks, Very Fine.</p> <p>There are two Medal Index Cards for this man, one name to him as McCullogh and one named correctly as McCullagh. These confirm all medals and clasps, and that he first saw active service in France 19/12/1914 with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers was serving in India when war broke out in 1914, transferred home and landed in France as a unit on 19/12/1914). In the post war years McCullagh saw service with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers in Iraq and North West Persia.</p>	390.00	468
BG2910	<p>PRIVATE V.C. STELLING, SOUTH AFRICAN IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (Private, South African Irish Regiment); British War and Victory Medals, Victory Medal with South African bi-lingual reverse (Private, South African Irish). BWM with attractive old dark tone, generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by recipient's original medal ribbon bar.</p>	250.00	300
BG2893	<p>MAJOR J.H. BRADNEY, WELSH GUARDS, LATE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. Three: 1914-15 Star (Lieutenant, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry); British War and Victory Medals (Captain). Mounted court style, as worn, Extremely Fine, with a matching set of dress miniatures, also mounted court style, as worn, the full size and miniature sets of medals in matching Hunt and Roskell silk and velvet lined black leatherette cases. A rare group to one of the first officers appointed to serve with the Welsh Guards.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card.</p> <p>Born 16/8/1886, John H. Bradney was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 22/5/09 and promoted Lieutenant, 26/10/1911, Captain, 2.4.1915, and Major, 19/11/1918.</p> <p>Although Major Bradney's 1914-15 Star is named to him as serving with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, he actually spent his entire period of active service during WW1 with the Welsh Guards, and was a founder member of the Officer Corps of that regiment (Bradney's MIC confirms him as first seeing active service in France from 17/8/1915, the day the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards embarked for France.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion Welsh Guards was raised by Royal Warrant on 26/2/1915, and during the following months the battalion's first Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Murray Threipland, set about selecting suitable serving officers with strong Welsh connections from other regiments to fill the vacant posts in the 1st Battalion of the new regiment. The</p>	950.00	1140

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	<p>regimental history confirms Bradney as being the eighth officer selected for service with the Welsh Guards. Recently promoted Captain, Bradney was initially placed second in command of the Prince of Wales's Company. The regimental history additionally confirms that by the time the Welsh Guards had landed in France (the battalion landed at Havre as a unit on 18/8/1915), the then Captain Bradney had transferred to and was second in command of No. 2 Company. By the summer of 1915 Bradney was the battalion's Mess President. The regimental history contains an amusing account of Bradney's brief reign as Mess President. Apparently there was some discontent about the quality of food in August 1915, particularly the lack of fresh food being served in the officer's mess. Bradney set about attempting to remedy the situation, though apparently the solution that he choose was not exactly to everyone's taste. As the regimental history records "Bradney set about changing the menu, and apparently made a 'corner' in rabbits. Very few members of the mess liked rabbit, but they had to be eaten, and Bradney, though he had a healthy appetite, could not eat them all himself. The rabbits started an argument which gained in volume and ended in enquiry. A mess meeting was held", at the end of which Bradney was deposed as Mess President.</p> <p>M.I.C gives Bradney's home address as Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, London EC3.</p> <p>Major Bradney had eminent Welsh connections, being the son of Colonel Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney, Kt, CB, TD, one-time Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment (1892-1912), who was appointed Honorary Colonel of that regiment in 1922. Colonel Bradney was the author and/or editor of numerous publications connected with Wales, including a 4 volume history of Monmouthshire.</p>		
BG2876	<p>PRIVATE J.E. BAMBER, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Three: 1914-15 Star (17432 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers); British War and Victory Medals (17432 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Born 16/6/1890, James Edward Bamber enlisted into the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1914. He first saw active service during WW1 in the Balkans, entering that theatre of operations on 13/5/1915. The 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers had previously landed at Helles at V beach from the River Clyde on 25/4/1915. During the landing and initial operations, 25/4/1915 to 30/4/1915, the 1st Dublins lost a total of 10 officers and 153 other ranks killed, 13 officers and 329 other ranks wounded and 21 other ranks missing, with the result that, by 30/4/1915 all that remained in the field of the original battalion, was one officer and 374 other ranks (the battalion had been 901 strong when landing from the River Clyde). The casualties were so overwhelming that the decision was taken to amalgamate the 1st Dublins with the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who has also suffered enormous casualties, on 30/4/1915, the composite battalion being known as the "Dubsters". Since Bamber did not take part in the initial landing and operations, he would undoubtedly been among what the battalion history, Neil's Bluecaps, describes as the "scanty reinforcements" that reached the 1st Dublins at Helles, comprising 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 43 privates from the battalion reserves at Mudros, along with another officer from the 3rd Dublins and 4 officers from the 9th Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, a total reinforcement of just 54 officers and men. After receiving these meagre reinforcements, the 1st Dublins was reconstituted as a separate unit, on 19/5/1915, just six days after Private Bamber landed at Gallipoli. Private Bamber was killed in action just six weeks later, on 29/6/1915, the second day of the Battle of Gully Ravine (the action at Gully Ravine commencing on 28/6/1915 and ending on 2/7/1915). During the battle of Gully Ravine, General Hunter-Weston attempted to advance north along the western Gallipoli coastline, and thereby shorten the line of the salient at the centre of his front line. Though the initial attack took all its objectives on 28/6/1915, on the two following nights the Turks launched concerted counter-attacks during which the 1st Dublins suffered enormous casualties, the battalion losing on 28th - 29th June 236 officers and men killed, wounded and missing.</p> <p>Major-General (later Lieutenant-General Sir) Aylmer Hunter-Weston commanded the 29th Division during the landings at Cape Helles, Gallipoli 25/4/1915 and subsequently commanded the 8th Army Corps in the Dardanelles. Many historians blame him for the enormous casualties suffered by the various units under his command in the Cape Helles sector of the Gallipoli campaign. Known to history as the "Butcher of the Dardanelles", he</p>	650.00	780

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	<p>drove those under his command relentlessly. L.A. Carlyon in his history of the campaign "Gallipoli", describes him as "a man who was without pity, whose idea of leadership was to push men hard, then harder and harder still, until eventually they broke. Here was a man who, like France's General Foch, believed in attack, as if the machine-gun had never been invented." Eventually, the campaign broke Hunter-Weston himself, and he evacuated himself from the peninsula in July 1915, walking away from those under his command. There was no such easy escape for those he had commanded. As Carlyon notes, by the time he left the battlefield he "had butchered every division he had been given".</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card details and a fine selection of interesting original official correspondence regarding the forwarding of Private Bamber's medals and back pay, the original official correspondence including a letter (Army Form B104/82) dated 21/7/1915 notifying Private Bamber's family that he had been "killed in action"; a letter from the War Office (Effects Form no. 45, W.G.), dated 2/8/1919, confirming that Private Bamber's War Gratuity of £3 would be paid out to his father, Mr T. Bamber; the letter of transmission that accompanied Bamber's 1914-15 Star dated 4/10/1921, signed by Major J.H. Wood of the Infantry Records Department, Dublin; a postcard postmarked 18/8/1922, addressed to Mr J. Bamber, requesting that he confirm the correct address to which Private Bamber's BWM and Victory Medal were to be dispatched; the letter of transmission that accompanied Private Bamber's BWM and Victory Medals, dated 29/8/1922, signed by Colonel R.G. Hely-Hutchinson; a letter from the Imperial War Graves Commission, dated 25/1/1927, acknowledging receipt of 3 shillings in payment for a copy of the "Register of the Cape Helles Memorial" part 2. Group also accompanied by a photograph of the section of the Cape Helles Memorial on which Private Bamber's name is engraved, along with an original copy of Private Bamber's birth certificate.</p> <p>The Colonel R.G. Hely-Hutchinson who signed the transmission letter of August 1922 would be Colonel Richard George Hely-Hutchinson, Royal Fusiliers, son of John Hely-Hutchinson of Seafield and Lissenhall, Co. Dublin (details of this family from Burke's Irish Landed Gentry also accompany group). Colonel Hely-Hutchinson saw active service during WW1, DSO (London Gazette 22/6/1915), 1914 Star trio.</p>		
bg2861	<p>PRIVATE F.C. ROGERS, 2ND BATTALION IRISH GUARDS. Three: 1914-15 Star trio (5839 Private, Irish Guards). Original silk ribbons, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 8 pages of photocopied service papers. Frederick Charles Rogers was born in the parish of St Georges, London. He enlisted into the Irish Guards at East Ham, London, on 21/10/1914. At the time of enlistment he was 30 years old and gave his trade as that of clerk and musician. Rogers had previously seen service for 3 years with the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Essex Regiment, 6 years with the 6th Battalion Essex Regiment, 6 years with the Rifle Brigade and 18 days with the 2nd Dragoon Guards. Rogers was posted to the 2nd Battalion Irish Guards with the rank of Private, 28/10/1914 and appointed Drummer, 4/8/1915, but reverted to the rank of Private on 31/8/1917. He was transferred to the Class Z Reserve following cessation of hostilities on 28/3/1919. Rogers saw service at home from 28/10/1914 to 15/8/1915, in France and Flanders from 16/8/1915 to 28/2/1919 (the 2nd Battalion Irish Guards sailed for France on 16/8/1915, landing at Havre the following day), allowed 14 days leave to the UK via Boulogne following the cessation of hostilities on 5/12/1918, and served at home from 1/3/1919 to 28/3/1919.</p> <p>Private Rogers was twice entered in the Regimental Defaulters Book; 24/2/1916 for "being in an estaminet (bar) during prohibited hours contrary to orders, 4.20pm" (3 days confined to barracks); 11/12/1917 for "not attending to an order given by an n.c.o." (10 days confined to barracks).</p>	290.00	348
BG2836	<p>CORPORAL P. KELLY, 9TH BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Two: 1914-15 Star (16387 Lance Corporal, Royal Dublin Fusiliers); British War Medal (16387 Corporal, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, WW1 medal roll and Silver War Badge roll details. Silver War Badge Roll records Patrick Kelly as having enlisted 27/11/1914 (the 9th Dublins began recruiting in Dublin in September 1914, the battalion seeing service during WW1 with 48th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division). Medal Index Card confirms Corporal Patrick</p>	175.00	210

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	<p>Kelly as first seeing active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 19/12/1915 (the 9th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers landed at Havre in December 1915 as a unit). Silver War Badge roll notes Corporal Kelly as having been discharged on 16/6/1917 as a result of wounds (also entitled Victory Medal and Silver War Badge no. 196393).</p>		
bg2444	<p>PRIVATE A. DOLMAN, 2ND BATTALION SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star Trio (9189 Private, South Staffordshire Regiment). BWM attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine and virtually As Struck.</p> <p>Private Dolman was killed in action on 16/3/1917, during the German retreat to the Hindenberg Line (14th - 19th September 1917).</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card and Soldiers Died details. Medal Index Card confirms Dolman as having first seen active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 17/3/1915 (Dolman would appear to be a wartime recruit, the 2nd Battalion South Staffordshires having originally landed at Havre as a unit on 13/8/1914). Soldiers Died confirms service with 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, and that Dolman was born in Willenhall, Staffordshire, and enlisted at Lichfield, Staffordshire.</p>	190.00	228
bg2435	<p>PRIVATE P. RYAN, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (1620 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal index card which confirms that 1620 Private Patrick Ryan first saw active service in Gallipoli, entering that theater of operations on 22/7/1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment landed as a unit at Mudros on 22/7/1915). After service in Gallipoli, the battalion also saw service in Salonika and France.</p>	240.00	288
BG2436	<p>PRIVATE A.E. DICKINSON, ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Four: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (5803 Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers); National Safety First Association, Safe Driver's Competiton, Driver's Award, for 5 years, silver and enamel, Birmingham hallmarks for 1934 (reverse engraved: A.E. DICKINSON), with its original top brooch suspender, this engraved "1934" and additional award clasps for 1935, 1936 and 1937, mounted on its original green and red "lightening flash" ribbon. Generally Extremely Fine, trio mounted loose style on a ribbon bar, as worn, Safe Driving award mounted separately.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card. Albert Dickinson first saw active service in Gallipoli, entering that theater of operations on 19/8/1915. Also entitled Silver War Badge.</p>	325.00	390
BG2434	<p>PRIVATE T. RYAN, 1ST GARRISON BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (11154 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal index card which confirms that 11154 Private Thomas Ryan first saw active service in Gallipoli, entering that theater of operations on 16/10/1915.</p> <p>The 1st Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was formed at Dublin on 2/8/1915. The battalion landed at Holyhead on 28/8/1915, and sailed for the Mediterranean from Devonport on 6/9/1915, landing at Mudros on 24/9/1915. Working parties were sent from Mudros to Suvla Bay in October 1915 (Ryan would have been among the men in one of these working parties, landing at Suvla on 16/10/1915). After service at Suvla, the men from these working parties rejoined the rest of the battalion, which subsequently transferred to Egypt, arriving there on 5/2/1916, where the battalion served for the remainder of the war.</p>	225.00	270
BG2425	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AWARDED TO CAPTAIN (LATER LIEUTENANT COLONEL) B.O. WARE, 1ST BATTALION LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES FOR PALESTINE DURING THE 1930'S AND COMMANDED THE 9TH BATTALION LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT 1940-43. Three: 1914-15 Star (Lieutenant); British War and Victory Medals (Captain). Medals polished, generally Almost Very Fine.</p>	465.00	558

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<p>Ware was wounded in action on the Somme, 18/8/1916, during an attack on the German positions in High Wood.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and London Gazette extracts.</p> <p>Basil Ormond Ware, born 3/5/1896, was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 11/4/1915. He first saw action in France, entering that theatre of operations on 18/11/1915.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment went into the front line at High Wood on 17/8/1916. The following morning two companies of the battalion attacked the enemy front line on the north-western edge of the wood at 2.45pm. The Official History of the Great War records that the right company advanced too soon and was almost annihilated by the British artillery barrage. The left company, however, reached the objective without much opposition. Confused fighting followed, after which the gains made were consolidated.</p> <p>The following account of the action during which Ware was wounded is taken from the Regimental history, based on an account written by Major N.C. Phillips of the 1st Loyal North Lancs:</p> <p>"In conjunction with attacks by the French and ourselves from Thiepval to the Somme, the Battalion attacked the German line from the right of the 1st Northamptonshire to the north-west corner of High Wood, and also a trench running along its western edge. At zero time - 2.45 p.m. - the right platoon, which was detailed to attack the trench and to form a strong point at the north-west corner of High Wood, left its trenches and was seen to advance into our own bombardment, which was not timed to lift until later. The remainder appear to have followed too quickly and suffered a similar fate ... The left platoon delayed its assault until about 3.2 p.m. and, advancing close under our barrage, entered the German trench without difficulty, assisted by the Northamptonshire attack on our left. By the time the third line got in only one officer had not become a casualty; he, realizing that on the right the trench was unoccupied, extended his men down the trench to within 200 yards of High Wood and commenced to consolidate the position. A further advance was made later, and our right now rests within 120 yards of the north-west corner of High Wood. At 4 p.m. two platoons of the 2nd King's Royal Rifles were placed at my disposal to hold the old front line between Sutherland Avenue and Leith Walk; and later in the day two companies of the same regiment were sent up, one of which relieved the company in support, which had been working hard all day carrying up stores to the occupied position, the other remaining in reserve near Battalion headquarters and carried up water, ammunition, rations, bombs, etc., to our forward line. During the night patrols were pushed out to the north-west corner of High Wood and also to our front without being able to establish touch with the enemy: our advance on the right was stopped by an artillery barrage set up in answer to signal lights the moment our patrols attempted to approach High Wood. The casualties this day were again very heavy, Captains M. A. Cross, D. O. Tripp, D.S.O., and thirty other ranks were killed; Lieutenant E. F. Nichol, 2nd Lieutenants B. O. Ware, F. Stephenson, G. H. Harrison, J. P. Heaton, A. E. Bulling and 110 non-commissioned officers and men were wounded, while fifty were missing. These losses reduced the strength of the Battalion to no more than seven officers and 310 other ranks, and consequently on the 27th of the month "A" Company was amalgamated with "B" under the command of Captain Leake, and "C" with "D" under that of Captain Saunders."</p> <p>Ware was promoted Lieutenant, 4/12/1917 and Captain, 16/8/1927, Major, 1/8/1938, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, 4/7/1940, and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, 4/10/1940. He retired from the Loyal Regiment on 14/8/1947 with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Ware also saw service in Palestine, 1936-39 (mentioned in dispatches, London Gazette, 23/7/1937, also entitled General Service Medal with Palestine clasp). The 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment saw service in Palestine, 24/2/1936 to 14/3/1937. In Palestine, Ware commanded "C" Company, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, initially seeing service at Haifa, and later at Nablus and Nazareth.</p>		
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	<p>Whilst based in Nazareth Ware's "C" Company were involved in what might have been a particularly difficult situation. During a raid on the village of Cana, the police conducting the raid were stoned by Arab women from the roofs of their flat topped houses. As the police extricated themselves, the police officer in charge fired his pistol and killed one of the women. The Loyals' Regimental History takes up the story: "To prevent the dead woman being treated as a martyr, a platoon of Loyals were called upon to surround the village while the body was being buried. Captain Ware, who resented his troops being employed for such a purpose, fully expected trouble on his being approached two days later by a deputation from the village. What, then, was his astonishment on being thanked by the village elders for his help in disposing of a notorious courtesan who had been a thorn in their flesh".</p> <p>Amongst the officers with whom Ware served alongside in Palestine with the 1st Loyals was the then Brevet-Major G.W.R. Templer</p> <p>During WW2 Ware commanded the 9th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, which was formed at Lancaster on 4/7/1940. The initial cadre of the new battalion was drawn from the Infantry Training Centre of the King's Own Royal Regiment, the Loyals regimental history recording that the officers of this wartime raised battalion were either, like Ware, WW1 veterans, or inexperienced youngsters. Initially, the 9th Loyals, with the 7th and 8th Loyals, formed the 15th Infantry Group. Later, having been joined by the 12th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the three Loyals battalions and the Welsh Fusiliers battalion formed the 215th Infantry Brigade.</p> <p>In August 1941 the 9th Loyals were notified that they were selected for conversion into an armoured unit. By November 1941, parties of the regiment were being instructed in Churchill tanks by the Royal Armoured Corps Training Regiment at Tidworth, and on 22nd November 1941, the 9th Loyals became the 148th Regiment Royal Armoured Corps. The battalion received its Churchill tanks in December 1942, and on 27th June 1943 Major S.B.C. Simmons of the Royal Tank Regiment took over command of the battalion. The 9th Loyals/148th Regiment Royal Armoured Corps subsequently took part in the Normandy landings and the campaign in north-west Europe 1944-45.</p>		
BG2408	<p>CORPORAL C.H. FARRINGTON, 10TH BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Four: 1914-15 Star (18573 Corporal, Worcestershire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (18573 Corporal, Worcestershire Regiment); Silver War Badge (reverse officially impressed: 311361). Original silk ribbons, BWM attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index card, which confirms Silver War Badge, and that recipient served with the 10th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment and first saw active service in France, entering that theater of operations on 2/9/1915.</p>	145.00	174
BG2393	<p>PRIVATE J. PHELAN, 5TH BATTALION, ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (7761 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirms service exclusively during WW1 with the Royal Irish Regiment and that John Phelan first saw service in the Balkans, entering theatre of operations on 16/10/1915. Private Phelan survived the war and was transferred to the Class Z reserve.</p> <p>Private Phelan's regimental number and date of entry into the Balkan theatre of operations indicate that he was a late arrival, probably part of a reinforcement draft. By 16/10/1915 the 5th Royal Irish were serving in Salonika, having landed there on 6/10/1915.</p>	250.00	300
BG2390	<p>PRIVATE J. HENEBRY, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (227 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Photocopies of two Medal Index Cards for James Henebry, one for his 1914-15 Star and another for his BWM and Victory, accompany group. Medal Index Cards confirm service exclusively during WW1 with the Royal Irish Regiment and that James Henebry first saw</p>	250.00	300

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	<p>service in the Balkans, entering theatre of operations on 22/7/1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment landed at Mudros on 22/7/1915, later embarking for Suvla Bay, where the battalion landed on 7/8/1915). Private Henebry survived the war and was eventually transferred to the Class Z reserve.</p>		
BG2391	<p>PRIVATE F. CANNING, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (597 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Photocopies of two Medal Index Cards for Canning, one for his 1914-15 Star and another for his BWM and Victory, accompany group. Medal Index Cards confirm service exclusively during WW1 with the Royal Irish Regiment and that Frederick Canning first saw service in the Balkans, entering theatre of operations on 22/7/1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment landed at Mudros on 22/7/1915, later embarking for Suvla Bay, where the battalion landed on 7/8/1915). Private Canning survived the war and was eventually transferred to the Class Z reserve on 30/3/1919.</p>	240.00	288
BG2386	<p>PRIVATE R. EVANS, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (2293 Private, Royal Irish Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (2293 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Some small edge nicks, bruises and contact marks to BWM and Victory, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopy of Medal Index Card. Private Robert Evans first saw active service in the Balkans, entering that theatre of operations on 22/7/1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment landed at Mudros as a unit on 22/7/1915, and subsequently took part in the Suvla Bay landings, 7/8/1915). Medal Index Card notes that Private Evans was subsequently transferred to the Class Z Reserve, presumably on the cessation of hostilities, there being no indication on his Medal Index Card of his being wounded, discharged, or receiving a Silver War Badge.</p>	250.00	300
BG2388	<p>PRIVATE T.L. GILLIBRAND, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT AND ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Three: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (709 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). BWM with attractive old dark tone, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card which confirms service initially as 709 Private with the Royal Irish Regiment and subsequently as G685 Private with the Royal Munster Fusiliers (G prefix indicates service with a garrison battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers). Thomas Lightbrown Gillibrand first saw active service in the Balkans, entering that theatre of operations on 22/7/1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment landed at Mudros on 22/7/1915, later embarking to land at Suvla Bay with the 10th Irish Division on 7/8/1915.</p> <p>The Royal Munster Fusiliers raised two garrison battalions during WW1. The 1st Garrison Battalion saw service in Italy during WW1, and the 2nd Garrison Battalion saw service in England.</p>	250.00	300
BG2383	<p>PRIVATE J. CORCORAN, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (75 Private, Royal Irish Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (75 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Note low regimental number, indicating an early recruit to the 5th Royal Irish.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card and Silver War Badge details, which confirm that John Corcoran originally enlisted on 12/8/1914 (the 5th Royal Irish were raised at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, in August 1914, and Corcoran would have been one of the first men through the door to enlist into the battalion). Private Corcoran first saw active service in the Balkans, entering that theatre of operations on 8/7/1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment embarked as a unit for Gallipoli on 7th - 8th July 1915, the battalion, less "A" Company and the battalion transports on 7th July, and "A" Company and the battalion transports the following day, which would imply that Private Corcoran was either a member of "A" Company or served with the transport section). The 5th Battalion subsequently took part in the Suvla Bay landings, 7/8/1915. Private Corcoran was discharged on 17/1/1917 as a result of wounds (entitled Silver War Badge).</p>	290.00	348

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BG2365	<p>PRIVATE D. KEOUGH, 1ST BATTALION THE BORDER REGIMENT AND ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Three: 1914-15 Star (18977 Private, Border Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (18977 Private, Border Regiment). Generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirms that Denis Keough first saw active service during WW1 in the Balkans (Gallipoli), entering that theatre of operations on 10/5/1915. By then the rest of the 1st Battalion Border Regiment were already in Gallipoli, having landed there on 25/4/1915 as part of the 87th "Union" Brigade of the 29th Division, "The Incomparables". M.I.C. confirms Keogh as subsequently seeing service as 33019 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and being discharged on 1/3/1920.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion Border Regiment, after taking part in the initial landings at Gallipoli, 25/4/1915, was eventually withdrawn from the immediate front line on the night of 8th May 1915, and spent the next three weeks in Divisional Reserve near "X" Beach, where the battalion had landed on 25th April. During this period in reserve the battalion was reinforced by two drafts of 40 and 90 other ranks from home. Landing on 10/5/1915, Private Keough would have been one of the men in these two drafts. I strongly suspect that he was also among the men drafted from the 1st Border Regiment to the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers at about the same time. The 1st Dublins had suffered enormous losses during the initial landing at Helles on 25/4/1915, and during the heavy fighting in the days that followed, having been reduced to just 1 officer and 374 other ranks, the battalion having lost 10 officers, the regimental chaplain, Rev. Father Finn, and 152 other ranks killed or died of wounds, 13 officers and 329 other ranks wounded, and 21 other ranks missing. The 1st Dublins were amalgamated with the 1st Munsters on 30/4/1915 to form a composite battalion known as the "Dubsters" and did not resume their identity as 1st Dublins until 19/5/1915, nine days after Keough landed at Gallipoli, the battalion in the meantime having been brought up to some semblance of strength by drafts transferring to it from other battalions taking part in the Gallipoli campaign. Keough probably volunteered to transfer because, as his name implies, he was from an Irish background. After transferring, he continued to serve exclusively with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers for the remainder of the war.</p> <p>Interestingly, the 1901 census of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland lists only one Denis Keough (this spelling of the surname is quite unusual, and seldom encountered in comparison to the more usual Keogh). This Denis Keough was aged 26 in 1901. Born in Co. Wicklow, he was then working as a farm servant in Drumneth, Magherally, Co. Down. A roman catholic, he was single and could read. Denis Keough is not listed in the 1911 Irish census, so one has to presume he was no longer in Ireland. There is every possibility that the Denis Keough who was working as a farm servant in 1901 is one and the same as 18977 Private Denis Keogh of the 1st Battalion Border Regiment and Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the group thus worthy of further research in this regard.</p>	225.00	270
BG2347	<p>PRIVATE C. DONNELL, 5TH BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS (FORMERLY 6TH BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT). Three: 1914-15 Star (3000 Private, Leinster Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (3000 Private, Leinster Regiment). Victory Medal toned, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves details. Medal Index Card confirms service initially as 3000 Private with the 6th Battalion Leinster Regiment, and then as 15289 Private with the Connaught Rangers. Born Castlewella, Co. Down, Charles Donnell, then a resident of Belfast, enlisted at Belfast, and was killed in action whilst serving with the 5th Battalion Connaught Ranges in France and Flanders on 8th October 1918. Private Donnell is buried in Bearevoir British Cemetery. He was a pre-war veteran, having seen service before WW1 as 14868 Private with the Royal Irish Fusiliers.</p> <p>Although Private Donnell's medals give his parent regiment as the Leinsters, he was actually serving with the 5th Battalion Connaught Rangers when he was killed in action. The 6th Battalion Leinster Regiment was originally raised at Tralee in August 1914, and after service in Gallipoli, Salonika (during which latter campaign it absorbed the 7th Battalion Leinster Regiment, in November 1916) and Egypt, the battalion transferred to France, in 1918, landing in Marseille on 1st June of that year. However, due to a shortage of</p>	390.00	468

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	<p>recruits, the battalion was disbanded in France on 3/8/1918, and it is presumably at this point that Donnell transferred from the 6th Battalion Leinster Regiment to the Connaught Rangers.</p> <p>Private Donnell's Medal Index Card confirms that he first saw active service in the Balkans, entering that theatre of operations on 5/8/1915 (the 6th Leinsters set sail from Mudros for Gallipoli on the morning of 5/8/1915, landing at Suvla Bay on 6/8/1915).</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopied extract from Connaught Rangers regimental history giving details of the attack on Serain, 8/10/1918, during which Private Donnell was killed in action, the regimental history noting that "The Connaught Rangers won high distinction for capturing the village of Serain by itself, single handed", against fierce German resistance, "the Germans throughout defended themselves stubbornly, and the fighting was protracted". In taking Serain, the 5th Connaughts lost one officer and 19 other ranks killed in action, 1 officer and 60 other ranks wounded, and 6 other ranks missing.</p>		
BG2226	<p>PRIVATE S. WISE, ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: T 14673 PTE. S. WISE. MUN FUS.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: T 14673 PTE. S. WISE. MUN FUS.). Small blob of silver solder over numbers "46" in service number on 1914-15 Star (but numbers still clearly visible), otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>A most unusual service number prefix for a Royal Munster Fusilier. The T prefix to service numbers is usually only seen on medals awarded to the Transport Section of the South African Service Corps and Stoker ratings in their second term of enrollment in the Royal Naval Reserve. It could possibly indicate prior service in a Territorial battalion, but since the Royal Munster Fusiliers did not have any Territorial battalions (only Militia and Special Reserve), if Wise did transfer from a Territorial unit it would have to have been either English, Welsh or Scottish.</p>	290.00	348
BG2223	<p>ACTING CORPORAL T. MORRIS, 3RD BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Four: 1914-15 Star (8896 Private, King's Royal Rifle Corps); British War and Victory Medals (8896 Acting Corporal, King's Royal Rifle Corps); Delhi Durbar Medal 1911, officially engraved (8896 Rifleman, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Delhi Durbar Medal confirmed on roll. 120 Delhi Durbar Medals to the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 7 officers and 113 other ranks.</p>	250.00	300
BG2216	<p>CAPTAIN W.F. DICKSON, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (FORMERLY 13TH BATTALION SCOTTISH RIFLES AND LATER FLIGHT LIEUTENANT, ROYAL AIR FORCE). Four: 1914-15 Star (2nd Lieutenant Scottish Rifles); British War & Victory Medals (Captain); 1939-45 Defence Medal (unnamed, as issued). British War Medal officially renamed, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by original commission warrant, 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd March 1915, copy Medal Index Card, which confirms that Dickson saw service initially as 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) and subsequently as 2nd Lieutenant and Captain with the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dickson first saw active service in the Balkans, with the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, entering that theatre of operations on 20th Sept 1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers had originally landed at Suvla Bay as a unit on 7th August 1915), confirms service initially as 2nd Lieutenant. Group also accompanied by 10 photocopied pages from Dickson's service papers and a copy of the War Diary for the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (Dickson is mentioned on a number of occasions in the War Diary, and as Acting Adjutant and Adjutant was responsible for drawing up the entries from January 1918 to June 1919, for verification by the battalion's commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel F.W.E. Johnson). Also included with the group is a photocopy of the official photograph/scrap album of the 1141 (6th City of Edinburgh) Squadron Air Training Corps, which Dickson commanded during WW2 as a Flight Lieutenant (the then Flight Lieutenant Dickson features in many of the photographs in this album).</p>	480.00	576

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	<p>Dickson attested on 8th Sept 1914, at which time he was a 20 year old student. He asked for the Corps of Hussars, and initially saw service with the 1st Reserve Cavalry Regiment at Aldershot, but was subsequently commissioned into the 13th Scottish Rifles on 3rd March 1915. Afterwards, he transferred to the Royal Irish Fusiliers (the 13th Scottish Rifles were going nowhere at the time, and were eventually to amalgamate with the 14th Scottish Rifles, who went to France in 1915 as Lines of Communications troops). Dickson was promoted Lieutenant 1st July 1917, appointed Acting Adjutant, 26th January 1918 and promoted Captain and Adjutant on 7th April 1918. He relinquished his commission on 14th June 1919, but saw further service during WW2 with the RAF, with the rank of Flight Lieutenant, 1141 (6th City of Edinburgh) Squadron Air Training Corps.</p> <p>After service at Suvla Bay, the 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers transferred to Salonika in October 1915. On 2/11/1916 the battalion absorbed the depleted ranks of the 6th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers. In September 1917 the battalion transferred to Egypt, subsequently seeing service in Palestine. On 30/4/1918 the 5th RIF left the 10th Division, and embarked at Port Said on 18th May for France, arriving at Marseilles on 27/5/1918. On 23/7/1919 the battalion was attached to the 66th Division, and on 24/8/1918 became part of 48 Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division. The battalion absorbed the depleted ranks of the 11th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers shortly after the latter date, and on 11/11/1918 was still serving with 48th Brigade, 16th Division, being based at Antoing, south of Tournai, in Belgium. Dickson was the last Adjutant of the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, his final entry in the War Diary of the battalion dated Belfast, June 9th 1919 "Colours left for Armagh 07.50. Deposited in Armagh Cathedral."</p>		
BG2208	<p>PRIVATE L. McGARRY, 6TH BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS KILLED IN ACTION AT GALLIPOLI. Four: 1914-15 Star (1182 Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers); British War Medal (1182 Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers); Victory Medal (naming erased, a replacement for the lost original medal); Memorial Plaque (Lawrence McGarry). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Lawrence McGarry was recorded in Soldier's Died as having been killed in action at Gallipoli on 21/8/1915.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied Medal Index card, Soldiers Died and Commonwealth War Graves details, along with copied entry for McGarry from "Ireland's Memorial Records" and extract from regimental history re. the action on 21/8/1915, during which McGarry was killed.</p> <p>Private Lawrence McGarry, an original member of the 6th Munsters, first saw active service in Gallipoli, entering that theatre of operations on 9th July 1915 (the 6th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers set sail from Liverpool for Gallipoli as a unit on 9/7/1915). The battalion took part in the landings at Suvla Bay on 6/8/1915, during which it was immediately thrown into the attempt to capture Kiretech Tepe Sirt ridge. Private McGarry was subsequently killed in action on 21/8/1915. The regimental history records that on 21st August 1916 "The battalion, with the rest of the brigade, advanced on August 21st to occupy the Turkish trenches which had been captured at the beginning of the operation, and came under very severe shrapnel fire from north of Salt Lake; Lieutenant-Colonel V.T. Worship, DSO, being wounded in the foot, and nineteen other ranks wounded. The trenches were occupied and repaired, and the battalion remained in them till September 5th, when they were relieved." Since the regimental history makes no mention of anyone from the 6th Battalion being killed in action on 21st August, McGarry was obviously wounded and died of his wounds later that day.</p> <p>Born Glasgow, Lawrence McGarry enlisted at Glasgow, and was the husband of Jeanie McGarry, of 69 Adelphi Street, Glasgow. He was 33 years of age at the time of his death (born circa 1882), has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, panels 185-190. I suspect that, although McGarry was born in Scotland, he was of ancestry, given that he was an original member of the 6th Munsters, and that his family had his name and biographical details recorded in "Ireland's Memorial Records", the register of Irish soldiers killed during WW1.</p> <p>The 1901 Scotland census records a 19 year old Lawrence McGarry (born circa 1882)</p>	575.00	690

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	residing as a border at a house in Shotts, Lanarkshire (Shotts is approximately 21 miles from Glasgow). This Lawrence McGarry gave his trade as that of coal miner (Shotts was a coal mining town).		
BG2205	<p>PRIVATE A.J. OWENS, 1ST COUNTY OF LONDON YEOMANRY (MIDDLESEX DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S HUSSARS). Three: 1914-15 Star (3101 Private, 1st County of London Yeomanry); British War and Victory Medals (3101 Private, 1st County of London Yeomanry). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Soldiers Died and Commonwealth War Graves details. Born Dublin, Arnold John Owens enlisted at Chelsea, London, and was mortally wounded at Gallipoli 1/9/1915. He was the son of Susan M. Meadmore (formerly Owens) of 2 Wimpole Street, London W1, and the late Richard C. Owens. Private Owens has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial. He was one of two men from the 1st County of London Yeomanry killed in action on 1/9/1915, the other being 3279 Lance Corporal Alfred Lionel Laver, and was one of only 13 men from the 1st County of London Yeomanry killed in action during the Gallipoli campaign.</p> <p>The regimental history records that the Middlesex Yeomanry moved into the front line in August 1915, at a position known as "Beggars Bush" (named after the army barracks of that name in Dublin), relieving a battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. During this period of duty in the front line, which lasted till 17/9/1915, the battalion spent its time digging and repairing the front line trenches, which were both narrow and shallow, and enfiladed by the enemy's guns. The regimental history records that Private (Trooper) Owens was mortally wounded when the enemy guns located one of the battalions digging parties "There were daily casualties, both from shelling and sickness; a digging party was located on September 1st and Trooper A.J. Owens was killed and six other men wounded". The history additionally notes that "Corporal Denman brought in Owens, who was mortally wounded, from "no-man's land". Denman was awarded the DCM for his gallant actions."</p>	575.00	690
BG2202	<p>PRIVATE W. HOPKINSON, 1ST BATTALION IRISH GUARDS. Four: 1914-15 Star (5850 Private, Irish Guards); British War and Victory Medals (5850 Private, Irish Guards); Silver War Badge (reverse officially impressed: B158993). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card details which confirm service with the 1st Battalion Irish Guards in France from 25th May 1915, that Private Wilfred Hopkinson was discharged on 28/12/1917, and that he was entitled to the Silver War Badge.</p>	350.00	420
BG2189	<p>PRIVATE W. HUNT, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (779 Private, Royal Irish Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (779 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Original silk ribbons, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card details, which confirm that Private Walter Hunt first saw active service in the Balkans, entering that theatre of operations on 22nd July 1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment arrived at Mudros on 22nd July 1915, and subsequently took part in the Suvla Bay landings, 7/8/1915).</p>	250.00	300
BG2192	<p>PRIVATE J. GALLAGHER, 9TH BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Three: 1914-15 Star (5423 Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers); British War and Victory Medals (5423 Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers). Several small edge nicks to BWM, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card details, which confirm that Private Gallagher first saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 19/12/1915. The 9th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers sailed for France on 19/12/1915, disembarking at Havre the following day. Medal Index Card additionally confirms that after service with the Royal Munster Fusiliers Private Gallagher saw service with the Labour Corps as 397953 Private.</p>	290.00	348
BG2188	<p>PRIVATE W. SKULLY, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (1002 Private W. Skully, Royal Irish Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (1002 Private Scully, Royal Irish Regiment). Note different spellings of surname on medals, generally Good Very Fine.</p>	250.00	300

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	<p>Group accompanied by details from two Medal Index Card for Private Skully (one for the 1914-15 Star, name spelt Skully, the other for the BWM and Victory, name spelt Scully, but both with same regimental number). These confirm that William Skully first saw active service in the Balkans, entering that theatre of operations on 22nd July 1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment arrived at Mudros on 22nd July 1915, and subsequently took part in the Suvla Bay landings, 7/8/1915).</p>		
BG2131	<p>FIRST CLASS AIR MECHANIC T. SOLAN, ROYAL AIR FORCE (LATE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY AND BLACK WATCH). Four: 1914-15 Star (officially renamed, impressed, 10849 First Class Air Mechanic, Royal Air Force); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed 108494 First Class Air Mechanic, Royal Air Force); Silver War Badge (reverse officially impressed: RAF10656). A late issue, replacement set of medals of circa 1950's vintage, virtually as struck, and with original ribbons.</p> <p>Group accompanied by extract from 1911 census, Medal Index Card details, 2 pages of photocopied service papers and Deaths Index details.</p> <p>Thomas Solan was born 29th April 1890 in Brandon Colliery, county Durham. At the time of the 1911 census he was living at 9 South Street, Brandon Colliery, with his parents, Thomas and Ellen Solan, and five younger brothers and sisters. A miner by trade and a Roman Catholic, Solan originally enlisted in the army on 23rd September 1914. At the time of enlistment he was 24 years and 4 months of age and was a married man, who gave his next of kin as his wife, Mary Solan, of 41 South Street, Brandon Colliery, county Durham . Medal Index Card notes initial service as a Lance Corporal with the Durham Light Infantry and that Solan first saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 11th September 1915 (Solan presumably saw service with the 14th or 15th Battalions Durham Light Infantry, both of whom landed at Boulogne as units on 11/9/1915). Royal Flying Corps service papers confirm that Solan subsequently saw service with the 3rd Battalion Black Watch, Solan transferring from the Black Watch to the Royal Flying Corps on 30th August 1917, with the rank of 3rd Class Air Mechanic. He was promoted 2nd Class Air Mechanic, 1st February 1918 and 1st Class Air Mechanic, 1st March 1918. Solan transferred to the Royal Air Force on its creation, with the rank of private, on 1st April 1918 and was transferred to the class "F(P)" Royal Air Force Reserve on 21st November 1918, being finally discharged on 14th December 1918 after 4 years and 83 days service with the colours (and of this, Solan saw service in France with the Royal Flying Corps and RAF from 30/8/1917 to 12/11/1918). Service papers record Solan as having been "wounded, concussion", in 1917. He was awarded a Silver War Badge on 30th March 1920. Thomas Solan died at Durham in 1973.</p>	190.00	228
BG2126	<p>PRIVATE C. MARTIN, 2ND BATTALION DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (11419 Private, Devon Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (11419 Private, Devon Regiment). One small edge nick to Victory Medal, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Charles Martin enlisted at In The Field (Torquay). He was killed in action on 14th November 1915. On that date the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment formed part of 23rd Brigade, 8th Division. His death came at a relatively quite time for the battalion, which lost just 14 men killed and 56 wounded during the period 19th May to 31st December 1915. The battalion spent most of this time out of the front line, which accounts for the light casualties, though many officers and men from the battalion were specially employed during this period, training other units and giving the officers and men from them front line training in trench war tactics.</p>	250.00	300
BG2116	<p>2ND LIEUTENANT F.R. HOUGHTON, 2ND/6TH BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT (FORMERLY LANCE-CORPORAL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT). Three: 1914-15 Star (2884 Private, Gloucestershire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (2nd Lieutenant). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card details and 8 pages of photocopied documents from 2nd Lieutenant Houghton's Officers Papers file. Francis Reginald Houghton was born on 1st October 1892 in the parish of Redland, Bristol. He enlisted into the 1st/6th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment on 2nd September 1914. At the time of enlistment Houghton was</p>	250.00	300

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	<p>21 years and 11 months of age, a clerk by trade, and gave his home address as 19 Effingham Road, Bishopston, Bristol. He entered the France and Flanders theatre of operations on 31st March 1915 and saw service with the British Expeditionary Force continuously until 12th March 1917. Houghton was promoted Lance-Corporal 15th February 1917 and was then selected for a commission. He saw service at home from 13th March to 25th September 1917, being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 2/6th Battalion Manchester Regiment, on 26th September 1917. 2nd Lieutenant Houghton was wounded in action at St Quentin on 21st March 1918 (first day, German Spring Offensive), his wound consisting of a "thro' & thro' wound of left thumb, fracturing first metacarpal bone at base". He was subsequently evacuated to England for treatment at the Second Southern General Hospital at Southmead, Bristol. At a medical board convened on 8th May 1918 it was judged that Houghton's wounds were "severe not permanent", and that he would be incapacitated for military duty for a period of seven weeks (also entitled Silver War Badge).</p> <p>On 21st March 1918 the 2/6th Manchesters were in the forward section of the British front line at Fervaque Farm, north of the Grand Priel Woods. The battalion held out until 13.30 hours, repulsing several concerted German attacks during the first day of their Spring Offensive, during which the Germans used Flammenwerfers or flamethrowers on the battalion. The 2/6th Manchesters suffered approximately 70% casualties, only 12 officers and 150 other ranks surviving.</p>		
BG2121	<p>STAFF SERGEANT C.W.G. NEVILLE, ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ARMY VETERINARY CORPS (LATER CHIEF INSPECTOR, SPECIAL CONSTABULARY AND INSPECTOR, RSPCA). Six: 1914 Star, officially renamed (Acting Regimental Sergeant Major, Royal Horse Artillery); British War and Victory Medals (SE-5961 Acting Staff Sergeant, Army Veterinary Corps); Meritorious Service Medal, George V, type 1, bare-headed bust in Field Marshal's uniform, swivel suspender, issue of 1911-20, officially renamed (5961 Staff Sergeant, Royal Army Veterinary Corps); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, type 1, bare-headed bust in Field Marshal's uniform, swivel suspender, officially renamed (5961 Staff Sergeant, Royal Army Veterinary Corps); Special Constabulary Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, type 2, plain "coinage" type bust, (Chief Inspector Charles W.G. Neville). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 8 pages of photocopied service papers, covering Neville's pre-WW1 service, and copy Medal Index Card. Charles William George Neville, born Shearness, Kent, enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 28/4/1900. At the time of enlistment he was under age, 14 years and 6 months old, and gave his trade as that of railway clerk. Originally posted to the rank of Boy, Neville was promoted to the rank of Gunner, 28/10/1902, and was discharged from the army on 18/7/1911 "medically unfit" (hernia, pension awarded). Neville rejoined prior to the outbreak of WW1, serving initially with the Royal Artillery and then transferring to the Army Veterinary Corps. He first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 9/6/1915.</p> <p>In the post-war years, in addition to seeing service as a Chief Inspector in the Special Constabulary, Charles Neville joined the Folkestone branch of the RSPCA, rising to the rank of Inspector. He died at Cheriton, near Folkestone, on 9/5/1952.</p> <p>Meritorious Service Medal not traced in London Gazette, but is properly impressed and appears to be entirely as issued.</p>	350.00	420
BG2100	<p>TRUMPETER F.H. TAYLOR, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS AND THE BAYS. Five: 1914-15 Star (6DN-5363 Trumpeter, 6th Dragoons); British War and Victory Medals (6DN-5363 Private, 6th Dragoons); Delhi Durbar Medal 1911 (engraved, 5363 Trumpeter, 6th Dragoons); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, first type, swivel suspender (391233 Trumpeter, The Bays). Generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Trumpeter Frederick H. Taylor first saw active service during the First World War in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 16th December 1914 (Taylor was probably a pre-First World War regular, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, based in India on the outbreak of the First World War, sailed from Bombay on 19th November 1914, and landed at Marseilles on 14th December 1914). Delhi Durbar Medal confirmed on roll, where recipient's initial is given incorrectly as "T" (regimental number, rank and regiment</p>	500.00	600

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	correct). The roll notes that Trumpeter Taylor's Delhi Durbar Medal was part of the Herald's allotment. Latter medal scarce to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 9 officers and 77 other ranks receiving medals, and this a rare award to a trumpeter who would have played an important role in the pageantry that was an integral part of the Delhi Durbar.		
BG2048	<p>Private W.E. SPARKS, 1ST BATTALION DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star (naming erased), British War and Victory Medals (6668 Private, Devon Regiment). Generally Extremely Fine and undoubtedly as worn, each of the medals having a matching pawnbroker's mark, on the reverse of the 1914-15 Star, and on the rim of the BWM and Victory Medal.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 2 Medal Index Cards, one confirming 1914 Star and bar and that 6668 Private William E. Sparkes (note different spelling of surname) first saw service in France and Flanders with the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, entering that theatre of operations on 1st September 1914 (the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment landed as a unit at Havre on 21st August 1914), the second Medal Index Card confirming British War and Victory Medals to 6668 Private William Sparkes, Devonshire Regiment. Both Medal Index Cards also confirm subsequent service as 01980 Private, Wiltshire Regiment. First Medal Index Card confirms that the replacement 1914-15 Star in this group is for a lost 1914 Star and bar.</p>	90.00	108
BG2985	<p>PRIVATE A.E. RICHARDSON, LABOUR CORPS. Two: British War and Victory Medals (209887 Private, Labour Corps). BWM attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirms BWM and Victory as Private Albert E. Richardson's sole medal entitlement (not entitled to either Star).</p>	30.00	36
BG2977	<p>PRIVATE W.C. EVANS, KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS (LATER ORDINARY SEAMAN ROYAL NAVY AND ABLE SEAMAN ROYAL FLEET RESERVE). Eight: British War and Victory Medals (R-28795 Private, King's Royal Rifle Corps); 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals; Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, coinage bust (officially impressed: J. 113568 (CH, B, 22398) W.C. EVANS. A.B. R.F.R.); Imperial Service Medal, Elizabeth II, Dei Gratia obverse legend (officially impressed: WILLIAM CORNELIUS EVANS). Medals loose (Imperial Service Medal in original case of issue), British War and Victory Medals polished, with surface contact marks and rims bruised where the two medals have repeatedly come into contact with each other (not affecting naming details), other medals Almost Extremely Fine and better.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and London Gazette extract.</p> <p>The Medal Index Card for Evans has a number of mistakes. His service number is incorrect, being given as 12795 instead of 28795, as impressed on his WW1 medals. In addition, Medal Index Card gives a C prefix to Evans's and gives his second initial incorrectly as "R". There is no record of a C prefix being used on medals awarded to men of British infantry regiments. The C prefix on Evans's MIC is clearly a mistake. Whoever compiled the Medal Index Card transposed Evans's second initial, "C", with his service number prefix letter, "R". M.I.C. confirms entitled British War and Victory Medals only for WW1.</p> <p>William Cornelius Evans's Imperial Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 16/8/1963, "Evans, William Cornelius, postman, Bournemouth and Poole".</p> <p>Group accompanied by a photograph of the recipient in postman's uniform.</p> <p>The R prefix to Evan's WW1 medals is seen on medals to later recruits to the King's Royal Rifle Corps, up to and including the 16th Battalion.</p>	290.00	348
bg2952	<p>SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEON P. ST. C. TRUTWEIN, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (LATE 1ST CLASS ASSISTANT SURGEON, INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT). Three: British War Medal, officially impressed (Lieutenant, Indian Medical Department); India General Service Medal 1908, George V, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21, officially impressed (Lieutenant, Indian Medical Department); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, type 1, swiveling suspender (issue of</p>	650.00	780

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	<p>1911-20) (officially engraved in running script: 1st. Cl. Asst. Surgn. P. St. C. Trutwein. I.S.M. Dept.). Official correction to initial "P" on third medal, otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, and an unusual combination of medals to a surgeon in the Indian Medical Service.</p> <p>With photocopied extracts from 1908 and 1919 Indian Army Lists, photocopied Medal Index Card for BWM and photocopied extract from Trutwein family tree.</p> <p>Percy St. Clair Trutwein (1876-1947) is recorded in the Indian Army Lists as having attained Warrant rank, 31/3/1898, and is listed in the 1908 Indian Army List as an Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class (ranking as Sub-Conductor), seniority 31/3/03, and then serving on attachment to the King's Institute, Guindy. The 1919 Indian Army List records him as a Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, seniority 4/5/1917, and then serving in the Xray Department, Ripon Hospital, Simla. His Medal Index Card gives his then address as the Xray Department, Civil Hospital, Delhi. Percy St. Clair Trutwein married, 30/10/1899, Melissa Ann Coombes.</p>		
BG2942	<p>THE BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIR AWARDED TO PRIVATE JOHN DRIVER DAVIES, 53RD BATTALION AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, MORTALLY WOUNDED 24/4/1918 (AND WHO SAW SERVICE DURING WW1 USING THE ASSUMED NAME OF JOHN DRIVER). British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 2156 PTE. J.D. DAVIES 53 BN. A.I.F.). Surname on Victory Medal officially corrected and re-impressed, BWM attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 20 pages of photocopied service papers and photocopied extract 53rd Battalion War Diary for 24/4/1918. John Driver (Davies) was born in Colne, Lancashire, England. He enlisted on 7/2/1916 at Bathurst, New South Wales. At the time of enlistment he was 32 years and 8 months old, and gave his trade as that of butcher and home address as 5 Vernon Street, Balmain East, Sydney. He was originally selected for service with D Company of the 45th Battalion A.I.F., but before sailing for Europe was posted for service with C Company, 53rd (New South Wales) Battalion A.I.F. John Driver (Davies) was taken on the strength of the 53rd Battalion, in France, on Christmas Eve, 24/12/1916. At that time the 53rd Battalion formed part of 14th Brigade, 5th Australian Division. Private Driver (Davies), apart from a couple of periods of detachment for service with 5th Division Headquarters, saw service continuously with the 53rd Battalion. He was mortally wounded on 24/4/1918, first day, capture of Villers Bretonneux (24-25 April 1918), and subsequently died of his wounds, a shrapnel wound to chest, on 7/5/1918.</p> <p>Battalion War Diary confirms that the 53rd Battalion came under intense artillery fire on 24th April 1918, which obviously resulted in Private Driver (Davies) being mortally wounded. The diary entry for that day reads as follows: "A very misty day. At 3.45 a.m. enemy shelled whole front with minenwerfer, 5.9 and gas shells. A heavy concentration of gas shells fell in vicinity of Hamelat. The bombardment lasted some time and everyone confidently waited an enemy attack. During the bombardment and attack was made on our right Brigade sector. At night wiring and improving trenches was carried out."</p> <p>Following Private Driver (Davies) death, his wife, who was still living in England, came forward, and confirmed that his real name was John Driver Davies.</p> <p>Service papers, with regard to the issuing of medals, confirm that Davies's Victory Medal was returned for correction and re-impressing, the papers being officially hand-stamped "Victory Medal inscribed and issued by Australia House" (i.e. the re-naming of the Victory Medal was organised by Australia House, London).</p>	250.00	300
BG2896	<p>PRIVATE WILLIAM HORNBY, 2ND BATTALION AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE (LATE RIFLE BRIGADE), MORTALLY WOUNDED AT GALLIPOLI. Three: 1914-15 Star (naming erased, a replacement for a lost original medal); British War and Victory Medals, officially impressed (1649 Private, 2nd Battalion AIF). BWM with attractive old dark tone, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extracts from the England and Wales census returns for 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, 5 pages of British Army service papers re Hornby's</p>	450.00	540

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	<p>service with the Rifle Brigade, 1885-1897, 4 pages of Militia attestation papers re. his period of service with the Reserve Division of the Militia, 1903-1907, 28 pages of Australian Army service papers, along with marriage registry details and passenger list details re. Hornby's emigration to Australia in 1911.</p> <p>William Robert Hornby, the son of William Robert Hornby, a tin plate worker, was born in the parish of St Pancras, Hampstead, London, circa 1868. The 1871 census records the 2 year old William Hornby as being resident at 88 Grove Street, St Pancras, by 1881 his family had moved to 20 Wellington Street, St Pancras. His family continued to reside at various addresses at St Pancras during the period covered by the various censuses up to and including 1911. Rifle Brigade service papers confirm that William Hornby enlisted into the Rifle Brigade at Winchester on 5/9/1885. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 10 months old, gave his trade as that of printer, stated that he was born in the parish of St Pancras, London, and confirmed that he had previously seen service with the 17th Battalion Middlesex Regiment (North Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps). Hornby never rose above the rank of private, transferred to the Army Reserve in 1892 and was discharged on 1/9/1897, after serving 12 years with the colours. After almost six years of civilian life Hornby enlisted into the Reserve Division of the Militia (Rifle Brigade), on 18/6/1903. He was discharged from the militia on his "termination of engagement" on 17/6/1907.</p> <p>The passenger list for the Steamer Otway records William Hornby as a passenger aboard that ship, en route for Sydney, Australia, on 13/9/1911.</p> <p>Hornby enlisted into the Australian Army at Sydney, New South Wales, on 11/1/1915. At the time of enlistment into the Australian Army he stated that he was 46 years old, had previously seen 17 years and 7 months service with the Rifle Brigade, gave as his trade that of engineer's assistant and home address as Willbriggie, New South Wales (he was one of a group of nine men from Willbriggie of varying occupations, who apparently all enlisted together on the same day, received consecutive service numbers and were posted to the 2nd Battalion AIF). Hornby landed at Gallipoli on 7/5/1915 as part of the third reinforcement group of the 2nd Battalion AIF, and was mortally wounded just four weeks later, on 1st June 1915, gunshot wound to the head resulting in a compound fracture of the skull. Hornby died of his wounds that same day, whilst being evacuated aboard HMTS Gascon and was buried at sea. William Hornby is commemorated on the Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli.</p> <p>William Hornby is recorded as having married Alice Harriett Hewlings in 1894. There is no record of her having emigrated to Australia with him in 1911, and when Hornby enlisted into the Australian Army he stated that he was not married, and gave as his next of kin his mother, Emily Harriet Hornby of 43 Oak Village, Gospel Oak, London NW. She received a pension of 6 shillings per fortnight.</p>		
BG2900	<p>DRIVER J.G. YOUNG, ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Two: British War and Victory Medals (T-392429 Driver, ASC). BWM attractively toned, generally mint state.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card confirming not entitled 1914 or 1914-15 Star. T prefix to service number indicates Transport Section, ASC.</p>	35.00	42
BG2863	<p>PRIVATE G. HORRIGAN, 1ST BATTALION IRISH GUARDS, KILLED IN ACTION 27/8/1918. British War and Victory Medals (11131 Private, Irish Guards). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, Commonwealth War Graves details and extract from service record.</p> <p>Garrett Horrigan, born 1888, Deptford, London, enlisted into the Irish Guards at Camberwell, London, on 23/3/1916. At the time of enlistment he gave his age as 27 years and 11 months and his trade as that of stevedore. Guardsman Horrigan saw service in France with the British Expeditionary Force from 23/12/1918 to 27/8/1918 with the 1st Battalion Irish Guards, and, was killed in action on the latter date, as the 1st Battalion Irish Guards advanced eastwards from St. Leger towards Ecoust. Guardsman Horrigan is buried at Mory Abbey Cemetery, Mory, France.</p>	280.00	336

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	<p>Guardsman Horrigan married during the period between his joining up and sailing for France, at Deptford, on 4/6/1916. He was the husband of Mrs J.E. Horrigan, of 65 Watson Street, Deptford, London.</p> <p>Group sold with photocopied extract from the regimental history giving details of the events on the 27/8/1918.</p>		
BG2862	<p>LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F.G. ROGERS, DEVON REGIMENT AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. Four: British War and Victory Medals (Lieutenant); 1939-45 Defence and War Medals. Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied WW1 Medal Index Card and WW2 service details. Francis Galpine Rogers, born 7/4/1897, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Devonshire Regiment, 19/7/1916, and promoted Lieutenant 19/1/1918 (Adjutant, 2nd Battalion, 9/5/1925 to 8/5/1928). Rogers transferred to the 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, and was promoted Captain, 2/1/1929 (Adjutant, 2nd S. Staffords, 18/4/1932 to 7/4/1935). He was promoted Major, 1/8/1938, and served as Acting Lieutenant Colonel from 15/1/1941 to 14/4/1941 (Temporary Lieutenant Colonel 15/4/1941).</p> <p>In addition to his regimental appointments, Rogers served as Garrison Adjutant, Plymouth, 29/10/1928 to 30/4/1929, was Brigade Major, Northern Command, 26/4/1935 to 9/12/1936, and Commandant, Northern Command, 1/6/1938 to 17/6/1940.</p> <p>Rogers saw service with the 9th Battalion Devonshire Regiment during WW1, first seeing active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 5/12/1916 and serving there to 17/11/1917. Rogers then transferred to the Italian theater of operations, from 18/11/1917 to 12/9/1918, and saw service in France again from 13/9/1918 to 11/11/1918.</p>	280.00	336
bg2416	<p>LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L.C.M. BELLAMY, MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY AND 4TH MAHRATTA ANTI-TANK REGIMENT. Seven: British War Medal (Lieutenant); General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieutenant); India General Service Medal 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Major); 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, 1939-45 War Medal. BWM and GSM Good Very Fine, remainder Almost Extremely Fine and better, the group accompanied by mounted miniature medal group, comprising the first three medals in Lt Colonel Bellamy's full size medal group, BWM, GSM and IGS, this mounted loose style, as worn.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Bellamy died of wounds received in Italy as a result of a motoring "battle accident".</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied WW1 Medal Index Card confirming BWM as sole WW1 entitlement, and also confirming GSM and Iraq clasp, along with photocopied medal roll for the Iraq clasp, plus photocopied obituary notice, which notes that Lieutenant-Colonel Bellamy died "of injuries received in a battle accident", plus photocopied extract from Haileybury School website, which includes a half length photograph of Bellamy, and photocopied extract from "Officer Casualties of the Indian Armies, 1803-1946", which lists Bellamy as having "died of injuries", 27/7/1944.</p> <p>Born 5/9/1898, Lewis Charles Montagu Bellamy was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 116th Mahrattas, 1/5/1917, and was promoted Lieutenant, 1/5/1918. Bellamy transferred to the 2/117th Mahrattas on 3/6/1918. Promoted Captain, 1/5/1921, Bellamy subsequently transferred back to the 16th Mahrattas, that battalion being re-designated the 4/5th Mahratta Light Infantry following the Indian Army reforms and re-organisation of 1922. Bellamy was promoted Major, 1/5/1935. During WW2, having been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, Bellamy raised the 8/5th Mahratta Light Infantry at Belgaum, on 1/2/1941. After a period of initial training, Bellamy and his battalion were posted to Madras for a short term of internal security duty before transferring to Jhansi, on 1/1/1942, where it was converted to Indian Artillery as the 4th Mahratta Anti-Tank Regiment. In the summer of 1942 the 4th Mahratta Anti-Tank Regiment proceeded overseas for active service against Vichy French forces in Iraq and Syria. The battalion subsequently saw service during the Italian campaign, 1943-45. Lieutenant-Colonel Bellamy died of wounds received as a result of a motoring "battle</p>	1150.00	1380

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	<p>accident" on 27/7/1944, during the advance on Florence. On 27/7/1944, the 4th Mahratta Anti-Tank Regiment formed part of 8th Indian Division. Lieutenant-Colonel Bellamy was killed as the 8th Indian Division advanced north from Castelfiorentino towards Florence. As they did so, the guns of the 4th Mahratta Anti-Tank Regiment were employed aefagainst the 29th Panzer Grenadier Division of the German 1st Parachute Corps.</p> <p>On the day before Lieutenant-Colonel Bellamy was killed, 26/7/1944, King George VI attended an investiture parade mounted by the 8th Indian Division, at which he personally presented Victoria Crosses won by men of that Division.</p> <p>Educated at Haileybury, Bellamy was the son of William Montagu Bellamy and Laura Gertrude Bellamy, and the husband of Norah Eleanor Maude Bellamy, of Alton, Hampshire. Lt. Colonel Bellamy is buried in the Rome War Cemetery, Italy</p>		
BG2412	<p>PRIVATE A. REID. ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. Two: British War and Victory Medals (S-2475 Private, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders). BWM attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 22 pages of photocopied service papers and photocopied medal index card. Alexander Reid, born Falkirk, Clackmananshire, enlisted into the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in August 1914. At the time of enlistment he was 34 years old, gave his trade as that of moulder and stated that he had previously seen service in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (a note in his WW1 Service Papers states that he had previously seen 12 years service with the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders). After service at the Depot, Reid was posted to the 4th Battalion, and then transferred to the 1st Battalion in France, serving with that battalion in France form 2/2/1915. He was wounded in action on 11/5/1915 (battle of Frezenberg Ridge), gunshot wound to the right shoulder. Evacuated to England and admitted to the General Hospital at Lincoln, he was subsequently transferred to the Depot, and then posted for service with the 3rd Battalion on 21/9/1915, but deserted on 15/1/1916. After returning to his regiment, Reid was posted for service with the 10th Battalion in France, on 14/7/1916. He was arrested in France on 24/4/1918 and tried for using insubordinate language to a superior officer. Following the end of the war he was posted for service with the 347th P.O.W. Company Labour Corps, and was discharge circa 27/5/1919, and granted a pension on the basis of his being 40% disabled. However, Reid somehow managed to re-enlist into a Garrison Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry on 26/7/1919. When re-enlisting, Reid lied about his WW1 service, stating that he had served exclusively with the Labour Corps, from 20/8/1914 to 27/5/1917, presumably because he did not want the fact that he had been wounded in action to block his chances of getting a job (Garrison Battalion attestation papers are included in Reid's Soldiers Papers). On 7/9/1919 he was posted for service with the 23rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, a battalion of the regiment raised in the post-war years. Reid was finally discharged at Hamilton on 24/1/1920.</p> <p>The P.O.W. Company that Reid served in was one of a number of its type. Up to July 1916 German POW's were sent to prison camps in the UK. However, after this date POW Companies were established in France, and German prisoners were drafted into companies of roughly 100 men, and those companies used in road and railway maintenance, in quarries and forests, and moving supplies. As the war progressed, other companies made up of skilled workers were employed in Royal Engineer and Army Service Corps workshops and for the Ordnance Department. Some 47 POW Labour Companies were attached to the Labour Corps when it was formed in January 1917. After the Armistice German POW Labour Companies were used for battlefield clearance and constructing cemeteries.</p> <p>S prefix to regimental number denotes wartime enlistment into a Scottish regiment.</p> <p>Reid also entitled to 1914-15 Star (there is a note on his Medal Index card that this was returned).</p>	60.00	72
BG2407	<p>THE BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIR AND MEMORIAL PLAQUE TO PRIVATE T. FOXLEY, ARMY SERVICE CORPS, WHO DIED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WAR IN WESTERN EUROPE, 11/11/1918. Three: British War and Victory Medals (M2-1026756 Private, Army Service Corps); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Foxley). With</p>	265.00	318

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	<p>original card folder for Memorial Plaque and Buckingham Palace condolence letter, BWM attractively toned, original silk ribbons, virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index cards (2) and Soldiers Died details. Born Crewe, and a resident of Crewe at the time of his enlistment at Stafford, Thomas Foxely first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 15/9/1915 (also entitled 1914-15 Star). Soldiers Died details confirm Foxely as having died at home on 11/11/1918.</p> <p>In addition to the 1914-15 Star, Private Foxley was posthumously awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, the award being announced in the London Gazette of 18/1/1919, page 1010. The London Gazette entry confirms service with the 3rd Army Signalling Company.</p> <p>M2 prefix to service number denotes that he was an electrician.</p>		
BG2344	<p>PRIVATE S. DELVES, THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT. Two: British War and Victory Medals (G-31245 Private). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>"G" prefix to regimental number as found on some Home Counties medals to New Army men and later, including The Queen's Regiment.</p>	38.00	45.6
BG2225	<p>PRIVATE V.H. CLARK, THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT. Four: British War and Victory Medals (G-69939 Private, The Queen's Regiment); 1939-45 Defence and War Medals (unnamed, as issued). Generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by award slip and original box of issue for WW2 medals, this addressed to Mr. V.H. Clarke, Mayfield, Oakley Road, Shirley, Southampton.</p> <p>G prefix to service number is as found on medals to men from some Home Counties regiments, New Army men and later, including the Queen's Regiment.</p>	80.00	96
BG2166	<p>PRIVATE S.G. WISE, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT. Two: B.W.M. and Victory (G-52578 Private, Middlesex Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>G prefix is often encountered on medals awarded to Home Counties regiments for New Army men.</p>	60.00	72
BG2159	<p>PRIVATE R. HUNTER, SCOTS GUARDS. British War and Victory Medals (16277 Private, Scots Guards). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copy Medal Index Card, confirming medals and service exclusively with the Scots Guards during WW1 (not entitled 1914 or 1914-15 Star).</p> <p>Group accompanied by an ornate, attractive and what can only be described as a remarkable Horticultural Show Prize Medal, for the British Expeditionary Force Vegetable Show at Havre, August 1918. This medal is in sterling silver, hallmarked Birmingham 1918, and was obviously made specifically for this vegetable show. It is oval, measures 44mm x 34mm (vertical) and depicts the sun rising on a field of vegetables, above this a ribbon bearing the title "British Expeditionary Force" and below this a ribbon and the additional legends "Vegetable Show Havre Aug 1918", the whole within a crowned laurel wreath, reverse engraved "Leeks, 2nd Prize".</p> <p>According to a brief article in the December 2013 issue of the OMRS Journal, in 2015 the Garden Museum, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7LB, held an exhibition to mark the centenary of the start of WW1. This included photographs of allotments maintained by the front line troops during the war. The vegetables grown by the troops were used to supplement their rations, the troops holding horticultural competitions and awarding gold, silver and bronze medals for the best and biggest vegetables. Flowers were also grown for recreational purposes, as well as to decorate graves and remind the men of home.</p>	180.00	216
BG2148	<p>LANCE-CORPORAL A.J. WOODROFFE, 7TH BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Two: British War and Victory Medals (2458 Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers). Extremely Fine.</p>	220.00	264

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	<p>2458 Lance-Corporal Alfred John Woodroffe, 7th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, was born in Westminster, Middlesex, enlisted at Camberwell, Surrey, and was killed in action at Gallipoli on 16th August 1915. At the time of his death he was 47 years of age, and had previously seen service in the Hussars of the Line. He was the son of Thomas Gadd and Mathilda Woodroffe, and the husband of Rose Flora Woodroffe of 6 Lupus Street, Pimlico, London. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial. Raised at Tralee in August 1914, the 7th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers landed at Suvla Point, Gallipoli, on 7th August 1915. Although the battalion's landing was largely unopposed, it met stiff resistance as it moved inland, eventually taking up a section of the front line from a feature known as The Pimple To The Sea. The battalion was withdrawn briefly from the front line on 15th August, but returned to the front line trenches on 16th August, the regimental history noting that "The Battalion again took over the line from The Pimple To The Sea on the 16th, and was heavily bombed by the enemy, but was able to retaliate on the arrival of their own supply. The position was also heavily shelled, and Captain Aplin received orders at 7.30 p.m. that the whole position was to be evacuated. Unfortunately, the final orders did not reach the extreme left of the line, and Serjeant Mason with 25 men remained all night, beating back the enemy attacks; at 10 p.m. the Battalion reached the position behind Jephson's Post. Casualties-killed, Lieutenant W. H. Good, 18 other ranks; wounded, 63 other ranks; missing, 12 other ranks." After a gruelling two months in the field, the 7th Munsters were eventually withdrawn from Gallipoli on 1st October 1915. On landing in Gallipoli the battalion had comprised 28 officers and 750 other ranks, reinforced on 14th August by a further 150 other ranks, giving a total strength of 28 officers and 900 men. When the battalion was withdrawn on 1st October only 8 officers and 315 other ranks remained with the battalion.</p> <p>Also entitled 1914-15 Star.</p>		
BG2115	<p>PRIVATE E.J.R. PRICE, 11TH BATTALION LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. Two: British War and Victory Medals (50825 Private, Lancashire Fusiliers). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves details. Edmund J. Richard Price, born Bayston Hill, Shropshire, enlisted Shrewsbury, was killed in action on 28th May 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Soissons Memorial. The British War and Victory Medals were Price's sole medal entitlement (not entitled to 1914 or 1914-15 Star). The Commonwealth War Graves entry for Private Rice gives his battalion as 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, but his Medal Index Card gives his battalion correctly as 11th. Group accompanied by photocopied extracts from the regimental history re. the attack on 28/5/1918, when Private Price was killed, his battalion being overwhelmed, and ceasing to exist as a formation, the regimental war diary recording "The last report of the 11th Lancashire Fusiliers was that they were almost surrounded and heavily engaged ... There is little doubt that the C.O. carried out his orders to the letter in maintaining his position to the last. Nothing further has been heard of the battalion and it is presumed that they have (all) been taken prisoner or killed."</p> <p>Evidence that Private Price was serving with the 11th Battalion rather than the 1st Battalion on 28/5/1918 is provided by the fact that on that date the 1st Battalion were out of the line and in reserve at Au Souverain (Hazebrouck sector), had been there since 27th May, and remained there till 3rd June 1918.</p>	120.00	144
BG2102	<p>PRIVATE S. TIPPETT, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Two: British War and Victory Medals (28888 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Commonwealth War Graves and Soldiers Died details for 28888 Private Samuel Nicholas Tippet, who was killed in action on 17th October 1918. Born in Giveren, Cornwall, he enlisted at Camborne (Praze), and had formerly seen service as in the Royal Artillery. The son of Thomas and Sarah Ann Tippet, of Wheal Clowance, Praze, Cornwall, he was 21 years of age at the time of his death, and is buried in the Highland Cemetery, Le Cateau, grave reference X.A.8. On 17th October 1918 the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers formed part of 149th Brigade, 50th (Northumbrian) Division. Private Tippet was killed in action during the final advance in Picardy and would be a Battle of the Selle, 17th - 18th October 1918, casualty. At 6.30am on the morning of 17th</p>	250.00	300

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	<p>October 1918 the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers crossed the river Selle, one company by a bridge that had been constructed for the purpose, and three companies by fords. They were almost immediately met by heavy machine gun fire, which caused a number of casualties. Having successfully crossed the river, the 2nd Dublins, along with other battalions of the 149th Brigade, launched a concerted attack on the German front line, with three battalions in line, the 2nd Dublins in the centre, with the Scottish Horse on their left and the 3rd Royal Fusiliers on their right. The attack was held up by stiff German resistance, and confusion reigned after two heavy German counter-attacks. By this stage the 2nd Dublins, along with the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry and the 2nd Munsters, held a line between an orchard and some brickworks. The whole line was then firmly established, and by 8pm the brickworks had been captured, although heavy fighting continued throughout the night.</p>		
BG2077	<p>SERGEANT E. BEAUCHAMP, RIFLE BRIGADE AND NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES. Three: British War and Victory Medals (15, Sergeant, Rifle Brigade); National Fire Brigades' Association Long Service Medal, silver, with 4 silver clasps for 20, 5, 5, and 5 years, hallmarked for Birmingham 1930 (officially impressed: 4057, and officially engraved: EDWARD W. BEAUCHAMP.). Recipient's rank erased from Long Service Medal, otherwise generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card details, confirming that Edward Beauchamp saw service during the First World War initially as 15 Sergeant and then as 203413 Sergeant, Rifle Brigade, and additionally confirming that the British War and Victory Medals were Sergeant Beauchamp's sole medal entitlement (not entitled to either of the Stars). The fact that Beauchamp's National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal is hallmarked for Birmingham 1930 would indicate that he had seen service as a pre-war fireman (from circa 1905?), volunteered for service during WW1, and returned to his pre-war profession at the end of the war. Initial service number 15 indicates an early recruit to and service with a war-time raised battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The fact that he had been promoted to Sergeant by the time he found himself in a theatre of operations was undoubtedly due to the his pre-war service with the National Fire Brigades, and being used to serving in a unit facing hazardous conditions.</p>	100.00	120
BG1826	<p>PRIVATE F. CANNING, 2ND BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT. Two: British War Medal and Victory Medal (both officially impressed: 5213 PTE. F. CANNING. LEINS.R.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied Medal Index Card details and extracts from British War Medal and Victory Medal roll, which confirm that Frank Canning saw service exclusively with the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment during WW1 and was discharged to the Class Z Army Reserve on 19/6/1919. Canning was not entitled to either the 1914 or 1914-15 Stars.</p>	60.00	72
BG1836	<p>PRIVATE C.W. HUNT, 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS LEINSTER REGIMENT. Two: British War Medal and Victory Medal (both officially impressed: 5378 PTE. C.W. HUNT. LEINS.R.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extracts from Medal Index Card and British War and Victory Medal roll, which confirm that Charles William Hunt initially saw service during WW1 with the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, and then subsequently with the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, and that Hunt was transferred to the Class Z Army Reserve on 21/5/1919. Hunt was not entitled to the 1914 or 1914-15 Stars, the BWM and Victory being his sole medal entitlement.</p>	60.00	72
BG1825	<p>PRIVATE P.S. BAKER, 2ND AND 7TH BATTALIONS LEINSTER REGIMENT. Two: British War and Victory Medals (5515 Private, Leinster Regiment). Original silk ribbons, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and WW1 BWM and Victory Medal roll. Medal Roll confirms that Percy Stephen Baker saw service initially with the 7th Leinsters and subsequently with the 2nd Leinsters. He survived the war and was transferred to the Class "Z" Army Reserve on 29/9/1919. MIC confirms BWM and Victory as sole medal entitlements, not entitled to either of the Stars.</p>	95.00	114

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	<p>The 7th Battalion Leinster Regiment was formed at Fermoy in October 1914 and saw service with 47th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division. The battalion landed at Havre as a unit on 18/12/1915 and was disbanded in France at Tincourt on 14/2/1918, the surviving personnel from the battalion being transferred to the 2nd Leinsters as was the case with Baker, or the 19th Entrenching Battalion.</p>		
BG2108	<p>CAPTAIN G.L. NICHOLLS, ROYAL AIR FORCE. Two: British War and Victory Medals (Captain, Royal Air Force). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 3 pages of photocopied service papers. George Lawson Nicholls, born 21st October 1893, was the son of Charles J. Nicholls of 106 Cambridge St., London SW1. A solicitor by trade, he graduated from the London University in September 1915. Nicholls was first commissioned Temporary Flight Sub-Lieutenant 2nd January 1916, promoted Flight Lieutenant 30th June 1917, and Captain 1st April 1918, and transferred to the Unemployed List on 11th February 1919.</p> <p>Nicholls served in the Airship Branch of the Royal Naval Air Service, being based initially at the Wormwood Scrubs Repair Depot from 2nd January 1916, and subsequently saw service at the Clement Talbot Works from 6th March 1916 to 11th May of the same year (during which period he took a gunnery course at the Shore Establishment HMS Excellent), was posted to the RNAS Station at Crystal Palace on 12th May 1916, transferred to the RNAS Airship Station at Capel, Kent, on 24th May 1916, the Wormwood Scrubbs Repair Depot on 21st September 1916 for a "Theory" course, the RNAS Station at Anglesea on 5th January 1917, the Admiralty on 28th August 1917 for a compass course, the RNAS Training Establishment stationed at Cranwell on 10th September 1917, and the RNAS Station at Longside, Aberdeen, on 14th March 1918, to study Coastal Instruction.</p> <p>The April 1918 Air Force List confirms G.L. Nicholls as a Lieutenant and Honourary Captain serving as an airship or dirigible officer. This was only a small unit within the Royal Air Force, the officers of which in April 1918 comprised some five Lieutenant-Colonels, twelve Majors, twelve Captains, one hundred and thirty nine Lieutenants and three Second Lieutenants. Nicholls's service papers confirm that he had "flown SS, SSBE, SS Maurice Farman, SS P&L" and notes that he was "qualified for compass duties".</p>	350.00	420
BG2903	<p>CAPTAIN G.W. WALL MORRIS, B.A., ROYAL ENGINEERS, KILLED IN ACTION DURING THE RETREAT TO DUNKIRK IN 1940. Three: General Service Medal 1918-62, one clasp, Palestine (Captain, Royal Engineers); 1939-45 Star, 1939-45 War Medal. Generally Extremely Fine to mint state.</p> <p>With 11 pages of photocopied service papers, Commonwealth War Graves details. Captain Morris died on 22/5/1940 during the defence of Boulogne, as the British forces attempted to hold the bridgehead in France.</p> <p>By 21/5/1940 the British Expeditionary Force had successfully retreated into a defensive box, at the western centre of which were the channel ports of Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk, with the B.E.F.'s General Headquarters based in Boulogne. This defensive box was threatened on all sides, on 21st May in particular. As the Royal Engineers regimental history records "Boulogne was threatened by the approach of an enemy column of all arms", with the result that the Royal Engineers set about demolishing the bridges on the river Canche, approximately 35 km south of Boulogne, in order to delay the German advance from the south by creating a new defensive line along the river. This operation was only partly successful, some demolition parties being overrun by German tanks before they could complete their work on 22nd May.</p> <p>Also, on 22nd May, as the bridges over the Canche were being blown by the Royal Engineers, the 24th Guards Brigade (less one battalion) arrived from England and took up positions in the new defensive line along the north bank of the Canche. The Guards brigade was joined in this defence on 22nd May by the 262nd Field Company, Royal Engineers, of the 12th Division, which advanced and destroyed an as yet undemolished bridge over the Canche and then held a position around that bridge on the north bank of the river between the two Guards battalions. The British positions along the Canche were, however, soon pushed back in the face of vigorous German blitzkrieg style armoured assaults, despite the</p>	750.00	900

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	<p>arrival of French troops on 23rd May, with the result that the evacuation of Boulogne was ordered, the evacuation beginning on 23rd-24th May. By 24th May German forces in France had reached the English channel coast and began to sweep north along the coast towards Boulogne.</p> <p>Captain Morris is buried in Maninghem Churchyard, the only Commonwealth War Grave in the Maninghem Churchyard cemetery. Maninghem is approximately 10 miles (16km) north-east of the River Canche. As such, I suspect that Captain Morris was serving with one of the Royal Engineer units that blew the bridges over the Canche, or formed part of the new defensive line along the river, after the bridges had been blown, and was buried in Maninghem churchyard because it was the nearest suitable cemetery to the River Canche defensive line that could be used by the British army as it withdrew before the advancing German forces.</p> <p>Service papers confirm that Captain Morris was “killed in action on 22/5/1940”. Papers also state that he was killed in action “N of Boulogne” (i.e. north of Boulogne). This is obviously a mistake, no doubt due to the confused nature of the fighting as the British Expeditionary Force retreated to Dunkirk. Captain Morris is buried in Maninghem Churchyard. This churchyard is approximately 22 miles south of Boulogne. I hardly think that, after Captain Morris was killed in action on 22/5/1940, that his body would have been transported some 22 miles and more southwards towards the rapidly advancing German forces for burial. As noted above, Captain Morris was probably serving in the vicinity of the River Canche when he was killed, and his body subsequently removed to the nearest graveyard north of the advancing German forces, at Maninghem, for burial.</p> <p>Captain Morris was a member of the Wall Morris family of Villa Marina, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford (formerly of Rockenham), Ireland (details of Wall Morris family, from Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland accompany group). George William Wall Morris, born 21/11/1902, was the son of Richard Wall Morris. Educated at Castle Park School, St Columba's College and Trinity College, Dublin. He graduated B.A. and B.A.I. (Engineering), 1926 and was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 28/8/1926 (Territorial Army, University Candidate) and 2nd Lieutenant Royal Engineers, 25/12/1926 (with seniority from 22/5/1924). He was promoted Lieutenant, 22/5/1927 (with seniority from 22/5/1926) and Captain, 22/5/1935. He never married.</p> <p>Note: service papers give date of birth as 22/11/1902, as opposed to Burke's Landed Gentry, which states 21/11/1903, but birth certificate confirms 22/11/1902</p>		
BG2445	<p>CAPTAIN D. McKINLAY, CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES) (LATE PRIVATE, SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS). Two: General Service Medal 1918-62, George VI (Fid Def obverse legend), 1 clasp, Malaya (19182309 Private, Seaforth Highlanders); Efficiency Decoration, Elizabeth II, with "Territorial" top suspender bar (officially dated 1967 on reverse). Mounted court style for display (pin removed from reverse of "Territorial top bar to facilitate mounting), attractively toned and generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>McKinlay was commissioned Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) 13/9/1960, and promoted Captain, 16/3/1964.</p>	350.00	420
BG2110	<p>GUNNER D. WOOD, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Four: Campaign Service Medal 1962-, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24865900 Gunner, Royal Artillery); Gulf Medal, clasp 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24865900 Gunner, Royal Artillery); Saudi Arabia Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait (unnamed, as issued); Kuwait Liberation Medal, 4th grade (unnamed, as issued). Generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Service number indicates enlistment circa 1986.</p>	400.00	480
BG2981	<p>THE SOUTH ATLANTIC MEDAL 1982 AND WW2 CAMPAIGN GROUP TO FINANCIAL CONTROLLER G.J. NOLAN, RMS QUEEN ELIZABETH II (LATE ROYAL NAVY). Seven: 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star with France and Germany clasp on ribbon, Burma Star, Italy Star, 1939-45 War Medal (all unnamed, as issued), South Atlantic Medal 1982, with rosette on ribbon (officially stencil engraved in the style seen on medals to the Merchant Navy: G.J. NOLAN). Generally Extremely Fine, mounted loose style, and</p>	1650.00	1980

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	<p>accompanied by an official certificate of award for the South Atlantic Medal, a set of dress miniatures and a privately produced Operation Overlord (D-Day Landings) medal.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extracts from births and deaths registers.</p> <p>Gerald James Nolan was born in Cork on 22/9/1923. As Financial Controller, he was one of the senior ranking officer aboard the RMS Queen Elizabeth II at the time of the Falkland War, and had served on the ship since her Launch on the Clyde, having worked for Cunard for most of his life, following Naval service during World War II, which included the D-Day landings. Nolan died at Southampton, Hampshire, 17/11/2002, aged 79.</p> <p>The RMS Queen Elizabeth II sailed for the South Atlantic on the 12th May 1982 with a volunteer crew of 650 under the command of Captain Peter Jackson and carried some 3000 soldiers of the Fifth Brigade. The ship had been rapidly refitted with three helicopter pads and painted a pale grey (except for the red Cunard funnel). Internally there were dormitories in the lounges, the carpets covered with plywood and a network of pipes were fitted for re-fuelling at sea. The troops were disembarked on the 27th May. Immediately afterwards, survivors from HMS Ardent were taken on board, and she departed the Falkland Islands for her return journey to the UK within 24 hours. On her return on the 11th June she was greeted in Southampton Water by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, on board the Royal Yacht Britannia. Captain Jackson's response to her welcome was, "Please convey to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, our thanks for her kind message. Cunard's Queen Elizabeth II is proud to have been of service to Her Majesty's Forces". On the 2nd December the Queen Mother attended a ceremony on board and unveiled a commemorative plaque.</p> <p>Of the approximately 2,000 medals to the Merchant Marine, some 650 were awarded to the crew of the RMS Queen Elizabeth II. A scarce group to a senior officer aboard Queen Elizabeth II who had also seen active service during WW2</p>		
BG2023	<p>THE WW2 CAMPAIGN GROUP TO SUB-LIEUTENANT A.W. ANDERSON, ROYAL NAVY, WHO WAS KILLED ABOARD HM SUBMARINE TROOPER, SUNK WITH ALL HANDS 17 OCTOBER 1943. Five: 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, 1939-45 War Medal (all medals unnamed, as issued, the group accompanied by Secretary of the Admiralty's condolences slip named to Sub-Lieutenant Alexander William Anderson, Royal Navy). Generally Mint State.</p> <p>Sub-Lieutenant Alexander William Anderson was a member of the Anderson family of Grace Dieu, county Waterford, Ireland (photocopied details of the family from Burke's Irish Family Records accompany group).The son of Paul Alexander and Aileen Ann, younger daughter of John Ulick Bourke, of Thornfields, Lisnagry, county Limerick, Ireland, he was born on 22nd September 1922, and was killed in action aboard HM Submarine Trooper on 17th October 1943.</p> <p>HMS Trooper was completed in late 1941, and in November of the following year she was dispatched for duty in the Mediterranean, entering the Bay of Biscay on 12th November, en route for Malta. Under the command of Commander G.N. Sladen, DSO, RN, and along with submarines P311 and Thunderbolt, between them carrying a detachment of nine Chariot miniature submarines, she arrived in the Mediterranean in late November of 1942. Initially based at Malta, the three submarines and their Chariots took part in Operation Principal, the first large-scale attack on the enemy by Royal Navy "human torpedoes" or Chariots. On 29th December 1942 HMS Trooper, commanded by Lieutenant J.S. Wraith, DSO, DSC, RN, sailed with Chariots XVI, XIX and XXIII for Palermo, along with HMS Thunderbolt and Chariots XV and XXII. Trooper and Thunderbolt launched their five Chariots just before midnight on 2nd-3rd January 1943, and immediately withdrew, leaving submarine P46 to pick up the Chariot crews after the attack. All three of Trooper's Chariots were lost in action, though with some success on the part of one of them: XXIII had to abandon the attack due to mechanical problems and the rescue submarine P46 picked up her crew some six hours later; the driver of Chariot XIX tore his diving suit while getting through the harbour defence nets and was drowned, and the other members of her crew unable to attack alone drove the Chariot ashore and blew it up, subsequently being made prisoner; but Chariot XVI, commanded by Sub-Lieutenant R.G. Dove, RNVR, though</p>	480.00	576

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<p>ultimately lost, did manage to get into Palermo harbour and place its main charge under the liner Viminale, 8,500 tons, severely damaging her, whereafter the crew of Chariot XVI, unable to bring her out of Palermo harbour, were taken prisoner. Trooper returned to Malta after launching her Chariots and was ready for patrol by the end of January 1943, subsequently playing a leading roll in the Third Battle of the Convoys, January to May 1943, which had as its objective the disruption of traffic between Europe and the Axis forces in Tunisia. HMS Trooper's first war patrol took place in the Ionian Sea from 2nd to 18th February. Now commanded by Lieutenant R.P. Webb, RN, Trooper arrived off Cape Dukato on 6th February to patrol in the Ionian Islands area. On 14th February, off Anti Paxos Island, she fired six torpedoes at a large escorted merchant ship at a range of 4,300 yards, but all missed, whereupon she was counter-attacked by the escort party, but managed to evade them. Trooper returned to Malta 18th February, and from 4th March to 21st March 1943 took part in her second war patrol, north of Messina and along the Naples coast, once again commanded by Lieutenant J.S. Wraith, DSO, DSC, RN. On 10th March 1943, whilst patrolling north-east of Milazzo in Sicily, Trooper fired four torpedoes at 1,500 yards range at a convoy and secured two hits on the tanker Rosario of 5,470 tons, which sank. She was then counter-attacked by the convoy's escort, with no less than 57 depth charges, but once again managed to evade her attackers. Later, on 16th March, Lieutenant Wraith and Trooper attacked a convoy at night off Naples at very long range, firing four torpedoes at 10,000 yards without result. The following day, attacking from a submerged position, Trooper fired six torpedoes in two groups of three at two ships in a north-bound convoy at a range of 4,500 yards, securing a hit on the 1,525 ton Forli, which sank. Trooper returned from this patrol to Algiers on 21st March. Trooper's next war patrol was in the Tyrrhenian Sea, 5th to 26th April 1943, a patrol which passed off without incident. She returned to Algiers on 26th April. By this stage the Allied campaign to disrupt enemy convoys between Europe and North Africa had become an overwhelming success, and by early May 1943 Axis forces in North Africa had virtually run out of ammunition and fuel. Tunis fell to the Allies on 7th May 1943, whereupon Allied submarines were ordered to close in and prevent an evacuation, with the final Axis surrender in North Africa coming on 13th May. Trooper, having taken part in a war patrol, 11th - 15th May, off the North African Coast, returned to Malta on 16th May. She was only in port for 6 days, however, before setting off on another war patrol, this time in the Adriatic, on 22nd May 1943, again under the command of Lieutenant J.F. Wraith, DSO, DSC, RN. By this stage Allied submarines in the Mediterranean had been given the task of assisting in the invasion and defeat of Axis forces in Italy. Patrolling off Cephalonia, on her way to join the First Flotilla, Trooper carried out a special operation off Zante on 25th May and another on the Italian Adriatic coast on 31st May. Whilst on patrol, on 3rd June, off Bari in the Adriatic, Trooper fired four torpedoes at 1,400 yards at a small enemy supply ship, but missed. On 13th June Trooper ended her Adriatic patrol and returned to the submarine base at Beirut, later transferring to Port Said, from where, on 7th July, now commanded by Lieutenant G.S.C. Clarabut, RN, she set out for a further war patrol of the Adriatic which lasted till 1st August. On 14th July she fired three torpedoes at a range of 4,000 yards at a small merchant ship, and missed with all of them. She then surfaced and engaged the enemy ship with her gun, setting it on fire. Later that month, on 29th July, Trooper was about to leave her patrol when she saw the lighthouse on Santa Maria di Luca switched on. Closing to investigate, Trooper sighted a large Italian U-boat and, firing six torpedoes at 4,600 yards, she hit and sank the Italian submarine Micca (for sinking the Micca, Lieutenant Clarabut was subsequently awarded the Distinguished Service Order). On the conclusion of this patrol she returned to the naval base at Beirut, on 7th August. Preparations for landings on the mainland of Italy were coming to a head in late August of 1943, and the 1st Flotilla (Submarines) at Beirut, now despatched Trooper to the Aegean, Trooper departing on 20th August. Once again commanded by Lieutenant J.S. Wraith, DSO, DSC, RN, she was tasked with interfering with enemy traffic between Piraeus and Rhodes. No naval targets were sighted, but she bombarded a tannery at Kanlovassi on 30th August, and on 5th September, just before returning to Beirut, sank a schooner and left a tug on fire off Skiathos. Trooper returned to Beirut on 6th September, where she remained until 18th September, before leaving for her last patrol, once again in the Aegean, and took up a position west of the Dodecanese. She was then moved to the east of Leros to intercept an expected seaborne attack on the island. Here, between 10th and 17th October 1943, she is believed to have struck a mine, and was lost with all hands. The loss of her crew was a serious one. Her experienced commanding officer, Lieutenant J.S. Wraith, DSO, DSC, RN, who at various times commanded the</p>		
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	<p>submarines Upright and Trooper, had sunk four ships totaling 20,665 tons with torpedoes, and also two small vessels by gunfire. Besides Wraith, five other officers, among them Sub-Lieutenant Anderson, and two who had been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, and 57 men, six of whom had the Distinguished Service Medal, also lost their lives. Like all the other officers and men who perished on HM Submarine Trooper, Sub-Lieutenant Anderson has no known grave. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial, panel 72, column 3.</p> <p>Among Sub-Lieutenant Anderson's ancestors was General Paul Anderson, ADC to Sir John Moore, who was with that officer when he succumbed to his wounds at Corunna, 1809 (photocopied details of the Anderson family from Burke's Irish Family Records accompanies group).</p>		
BG2984	<p>PRIVATE A.L.E. COOKE, GORDON HIGHLANDERS. Six: 1939-45 Star, Africa Star (8th Army clasp on ribbon), Italy Star, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals, The Efficiency Medal, George VI, "India Imp" obverse legend, Territorial suspender (officially impressed: 2878600 PTE. A.L.E. COOKE. GORDONS.). Original clasp on Africa Star, medals mounted loose style, 1939-45 Stars and Medals with scattered contact marks and edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine, Efficiency Medal with an attractive old dark tone and Extremely Fine. Group accompanied by a matching set of dress miniatures, also mounted loose style.</p> <p>Two battalions of the Gordon Highlanders saw service in North Africa with the 51st Highland Division, 8th Army, the 1st Battalion and the 5/7th Battalion. Since Cooke has received his Territorial Efficiency Medal by 1948 I suspect he was a member of the 5/7th Battalion, who saw service with the 51st Highland Division 21/10/1940 to 31/8/1945.</p> <p>After service in Italy, the 5/7th Gordons saw service in North West Europe with the 51st Highland Division, 7/6/1944 to 31/8/1945. Since Cooke was not entitled to a France and Germany Star, I suspect that he was invalided at some stage during the Italian campaign (he does not appear on the list of British other ranks WW2 p.o.w.'s).</p>	195.00	234
BG2954	<p>SERGEANT W. ADDIS, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES. Seven: 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Burma Star, Defence and War Medals, Korea Medal 1950-53, first type, with "Britt. Omn." obverse inscription, officially impressed (22276923 Sergeant, Royal Ulster Rifles), UN Korea Medal. Official correction to regimental number on Korea Medal, scattered rim nicks and contact marks, otherwise Good Very Fine and better.</p>	480.00	576
BG2838	<p>GUARDSMAN F. O'SHEA, 3RD BATTALION IRISH GUARDS. Five: 1939-45 Star; France & Germany Star; 1939-45 Defence and War Medals; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2718584 Guardsman, Irish Guards). Generally Almost Extremely Fine and better.</p> <p>The Commonwealth War Graves registry records Guardsman O'Shea as having died on 23rd May 1946. He was 29 years of age and is buried in Brookwood Military Cemetery. Group accompanied by copy death certificate, which confirms that Guardsman O'Shea died as a result of tuberculosis, and gives his home address as Sinkneven (?), Carbury, Co. Kildare, Ireland.</p>	350.00	420
BG2422	<p>GUNNER F.R. PIERCE, ROYAL ARTILLERY (LATER LANCE CORPORAL, TERRITORIAL ARMY, ARTILLERY, DEVONSHIRE). Six: 1939-45 Star, Burma Star, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals, Coronation Medal 1953, all unnamed, as issued; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, QEII, Territorial suspender (22553984 L/CPL. F.R. PIERCE DEVON.). Mounted loose style, as worn (on two medal bars, Stars on one, remainder on another), generally Good Very Fine and better, and with a matching set of miniature medals (also mounted loose style, on a single bar, as worn).</p> <p>Group accompanied by various original photographs (19) and documents, including: Burma Star Association membership card (life member) dated 25/3/1980; Record of Service card, which confirms service as 1794381 Gunner, Royal Artillery, from 10/4/1941 to 24/12/1946; Soldier's Release Book; Certificate of Transfer to Army Reserve, dated 25/12/1946; Territorial Army Attestation Certificate, dated 2/3/1951 (which confirms previous service during WW2, initially with the 24th LAA Regiment, Royal Artillery, then with the 82nd</p>	250.00	300

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	<p>LAA - A/T Regiment, Royal Artillery (Mortars), and finally with the 3rd Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery); Territorial Army Discharge Certificate, dated 6/2/1965, Pierce discharged "medically unfit for any army service" after 24 years with the colours; original Award Certificate for the Coronation Medal; and a copy of "Ballads of a Black Cat - Burma 43-45", an illustrated anthology of verses dedicated to the 17th Indian Light Division, with whom Gunner Pierce saw service during WW2, plus photographs of Pierce and comrades on active service in Burma (including group photograph of crew manning anti-aircraft gun), with the Army Reserve and Territorial Army (including group photo of the Queen Mother inspecting parade of TA soldiers circa 1958, Pierce in foreground).</p> <p>Born 1921, Francis Roy Pierce enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 10/4/1941. After discharge from the regular army on 24/12/1946 Pierce saw further service with the Army Reserve, from 25/12/1946 to 1/3/1951, and then immediately joined the Territorial Army, on 2/3/1951, being finally discharged on 6/2/1965, after 24 years with the colours.</p> <p>Documents give various home addresses in and around Plymouth</p>		
BG2361	<p>FUSILIER R.D. THOMSON, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Five: 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (last medal only named, 14474029 Fusilier, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Generally extremely Fine.</p>	285.00	342
BG2212	<p>4696960 TROOPER W.M. STALEY, 1ST LOTHIAN AND BORDER YEOMANRY (LATE 7TH KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY AND 149TH BATTALION ROYAL TANK REGIMENT). Four: 1939-45 Star, Burma Star, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals. Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Trooper Staley's regimental number is from the block of numbers allocated for use by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.</p> <p>With Tracer Cards (2) for Trooper Staley, which confirm that he initially saw service with the 7th Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (the 7th KOYLI saw service with the 207th Independent Infantry Brigade, at home, from 10/10/1940 to 26/8/1941). Tracer cards confirm that Staley transferred from the 7th KOYLI to the 149th Battalion Royal Tank Regiment on 22/10/1941. This "transfer" was for record keeping purposes only, the 7th KOYLI essentially being the same unit. The 7th KOYLI arrived in India two days after Staley is recorded as having transferred to the 104th RTR, on 24/10/1941. After arriving in India the 7th KOYLI was re-designated the 149th Battalion Royal Armoured Corps, on 22/11/1941. Tracer Cards record Staley as serving exclusively with the 149th Battalion Royal Armoured Corps during the period 22/10/1941 to 8/5/1945, Staley being posted back to the Royal Armoured Corps Depot in the UK on the latter date. Tracer Cards then record Staley as transferring to the 1st Lothians and Border Yeomanry on 19/9/1945, and seeing service with that unit as part of the British Army on the Rhine. He transferred to the Territorial Reserve on 24/4/1946, and was finally discharged as a result of age in June 1957.</p> <p>In India, the 7th KOYLI saw service initially with the Heavy Armoured Brigade, which brigade, following 7th KOYLI's conversion to 149th Battalion RAC, was re-designated 50th Indian Army Tank Brigade, on 31/10/1941. During WW2 the Indian Army Tank Brigade saw service in the South-East Asia theatre of operations, India and Burma.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by original Undersecretary of State for War compliments slip and original box of issue, this addressed to Mr. Wm. M. Staley, 22 Belvedere Road, Grove Hill, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, and by Trooper Staley's original WW2 period canvas kit bag, this with stenciled naming "4696960 TPR. W. M. STALEY. 1ST. LOTHIAN AND B. YEO."</p> <p>Tracer Cards give Staley's full name as William McLaren Staley.</p> <p>An unusual combination of medals to an ex-member of the Lothians and Border Yeomanry, that regiment not taking part itself in the Burma campaign. The 1st Lothians and Border Yeomanry saw service during WW2 with the BEF in France, 1940 (they were both the first</p>	150.00	180

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	<p>cavalry unit to see active service during WW2, going in to what the regimental history describes as the "Ligne de Contact" on 30th April 1940, and also the last cavalry unit to take part in any fighting in France in 1940, being scheduled to be the last unit to be evacuated, the regiment was eventually surrounded and made a last stand at St. Valery on 11th - 12th June 1940, after which just 3 officers and 17 other ranks from the regiment managed to make an escape and make their way back to Britain). The battalion also saw service in North West Europe, 1944-45. The 2nd Lothians and Border Yeomanry saw service in North Africa 1942-44 and in Italy, 1944-45.</p>		
BG1288	<p>C.R. BURDEM, ROYAL AIR FORCE. Six: 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, North Africa 1942-43 clasp, Italy Star, France & Germany Star, Defence and War Medals (all medals unnamed, as issued). Generally Virtually As Struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by original box of issued addressed to C.R. Burdem at 5 Westfield Road, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare, along with Air Council forwarding letter and medal entitlement slip confirming medals and clasp).</p>	110.00	132
BGM1144	<p>SEPOY/SUBADAR HET RAM, 25TH BATTALION KUMAON REGIMENT AND JAT REGIMENT. Pair of 1939-45 War Medals, presumably duplicate issue to the same man, who was commissioned from the ranks during the war. 1939-45 War Medal (edge officially impressed: 29737 SEP. HET RAM, 25BN., KUMAON R), second 1939-45 War Medal (edge officially impressed: I.O. 18904 SUBDR. HET RAM, JAT R.) Generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The Indian Army rank Subadar is equivalent to the British Army rank Captain.</p>	50.00	60
BG2051	<p>S.J. McGIFFORD. Two: 1939-45 War and Defence Medals. Mint State, in original box of issued addressed to a Miss S.J. McGifford, 46 Broad Street, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, return address label on box of Medical Services and A.T.S. Records, Winchester Barracks, Hampshire. Virtually mint state.</p> <p>Biographical details not traced, but recipient obviously female and either Auxiliary Transport Service or Medical Service</p>	40.00	48
bg2976	<p>PRIVATE G. EYRES, ROYAL LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Two: Korea Medal 1950-53, officially impressed (22447358 Private, Royal Leicesters); United Nations Korea Medal, unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Service number indicates enlistment circa March 1951.</p>	395.00	474
bg2423	<p>GUNNER G.A. SMITH, 29 COMMANDO REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Two: Campaign Service Medal, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, N.Iraq & S. Turkey (officially impressed: 24348391 GNR. G.A. SMITH RA.); United Nations Peacekeepers Service Medal, Cyprus ribbon, unnamed, as issued. Mounted loose style, as worn, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by "Army Commando" and "Commando Knife" green cloth shoulder titles.</p> <p>In order to qualify as Commando gunners, soldiers had to pass the All Arms Commando Course at The Royal Marines Training Centre, Limpstone. No 29 Commando Regiment, Royal Artillery, are spearhead troops trained as amphibious, mountain and arctic warfare specialists. At the time of the operations in Northern Iraq and Turkey, 29 Commando Regiment was equipped with twelve 105mm Light Guns and Fire Support Teams trained to co-ordinate their firepower. The Fire Support Teams were also used to co-ordinate other indirect Fire Support assets, such as mortars, fast jets, attack helicopters and guns from Royal Naval ships. The batteries from 29 Commando Royal Artillery operate around the world aboard ships, with the Royal Marines. Their principal task is to provide offensive fire support for No 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines. The unit recruits principally from the South-West of England, but also attracts other volunteers from throughout the UK.</p> <p>No 29 Commando Royal Artillery was deployed in South-East Turkey and Northern Iraq in 1991 as part of the operation to establish a safe haven for the Kurds, who were then being persecuted by the Iraqis because of their support for coalition forces against the Iraqi</p>	800.00	960

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	<p>regime in the Gulf War of 1990-91. Operation Haven was established in order to avert a humanitarian disaster. No 29 Commando Royal Artillery formed part of No. 3 Commando Brigade, which was deployed into south-eastern Turkey on 3/5/1991, and entered northern Iraq on 14/5/1991. Their arrival forced Iraqi forces to withdraw, allowing for the delivery of humanitarian relief. The force withdrew from the operational area on 14/7/1991.</p> <p>29 Commando Regiment, Royal Artillery, also saw service in Northern Ireland during the 1980's.</p> <p>Smith's service number indicates that he enlisted circa 1974.</p> <p>This group was purchased in the Plymouth area, the principal recruiting ground for 29 Commando Royal Artillery, in April 2011</p>		
bg2421	<p>SENIOR AIRCRAFTSWOMAN L. MASON (LATER LYNES AND SMITH, FOLLOWING MARRIAGES). Six: Gulf Medal 1992, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 clasp (officially impressed: SACW L MASON (D8239090) RAF); General Service Medal 1962, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (officially impressed: SAC L LYNES (D8239090) RAF); Nato Service Medal, Former Yugoslavia clasp, unnamed, as issued; Golden Jubilee Medal 2002, unnamed, as issued; Saudi Arabian Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait, unnamed, as issued; Kuwait Liberation Medal, 4th grade, unnamed, as issued. Mounted court style, generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck, scarce combination of medals and clasps to a female recipient.</p> <p>The recipient, Lisa Mason prior to marriage, appears to have married twice, hence the different surnames (same service numbers) on her service medals and Statement of Service (see below). Group accompanied by details of what appears to be her second marriage, in March 2000, in West Oxfordshire, to Damien J. Smith.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by colour photograph of recipient being presented with the Saudi Arabian Medal and award certificate, by an RAF officer, award certificate for Nato Medal named to D8239090 Senior Aircraftswoman L. Lynes, award certificate for the Saudi Arabian Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait, unnamed, and a Statement of Service dated 25 July 2002, confirming all medals and clasps, and issued to the recipient using her final surname, Smith. "Corporal Smith has completed 12 years' service in the Royal Air Force during which time she has served in Germany and various United Kingdom locations. She has also been on operational tours of duty in Bahrain, Italy and Kuwait. Every operational tour that she has undertaken has culminated in an excellent end of detachment appraisal report. She is an airwoman of high personal standards and is held in esteem by her work colleagues. Her contribution to operations has been formally recognised by the award of the Gulf Medal with Clasp, the Kuwait Liberation Medal and the Saudi Liberation of Kuwait Medal in 1991, the NATO Medal with Former Yugoslavia Clasp in 1995 and the General Service Medal (Air Operations Iraq) in 1999. Corporal Smith has worked in secondary and primary healthcare locations. Her work ethos is excellent and she is a reliable and dependable tradesperson. She has proved herself to be a highly competent administrator whilst also possessing first-rate clinical skills. She is a highly flexible member of a very busy healthcare practice that caters for primary, occupational and welfare medicine. During her period in secondary care she worked on various wards under the direct supervision of the clinical team performing the full range of duties expected of a highly experienced auxiliary. She received many plaudits for her nursing work where her excellent clinical skills, coupled with a considerable panache for patient/nurse communication, which served to give her patients the best care possible. Corporal Smith has always been unstinting in her efforts. She is well known for her zeal and enthusiasm and this trait has continually been remarked upon in her staff appraisals. She is forthright, yet diplomatic and tactful when dealing with customers and patients alike; a skill that has been a great asset to all the medical practices she has worked in. She is a conscientious individual who displays honesty and integrity at all times and she leaves the Royal Air Force having completed a most successful career. Her attributes are such that she would be a great asset to any prospective employer"</p>	1250.00	1500