

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BG3643	<p>MAJOR R.W.H. FANSHAW, 1ST EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS) AND BENGAL INVALID ESTABLISHMENT (LATER CHIEF INSPECTOR OF POST OFFICES, BRITISH BURMA). Four: Ghuznee Medal 1839 (reverse officially engraved in a combination of running script and hatched sans-serif capital letters: Ensign R.W.H. FANSHAW European Regiment, the edge of the medal additionally officially engraved in running script: R.W.H. Fanshawe. European. Regiment.); Sutlej Medal 1845-46, Ferozeshuhur reverse, 1 clasp, Sobraon (officially renamed, in running script: Lieut. R.W.H. Fanshawe. 1st. Eurn. Bengl. Lt. Infy.); India General Service Medal 1849-94, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially renamed, engraved in running script: Capt. R.W.H. Fanshawe. 1st. Europn. Bengl. Fusrs.); Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasps (officially impressed: CAPTn. R.W. FANSHAW). Medals loose mounted for display, few scattered minor rim nicks, otherwise medals with an attractive matching light tone and generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>The National Army Museum contains in its archives what is described as a "manuscript pocket book written by Maj. Richard Henry Fanshawe, Indian Army, 1838-1874, associated with the Indian Mutiny (1857-1859)." (NAM accession number 1978-06-11). This is, in fact, not a contemporary document written by Major Fanshawe. It is acutally a notebook into which, circa 1910, a descendant of Major Fanshawe's (probably a grandson) has transcribed a letter written to Major Fanshawe's daughter by the Major, describing his "escape from a body of rebel cavalry May 1858". The notebook also contains a detailed resumé of Major Fanshawe's career with the Indian Army, 1838-1874, along with a resumé of the military career of his father-in-law, Major Joseph Leeson (1796-1848), 42nd Bengal Native Infantry. A scan of the notebook, extracts from which are quoted below, accompanies the group. Group also accompanied by extracts from Indian Army Lists of the period and photocopied extracts from Burke's Peerage, Lieutenant Colonel P.R. Innes's "The History of the Bengal European Regiment, Now the Royal Munster Fusiliers" (London 1885), and Captain S. McCance's "History of the Royal Munster Fusiliers" (Aldershot 1927), along with some copied research extracted from internet websites re. the Fanshawe family.</p> <p>Richard William Henry Fanshawe was first commissioned Ensign, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 1837, and promoted Lieutenant, 1840, and Captain, 1845. He transferred to the Bengal Invalid Establishment on 1/10/1853 and was promoted Major, 1861.</p> <p>The then Ensign Fanshawe first saw active service in Afghanistan 1839-40, taking part in the storming and capture of Ghuznee. As a Lieutenant he subsequently saw service during the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, during which he was wounded in action at the battle of Ferozeshuhur. He next saw service as a Captain during the Second Burma War, 1852-53, taking part in the relief of Pegu, and also seeing service with the detachment of the Ramghur Horse that was sent from Tonghoo in pursuit of the retreating Burmese Army. Fanshawe transferred to the Invalid Establishment on 1st October 1853. Lieutenant Colonel P.R. Innes, in his 1885 history of the Royal Munster Fusiliers records Fanshawe as being one of four officers from the Bengal Invalid Establishment who volunteered their services during the Indian Mutiny (three of whom had previously seen service with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, Captain Fanshawe, a Captain Haslewood and Innes himself). Fanshawe was promoted Major 5th February 1861 for "valued services rendered" during the Indian Mutiny (as, too, were Haslewood and Innes). Major Fanshawe subsequently saw service as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burma. He is listed in the 1881 India List, Civil and Military, as the senior officer (Major) of the</p>	£5,850	€7020.00

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	<p>Invalid Establishment, Bengal. In the 1882 India List. Fanshawe is also recorded as a Major with the Invalid Establishment, Bengal, seniority 5th February 1861. Fanshawe is listed in the 1881 and 1882 Indian Lists, Civil and Military, as being the senior officer (Major) in the Bengal Invalid Establishment, with seniority dated 5th February 1861. Major Fanshawe is recorded in "Officer Casualties of the Indian Armies 1803-1946" by Anthony J. Farrington as a Major in the Bengal Invalid Establishment, and having died at Moulmein, Burma, on 26th June 1885, after 48 years continuous service with the East India Company and Indian armies.</p> <p>The following account of Major Fanshawe's escaped from a body of rebel cavalry during the Indian Mutiny has been taken from the notebook held by National Army Museum:</p> <p>"Having received orders to proceed from Cawnpore to Allyghur on duty, I left the former station early on the morning of the 14th May 1858 in an open Government Passenger Van (the one always placed at my disposal as I had charge at the time of the entire Mail Cart, and Bullock Train, and Parcel and Passenger Van Establishment in the Allyghur Division extending over upwards of 500 miles, (including the Stations of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Futtighur, Bhowgong, Etah, Mynpoorie, Agra, Allyghur, my headquarters, Koorjah, Boolandshur, Meerut and Delhi) accompanied by Lt-Col. Waterfield, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, who had just been appointed to take command of the Troops holding the Fort at Allyghur. On reaching the point where the road to Etah and Allyghur branched off, I received information from one of the Road Establishments that a large party of Rebel Cavalry had reached Etah on the previous day, and were supposed to be still there. As we were without an escort, we decided to go on to Mynpoorie, a Civil Station on the direct road to Agra, and about ten miles from where we were then halted. A number of civilians with a strong detachment of Military were at the above Station, so we calculated on getting correct information there as to the whereabouts of the Rebels. On our arrival we found Dr Paton, Postmaster-General of the North 'Nest Provinces, and all the other European Officers stationed at Mynpoorie, anxiously looking out for us, fearing that we might take the direct route to Allyghur via Etah instead of going on to Mynpoorie, and thus rush headlong into the very arms of the enemy. All that was known at Mynpoorie about the movements of the Detachment of Rebel Cavalry was that they were still at Etah, or were moving across the country in the direction of the Mynpoorie and Agra road, which road they intended to cross, but when and at what spot was unknown. After dining at the Mess we prepared to resume our journey, although strongly advised not to do so until trustworthy information was obtained regarding the whereabouts of the enemy. Col. Waterfield had been far from well for some time, and was very anxious to get to his journey's end as soon as possible he therefore proposed that I should remain behind, and let him go on alone. This I would not of course listen to for a moment, as in the first place all the Mail Cart Horses were under my charge, and would not have been supplied to him without a direct order from me, and in the next place the men in charge of the horses at each stage were expecting me up the line, and would (I well knew) keep the best horses for me, and consequently there would be a better chance of his escape when with me than if travelling alone, and lastly, my principal reason, that I had started with him for the trip, and therefore I did not feel inclined to let him go and face the danger he was almost sure to be exposed to alone. We therefore left Mynpoorie together that night, and got on all right until within 24 or 25 miles of Agra. After sitting up and watching for some considerable time we both lay down and were very nearly asleep when I was startled by the report of a pistol close to my head, and a fearful yell from the coachman who was close to me. This was about 2.30 a.m. on 15th May.</p>		

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	<p>We at once started up to see what was the matter, and who had fired the shot. A single glance around showed us that we were entirely surrounded by a body of the Rebel Cavalry (afterwards proved to be the very party we had been trying to avoid). It was a clear bright morning but not sufficiently light to distinguish any of the features of the attacking party. The van we were traveling in was (as I said before) open on all sides, fortunately for us, as had we been in an ordinary closed Gharrie, we could not have seen clearly what was going on around us and kept up the steady fire we did on each approach of the enemy, so we quickly arranged to defend our respective sides of the Van. We were both well armed, and I told the coachman to drive on as fast as possible; he poor fellow was just as anxious as we were to get out of the mess we were in, the more so as he had been shot through the body. We had a splendid horse in the carriage, which bounded off at a tearing gallop. The Rebels opened out and let us pass, but immediately closed up again, and followed us at some distance, galloping up every 2 or 3 minutes to fire into the Van, which fire was steadily anticipated by us directly we saw them slacken their pace slightly to take aim at us. The pace we were going at, and their being at the gallop at the time they delivered their fire, coupled with the uncertain light at the time, and the knowledge that the moment they slackened their pace to fire would immediately ensure 3 or 4 bullets being sent at the leading men of the party by us, tended of course to render their aim unsteady to a very great extent, whilst we were able to take steady aim from the inside of a carriage running smoothly, and to choose our own time for delivering our fire, which was never thrown away. However, two against 80 to 100 men was long odds, and could not go on for ever. To surrender under the circumstances was out of the question, as we should simply have been tortured first, and had our throats cut afterwards, which we preferred to avoid if possible, so there was nothing for it but to fight on to the bitter end, and leave old England's mark behind, us to the fullest extent in our power. The running fight was kept up until we had nearly reached a small village about 20 miles from Agra. Here I heard poor Col. Waterfield give a slight groan and saw him drop back on his pillow. At that moment the enemy succeeded in killing our horse, so we were brought to a standstill. I had a brace of pistols, but had fired every round but one. I noticed that after the horse was shot and speared; the enemy had not fired a shot, although close round me, so I concluded that they had run short of ammunition, which turned out to be the case. Just after firing my last shot I put my hand back, and caught hold of Col. Waterfield's arm, making the remark that there was now nothing left for us to do but to jump out and cut our way through them if possible. To my horror, on letting go his arm, it dropped heavily to his side, and on my turning towards him for the first time, as we had been too hotly pressed before to admit of our holding any conversation, I found he had been shot dead by my side. Finding I no longer fired, one of the Sowers approached the Van with a spear, and made a thrust at me. I struck the point on one side and levelled an empty pistol at his head, which made him beat a very hasty retreat, as I expected. By this time the poor coachman had fallen from his seat, and the only other person of our party, a native servant of Col. Waterfield's, was lying by his side. On finding that I was the only survivor, and that the Rebels were preparing to close round and attack me, I suddenly jumped out of the Van and managed to cut my way through them, and get round the outside corner of the village, when I made straight for a large clump of mango trees. As leaving the Van was quite unexpected I succeeded, when cutting my way through, in wounding several of the Rebels, which seemed to produce a panic amongst them, as they galloped off to some distance, to my intense astonishment. Of course I lost not a second in taking advantage of this opportunity to increase my distance from them. I am inclined to think that the panic was caused by their being aware that a party of Col. Murray's Jat horse had been sent out to try and cut off their retreat, and not knowing exactly</p>		

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	<p>where this said detachment was, they, on hearing the sudden shout that was made when I got amongst them, and being unable to see clearly what was going on, jumped to the conclusion that Col. Murray with his followers had unexpectedly put in an appearance. Be that as it may, only two men followed me. I saw at a glance that I could not escape engaging them, but nevertheless redoubled my efforts to increase the distance between us and the main body before closing with them. As there were only two to deal with, and neither of them had ammunition, I felt no anxiety as to what the result would be, particularly as they were both mounted. In crossing the cultivated ground between the village and the mangoe trees, I tripped (when looking behind me to see how close my pursuers were to me) over a watercourse used for irrigation purposes, and fell. Before I could recover my feet, the leading horseman had reached the spot and was leaning over to try and cut me down the moment I attempted to rise from the ground. Perceiving my danger I rolled suddenly over on my left side, raised myself slightly on my elbow, and gave the horse a swinging cut across the side of the head and mouth, which made him rear and plunge violently. This gave me time to recover my feet, when I at once closed with the Sower and severely wounded him, which induced him to wheel round and gallop off, closely followed by his comrade who, strange to say, rode up to within ten paces or so of where this lively little passage a arms was taking place, but did not seem inclined to join in it. After they left I went on to the mango trees, and there remained until the Rebels left. They plundered all our property that they could conveniently carry away, and burnt the rest with the Van. I am inclined to think that the two men who followed me gave out, on rejoining their party, that they had killed me, as no further search was made for me. I was within a very short distance of the party up to the time they resumed their march, so close indeed that I distinctly heard the orders that were given to the men, one of which was that not man was to remain behind. This was of course good news to me, provided the people belonging to the village were not Mahommedans; had they belonged to the "Faithful" Caste I should most assuredly have been murdered, and my murder would have been put down to the account of the Rebel Cavalry who attacked me. It turned out to be a Hindu village, so I was safe, and able to me arrangements for Col. Waterfield's body to be taken to Agra for burial. Some of his papers had been scattered about the road ; amongst them I found his Will, and a few private letters which I sent to pis wife. As I was close to one of the Mail Cart horse Chokries, I sent an express to Agra, requesting that another Van might be sent to me without delay ; and else forwarded a few lines to your Mother in Mussoorie. The poor coachman died before I left the village; an application was made for a Pension for his family, which was granted. My escape on 15th May 1858 was certainly a most wonderful one. If the hand of God was ever visible on earth, it was visible on that occasion. A short but fervent prayer was offered up by me for the assistance of ONE who was ALONE able to give it, and most assuredly that prayer was fully answered, and strength given in that hour of need, when nothing that I individually could do against such fearful odds could possibly have saved me."</p> <p>Major Fanshawe's officially renamed Sutlej 1845-46 and India General Service Medals were no doubt issued as official replacements for his original medals, which were no doubt lost during the Indian Mutiny. This is confirmed resumé of his career recorded in the National Army Museum notebook, which states that Fanshawe "was stationed at Allyghur when the 9th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied, on which occasion he lost the whole of his property".</p> <p>Captain S. McCance, in his 1927 History of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, credits the three officers of the Bengal Invalid Establishment (Fanshawe, Hazelwood and Innes) who volunteered their services during the Indian</p>		

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	<p>Mutiny, as having taken part in the First Relief of Lucknow under Havelock. This is incorrect, and based on a mis-reading by McCance of Innes's 1885 history.</p> <p>Burke's Peerage correctly records Fanshawe as marrying Frances Elizabeth Leeson, daughter of The Honourable John Leeson (son of Bryce Leeson, 3rd Earl of Miltown) on 4/10/1841. However, it incorrectly records Fanshawe and Frances Elizabeth as only having three daughters, two of whom died young. The Fanshawe's in fact had eight children, two sons and six daughters, all of whom survived into adulthood. The daughter to whom Major Fanshawe wrote his letter describing his escape from the rebel cavalry in 1858 would have been Alicia Louisa Fanshawe, who married James Matthew Algy in 1868 (the letter is described in the notebook as having been written to a Mrs James Algy).</p>		
BG2007	<p>PRIVATE (LATER COLOUR SERGEANT) J. PICK, 13TH (1ST SOMERSETSHIRE, PRINCE ALBERT'S LIGHT INFANTRY) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 PRINCE ALBERT'S SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY), WHO AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE 13TH FOOT IN 1844 RE-ENLISTED IN 1849 INTO THE 1ST EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (THE POST 1860 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS), AND LATER SAW SERVICE WITH THE 4TH (KING'S OWN ROYAL) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT) AND THE 107TH (BENGAL INFANTRY) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT). Four: Defence of Jellalabad Medal, 1842, 2nd type, flying Victory reverse (officially engraved in running script: Private Joseph Pick, H.M. 13th ... ); Candahar, Ghuznee and Cabul Medal 1841-42, Cabul 1842 reverse, steel clip and straight bar suspender (unnamed, as issued, a later replacement for a lost original medal), India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: JOSh. PICK. 1st. EUR. BENGAL FUSrs); Indian Mutiny Medal, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Delhi (officially impressed: JOSEPH PICK. 1ST. EURn. BENGAL FUSrs). Jellalabad Medal with contemporary replacement India General Service Medal style silver scroll suspension (this with unofficial aluminium ribbon roller bar), the first and third medals with slack suspensions, contact marks and edge bruising with resultant loss of some naming to the Jellalabad Medal (as indicated), the first two medals Fine, the IGS Medal Almost Very Fine and the Mutiny Medal Good Very Fine,</p> <p>At one time this group was lacking its Cabul 1842 Medal. This has now been replaced with a medal whose condition matches that of the other medal issued at roughly the same time, the Jellalabad Medal, to complete the recipient's confirmed medal entitlement.</p> <p>Group accompanied by birth and baptism details, copied extracts muster rolls (enlistment 13th Foot and promotion to Sergeant), extract 1841 Worldwide Census, and 4 pages copied service papers from Pick's second period of enlistment.</p> <p>Joseph Pick was born in the parish of St Peter, Huddersfield, Yorkshire on 8/12/1820 (baptised 14/5/1821), the son of Martha and William Snowden Pick. He volunteered for service with the 13th Regiment of Light Infantry at Leeds on 13/6/1839, aged 18 at the time of enlistment and arrived in India in October of the same year, just a few months after, and too late to take part in, the capture of Ghuznee, 27/7/1839. The 1841 British World Wide Index records Pick as a Private serving with the 13th Foot at Cabul, Afghanistan in 1841.</p>	£7,500	€9000.00



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	<p>Pick first saw active service in Afghanistan during the First Afghan War (1839-1842), during what was to be the first of a series of ill-judged interventions in Afghanistan, defeats, retreats and subsequent disastrous withdrawals, that have continued to the present day: the First Afghan War, 1839-42, Second Afghan War, 1878-80, Third Afghan War, 1919 and Operations Herrick and Toral, 2001-2014 and 2104-2021 respectively, the latter operations known more colourfully to American participants as Operation Enduring Freedom, 2001-2014 and Operation Freedom's Sentinel, 2014-2021.</p> <p>In 1841 the 13th Foot formed part of the British garrison in the Afghan capital, having arrived at Cabul on 6/12/1839 as part of the Anglo-Afghan force that restored the deposed ruler of Afghanistan, Shah Shoojah, to his throne, Shah Shoojah entering his capital on 7/12/1840 and resuming his reign after thirty years in exile. The 13th Foot arrived at Cabul at the end of a 1,500 mile long march that had begun at Ferozepore in India on 10/12/1838, during which the battalion took part in numerous actions, including the capture of Ghuznee, 27/7/1839. Pick, who arrived in India in October 1839, would have formed part of one of the drafts to replace casualties sustained during the advance on Cabul, the regiment having lost some 113 officers and men on the march from Ferozepore. At Cabul the 13th Foot, along with the 25th Native Infantry and three guns of the 6th Light Field Battery, initially saw service in the Bala Hissar, the citadel of Cabul, forming the Citadel's garrison. After deployment in the Citadel, the 13th Foot were employed for nine months in the defence of the Citadel and operations around Cabul, prior to transferring to Jellalabad in September 1841 and taking part in the siege and defence of the fortress of Jellalabad, 12/11/1841 to 7/4/1842 (awarded Jellalabad Medal 1841-42). The fact that the 13th Foot was posted for service in Jellalabad on 12/11/1841 meant that the regiment, apart from a few officers and men, escaped the massacre of the British army, 4,500 troops and 12,000 camp followers, as it retreated from Cabul in December 1841 and January 1842. Pick was in Jellalabad on the afternoon of 13/1/1842 to witness the final episode of that disastrous defeat, when the sole survivor of the massacre, Dr. Brydon, finally rode in to Jellalabad, and witnessed at first hand the return of patrols sent out in a fruitless search for further survivors.</p> <p>Pick subsequently took part in the advance to and recapture of Cabul, September 1842 (awarded Candahar, Ghuznee and Cabul Medal, Cabul 1842 reverse). Pick next took part in the march back to India, the 13th Foot arriving at Ferozepore on 17/12/1842, after having seen four years continuous service in Afghanistan, the officers and the men of the regiment having been presented with their Jellalabad Medals a few days earlier, 14th December, so that they might wear them on their triumphal re-entry into Ferozepore.</p> <p>Promoted Corporal in July 1843 and Sergeant in October 1844, Pick returned to the U.K for discharge in the latter month. Economic conditions in Britain took a turn for the worse during the late 1840s, with the situation exacerbated by the influx of large numbers of unemployed Irish labourers following the outbreak of the famine in Ireland in those years, leading to widespread unemployment, many of the Irish immigrants seeking work in the mills of Yorkshire, particularly in Huddersfield, where Pick was born, and in Leeds, where he had enlisted in 1839. This probably led to Pick deciding to re-enlist and return to India, Pick enlisting into the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers as a Private at Liverpool on 22/10/1849. At the time of his second enlistment Pick was 29 years and 9 months old and gave his trade as shoemaker. Pick first saw service with the 1st Bengal Fusiliers during the Pegu campaign, 28/3/1852 to 13/6/1853 (awarded India General Service Medal with Pegu clasp). He was promoted Corporal, 14/11/1855, but was court martialled and reduced to</p>		

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	<p>Private on 5/11/1856, subsequently seeing service with the 1st Bengal Fusiliers during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (awarded Indian Mutiny Medal with Lucknow and Delhi Clasps). Pick transferred to the 4th (King's Own Royal) Regiment (the post 1880 Royal Lancaster Regiment) on 28/7/1858, once again being promoted Corporal, 3/11/1858, and Sergeant, 7/3/1861. Pick transferred with the rank of Drill Sergeant with a "local company of infantry" (presumably a European or native infantry militia unit in India) on 18/11/1861, prior to transferring, with the rank of Sergeant, to the 107th (Bengal Infantry) Regiment (the post 1880 2nd Battalion The Royal Sussex Regiment) on 31/1/1862 and was promoted Colour Sergeant, 5/9/1862. On 24/1/1863, however, Pick was tried on a charge of drunkenness, found guilty and reduced from Colour Sergeant to Private. Once again promoted Corporal, 3/10/1866, Pick was finally discharged for a second time on 31/5/1870, after 19 years and 3 months service with the colours during his second period of engagement, and with total service of approximately 24 years and 8 months during his two periods of enlistment, the majority of those years spent in India. Service papers confirm all medals and clasps (not entitled to Long Service and Good Conduct Medal due to various convictions) and state that whilst serving his "character and conduct have been good". At the time of discharge Pick gave his intended place of residence as Huddersfield.</p> <p>There was a 2206 Private John Pick of the 13th Foot, born Huddersfield 1822, who saw service with that regiment at the same time as Joseph Pick, enlisting 13/12/1840, and who saw service continuously with the regiment, including in the Crimea, and being discharged 1856. Possibly a relative (brother?), whose papers also accompany this group.</p> <p>There are two varieties of the Jellalabad Medal, the original version with "Mural Crown" obverse and the second "Flying Victory" type. The first version of the medal met with an unfavourable response, those objecting to its design including both Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of India, who had sanctioned the issuing of a medal for the Defence of Jellalabad, and Queen Victoria, who objected to the fact that the medal lacked her head and titles on the obverse. As a result, the authorities produced the second "Flying Victory" version of the medal and gave the officers and men who had already received the first type the option of exchanging it for the new design. In the event, the replacement design proved unpopular with the recipients who had already received their medals and the majority opted to retain their first medal, with the result that the second "Flying Victory" version is by far the rarer of the two types. The Regimental History of the 13th Foot notes that of the 16 officers and 174 men who received the original medal, only two officers and less than 50 men opted to exchange for the new medal.</p> <p>For a detailed statistical analysis of the scale and effects of the arrival of Irish immigrants on labour and employment conditions in Leeds and the wider Yorkshire area from the 1830s onwards, including the time of Pick's second enlistment in 1849, see "The Irish in Leeds, 1851-1861" by Terence Dillon, Publications of the Thorsby Society. (Miscellany, Volume 16, part 1, Leeds, 1974).</p>		
BG3627	<p>CAPTAIN WILLIAM NEWPORT TINLEY, 39TH (DORSETSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT). Three: Maharajpoo Star 1843 (unnamed, as issued); Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (officially engraved in Hunt &amp; Roskell style, serifed upper case letters: LIEUT. WILLIAM N. TINLEY. H.M. 39TH. REGT.); Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore, "La Crimea" legend below trophy of arms (unnamed, as issued). Maharajpoo Star with</p>	£1,850	€2220.00

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	<p>replacement ornate silver swivelling straight bar suspension and silver buckle on ribbon, Turkish Crimea Medal with replacement IGS 1854 style suspension, generally Good Very Fine, or perhaps a little better.</p> <p>William Newport Tinley (1820-circa 1874) was commissioned into the 39th Foot as an Ensign (by purchase) in 1839, being promoted Lieutenant (by purchase) in 1841 and Captain (without purchase) in 1853. His name disappears from the army lists in the mid 1860's, without any further promotions.</p> <p>Captain Tinley first saw active service during the Gwalior campaign of 1843, including the action at Maharajpore, 29th December 1843 (awarded Maharajpore Star). The regimental history records that at Maharajpore the 39th Foot lost 1 officer and 27 men killed, and 11 officers and 176 other ranks wounded (some 13 of the 39th's wounded subsequently died and another 20 were invalided). The then Lieutenant Tinley was one of the few officers of the 39th to survive the battle of Maharajpore unscathed. The two British battalions engaged at Maharajpore, the 39th and 40th Foot, were in the thick of the fighting and given credit for the victory. As a result, they suffered disproportionately to the Native Infantry regiments present, between them sustaining nearly half the total of the 800 casualties, with the 39th having the greatest number (the 40th lost 160 of all ranks killed and wounded).</p> <p>During the Crimean War Tinley saw service at the siege and fall of Sebastopol in 1855, including the attacks of 18th June and 8th September (awarded Crimea Medal and clasp and Turkish Crimea Medal).</p> <p>There is a 51 year old widower, W. Tinley (born 1820, the same year as the recipient of this group of medals) listed in the 1871 England census, where he is recorded as being one of ten lodgers residing on the day of the census at a lodging house at 119 Holborn Hill, Saffron Hill, Finsbury, London. The owner of the lodging house is recorded as a Mary Clarke, who gave her occupation as "coffee house keeper". The W. Tinley recorded in the 1871 census probably the recipient of this group of medals. Unfortunately, other than his name, his age, and the fact that he was a widower, no further details are recorded, the census compiler noting on the the census return that nine of the ten lodgers (including W. Tinley) had provided only the barest details and that he "could get no more information respecting these lodgers as they went in the morning and refused to answer more questions"</p> <p>Captain Tinley was the brother of Major-General R.N. Tinley, 39th Foot and Cape Mounted Riflemen.</p>		
BG3680	<p>THE PUNJAB MEDAL AND ARMY LSGC MEDAL PAIR TO PRIVATE G. TOVEY, 24TH (2ND WARWICKSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS SOUTH WALES BORDERERS), WOUNDED IN ACTION AT CHILIANWALA. Two: Punjab Medal, 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (officially named, impressed in serified capitals: G. TOVEY, 24th. FOOT.); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 2 (1855-74), with swiveling scroll suspension (officially impressed: 3008. GEO. TOVEY, 24th. FOOT.). Old repair to side of one lug on Goojerat clasp, scattered contact marks and rim nicks and bruises to Punjab Medal (from contact with LSGC Medal), otherwise both medals with an attractive old dark tone and generally Good Very Fine, the LSGC Medal perhaps a little better.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details, 4 pages of copied discharge</p>	£1,250	€1500.00



## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>papers, extracts from the published casualty roll for the Punjab campaign, confirming 3008 Private G. Tovey as having been "wounded at Chilianwala", copied extracts from census returns for 1871, 1881 and 1891, and copied extract from Deaths index.</p> <p>George Tovey was born in the parish of Norton St. Philip, Frome, Somersetshire, in 1824. He enlisted into the 21st Foot at Bath on 16/9/1842. At the time of enlistment Tovey was 18 years and 2 months old and gave his trade as that of labourer. Tovey "volunteered" to transfer to the 24th Foot on 1/11/1847. He never rose above the rank of Private and was eventually discharged at Aldershot on 7/10/1863, after having seen over 21 years service with the colours. In addition to service at home, Tovey saw service in the East Indies for 17 years and 5 months. Service papers confirm award of LSGC Medal (without gratuity) on 31/10/1861. At time of discharge, Tovey's conduct whilst with the colours was described as having been "very good". At time of discharge he was 39 years and 2 months old, and gave his intended place of residence as 10 Cambridge Street, Lark Hall, Bath.</p> <p>The regimental history records that the 24th Foot went into action at Chillianwalla 1,096 strong, 31 officers and 1,065 other ranks. During the battle, in excess of 50% of the officers and men of the regiment became casualties, 13 officers and 225 men being killed and 9 officers and 278 men being wounded. The regiment's Queen's Colour was also lost.</p> <p>The 1871 census records Tovey as a 49 year old mason's labourer, resident in Norton St. Phillip, Somersetshire, with his 49 year old wife, Charlotte, and was still employed as a mason's labourer in Norton St. Phillip and living with his wife at the time of the 1881 census. George Tovey died in 1891, aged 69. His wife, Charlotte, survived him, and is recorded in the 1891 census as a 69 year old widow with "no occupation" living in Norton St. Phillip.</p>		
BG3659	<p>DRUMMER J. WILSON, 1ST EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Two: India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: JOHN WILSON. 1st. EUR. BENGAL FUSrs.); Indian Mutiny Medal, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Delhi (officially impressed: DRUMr. JOHN WILSON, 1st. EURn. BENGAL FUSrs.). Both medals with scattered light edge nicks and rim bruises, otherwise generally Good Very Fine, the Indian Mutiny Medal scarce to a Drummer.</p> <p>Group accompanied by extract from Indian Mutiny Medal roll, confirming medal and clasps.</p> <p>The 1st European Bengal Fusiliers had 98 officers and men killed and 211 wounded during the siege and assault on Delhi, June - September 1857, and lost another 9 officers and men killed and 24 wounded during the operations to re-take Lucknow in March 1858.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a modern, engraved metal plaque, with details of medals and recipient.</p>	£1,200	€1440.00
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);</p>	£550	€660.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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>		
bg2025	<p>LIEUTENANT (LATER COLONEL) H. MAXWELL, 1ST BENGAL EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Two: India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially renamed, engraved in running script: 1st. Lieutt. H. Maxwell 1st. En. Bengal Fusrs.); Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-58, 1 clasp, Lucknow (officially named, engraved in running script: 1st. Lieutt. H. Maxwell 1st En. Bengal Fusrs.). Mounted loose style, original ribbons, as worn, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details and copied extracts from Army Lists of the period.</p> <p>Hamilton Maxwell (1826-1889), born 21/10/1826 in West Bengal, India, was the son of Major Hamilton George Maxwell, Laird of Ardwell, Wigtownshire, Scotland. Colonel Maxwell's father died 17/6/1829, when he was only 2 years and 10 months old, the orphaned Maxwell eventually coming under the care of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, entering their orphanage on 1/1/1834 and being discharged from it on 24/10/1845. Maxwell entered the East India Company's service as a Cadet in 1848, subsequently being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant (in the army) 9th June 1848 (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.</p> <p>Colonel Maxwell first saw active service during the Burmese War of 1852-53, being present at the storming and recapture of Pegu (awarded India General Service Medal with Pegu clasp). During the Indian Mutiny he saw service as Adjutant of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers in the Trans-Goontee operations that terminated in the assault on and capture of Lucknow, and was also present during the subsequent operations in Oude, culminating in the defeat of the mutineers and capture of their guns (awarded Indian Mutiny Medal and Lucknow clasp).</p> <p>Colonel Maxwell is mentioned on a number of occasions in the regimental history, which records that in late February 1853 the then Lieutenant Maxwell (rank incorrectly given as Captain in the regimental history) along with Captain Fanshaw, also of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, saw service with a detachment of the Ramghur Horse that advanced from Tonghoo in pursuit of the retreating Burmese army. The regimental history also records that during the Indian Mutiny the then Lieutenant Maxwell, along with Lieutenant Ellis of the same regiment, almost came to a premature end during the capture of Lucknow, when one of the men from their regiment misunderstood his orders</p>	£1,100	€1320.00

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	<p>and set fire to a powder factory, which exploded, seriously injuring four men. Maxwell escaped unhurt from the explosion, but his fellow officer, Lieutenant Ellis, who was closer to the seat of the explosion, lost his eyebrows, whiskers and moustache, and was judged fortunate not to have lost his sight.</p> <p>The engraving on both of these medals is identical, and is in the same style as that first seen on India General Service Medals with the 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). Maxwells pair of medals undoubtedly an officially issued set of replacement medals, issued post 1868 onwards, to replace a lost set of original medals.</p> <p>Colonel Maxwell was the son of Major Hamilton George Maxwell (1790-1829), Laird of Ardwell, Wigtownshire, grandson of William Maxwell, 3rd Baronet Maxwell of Montreith. Major Maxwell was admitted as an East India Company Cadet in 1803, arrived in India in 1805, being commissioned Ensign, 3/5/1805, promoted Lieutenant, 1805, Captain, 1818, Major, 1827, invalided on 24/1/1829, he commanded the 2nd Battalion Bengal Native Invalids from 14/2/1829 and died at Chunar on 17/6/1829.</p>		
BG3852	<p>THE BALTIC AND CRIMEA TRIO AWARDED TO ABLE SEAMAN G. BLAKER, HER MAJESTY'S COAST GUARD, WHO WAS RECALLED FOR SERVICE DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR. Three: Baltic Medal 1854-55 (unnamed, as issued); Crimea Medal 1854-54, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (official Hunt &amp; Roskell style engraved naming: G. Blaker. C.G. H.M.S. Royal Albert); Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore on obverse, pierced to take its original silver ring and jump ring suspender. Some minor edge nicks and bruises, otherwise generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 5 pages of copied service papers and copied medal rolls confirming medals and clasp.</p> <p>George Blaker was born in Bromley, Middlesex, 15/10/1837. Following the outbreak of the Crimean War a number of Coast Guard ratings were recalled to the fleet, including Blaker. He initially saw service aboard HMS Prince Regent during the Baltic campaign and subsequently aboard HMS Royal Albert during the Crimean campaign. Blaker continued to serve after the end of the Crimean War, serving aboard HMS Fisgard, 15/12/1859 - 29/12/1859, HMS Asia, 30/12/1859 - 12/5/1860 and HMS Blenheim from 1/6/1861.</p> <p>HMS Royal Albert took part in the bombardment of the Black Sea fortress at Kinburn on 17/10/1855. HMS Royal Albert was a 121 gun, 3 decker ship of the line launched in 1854 at Woolwich. She had originally been designed as a sailing ship but was converted to screw propulsion whilst under construction. She was the flagship of Rear-Admiral Edmond Lyons during the Crimean War.</p>	£780	€936.00
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 serifed 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</p>	£600	€720.00

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	<p>(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>		
BG4174	<p>SERGEANT H. HOLMES, 56TH (WEST ESSEX) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ESSEX REGIMENT). Two: Crimean Medal 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally impressed naming, impressed in block capitals: NO 3888 SERJ. H. HOLMES. 56. REGT); Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore, with replacement swiveling straight bar suspender (regimentally engraved naming: 3888 H. HOLMES. 56 REGt.). Surface contact marks overall, naming a little weak on the Turkish Crimea Medal but still fully legible, otherwise generally Almost Very Fine to Very Fine and with and attractive old dark tone.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages of copied discharge papers, extracts from 1851 and 1881 census returns and copied medal rolls confirming Crimea Medal and clasp.</p> <p>Henry Holmes was born in Battersea, London, circa 1836. He is recorded in the 1851 census as a 15 year old solicitor's clerk resident in Battersea with his 50 year old "velum painter" father, 52 year old mother (needlewoman, born Niagra, Upper Canada), 17 year old sister (Assistant Teacher, National School) and 12 year old schoolboy brother. Holmes enlisted into the 56th Foot, 20/2/1854. At the time of enlistment he was 17 years and 6 months old and gave his trade as that of clerk. Holmes had several promotions during his first years of service, being promoted Corporal, 25/3/1855, Sergeant, 27/11/1855, and Colour Sergeant, 19/3/1856. However, he was reduced to Sergeant, 19/8/1856, reduced again to Private, 23/5/1857, before being promoted again to Corporal on 4/3/1873. He was discharged 24/1/1876 after serving 20 years and 359 days with the colours. At time of discharge his character was described as "good", despite the fact that his name had been entered 39 times in the Regimental Defaulters Book, that he was imprisoned on a number of occasions by the military authorities and was also tried and imprisoned for a month by the civil authorities for "assault". Holmes is recorded in the 1881 census as a 44 year old "scribe" resident at 63 Percy Road, Battersea, with his 28 year old wife Adelaide.</p>	£425	€510.00
BG3981	<p>PRIVATE W. GRIEVES, 28TH (NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT) AND 1ST BATTALION 2ND (THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL</p>	£500	€600.00

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	<p>REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 QUEEN'S ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT). Three: Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally impressed naming: 4293 WM. GREVES 28TH. REG.); Turkish Crimea Medal (regimentally impressed: 4293 WM. GREVES 28TH REG.); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, type 3 (issue of 1874-1901) with swiveling scroll suspender (officially impressed: 1375. PTE. W. GRIEVES, 1-2ND. FOOT). Turkish Crimea Medal pierced to take silver jump ring and ring suspender, scattered surface contact marks, particularly to the Crimea Medal, otherwise generally Good Fine to Very Fine.</p> <p>Note different spelling of surname on Long Service Medal. Service papers confirm all three medals awarded to same man.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details, extract 1881 census return, 4 pages copied discharge papers, copied correspondence from Grieves's Soldiers Papers file, 7 pages copied Chelsea Pension admission papers and Crimea Medal roll extract confirming medal and clasp.</p> <p>William Grieves was born in Shoreditch, London, in 1836. He enlisted into the 28th Foot as 4293 Private on 13/1/1855 at Westminster. At the time of enlistment he was 21 years of age and gave his trade as that of labourer. Grieves was discharged from the 28th Foot circa April 1866, after 10 years and 78 days service with the colours. After a break of just over one year in civilian life, Grieves re-enlisted into the 2nd Foot on 14/11/1867 as 1375 Private. He was discharged for a second time on 24/6/1879, after 21 years 301 days total service with the colours, and admitted as a Chelsea Out-Pensioner on the same day. Greive was still a Chelsea Pensioner when he was re-examined on 19/1/1898. At the time of the re-examination Grieves was living in the Camberwell Workhouse, East Dulwich, London. During the 1898 re-examination, Grieves stated that, in addition to seeing service at Sebastopol during the Crimean War he was also sent from Bombay to Bab (?) Island and Gwalior and was "in action there" and additionally stating "We lost lot of men there". William Grieves is recorded in the 1881 census as 45 year old married man, living in Lambeth, London, with his wife, son and daughter.</p> <p>Copy correspondence accompanying medal includes a War Office letter dated 26/2/1874 confirming that Grieves's initial service of 10 years and 78 days with the 28th Foot was to be added to his service with the 77th Foot to calculate his total pensionable service of 21 years and 301 days.</p> <p>Discharge papers and Chelsea Pensioner papers spell surname consistently as Grieves, indicating that spelling of surname on Crimea medals is incorrect. Additionally, surname is spelt incorrectly as "Greaves on" Crimea Medal rolls. The variation in surname spelling not unusual in the mid-19th century.</p>		
BG3961	<p>THE CRIMEAN WAR AND VOLUNTEER OFFICER'S DECORATION TRIO TO SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G.P. BARTON, M.R.C.S., WHO SAW SERVICE IN THE CRIMEA AS A WITH THE OSMANLI (OTTOMAN) BASHI-BAZOUK (IRREGULAR) CAVALRY, AFTER HAVING INITIALLY SEEN SERVICE WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA WITH THE MEDICAL STAFF (ATTACHED ROYAL ARTILLERY). HE SUBSEQUENTLY SAW SERVICE AS A MEDICAL OFFICER WITH THE PARAGUAYAN ARMY AND ENDED HIS CAREER AS A SURGEON IN THE DEVONSHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS. Three: Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (officially engraved by Hunt &amp; Roskell by the so-called "extended serif engraver" and engraved in extended serifed capitals: ACTg. ASSt. SURGn. G.P. BARTON. MED. STAFF.);</p>	£2,500	€3000.00



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	<p>Turkish Crimea Medal, British flag to the fore (unnamed, as issued), a superior quality high relief striking, possibly officer quality private purchase issue, originally pierced for suspension, as issued, but plugged and replacement "Crimea" type swivel suspender; Volunteer Officer's Decoration, Victoria, hallmarked London 1892 (unnamed, as issued). Generally Almost Extremely Fine to Extremely Fine and attractively toned, the Queen's Crimea Medal rare to an officer confirmed as having seen service with the Osmanli Cavalry during the Crimean War.</p> <p>Queen's Crimea Medals officially named to officers who saw service with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry are seldom encountered because that cavalry regiment was a regiment of the Turkish army, and British officers who served with it were therefore generally deemed ineligible for the award of the Queen's Crimea Medal. The only exception being officers, like Barton, who had also seen active service in the Crimea in the British army, their medals, when named, giving details of the British unit in which they served.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details, copy medal roll confirming Crimea Medal and single clasp Sebastopol and copied extracts from Army Lists, newspapers and London Gazettes of the period.</p> <p>George Pigott Barton, MRCS (1824-1907), the son of Thomas and Mary (nee Graves) Barton, was born in Cambridge. He was admitted as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on 18/4/1853. He subsequently qualified as an apothecary 6/4/1854. Barton joined the Army Medical Department and was commissioned Acting Assistant Surgeon, 24/11/1854, seeing service in the Crimea on the Medical Staff attached to the Royal Artillery. Barton is recorded in the London Gazettes of the period as having resigned from the British Army and transferring to the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry with the rank of Acting Assistant Surgeon, on 21/11/1855. Whilst serving with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry in the Crimea, Barton was promoted, being granted the local rank of Surgeon, 6/12/1855. Following the disbandment of the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry in November 1866, Barton emigrated to Paraguay, where he saw service for ten years with the Paraguayan army as a Medical Officer. His eldest son, Also George Pigott, was born in Paraguay in 1864. Barton returned to the UK in 1866 and settled in Lympston, Devon, where he established a medical practice. His second son, Herbert Gray, was born in Lympston in 1867. Barton was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, Devonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, 21/1/1873. He was promoted Surgeon, Devonshire Artillery Volunteers, 1/2/1889, and retired with the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1894. He was awarded the Volunteer Decoration on 25/7/1892.</p> <p>The following obituary notice was published in the Exeter Gazette, 2/10/1907 "The funeral of Dr George Pigott Barton, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), took place at the Lympstone Parish Church. The deceased was highly respected in the district. For nearly 40 years he had held a considerable practice, which he relinquished seven years ago. He served in the Crimean War with the Royal Artillery, and was granted the Crimean and Turkish medals. After occupying for ten years the appointment of Medical Officer in the Paraguayan army, he came to Lympstone. In 1894 he retired from the 1st R.G.A. Devon Volunteers with the rank of Surgeon Lieut. Colonel, and for his long service with the Battalion was awarded the Volunteer Decoration, of which he was very proud.</p> <p>Both Lieutenant-Colonel Barton's two eldest sons, George Pigott and (born Paraguay 1864) and Herbert Gray (born 1867, Lympston, Devon) both served as surgeons with the Devonshire Volunteer Artillery.</p>		

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>The Osmanli (Ottoman, i.e.Turkish) Bashi-Bazouk (Irregular) Cavalry was raised in the Autumn of 1854 by Lieutenant-Colonel W.F. Beatson, 4th European Bengal Infantry, as part of a larger 4,000 strong force of Turkish irregular cavalry, artillery and infantry. That force was officered by volunteers from the British and Indian armies and by a number of civilian "adventurers", and as a result became known subsequently as the Anglo-Turkish Legion. Following the raising of the legion, Beatson was promoted, and given the local rank of Major-General, on 1/11/1854. The Osmanli Irregular Cavalry element of that force, also known as Beatson's Horse, was disbanded after the cessation of hostilities in the Crimea on 27/11/1856.</p> <p>General Sir William Ferguson Beatson, KCB, CIE, GCO (1821-1895) began his military career with the 2nd Battalion 25th Bengal Native Infantry in 1820 and saw service with a number of regiments of the Bengal Native Army before going on furlough to fight in Spain during the Spanish Civil War in the 1830's. He returned to India in 1837 where he raised the Bundelkhande Legion, which saw service under General Napier during the Scinde campaign. In 1847 he was appointed to command the Nizam's Cavalry in Hyderabad and immediately prior to volunteering for service in the Crimea was serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 4th Bengal European Infantry. Beatson's success in raising and commanding irregular units resulted in his being appointed to raise the Anglo-Turkish Legion. He had a particular interest in irregular cavalry and their use, and as a result gave his name to the Turkish cavalry unit he had raised. In 1857 he returned to India, where he raised two regiments of irregular cavalry, also known as Beatson's Horse, which saw service during the mutiny in the Central India campaign. After subsequent commands in Allahabad and Ambala he returned on leave to England, where he died in 1895.</p> <p>For a contemporary account of service with the Turkish irregular forces during the Crimean War, see Edward Money's "Twelve Months with the Bashi-Bazouks" (Chapman &amp; Hall, London, 1857).</p> <p>Service as an officer with the Turkish irregular (Bashi-Bazouk) units in the British officered Anglo-Turkish Legion, and in particular the Osmanli Cavalry, was not an easy option. The Bashi-Bazouks were irregular soldiers recruited by the Turkish army in wartime. The recruits were mainly Albanians and Circassians, but also included volunteers from all the ethnic groups of the Ottoman empire, as well as slaves from Europe and Africa. They had a reputation for extreme bravery, but were also highly undisciplined and notorious for looting and attacks on civilians and non-combatants. The Turkish phrase Bashi-Bazouk translates as "crazy-head".</p> <p>For details of the various Hunt and Roskell officially engraved naming styles seen on Crimea Medals, see "By Order of Her Majesty, The Crimea Medal" by Messrs Martin, Pickering and Satterley (Orders &amp; Medals Research Society, 2017)</p>		
BG3670	<p>SERGEANT W. CHRISTELOW, 2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.</p> <p>Three: Crimea Medal, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (officially impressed: (SER)Jt. W. CHRISTELOW. 2nd. BATn. RIFLE Bde.); Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Lucknow (officially impressed: S(E)RJt. Wm. CHRISTELOW, 2nd. Bn. RIFL(E) Bde); Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore and "La Crimea" legend (contemporary engraved naming, in sloping serifed capitals: St W CHRISTELOW. 2nd. B. R.B.). Small sections of naming partially obscured as a result of rim bruising from contact between medals (as indicated), Turkish Crimea holed to take original double ring suspender, scattered surface contact marks and rim nicks, otherwise with an attractive matching old dark tone, and</p>	£1,250	€1500.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>generally Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 4 pages of copied discharge papers, copied medal rolls for the Crimea and Indian Mutiny Medals, confirming medals and clasps, and copied extract from 1901 census.</p> <p>William Christelow was born in the parish of Bray, Maidenhead, Berkshire. He enlisted into the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade on 6/7/1840. At the time of enlistment Christelow was 17 years and 1 month old and gave his trade as that of labourer. Christelow was promoted Corporal 1/8/1852, demoted to Private six days later, on 7/8/1852, promoted back to Corporal, 12/4/1853, and to Sergeant on 8/10/1855. Christelow was discharged on 9/4/1862 as a result of "his having been found unfit for further military service", after 20 years and 87 days pensionable service with the colours (discharge papers note that at time of discharge Christelow was suffering from chronic hepatitis and enlargement of the liver caused by tropical service). In addition to service at home, Christelow saw service in Bermuda for 10 months, North America for 9 years and 10 months, the Crimea for 2 years and 5 months and India for 1 year and 4 months (Crimea Medal roll confirms Alma clasp only, but the Sebastopol clasp would have been awarded automatically on the basis of presence in the Crimea during the siege, and service papers confirm the award of a 2 clasp Crimea Medal.) Christelow was 38 years old at time of discharge, and gave his intended place of residence as "Ship, Charles Street, Westminster". At time of discharge his conduct was described as having been "good", although he was noted as having had a number of brushes with the military authorities during his time with the colours. There are extensive notes on Christelow's discharge papers with regard to payment of pension and medical examinations, the latter resulting in increases in pension payments, up to June 1904.</p> <p>At the time of Sergeant Christelow's discharge, April 1862, the qualifying period for the award of the LSGC Medal was 18 years pensionable service. Sergeant Christelow, with over 20 years service, would have qualified, were it not for his poor disciplinary record, his name having been three times entered in the Regimental Defaulters Book, and he having been three times convicted by courts-martial, the courts-martial having taken place in May 1847 (44 days imprisonment from 21/5/1847), in October 1847 for being absent without leave (5 months and 25 days imprisonment from 14/10/1847) and in August 1857 (reduced to Private from Corporal, 7/8/1857).</p> <p>William Christelow is recorded in the 1901 census as a 77 year old head of household and army pensioner living in the parish of Bedfont St. Mary, Staines, Middlesex, with his 70 year old wife, Mary Ann Christelow.</p> <p>The Ship, 46 Charles Street, Westminster, a historic London public house, was one of four pubs that stood on the south side of Charles Street. It was demolished with the rest of the street in 1868 to make way for government offices.</p>		
BG3661	<p>THE CRIMEAN WAR PERIOD FRENCH MEDAILLE MILITAIRE GROUP OF THREE TO COLOUR SERGEANT JAMES BACON, 33RD (DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WEST RIDING REGIMENT), WHOSE GALLANTRY AT THE ALMA RIVER WAS NOTED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE BRIGADE IN WHICH HE WAS SERVING, AND WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY WOUNDED DURING THE FIRST ATTACK ON THE REDAN. Three: Crimea Medal 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (unnamed, as issued); Turkish Crimea Medal,</p>	£1,200	€1440.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>Sardinian flag to the fore and "La Crimea" legend (unnamed, as issued); French Medaille Militaire, Napoleon III (unnamed, as issued). Turkish Crimea Medal holed to take original silver ring suspender, Medaille Militaire lacking most of its enamel, otherwise generally Good Very Fine, with original ribbons, and accompanied by original award certificate for the French Medaille Militaire, dated 16th August 1856 (this in French, but accompanied by a contemporary manuscript translation).</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extracts from the 1841 census, 1841 British Army Worldwide Index, along with photocopied extract from Crimea Medal roll, confirming medal and clasps, and copied extract from citation roll for British recipients of the French Medaille Militaire for the Crimea.</p> <p>James Bacon is recorded in the 1841 census and the 1841 British Army Worldwide Index as being a soldier stationed at Chatham Barracks, Kent (census gives age in 1841 as 15). The citation for his French Medaille Militaire reads as follows - "1055 Colour Sergeant James Bacon was noticed by Sir William Codrington at the Battle of Alma. Was wounded on the attack on the Redan 18 June. Served through the whole campaign. Was never absent."</p> <p>Group also accompanied by a photograph of the recipient in civilian clothes, taken circa 1885, and a copy of the October 1939 edition of "The Iron Duke", regimental magazine of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment (volume 15, no. 44), containing an illustrated 3 page article about Colour Sergeant James Bacon's Medaille Militaire, illustrated with a photograph of his Medaille Militaire award certificate. The article notes that James Bacon's brother, Sergeant George Bacon, also saw service with the 33rd Foot and that the two brothers were descended from four generations of soldiers.</p> <p>Colour Sergeant Bacon's Medaille Militaire was one of just seven awards of that medal to the 33rd Foot for the Crimea.</p> <p>Major General (later Lieutenant General) Sir William John Codrington commanded the 1st Brigade (7th, 23rd and 33rd Regiments) of the Light Division at the battle of Alma. This was his first experience of commanding troops in action, and as the battle unfolded, Codrington proved to be a more than able field commander, capable of successfully adapting his tactics whilst under fire, to the changing circumstances of the battlefield. When the troops under his command got too far ahead of the other regiments of the Light Division, and fell into confusion after crossing the Alma River, Codrington, rather than order his men to halt and re-group, which would have resulted in their being easy targets for the Russian guns on the slope ahead, ordered his brigade to continue the advance. As the advance continued, the 33rd Foot, the first battalion in the brigade to form an attacking line, led the assault on the Russian redoubt on the heights above the Alma river, and were the first regiment into the Russian positions. As a result, the 33rd suffered a considerable number of casualties in the attack, the largest number of any regiment involved in the storming of the Russian redoubts, one officer and 59 men being killed, and 7 officers and 199 men being wounded. The regiment's colours appear to have provided a particular target for the Russians, as they defended their position, the regimental history of the 33rd Foot recording that one officer was killed and 3 wounded whilst carrying either the Queen's or the Regimental colour, and that 16 sergeants who were with the colours at the Alma were also either killed or wounded.</p> <p>Bacon's rank in his Medaille Militaire citation is given as Colour Sergeant, and so he perhaps came to General Codrington's notice during the battle of the</p>		

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BG3646	<p>Alma as the officers and sergeants of the 33rd struggled to carry their colours forward towards the Russian redoubt on the heights above the Alma river.</p> <p>LIEUTENANT (LATER CAPTAIN) J.R. RAMSBOTTOM, 63RD (WEST SUFFOLK) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT), LATER 97TH (EARL OF ULSTER'S) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT). Two: Crimea Medal 1854-55, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (contemporary privately engraved naming in ornate running script: J.R. Ramsbottom Lt. 63rd. Regt); Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore and "La Crimea" legend (unnamed, as issued), with replacement silver swiveling ring and claw suspender. Both medals with matching attractive old dark tone, some edge bruising and surface contact marks (rim contact marks somewhat obscuring the initial "J" in naming on Crimea Medal), otherwise generally Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 2 pages of photocopied officer's service papers, extracts from 1851 census, various army lists of the period and Crimea Medal roll.</p> <p>John Richard Ramsbottom was the son of James Ramsbottom of Windsor, Berkshire. Ramsbottom is recorded in the 1851 census as being a student at Cambrian House School, Newchurch, Ryde. He was commissioned Ensign (without purchase), 63rd Foot, on 19/1/1855 and promoted Lieutenant (by purchase), 8/7/1855 and Captain (by purchase), 16/8/1861. Ramsbottom transferred to the Regimental Depot, 63rd Foot, 10/7/1863. He subsequently transferred to the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Foot. Ramsbottom disappears from the Army Lists circa 1870.</p> <p>Ramsbottom undoubtedly ended his days with the 97th Regiment as a result of a family connection, his brother Henry Batson Ramsbottom seeing service as a Lieutenant with that regiment during the Crimean War, during which campaign he died as a result of being suffocated by the fumes of a charcoal fire on 2/1/1855 (group accompanied by photocopied extract from the Regimental History of the 97th Regiment, giving details of the circumstances surrounding Lieutenant Batson Ramsbottom's death). There is a commemorative tablet dedicated to Lieutenant Batson Ramsbottom in Winchester Cathedral. Group accompanied by photocopied extracts from the Crimea Medal Roll for the 97th Foot confirming Lieutenant HB Ramsbottom entitled Crimea Medal with Sebastopol clasp.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by last will and testament of Henry Batson Ramsbottom, who appointed his father and brother as executors.</p> <p>In 1851 Henry Batson Ramsbottom, then serving as a Lieutenant with the 4th Foot, became involved in what were known at the time as the Weedon Courts-Martial, when five officers of the 4th Foot were court martialled for accusing their commanding officer for acting in a manner contrary to the "rules of war". The accused officers were apparently held for 72 days whilst under arrest and subject to court martial. After the trial, three officers were stripped of their commissions, Henry Batson Ramsbottom being one of the two officers to survive scrutiny and retain his commission.</p> <p>A James Ramsbottom, presumably the father of the two Ramsbottom brothers, is recorded as being a Commissioner of the Pavement for Windsor in 1824 and a Magistrate for Windsor in 1825.</p>	£625	€750.00
BG2932	PRIVATE PHILIP CUNNINGHAM, 90TH (PERTSHIRE VOLUNTEERS	£1,450	€1740.00



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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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. 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 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>		
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</p>	£950	€1140.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol and Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore (both medals officially named by Hunt &amp; Roskell, engraved in serifed capital letters in the style of the "Split S" engraver: CAPTn. R.M. BARNES, 50th. REGt.). Turkish Crimea Medal pierced to take original silver ring and jump ring suspender, Generally Good Very Fine and both medals with a length of original ribbon.</p> <p>Captain Barnes was a member of the Barnes family of Baltrasna House, Oldcastle, Co. Meath, Ireland.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extract 1851 census return, extracts from Army Lists and London Gazettes for the period, extract from the Sutlej casualty roll, and from the Crimea and New Zealand Medal rolls, the Crimea Medal roll confirming medal and clasp, along with copied research re the Barnes family of Baltrasna House, Oldcastle, Co. Meath and extract from probate register.</p> <p>Richard Moore Barnes (1823-1899) was the son of John Coote Barnes (1809-1889) of Baltrasna House, Oldcastle, Co. Meath. He was first commissioned Ensign (by purchase) 1st November 1842, and promoted Lieutenant (without purchase) 5th July 1845. Barnes is recorded in the 1851 census as a 28 year old lieutenant in the army resident in Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. He was promoted Captain (without purchase) 3rd March 1854 and retired from the army by the sale of his commission on 16th January 1866. On retirement, Captain Barnes settled in Dublin, and is recorded in the 1874 Dublin City Directory as being resident at 1 Airhill Terrace, Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire). Barnes was subsequently resident at 16 Herbert Street, Dublin, where 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 a considerable estate valued at over £6,000 (group also accompanied by a copy of the will of Captain Barnes's daughter in law, Mary Barnes (died 1896), in which she bequeathed her husband's silver plate and £2,000 to Captain Barnes, along with £500 each to Captain Barnes wife and daughter).</p> <p>Captain Barnes first saw active service as a Lieutenant during the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, being severely wounded at Moodkee, 18th December 1845 (also entitled Sutlej Medal). William Ewart's "Returns Relating to Officers in the Army (Crimea)" records Captain Barnes as having arrived in the Crimea on 6/9/1855 (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>Hart's Army Lists of the period record Barnes as having been present at both Ferozeshuhur and Moodkee during the Sutlej campaign, and entitled to the medal with one clasp for that campaign. Published Sutlej Medal roll, however, only credits Barnes as being present at Moodkee, and thus only entitled to a medal for Moodkee only, without clasp.</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>British Battles and Medals states only four New Zealand Medals with 1863-</p>		

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>1865 reverse to the 50th Foot.</p> <p>For details of the Hunt &amp; Roskell "Split S" engraver, see "By Order of Her Majesty, The Crimea Medal" by Satterley, Pickering and Martin (Orders &amp; Medals Research Society, 2017).</p> <p>The Barnes family of Baltrasna House traced their descent from the Derbyshire born Lieutenant Thomas Barnes, who was granted extensive landholdings in counties Meath, Kildare and Wexford during the Commonwealth, 1653-1659, following the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland, the grant of those lands being confirmed by Charles II in 1666. Afterwards, for over 300 years, the Barnes family were prominent economically and politically in Meath, Kilkenny and Wexford. Lieutenant Thomas Barnes's eldest son, John Barnes, was the sovereign (mayor) of New Ross, Wexford, in 1704. John Barnes' second son, Thomas, was mayor of Kilkenny in 1725. Thomas Barnes' grandson, John Coote Barnes, Captain Barnes' father, was the first member of the Barnes family to live in Baltrasna House. The family got into financial difficulty during the potato famine in Ireland during the 1840s, and as a result Baltrasna House and a large portion of the family's landholdings were sold off by the Encumbered Estates Court in November 1859. Following this economic setback, members of the Barnes family, like many of their countrymen, emigrated to the U.S.A., some of them enjoying successful careers and became prominent in politics and business circles. One of Captain Barnes' cousins was Private Secretary to President Theodore Roosevelt and another cousin was at one time the editor of the New York Times.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by details of Baltrasna House from Mark Bence-Jones' "A Guide to Irish Country Houses". Baltrasna House, originally the seat of a branch of the O'Reilly family, was built in the 18th century, but demolished and re-built in 1815, the later house being destroyed by fire in 1878 and again re-build in the 1880s as a substantial Italianate mansion.</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</p>	£700	€840.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BG4008	<p>Army L.S.&amp; 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> <p>PRIVATE E. OATEN, 1ST BATTALION 24TH FOOT (SOUTH WALES BORDERERS) AND 3RD (SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE MILITIA) BATTALION, ATTACHED 4TH (NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE MILITIA) BATTALION GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Two: South Africa Medal 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (officially engraved: 1853 Pte. E. OATEN. 1/24th FOOT); Queen's South Africa Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: 1408 Pte. E. OATEN, GLOUCESTER: REGT.). Rim bump to reverse of South Africa 1877-79 Medal at 5 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and generally Good Very Fine and a rare combination of medals to the 24th Foot / Gloucestershire Regiment.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied medal rolls (2) confirming medals and clasp, enlistment and discharge details, along with copied extracts 1891 and 1911 census returns.</p> <p>Born Taunton, Somerset, 1857, Edward Oaten enlisted into the 24th Foot on 9/7/1874 and was discharged on 8/7/1886. On discharge he appears to have re-enlisted almost immediately, in July 1886. Oaten is listed in the 1891 census return as a 34 year old warehouseman resident in Barton Regis, Gloucestershire, with his 34 year old wife Eva and 11 year old son Alfred. Oaten saw service during the Boer War with the 3rd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment (attached 4th Battalion) guarding prisoners of war in St Helena. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 56 year old hospital canvasser living in Bristol with his wife Eva.</p> <p>In 1901, during the Boer War, 124 n.c.o.s and men from the 3rd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment volunteered for foreign service with the 4th Battalion and were posted for service at St. Helena during the Boer War. In St. Helena they guarded prisoners of war at Deadwood Camp and Broad Bottom Camp and also supplied a detachment to guard General Cronje and his family at Kent Cottage, St. Helena.</p>	£1,700	€2040.00
BG3972	<p>PRIVATE G. POTTS, 94TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS) AND ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT, WHO SAW SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE ZULU WAR, 1879, AND THE FIRST BOER WAR, 1880-81, IN EGYPT, 1882, AND AT HOME DURING THE SECOND BOER WAR, 1900-1901. Three: South Africa Medal 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (renamed, contemporary re-engraved naming in serifed block capitals: 391 PTE. G. POTTS. 2/CONNAUGHT RANGERS); Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (all naming details, apart from regimental number, renamed, re-engraved in contemporary block capitals: 929 PTE. G. POTTS 2 RL. IRISH REGT); Kehdive's Star, obverse dated 1882 (unnamed, as issued). All three medals with a length of original medal ribbon, the silver medals attractively toned, generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Private Potts's original Regimental Account Books (2) for his first period of service, 1875-1882, and his Regimental "Small Book" for his second period of service, 1901-1902, giving details of Potts's postings, lodgements and deductions from regimental account, etc.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by copied birth certificate, extract from 1861 census return, 13 pages of copied service papers and copied extracts from medal roll</p>	£575	€690.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>for the South Africa and Egyptian campaign medals, confirming medals and clasps.</p> <p>George Potts was born at home on 11/8/1855 at 3 Meeting House Alley, in the parish of St George in the East, London, the son of George Potts, a farrier, and Rose Potts. He is recorded in the 1861 census as a 5 year old schoolboy living in the parish of St Pancras, London, with his parents, three brothers and a sister. Potts enlisted on 30/12/1875 into the 24th Brigade for general service as 391 Private and was initially posted for service with the Welsh Regiment. Potts was one of a number of men from various regiments who transferred to the 94th Foot (2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers) in 1879, in order to bring that regiment up to full strength prior to its being posted overseas for service in South Africa. Potts joined the 94th Foot as 2161 Private on 18/2/1879 and saw service in South Africa with the 94th from 26/2/1879 to 19/4/1882, seeing action at the battle of Ulundi, 3/7/1879 and seeing service in the Transvaal, 1880-81, during the First Boer War. Potts never rose above the rank of Private whilst serving with the 94th Foot and was transferred to the Army Reserve on 3/5/1882. He was recalled to the colours following the outbreak of the war in Egypt in 1882 and was posted for service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment as 929 Private, seeing service with the Royal Irish Regiment in Egypt from 11/8/1882 to 11/2/1883, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 13/9/1882. Potts never rose above the rank of Private whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment and following the end of the Egyptian campaign transferred back to the Army Reserve on 8/4/1883 and was eventually discharged from the army on 4/3/1888.</p> <p>Following the outbreak of the Boer War, Potts re-enlisted on 19/3/1900 into the Royal Irish Reserve Regiment as 187 Private. He was discharged for a second time on 18/3/1901, once again never having risen above the rank of Private. Potts did not see service overseas during the Boer War, so no campaign medals awarded to him for that campaign.</p> <p>Private Potts had his South Africa Medal 1877-79 engraved with his 24th Brigade enlistment number "391", rather than his Connaught Rangers regimental number "2161".</p>		
BG3665	<p>THE EGYPT MEDAL 1882-89 CAMPAIGN PAIR TO PRIVATE A. TIMMINGS, KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS (LATE 1ST CITY OF LONDON ARTILLERY AND 2ND BATTALION WEST RIDING REGIMENT), WITH FANTASY "TOSKI 1888" CLASP. PRIVATE TIMMINGS RE-ENLISTED INTO THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS IN WW1. Two: Egypt Medal 1882-89, 2 clasps, Toski 1888, Gemaizah 1888 (officially engraved: 1333 Pte. A. TIMMINGS. 2/K.O. SCO: BORD:); Khedive's Star, undated, reverse impressed with regimental number "1333". Overall surface contact marks to the Egypt Medal from the Star, otherwise generally Very Fine to Good Very Fine and mounted loose style, as worn.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extracts from births index, census returns for 1871 and 1911, along with copied service papers for Alfred Timmings two periods of service, and copied extracts for the rolls for the Egypt Medal 1882-89 and Khedive's Star.</p> <p>Alfred Timmings was born at Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, in 1864. He originally enlisted into the 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment at London, on 13/3/1885, but transferred to the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers on 16/6/1885. At the time of enlistment Timmings was 18 years and 8 months</p>	£550	€660.00



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	<p>old, gave his trade as chimney sweep, and stated that he had previously seen service with the 1st City of London Artillery. Timmings was promoted Lance Corporal, 13/2/1890, transferred to the Army Reserve on 21/1/1893 and discharged on 12/3/1897.</p> <p>Medal rolls confirm the award of the Egypt Medal 1882-89 with Gemaizah 1888 clasp and Khedive's Star. The clasp "Toski 1888" was never authorised. I can find no record of any military activity at Toski (modern day Toshka?) in 1888, and although an action was fought at Toski in 1889, no men from the King's Own Scottish Borderers were present at that action and Timmings was not entitled to the Toski 1889 clasp for service with any other regiment or unit. The K.O.S.B. landed at Suakin on the Red Sea i 1888, immediately prior to the action at the nearby fortress of Gemaizah, and with Toski being some 400 miles inland across the desert from Suakin, there can be little likelihood of Timmings having seen action there in 1888. Why he would have added such a clasp to his medal is therefore a mystery.</p> <p>Timmings re-enlisted following the outbreak of WW1 at Kingston-upon-Thames on 19/7/1915. At the time of re-enlistment he was 48 years and 18 days old and gave his trade as that of chimney sweep. Timmings enlisted "for home service only", and as a result there would appear to be no Medal Index card for him and no medals awarded to him for WW1 service. Timmings joined the K.O.S.B. at the Regimental Depot, Berwick-on-Tweed, on 20/7/1915, being allocated a new regimental number, 20884, and appointed Private. Timmings was promoted Lance-Corporal, 22/9/1915, but was stripped of his Lance Corporal's stripes on 26/5/1917 as a result of "drunkenness". He was re-appointed Lance Corporal 27/6/1918 and promoted Corporal 6/1/1919. Timmings was discharged on demobilisation, 31/3/1920. Service papers confirm 4 years and 256 days service at home during WW1. In 1921, Timmings appeared before a medical board, as a result of a respiratory illness contracted whilst serving during WW1, but he does not appear to have been granted a pension.</p>		
bg3644	<p>THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL AND LONG SERVICE MEDAL GROUP AWARDED TO BARRACK SERGEANT-MAJOR T. KIDDLE, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS AND ARMY SERVICE CORPS, WHO SAW FORTY-SIX YEARS SERVICE WITH THE COLOURS. Four: Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (officially engraved: 872. CORPL. T. KIDDLE. 2/R.I. IR: FUSRS.); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria (officially engraved: 872 CORPL. T. KIDDLE. RL. IR: FUS.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, George V (officially impressed: BK. S. MJR. T. KIDDLE. A.S.C.); Khedive's Egypt Star, dated 1884 (unnamed, as issued). Scattered rim nicks and edge bruising, contact marks to the obverse and reverse of Egypt Medal from Khedive's Star, otherwise generally Very Fine to Good Very Fine and mounted loose style, as worn, with original silk ribbons.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 11 pages of copied service papers, photocopied extract from "The Annuity Meritorious Service Medal 1847-1953", confirming Meritorious Service Medal, medal rolls for Egypt Medal and Khedives Star, 1901 and 1911 census returns, and a particularly fine studio photograph of the Kiddle family, taken circa 1900 (this accompanied by a later envelope inscribed "Kiddle family photograph, C. Kiddle, 13 Kendal Place, Whiteleigh, Plymouth PL5 4AG"). Kiddle's MSM details are listed in "The MSM 1847-1953" in the section of the book devoted to the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Although he is also listed in the section devoted to the Army Service Corps, the entry in that section merely states "See Royal Irish Fusiliers". I suspect that Kiddle's</p>	£1,250	€1500.00

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	<p>MSM was awarded largely on the basis of his 22 years distinguished service with the Royal Irish Fusiliers.</p> <p>The following biographical and service details re Kiddle have been extracted from "The Army Meritorious Service Medal":</p> <p>"Born 21 July, 1851. Served as a Sergeant in the 2nd Battn., for 21 years and 3 months before transferring as no. B/175 to No. 10 Company, ASC Barrack Depot., when after 17 years and 10 months he was recommended for MSM by the Commandant, Eastern Command, on 6 January, 1905. He served abroad for 13 years and 7 months. Entitled to Queen's Egypt Medal (2 clasps), LS &amp; GC and Khedive's Star."</p> <p>The following extract is from the Army Service Corps Journal 1911:</p> <p>"November 23rd witnessed the departure of the last of the old time Barrack Section A.S.C., in the person of Barrack Sergt-Major Thomas Kiddle, of Colchester, who was discharged under the age limit of 60 years of age, after a period of 46 years' service, 16 years of which he has served in the Colchester Command. Sergt-Major Kiddle enlisted in Her Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, now the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, on 22nd November, 1865, and one can understand the numerous changes he has witnessed in the Army During this time. His service has been highly creditable and very interesting. He was presented at the second presentation of colours to the 89th by Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria in June 1866, and embarked for India in September 1870, with the 89th, landing at Cannanor, Madras in November of the same year. He served in India for 14 years. On the passage home 1884 his battalion was stopped at Aden for active service in the Soudan, and was in two engagements under General Graham at El Teb and Tamaai. For taking part in these engagements Serg-Major Kiddle received the bar for Egypt and the Khedive's Star. He arrived home in the year 1884, and was stationed at Portsmouth, and here received a good conduct medal. From Portsmouth he went to Aldershot, and on 4th February 1887 he transferred to the Barrack Section, A.S.C. Whilst stationed at Aldershot, he was present at the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee Review in the Long Valley in 1887. He was appointed Barrack Colour-Sergeant in 1888, and promoted to the rank of Barrack QM-Sergeant in November 1889, and received the warrant rank in December 1894. He was present at the coronation of His Majesty King George (the fifth) which took place this year. Sergt-Major Kiddle, who is a soldier to the core, has three sons serving in the A.S.C., and one of his daughters is married to a Sergeant in the King's Royal Rifles. He has served the length of service for the meritorious service medal, and was hoping to receive it before he retired from the Army."</p> <p>The following biographical details have been extracted from Thomas Kiddle's service papers.</p> <p>Thomas Kiddle was born in the parish of St James, London. At the time of enlistment, 23/11/1865, he was 14 years and 4 months old and stated that he had no trade. On enlistment, Kiddle was posted for service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th Foot), with the rank of Boy. He was promoted Private, 23/11/1869, appointed Drummer, 19/3/1873, promoted Corporal, 1/7/1881, and Sergeant, 1/8/1884. Kiddle transferred to the Army Service Corps on 11/12/1888 and on the same day was promoted Barrack Colour Sergeant. He was subsequently promoted Barrack Quartermaster Sergeant on 20/2/1890 and Barrack Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer Class II) on 29/12/1894. Kiddle was discharged on 23/11/1911. At the time of discharge his conduct and character whilst serving with the colours was described as having been "exemplary".</p>		

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bg2962	<p>Although Kiddle was originally recommended for the MSM in 1905, it was to be many years before a vacancy arose and he could be awarded his MSM, the medal not being granted until 1921.</p> <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: 1 (. . . .) HALE. 1/SHROPS (. . .)); Khedives Star 1882 (unnamed, as issued). Suspender 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	€318.00
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); 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>	£750	€900.00
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 &amp; LANCE (sic) R.); Khedives Star, dated 1882, reverse regimentally impressed "Y&amp;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 &amp; LANCE", as indicated above.</p>	£250	€300.00

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	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.		
BG2086	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.	£325	€390.00
BG2059	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.	£400	€480.00
	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.		
	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.		
BG1870	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.); Khedive's Star 1884-86 (reverse regimentally impressed, 5678 S. Gds.). mounted loose style, Egypt Medal heavily contact marked and suspender re-affixed, thus Fine, Khedive's Star VF.	£275	€330.00
	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 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		

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	<p>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>		
BG3980	<p>SERGEANT W. PAYNE, ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS AND OXFORDSHIRE (LATER REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY), WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE INNISKILLING FUSILIERS IN INDIA DURING THE LATE 1890s AND DURING THE BOER WAR AND WITH THE OX AND BUCKS LIGHT INFANTRY DURING WW1 AND WAS TWICE WOUNDED IN ACTION, DURING THE BOER WAR AT COLENZO, 15/12/1899 WHILST SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION INNISKILLING FUSILIERS AND DURING WW1, SHRAPNEL WOUND TO THE HEAD, ON 23/6/1915, WHILST SERVING WITH THE 5TH BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. Seven: India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (officially named, engraved in running script: 2448 Lce. C(or)pl. W. Payne 2d. Bn. Inn(s.) Fus.); Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast, Orange Free State (officially impressed: 2448 Cpl. W. PAYNE. 1st. RL: INNIS: FUS:); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially impressed: 2448 SERJT: W. PAYNE. INNIS: FUS:); 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 9688 SGT. W. PAYNE. OXF: &amp; BUCKS: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 9688 SERGT. W. PAYNE. OXF. &amp; BUCKS. L.I.); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal Edward VII (officially impressed: 2448 SERJT. W. PAYNE. RL. INNIS: FUS.). Edge bruising to India General Service Medal (from repeated contact with other medals) partially obscuring naming details (as indicated) but service numbers India General Service Medal, Boer War medals and Long Service Medal all match, small edge bruise to QSA, otherwise generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details, extracts 1881 and 1911 census returns, copied service papers for two periods of service (10 pages for 1888 enlistment into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and 5 pages for 1914 enlistment into the Ox &amp; Bucks Light Infantry), Chelsea Pensioner admission record (1909), copied medal roll extracts for the India General Service Medal and Boer War medals, copied WW1 medal index card and medal rolls, Silver War Badge roll and Boer War casualty roll. Medal rolls confirm medals and clasps.</p> <p>Walter Payne was born in Slough, Buckinghamshire, on 4/7/1874, the son of Walter and Fanny Payne. Walter Payne is recorded in the 1881 census as a 7 year old schoolboy living in Slough with his father and mother and two younger sisters. Walter Payne senior died later in 1881, when Walter was still</p>	£1,150	€1380.00



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	<p>only 7 years old. Payne enlisted into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Aldershot on 29/2/1888. At the time of enlistment he was 14 years and 7 months old and gave his trade as that of musician. Payne was initially posted for service with the 2nd Battalion, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 7/3/1898 and posted back to the 2nd Battalion on 24/9/1904. Payne was promoted Corporal, 29/9/1898, Sergeant, 1899 and discharged on 28/2/1909 on the termination of his period of engagement after 21 years service with the colours, and was admitted a Chelsea Pensioner on 11/3/1909. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 37 year old single man employed as a servant at the Royal Military College, Camberley, Surrey. Payne re-enlisted 15 days after the outbreak of WW1, into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, at Oxford, on 19/8/1914. At the time of re-enlistment he stated that he was 41 years and 1 month old, gave his trade as that of engineer and confirmed that he had previously seen service with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (time expired). Payne was posted Private, 5th Battalion Ox &amp; Bucks but promoted Sergeant on the same day and Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant on 9/3/1915. Payne reverted to Sergeant at his own request on 6/5/1915 and was reduced to Private on 1/6/1915, being tried by a General Court Martial charged with conduct, while on active duty, to the prejudice of good order and sentenced to be reduced in the ranks and 42 days field punishment. Payne was once again promoted Sergeant, 23/11/1915 and discharged "no longer physically fit for war service" on 6/12/1915, after 1 year and 110 days service during WW1, having suffered a shrapnel wound to the head on 23/6/1915, one month after being court martialed. At the time of discharge Payne was 42 years old, and had seen service in the British army during a period spanning some 27 years. Walter Payne died on 3/10/1945 at the age of 72. Payne was also entitled to the Silver War Badge, the roll confirming that he was discharged as a result of wounds.</p> <p>There was another Walter Payne who saw service with the 5th Battalion Ox &amp; Bucks Light Infantry during WW1 as 29197 Private Walter Payne (entitled British War and Victory Medals), possibly a relative of the recipient.</p>		
BG3982	<p>PRIVATE G.T. WILSON, 2ND BATTALION WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, WOUNDED IN ACTION AT SPEARMAN'S CAMP, 21/1/1900, PENSIONED IN 1906 BUT AWARDED THE ARMY L.S.G.C. MEDAL DURING WW1 AFTER RESPONDING TO A CALL FOR ARMY PENSIONERS TO RE-ENLIST FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF WW1. Three: Ashanti Star 1896 (regimentally named on the reverse in the usual style: 802 Pte. G.T. WILSON 2 W YORKS R); Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Cape Colony (officially impressed: 802 Pte G.T. WILSON, WT: YORK: REG:); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V (officially impressed: 10284 PTE. T. WILSON. W. YORK: R.). Mounted loose style, as worn, medals polished, generally Good Fine or perhaps a little better and an unusual instance of an LSGC Medal being issued as a reward for re-enlistment by a pensioned soldier during WW1, who had previously been disqualified from receipt of the award as a result of poor conduct.</p> <p>Group accompanied by recipient's original 1890's vintage West Yorkshire Regiment bi-metal cap badge and brass "W YORK" curved brass shoulder title.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by biographical details, 18 pages of copied service papers and documents from Wilson's Soldier's Papers file confirming award of LSGC Medal during WW1, Ashantee and QSA Medal rolls confirming medals</p>	£1,200	€1440.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>and clasps, and Silver War Badge roll confirming entitlement to Silver War Badge.</p> <p>George Towers Wilson was born in Knaresborough, Yorkshire, on 10/6/1870. He enlisted into the West Yorkshire Regiment at York on 21/10/1884 as 802 Boy, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment. At the time of enlistment he was 14 years and 6 months old, stated that he had no trade and confirmed that he had previously seen service in the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment. He was appointed Private, 21/4/1888 and was discharged on 16/9/1906, after 21 years and 331 days service with the colours, never having risen above the rank of Private and awarded a permanent pension of 10.5 pence per day. Wilson was not awarded the LSGC Medal at the time of his discharge in 1906, having forfeited his Good Conduct status on at least three occasions whilst serving. Following the outbreak of WW1 Wilson received a War Office round-robin letter dated October 1914 inviting retired servicemen to re-enlist as drill instructors, officer's servants, batmen, etc, in order to free up able-bodied men for active service, the War Office offering as an inducement that retired men who re-enlisted would continue to receive their existing pension in addition to their army pay. Wilson responded by re-enlisting as a servant on 31/10/1914. At the time of re-enlistment he confirmed that he had previously seen service with the Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment and was then employed as an out-door porter at the County Hospital in York. Wilson saw service exclusively during WW1 as 10284 Private with the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.</p> <p>As a reward for re-enlistment during WW1, Wilson's previous poor conduct during his first period of service was disregarded for the purpose of qualifying for the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, and he was awarded the Army LSGC Medal with a £5 gratuity. Wilson was discharged from the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment on 11/7/1918 "no longer physically fit for war service" after serving 3 years and 259 days during WW1. At the time of discharge in 1918 he was 48 years old and had seen service with the West Yorkshire Regiment during a period spanning 34 years.</p> <p>Wilson's service papers confirm that his sole award for his service during WW1 was his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.</p> <p>Boer War casualty rolls confirm that Wilson was wounded in action at Spearman's Camp on 21/1/1900, whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment. During the action at Spearman's Camp, one company of the 2nd West Yorkshires got so far in advance of the British lines that they were cut off and remained isolated until nightfall. The 2nd West Yorkshires lost 1 officer and 5 men killed and 1 officer and 40 men wounded at Spearman's Camp.</p>		
BG4173	<p>LIEUTENANT MARTYR, A.D.C.. Two: Queen's Sudan Medal 1896 (officially engraved in serified capitals: LIEUT. MARTYR A.D.C.); Khedive's Sudan Medal, two clasps, Firket, Hafir (officially engraved in plain capitals: LIEUT. MARTYR, A-D-C). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The only officer with the surname Martyr on the medal roll for the Sudan campaign of 1896 is Cyril Godfrey Martyr, who saw service during the 1896 campaign, with the rank of Major, as Assistant Adjutant General with the Headquarters Staff, and was awarded Queen's Sudan Medal and Khedives Sudan Medal with clasps Firket and Hafir.</p>	£1,750	€2100.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>These two medals are both named in the correct style and entirely as issued, so the naming error on them with regard to rank is no doubt an error on the part of the engraver at the time of naming.</p> <p>Cyril Godfrey Martyr (1860-1936) was one of the most experienced and successful mounted infantry officers to see service during the period 1882-1901, seeing service as a mounted infantry officer in numerous engagements throughout Africa during those years. First commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, South Devon Militia, 15/2/1879, Martyr subsequently obtained a commission in the regular army, being appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 46th (South Devonshire) Regiment (the post 1880 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) 23/10/1880. Martyn, promoted Lieutenant, 1/7/1881, saw service in the Egyptian expedition, 1882, including the reconnaissance in force on Kafr Dowar, the actions at El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, both actions at Kassasin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (awarded Egypt Medal with Tel-el-Kebir clasp and Khedive's Bronze Star). Martyr next saw service with the mounted infantry during the Nile expedition of 1884-5, taking part in both actions at Abu Klea, the actions at Gubat and Metammeh, and the attack on the convoy, 14th February (awarded 2 clasps to Egypt Medal). Martyr afterwards took part in the Sudan campaign of 1888-91, being promoted Captain during that campaign, 1/7/1881, and taking part in the action at Gemaizah (awarded clasp to Egypt Medal and 4th class of the Order of the Medjidie), the action at Toski (awarded clasp to Egypt Medal) and the capture of Tokar, February 1891 (awarded 4th class of the Order of Osmanieh and clasp to Khedive's Bronze Star). Promoted Major, 26/2/1896, Martyr next saw service during the Sudan campaign of 1896 as Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Staff, taking part in the operations of 7th June and 19th September (awarded Distinguished Service Order, mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Queen's Sudan Medal and Khedive's Sudan Medal with clasps Firket and Hafir). Martyr next saw service during the campaign in Uganda in 1898, commanding the mounted forces that captured the Sudanese fort near Mruli and in the action at Jeruba (promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 25/1/1899, mentioned in dispatches and awarded East and Central Africa Medal with clasp Uganda 1898) and in the Uganda campaign of 1899, including the action against Kabarega (awarded clasp to East and Central Africa Medal). Martyr saw active service for the last time during the Boer War, 1899-1900, when he saw extensive service as a mounted infantry officer (mentioned in dispatches and awarded Queen's Medal with 7 clasps). He retired from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry to the Reserve of Officers with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 22/11/1902, but was recalled for service during WW1, when he saw service at home, at the War Office (no campaign medals awarded).</p>		
BG2380	<p>ARMOURER V.S. ARMON, ROYAL NAVY, WHO AFTER SEEING SERVICE ABOARD THE GUNBOAT HMS PARTRIDGE DURING THE BOER WAR, SAW SERVICE ABOARD HMS NEWCASTLE DURING WW1, TAKING PART IN THE BOMBARDMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE ON THE PACIFIC ISLAND OF YAP, 10/8/1914, PRIOR TO THE CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND BY JAPANESE TROOPS, AND THE CAPTURE IN JANUARY 1916 OF THE GERMAN COMMERCE RAIDER "MAZATLAN", WHICH HAD BEEN OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC DISGUISED AS THE AMERICAN SHIP "EDNA". Five: Queen's South Africa Medal, no clasp (re-named, contemporary re-engraved naming, engraved in serifed letters and numbers: O.N. 171621. P.S. Armon Armr, H.M.S. Partridge.); 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 171621 V.S. ARMON. ARMR. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (both officially impressed: 171621 V.S. ARMON. ARMR. R.N.); Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, type b,</p>	£350	€420.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<p>admirals bust, swiveling suspender, issue of 1910-20 (officially impressed: 171621 V.S. ARMON, ARMR. H.M.S. PRESIDENT III.). Group mounted loose style, as worn (QSA in wrong order, mounted after WW1 trio, and engraved with incorrect first initial "P", should be "V"), silver medals attractively toned, generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>O.N. prefix to number on QSA indicates junior rank, Able Seaman, Leading Seaman, etc.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by biographical details, extract 1881 census, and 5 pages copied service papers, along with Boer War and WW1 medal rolls confirming medals.</p> <p>Victor Samuel Armon was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk, on 18/7/1876, the son of George Samuel and Hannah (Anna) Armon. He is recorded in the 1881 census living at 89 Tanning Street, Lowestoft, with his parents, three brothers and two sisters, his father then being employed as an engineer and machinist. Armon enlisted into the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 18/1/1893 giving his trade on enlistment as blacksmith. He was promoted Boy 1st Class, 22/2/1895, Ordinary Seaman, 18/7/1894, Able Seaman, 1/9/1896, Armourer's Crewman, 1/6/1904, Armourer, 11/10/1906 and was demobilised on 4/11/1919. Whilst serving Armon saw service afloat aboard a wide variety of ships and ashore at a number of shore bases, including the gunboat HMS Partridge during the Boer War and during WW1 aboard the light cruiser HMS Newcastle, from 5/12/1912 to 9/7/1916.</p> <p>HMS Partridge was a 755 ton 6 gun screw gunboat.</p> <p>When Armon joined the light cruiser HMS Newcastle in December 1912 it was stationed in the Far East, on the China and Pacific station. After joining HMS Newcastle he was involved in operations during the Shanghai Rebellion of 1913 that broke out following the Xinhai revolution of 1911. After the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 the Newcastle bombarded the island of Yap, the base for the German Pacific communications centre, prior to the capture of the island by Japanese troops. After the bombardment of Yap HMS Newcastle was ordered to Valparaiso in Chile in search for the armed German merchant raider, "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and in January 1916 captured the German armed merchant raider "Mazatlan", which had been operating in the pacific disguised as the American merchantman "Edna".</p> <p>When WW1 broke out in August 1914 the island of Yap, an important international hub for cable telegraphy, was the German Pacific naval communication centre. It was bombarded by HMS Newcastle on 10th August 1914, just six days after the outbreak of WW1, being subsequently occupied by Japanese troops. Yap was incorporated into the Japanese empire under the treaty of Versailles in 1919 as a mandated territory under League of Nations supervision.</p> <p>HMS President III was an accounting shore base, located at various times in Bristol, Windsor and London.</p>		
BS4074	<p>PRIVATE W.E. TACK, 6TH BATTALION MIDDLESEX REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (officially impressed: 995 Pte. W.E. TACK, MIDDLESEX REGt.); Army Temperance Association, Bronze Cross, 1893, For Six Months Sobriety. Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	£145	€174.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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BG4164	<p>Medal accompanied by copied medal roll, confirming Tack saw service with the 6th Battalion Middlesex Regiment in South Africa and that the QSA with Cape Colony clasp was his sole medal entitlement, along with a copied extract from "History of the Militia", giving details of the services of the 6th Battalion Middlesex during the Boer War.</p> <p><b>THE BOER WAR PAIR AWARDED TO BOMBARDIER C. TAYLOR, 4TH BATTERY, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY, WHO WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED DURING THE ACTION AT KLEINFONTEIN.</b> Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (officially impressed: 23472 BOMBR: C. TAYLOR. 4th. BTY: R.F.A.); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, SA01, SA02 (officially impressed: 23472 BOMBR. C. TAYLOR. R.F.A.). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extract from 1891 census return, 4 pages of copied service papers, copied medal rolls, confirming medals and clasps, copied extracts from Boer War casualty roll, which confirm that Bombardier Taylor was severely wounded at Kleinfontein on 24/10/1901, whilst serving with 4th Battery Royal Field Artillery and copied extract from the official history of the war in South Africa, giving details of the action.</p> <p>Charles Taylor was born in the parish of Southwark, London. He is recorded in the 1891 census as a 13 year old "sailor" aboard the Royal Navy training ship Exmouth, moored in the River Thames off Grays in Essex. Taylor enlisted into the Royal Field Artillery at London on 25/10/1897. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years old and gave his trade as that of labourer. On enlistment, Taylor was posted for service with the 4th Battery Royal Field Artillery with the rank of Gunner. He was promoted Bombardier, 13/2/1912, and discharged on 30/7/1902 "medically unfit" for further service.</p> <p>On 24/10/1901 the 4th Battery Royal Field Artillery, which formed part of a column commanded by Lieutenant Colonel S.B. von Donlop, part of a larger force commanded by General Lord Methuen which was conducting a punitive sweep through the western Transvaal, burning crops, seizing livestock, and attempting to hunt down and destroy a Boer commando led by General De La Rey. During the course of the sweep, De La Rey turned the tables on his pursuers, the hunted turning hunter, and ambushed von Donlop's column. During the action at Kleinfontein, the four guns of the 4th Battery Royal Field Artillery fought in two sections, one pair at the front of von Donlop's column and the other pair with the column's rearguard. The two guns in the rearguard were over-run during the initial Boer assault, with all but two of their officers and men being killed or wounded.</p> <p>HMS Exmouth was loaned by the Admiralty in 1876 for use as a training ship for poor boys, often from families that had been placed in workhouses, having fallen on hard times.</p>	£450	€540.00
BG4017	<p><b>PRIVATE P. CREEGAN, 4TH (DUBLIN CITY MILITIA) BATTALION, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, ATTACHED 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.</b> Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (officially impressed: 2337 Pte. P. CREEGAN. RL. DUBLIN FUS:); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially impressed: 2337 Pte. P. CREEGAN. RL: DUBLIN FUS:). Few small scattered edge bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, and a rare, possibly unique, QSA and KSA pair to the 4th Dublins.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied QSA Medal rolls (2), confirming QSA and</p>	£625	€750.00



## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<p>clasps, copied details from Colonel George Jackson Haye's "History of the Militia" re the services of the 4th Dublins in South Africa and extract 1911 census.</p> <p>One of the medal rolls recording the award of a QSA to Creegan notes that, although he was entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasp, he was not entitled to the South Africa 1902 clasp, and as a result not entitled to the King's South Africa Medal, this roll also noting that Creegan returned to England, time expired, 4/12/1901. However, Creegan's KSA is correctly, officially named and appears entirely as issued. The medal therefore possibly an individual late claim, perhaps awarded because Creegan did not return home after being discharged time expired and instead remained on in South Africa and saw further service with the 4th Dublins, men from that battalion who did not see service attached to the 2nd Dublins remaining on in South Africa and being awarded the South Africa 1902 clasp, or with another unit that qualified for the SA02 clasp. Creegan's KSA thus perhaps worthy of further research in this regard.</p> <p>A rare, possibly unique Boer War pair to the Dublin City Militia, only 125 men seeing service attached to the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in South Africa (124 QSA's awarded, one medal forfeited). The medal roll for Creegan's South Africa 1901 clasp indicates that none of the men from the 4th Dublins attached to the 2nd Battalion on that roll were entitled to a KSA. Creegan's KSA, presumably a late issue, and therefore possibly unique to the 4th Dublins.</p> <p>Although the 4th Dublins sailed for South Africa as a unit, once in South Africa the battalion was broken up and saw service in various locations, taking part in blockhouse duties and guarding refugee camps in the Cape Colony and Orange Free State, the majority of the men receiving only one or more of the clasps Cape Colony, Orange Free State and South Africa 1902. The 125 men from the battalion who saw service attached to the 2nd Dublins with the Natal Field Force were the only members of the Dublin City Militia to qualify for one or more of the clasps Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith and Transvaal.</p> <p>There is only one P. Creegan listed as being resident in Dublin in the 1911 census, a 39 year old general labourer recorded as being a boarder in a house in Raheny village, Howth, County Dublin, perhaps the recipient of this pair of medals.</p>		
BG3978	<p><b>BOMBARDIER COLLAR MAKER AND SADDLER BOMBARDIER C.H. HOUGHTON, 7TH BATTERY, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY AND 35TH BRIGADE, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.</b> Four: Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (officially impressed: 3879 BOMB: CR: MR: C.H. HOUGHTON. 7th. BTY., R.F.A.); 1914 Star and bar (officially impressed: 3879 SD: BMBR: C.H. HOUGHTON. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 3879 BMBR. C.H. HOUGHTON R.A.). Copy bar on 1914 Star, QSA and BWM attractively toned, generally Almost Extremely Fine, and an unusual combination of ranks on Houghton's medals.</p> <p>The 7th Battery Royal Field Artillery was perhaps the most decorated R.F.A. battery to see service during the Boer War. At Colenso, 15/12/1899, officers and men from the battery were awarded one Victorian Cross and 12 Distinguished Conduct Medals for gallantry during that action.</p> <p>Group accompanied by QSA Medal rolls, WW1 medal rolls and Medal Index</p>	£350	€420.00

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	<p>card, confirming medals and clasps.</p> <p>Charles Herbert Houghton saw service during the Boer War as a Bombardier Collar Maker with the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. He was invalided to England on 22/6/1900 and transferred to the Army Reserve 25/1/1902. Houghton saw service in France and Flanders during WW1 as a Saddler Bombardier with the 35th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, entering that theater of operations on 6/10/1914. Houghton was discharged on the termination of his engagement on 8/2/1917.</p> <p>The 7th Battery Royal Field Artillery, with the 14th and 16th Batteries RFA, were the first artillery units to arrive in South Africa from England following the outbreak of the Boer War. They saw service initially in Natal, including the battle of Colenso, 15/12/1899, and later in the Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal.</p> <p>At Colenso, Captain H.L. Reed V.C. of the 7th Battery RFA, with thirteen of his men, made the final unsuccessful effort to rescue the guns which had been isolated in no-man's land between the Boer and British lines. Earlier partially successful attempts had led to a number of casualties, those killed including Lord Roberts's son, Lieutenant Freddy Roberts. This final attempt saw Captain Reed wounded and his horse killed, and of the 13 men from 7 Battery with him, one was killed and 5 wounded, and 12 of their horses shot. Afterwards, 7 Battery successfully covered the withdrawal from Colenso. Captain Reed was awarded the Victoria Cross and twelve of his men were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.</p> <p>Two 15-pounder guns from 7 Battery RFA were present during the 1,000 strong attack by the Waterberg and Pietersburg Commandos on the British camp at Pienaar's River in the Western Transvaal, on 27/9/1900, guns from the battery being largely responsible for breaking up the Boer attack.</p> <p>During WW1 the 35th Brigade RFA (12, 25 and 58 Batteries) saw service initially with the 7th Division, taking part in the operations around Antwerp, covering the Belgian and British withdrawal to the coast. On 27/10/1914, the 7th Division, including 35 Brigade RFA, transferred to Haig's I Corps. From then to Houghton's discharge on 8/2/1917, 35 Battery took part in most of the major operations on the Western Front.</p>		
BG3928	<p>PRIVATE J. MORRISON, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. Two: Queen'S South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal; King's South Africa, SA01 and SA02 (both medals officially impressed: 3581 Pte. J. MORRISON. INNIS: FUS:). Generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 4 pages of copied service papers and medal roll extracts. Medal rolls confirm medals and clasps.</p> <p>John Morrison was born in Portadown, Co. Armagh. He enlisted into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 20/6/1891. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years old, gave his trade as that of labourer and stated that he had previously seen service with the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles (Royal Antrim Militia). He never rose above the rank of Private and was discharged from the army on 19/6/1903.</p>	£380	€456.00
bg2982	<p>THE BOER WAR PAIR TO PRIVATE A. HOGG, 2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS), (LATE 13TH HUSSARS, 3RD (PRINCE OF WALES) DRAGOON GUARDS AND 4TH (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON</p>	£325	€390.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>GUARDS), ALSO ENTITLED INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL WITH 2 CLASPS FOR SERVICE WITH THE 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS IN INDIA, 1897-98. 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>Group accompanied biographical details, 5 pages of copied service papers and copied medal rolls, confirming medals and clasps, and that Hogg was also entitled to the Indian General Service Medal 1895 with Punjab Frontier 1897-98 clasp, for service with the 4th Dragoon Guards during that campaign.</p> <p>Andrew Hogg, born Montrose, Angus, enlisted into the 13th Hussars at Edinburgh on 13/11/1890. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 11 months old and gave his trade as wagon loader. After initially seeing service with the 13th Hussars, Hogg 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>		
BG2975	<p>PRIVATE W. COVELL, 1ST BATTALION LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, type 2, ghost dates visible on reverse, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, (officially impressed: 1546 PTE. W. COVILL, 1: LEIC: REGt.); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially impressed: 1546 PTE. W. COVILL. LEICESTER; REGt.). Note incorrect spelling of surname on both medals, few minor rim nicks and bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by extract from 1871 census, and 5 pages of copied service papers and medal roll extracts, confirming medals and clasps. Service records and census returns both confirm correct spelling of surname as Covell, and medal roll gives incorrect spelling as "Covill", which would explain why the incorrect spelling was impressed onto Covell's medals. A scarce combination of clasps to the 1st Leicesters (medal roll indicates approx. 10% of battalion entitled to the Transvaal clasp).</p> <p>William Covell, born in the parish of Pennally, Pembrokeshire, was the son of Drum Major William Covell, who saw service with the 2nd Battalion 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment, 1858-1881. Born circa 1867, whilst his father was still serving, William Covell is recorded in the 1871 census as a two year old boy living in the parish of Farnborough, Hampshire, where his father's regiment was then serving. He enlisted into the Leicestershire Regiment on 26/11/1885. At the time of enlistment, Covell was 18 years and 2 months old, and had previously seen service with the 4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment (discharged by purchase). Covell transferred to the Army Reserve on 23/11/1893, re-engaging for a further four years with the Army Reserve on 26/11/1897, and was recalled to active service on 10/3/1900, subsequently seeing service in South Africa with the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment. Covell never rose above the rank of Private and was eventually discharged medically unfit on 16/9/1902. In addition to service at home, service papers confirm overseas service in Bermuda, 1888-91, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1891-93, Jamaica, 1893, and South Africa, 1900-1902. Service papers give next of kin as his mother and father, William and Sarah Covell, of Holivale (?), near Melton Mowbray.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment were stationed in South Africa when</p>	£265	€318.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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bg2965	<p>the Boer War broke out, with the result that most of the men in the battalion took part in the first engagement of the war, at Talana, in October 1899. Covell did not arrive in South Africa until 1900, hence the unusual combination of clasps on his QSA.</p> <p>Seven pages of photocopied service papers for Covell's father, Drum Major William Covell, also accompany group.</p>		
	<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</p>	£850	€1020.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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-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>		
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 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.</p>	£450	€540.00
BG2933	<p>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</p>	£280	€336.00



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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	Good Very Fine.		
BG2926	<p>With photocopied medal roll extracts confirming medals and clasps. KSA roll states "discharged at own request 4/4/02".</p> <p>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.</p> <p>With photocopied medal rolls and extract from casualty roll.</p> <p>Private Whitton was wounded in action at Pieters Hill, 23/02/1900.</p>	£390	€468.00
bg2919	<p>THE BOER WAR AND WW1 CAMPAIGN GROUP TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J.W. ALSTON, WHO COMMANDED THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS FROM 25/11/1914 AND WAS KILLED IN ACTION WHILST COMMANDING THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES IN THE FRONT LINE NEAR KEMMEL, IN THE YPRES SALIENT, ON 15/4/1915. Five: Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, wreath points to "F" in Africa, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (officially engraved: Lt. J.W. Alston 2nd. R. I. Rifls); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, SA01, SA02 (officially engraved: Lt. J.W. Alston 2nd. R.I.Rifls); 1914 Star and bar (officially impressed: MAJOR. J.W. ALSTON. IR: RIF.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: LT. COL. J.W. ALSTON). Original sew-on clasp on Star, official correction to letter "n" in surname on KSA, silver medals attractively toned, Boer War awards Extremely Fine, WW1 awards mint state.</p> <p>Group accompanied by recipient's original pair of Boer War miniature medals, mounted loose style, as worn, and ribbon bar for Boer War pair, along with boxes of issue for BWM and Victory Medal, along with an original forwarding letter for the WW1 trio "which would have been conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Alston had he lived, in memory of his services with the British Forces during the Great War", and the original registered envelope use to forward his WW1 medals, this addressed to his widow, Mrs J.W. Alston, Blackwood, Ashstead, Epsom, Surrey.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by biographical and service details, copied WW1 Medal Index cards, and extract from the regimental history. 25/11/1914</p> <p>James William, born 30/2/1874 in Tooting, Surrey, was the son of Robert Douglas and Margaret Elizabeth (nee Hamilton) Alston. After passing out from Sandhurst, Alston was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Irish Rifles, 10/10/1894, Alston saw service exclusively with the Royal Irish Rifles, being promoted Lieutenant, 3/2/1897, Captain, 17/10/1902, Major, 28/10/1912 and Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, 25/11/1914. Alston first saw active service during the Boer War, taking part in the operations in the Orange Free State, March - May 1900, and the Orange River Colony, May - November 1900 (awarded Queen's medal with 2 clasps and King's medal with 2 clasps). During WW1 Alston first saw active service in France and Flanders, embarking for that theatre of operations on 5/11/1914. Lieutenant-Colonel Alston was killed in action on the afternoon of 15/4/1915, when he was hit by a lucky shot from a German sniper, while trying to observe the enemy's position with a trench periscope. The German sniper marked his target using the reflection of the son in the glass of the periscope. His shot</p>	£4,250	€5100.00

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	<p>struck a sandbag on the parapet, ricocheted and struck Alston in the head above the left ear. He never recovered consciousness or spoke and died at 5.15pm that same afternoon.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Alston's death was to prove to be a salutary lesson for the Chaplain of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Major Father Henry Vincent Gill, DSO, MC, who afterwards avoided the proximity of anyone using a trench periscope. That aversion probably saved his life, the Regimental History recording that later in the war he came upon a group of officers moving along the front line trenches with periscopes. He immediately moved away from them, but within ten minutes the group had been shelled (probably as a result of revealing their position by using the periscopes) and four officers and men were killed.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Alston is buried in Dickenbusch New Military Cemetery, Belgium. For his services during WW1 he was awarded a 1914 Star and bar trio and mentioned in dispatches, London Gazette, 22/6/1915.</p>		
bg2410	<p>PRIVATE J. REID, 1ST BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. Four: Queen's 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>	£290	€348.00
BG2409	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Private Giles died of disease at Charlestown on 26/1/1092 (casualty roll also gives initial as J and regimental number 6166)</p>	£290	€348.00
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	€510.00
BG2346	<p>CORPORAL J. PORTER, 2ND BATTALION HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. Two: Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg,</p>	£235	€282.00

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	Wittebrgen, officially impressed (3355 Private, 2nd Hampshire Regiment); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (2255 Corporal, Hampshire Regiment). Extremely Fine.		
	Medals and clasps confirmed on roll.		
BG2230	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.	£240	€288.00
BG2134	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.	£225	€270.00
	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.		
BG2127	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).	£300	€360.00
	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		
BG2085	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.	£600	€720.00
	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		

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	<p>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, 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>		
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. Both medals officially impressed with regimental number and regiment "3573" and "12TH LANCERS", but the rank, initial and surname renamed, engraved "Pte. J. WILLIAMS". Naming details thus reading: 3573 Pte. J. WILLIAMS 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> <p>Williams presumably had his rank, initial and surname re-engraved to correct an error or errors on the original naming.</p>	£300	€360.00
BG4006	<p>PRIVATE W.H. PEPPER, 1ST AND 3RD BATTALIONS THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (WEST YORKSHIRE) REGIMENT AND 1ST BATTALION THE PRINCE OF WALES VOLUNTEERS (SOUTH LANCASHIRE) REGIMENT. Two: India General Service Medal 1908-1935, Edward VII, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (officially engraved in running script: 6196 Pte. W. Pepper 1st W.Y. Regt.); India General Service Medal 1908-1935, George V, 1 clasp, Afghanistan NWF 1919 (officially impressed: 30037 PTE. W.H. PEPPER. 1 P.W. VOLS.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied IGS Medal Roll extracts (2, confirming medals and clasps) and WW1 Medal Index card and medal roll extracts, which confirm that Private William Henry Pepper also saw service during WW1,</p>	£285	€342.00

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	<p>initially as 6196 Private with the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment and subsequently as 30037 Private with the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment. Medal Index card confirms entitlement to 1914 Star and bar trio and medal roll confirms christian names as William Henry.</p> <p>There is a William Henry Pepper who twice enlisted into the 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment prior to the outbreak of WW1, on both occasions during the Boer War, on 26/6/1900 and 23/3/1901, who is possibly the recipient of these medals. He first enlisted at Doncaster on 26/6/1900, stating that he was then 18 years and 1 month old, was born in the parish of Hexthorpe, Doncaster, and gave his trade as that of "bottler". Pepper was discharged on 22/8/1900 "having made a mis-statement as to age on enlistment". Pepper enlisted into the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment for a second time at Pontefract on 23/3/1901, giving his age on enlistment as 18 years and 3 months old. At the second time of enlistment, Pepper stated that he had been born in Humberston, Leicester, was then living in Hexthorpe, Doncaster and employed by Mr Liddons of Doncaster as a greaser (this indicates that, when he enlisted in 1900, he was only 17 years and 5 months old). Service papers for second enlistment record Pepper as transferring to a "line" battalion (presumably the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment) on 14/10/01. At both Boer War period enlistments Pepper gave his next of kin as his father, Phillip Craven Pepper of 43 Abbey Street, Hexthorpe, Doncaster. Service papers for both enlistments accompany group.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment was stationed at Lichfield when WW1 broke out on 4/8/1914. The battalion subsequently formed part of 18th Brigade, 6th Division, and landed in France as a unit at St Nazaire on 10/9/1914. At the end of the war, on 11/11/1918, the battalion was still serving with 18th Brigade, 6th Division, in France, at Fresnoy, north-east of St Quentin.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment was stationed at Quetta in India when war broke out on 4/8/1914 and remained in India throughout the war.</p> <p>Medal Index card entries confirm service during WW1 initially with the West Yorkshire Regiment and subsequently with the South Lancashire Regiment, Pepper presumably transferring from the West Yorkshires to the South Lancashires shortly before or immediately after the cessation of hostilities on 11/11/1918</p>		
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> <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</p>	£380	€456.00



## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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>	£325	€390.00
BG3959	<p>PRIVATE C. CROOK, 2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE. Three: 1914 Star (officially impressed: 1545 PTE. C. CROOK. 2/RIF:BRIG.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 1545 PTE. C. CROOK. RIF. BRIG.). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck, with original boxes of issue, these somewhat distressed (crushed flat).</p> <p>Group accompanied by 12 pages of copied service papers, copied Medal Index card, WW1 medal rolls and Soldiers Died and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>Charles Crook was born in Leytonstone, Essex. He enlisted into the Rifle Brigade at London on 6/2/1906. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 3 months old and gave his trade as that of labourer. Crook never rose above the rank of Private and was killed in action on 9/5/1915 at the battle of Aubers Ridge.</p> <p>Crook had numerous brushes with the military authorities whilst serving, including 4/1/1907, sentenced to 84 days for desertion, 1/4/1908 receiving 10 days confinement to barracks for "improper conduct in company lines", 7/8/1910 once again 10 days confinement to barracks for being drunk in barracks and 27/9/1910 sentenced 72 hours detention for using obscene language, 14/5/1911 combined to barracks for 7 days for creating a disturbance and being drunk in the canteen, on 7/6/1912 he was sentenced to 14 days detention for not complying with an order, 23/9/1912 another 13 days confined to barracks for having a dirty pouch, being in the canteen when under arrest and lying to an NCO, 28/11/1912, 10 days confined to barracks for insolence to an NCO, and lastly, while on active duty in France, on 3/5/1915 he was</p>	£225	€270.00

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	<p>sentenced to 28 days Field Punishment No. 1 for using obscene language and being insolent to an NCO. Crook was killed in action just 6 days later.</p> <p>Crook first saw active service during WW1 in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 9/11/1914. Medal Index card confirms that Charles Crook served exclusively with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade during WW1.</p> <p>Charles Crook was the son of Thomas Charles and Louisa Amelia Crook of 37 Tunis Road, Shepherd's Bush, London. He was 29 years old at the time of death and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial.</p> <p>Charles Crook's brother, Herbert William Crook, was killed in action on 15/9/1916, first day, battle of Flers-Courcelette (15th - 22nd September 1916), whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion London Regiment.</p>		
BG3933	<p>PRIVATE E. SALMON, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. 1915 Star trio (officially impressed, 7003 E. SALMON. R.A.M.C.). Generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied Medal Index card, confirming medals and that Salmon saw service at the No. 6 General Hospital, along with WW1 medal roll for the No. 6 General Hospital, which confirms that Ernest Salmon died on 11/8/1915.</p> <p>Ernest Salmon was born in Stratford East, enlisted at Stratford and died in France and Flanders on 11/8/1915. At the time of death he was 18 years of age, the son of Alfred and Mary Ann Salmon of Stratford, London, and is buried in the Calais Southern Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France, plot B, row 1, grave 18.</p> <p>The No. 6 General Hospital was established at Rouen in November 1914 and continued to operate there until April 1919.</p>	£165	€198.00
bg2953	<p>PRIVATE G. McKESSOR, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. Three: 1914 Star (officially impressed: 9052 PTE. G. McKESSOR. R. IR: RIF); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 9052 PTE. MC KESSOR. R.IR.RIF). Copy bar on Star, otherwise Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied WW1 Medal Index Card, Medal Rolls (2), Silver War Badge Roll and disability pension record.</p> <p>George McKessor was born in 1877. Silver War Badge roll and pension records confirm that, prior to serving with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, McKessor saw service with the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles (North Down Militia) (in August 1914 the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles was stationed in Belfast). McKessor saw service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles from 17/8/1914 and first saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 7/10/1914 (the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles were already in France by then, having 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. He was subsequently granted a disability pension. At the time that his pension was granted McKessor was living in Coatbridge, Scotland, but subsequent payments were made to him in Belfast.</p> <p>The fact that McKessor saw service in France only two months after being posted for service with the 2nd Battalion was no doubt due to the fact that he had previously seen service with the 3rd Battalion, and was presumably part of</p>	£300	€360.00

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	<p>a draft sent out from the 3rd Battalion to replace 2nd Battalion casualties sustained during the opening phase of the war.</p> <p>The 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles was stationed at Tidworth on 4/8/1914 and landed in France at Rouen on 14/8/1914. The battalion was still serving in France when the war ended on 11/11/1918.</p>		
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 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>	£360	€432.00
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</p>	£690	€828.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<p>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>		
BG2389	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AWARDED TO CAPTAIN R.A. YOUNG, 7TH BATTALION THE YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, WHO PRIOR TO WW1 WAS A TEACHER AT ETON COLLEGE. Three: 1914-15 Star (Captain, Yorkshire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (Captain). Medals each individually mounted on safety pins, as worn, generally extremely fine and accompanied by their original boxes of issue.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 11 pages of photocopied extracts from Captain Young's Officer's Papers file and photocopied Medal Index Card.</p> <p>Born 14th October 1885 at Dharwar, India, Richard Alfred Young was the second son of Frederick Beaumont and Emma Young. Richard's father was, at the time of his birth, an Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey. Young was educated at Repton School. There he was a member of the Officer Training Corps Junior Division for two years, being discharged from the Corps on leaving school, in April 1910, with the rank of Cadet (Private). On discharge from the Repton College Officer's Training Corps his general efficiency was described as fair and his skill at musketry as "not qualified".</p> <p>Subsequently, in the pre-war years, Young was employed as a teacher at Eton College. There he joined the Officer Training Corps, being appointed 2nd Lieutenant, Unattached List of the Territorial Force, in 1910 and by August 1914 had reached the rank of Captain. Young took part in a course of instruction with the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, 9th - 21st January 1911, his grades with regard to the various aspects of the course ranging from "good" to "very good", and underwent another course of instruction with the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 8th - 20th January 1912, when he received equally glowing reports, being described as "very keen and hardworking", with ability and intelligence "of a high order", and having a "good word of command". Following the outbreak of WW1 Young applied for a commission in the regular army, 23rd November 1914, the application being granted on 2nd December 1914. Young was gazetted Captain, 7th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, "The Green Howards", on 26th December 1914 (Young's captaincy</p>	£585	€702.00

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	<p>was announced in the London Gazette of 2nd March 1915, page 2098, where the date of his captaincy is incorrectly given as 26th September 1914). The character reference on Young's application for a temporary commission in the regular army was signed by the Headmaster of Eton, Edward Lyttelton (Headmaster 1905-1916), who stated that he had known Young for four and a half years. Young's address on the application for a commission is given as Weston's Yard, Eton College, Windsor. Captain Young is recorded in the regimental history as being among the officers of the 7th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment who were with the battalion when it first landed in France, and he remained at the front with the battalion until he was struck down by enteric fever on 24th March 1916. He was evacuated from France on 26th May, and transferred to the Bristol Royal Infirmary for convalescence. Young never returned to the front, and was transferred to the 11th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, a Home Service battalion, on 30th May 1916, and on 1st September 1916 was transferred again to the 3rd Training Reserve Battalion.</p> <p>Captain Young's Medal Index Card indicates that he saw service with the Northumberland Fusiliers as a Captain after service with the Yorkshire Regiment, but this cannot be confirmed either from his service papers file or from the army lists of the period.</p> <p>List of Etonians who fought in the Great War 1914-1919 by Philip Lee Warner (Medici Society 1921) confirms Young as one of 22 Eton College teachers who saw service during WW1.</p>		
BG2356	<p><b>MAJOR G.H. DAVIES, 1ST BATTALION HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, 9TH (RESERVE) BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, AND MACHINE GUN CORPS.</b> 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, 18/3/191. 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</p>	£480	€576.00



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	<p>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>		
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, 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>	£650	€780.00
BG2199	<p>CAPTAIN A.H. RUSSELL, 2ND AND 4TH BATTALIONS HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY AND 16TH (TRANSPORT WORKER'S) BATTALION SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. Three: 1914 Star and bar (officially impressed in the "official naming style no. 3" for the 1914-15 Star, in 1.5mm high impressed block capitals, in two lines, 3mm apart: LIEUT. A.H. RUSSELL. HIGH. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: CAPT. A.H. RUSSELL.). Contemporary copy date bar on 1914 Star, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Captain Russell's Medal Index card notes that he was issued with a duplicate 1914 Star on 1/6/1928, the duplicate Star being issued to him at 1 Lulworth Avenue, Waterloo, Liverpool. The style of naming on the 1914 Star group is a type commonly found on 1914-15 Stars issued to officers. It would therefore probably be Russel's replacement 1914 Star.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied Medal Index card, WW1 medal rolls, London Gazette extracts and biographical research.</p>	£325	€390.00

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	<p>Archibald Russell, born 7th July 1887, was the son of P.B. Russell of 10 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, 1899-1902 (Cl. 1b-2b), Cheltenham, 1902-04 and Heath End Military College, Farnham. Archibald Henry Russell was a pre-war officer, first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 11/12/1906 and promoted Lieutenant, 4/4/1914. He saw active service in France and Flanders during WW1 attached to the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry and promoted Captain in 1915. Russel was invalided in 1916 and was subsequently appointed Captain and Recruiting Officer, Swindon and Exeter Districts, on 19/6/1916. He transferred to the 16th (Transport Workers) Battalion South Lancashire Regiment on 25/5/1918 and relinquished his commission and resigned from the army on 2/9/1919 on account of "ill health".</p> <p>The 16th (Transport Workers) Battalion South Lancashire Regiment was formed at Prescott in April 1917 as a works battalion for employment at the docks on the River Mersey.</p> <p>Captain Russell married, prior to the outbreak of WW1, Evelyn Gilbert Price of London, and when war broke out was resident at 25 Cedars Road, Chiswick, London, and in the post-war years he resided at 19 Collingham Place, Londonw SW.</p>		
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	€114.00
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	€264.00
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 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</p>	£400	€480.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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>	£650	€780.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<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 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>		
BG4154	<p>THE 1914-15 TRIO TO PETTY OFFICER MECHANIC J. SYME, ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE RNAS ARMoured MOTOR MACHINE GUN SQUADRON IN GALLIPOLI WITH THE 63RD (ROYAL NAVAL) DIVISION. Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: F. 824, J. SYME. P.O.M. R.N.A.S.);British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: M2-138693 PTE. J. SYME A.S.C.). Mounted loose style, Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 2 pages of copied service papers and copied Medal Index card.</p> <p>James Syme was born at Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, on 23/1/1887. He enlisted into the Royal Naval Air Service on 29/10/1914 and at the time of enlistment gave his trade as that of chauffeur and mechanic. Symes saw service as a Petty Officer Mechanic (Electrical) with the Armoured Motor Machine Gun Squadron RNAS from 29/10/1914 to 18/10/1915 and was discharged from the Armoured Car Squadron RNAS on 18/10/1915 (service papers note discharge due to "Ar. Cars disbanded"). Following disbandment of the Armoured Car</p>	£480	€576.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<p>Squadron Syme transferred to the army and saw service as a mechanic with the Army Service Corps.</p> <p>The Armoured Motor Machine Gun Squadron saw service during the Gallipoli campaign with the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division, joining that division at Lemnos on 17/3/1915 and seeing service ashore at Gallipoli in April and May 1915. The crews of four Rolls Royce cars of the RNAS Motor Machine Gun Squadron served aboard the River Clyde during the "V" beach landings, providing covering fire for the troops as they landed. The Motor Machine Gun Squadron subsequently played a prominent role in the 3rd Battle of Krithia, 4/6/1915, assisting British and French troops in the destruction of Turkish barbed wire defensive entanglements.</p> <p>For details of the services of the RNAS Armoured Car Squadron in Gallipoli, see Patrick Gariepy's "Gardens of Hell" (University of Nebraska, 2014)</p>		
BG4009	<p>SENIOR PETTY OFFICER STOKER JOSEPH ALDER, ROYAL NAVY, KILLED IN THE DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF HMS VANGUARD AT SCAPA FLOW ON 9/7/1917. Five: Africa General Service Medal, Edward VII, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (officially impressed: S.S.101825 J. ALDER, STO. 1CL., H.M.S. BARHAM.); 1915-15 STAR (officially impressed: K.9694. J. ALDER., STO. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: K.9694. J. ALDER. S.P.O. R.N.); Memorial Plaque "JOSEPH ALDER". Silver medals attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied service records and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>Joseph Alder was born in Fulham, London, on 21/7/1881. He enlisted into the Royal Navy on 1/12/1905 and at the time of enlistment gave his trade as bricklayer's labourer. He saw service on a wide variety of ships during his career with the Royal Navy, including HMS Barham 27/1/1909 - 7/3/1910. Alder joined HMS Vanguard on 22/2/1917 and was killed aboard her when she exploded at Scapa Flow on 9/7/1917.</p> <p>Joseph Alder has no known grave and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.</p> <p>HMS Vanguard was a dreadnought battleship. Shortly before midnight on 9/7/1917, whilst anchored at Scapa Flow, she suffered a series of magazine explosions and sank almost instantly, killing 843 of the 845 men on board.</p>	£1,250	€1500.00
BG3968	<p>ABLE SEAMAN J.G. BAILEY, ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE AND HAWKE BATTALION, ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION (LATE 11TH BATTALION LONDON REGIMENT). Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: LZ. 2406, J.G. BAILEY, A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: L.Z. 2406 J.G. BAILEY A.B. R.N.V.R.). Mounted loose style, as worn, British War Medal attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 4 pages of copied service papers. Joseph George Bailey was born 25/2/1897. He was the son of Frederick Bailey, a flower seller of 5 Lancing Street, Euston Road, St Pancras, London. He initially enlisted into the 11th Battalion London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles) on 28/4/1914 but deserted on 26/6/1915 and enlisted into the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on the same day. Bailey saw service with the Royal Naval Division during the Gallipoli campaign, being posted for service with the Hawke Battalion, Royal</p>	£275	€330.00



## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<p>Naval Division, on 17/12/1915. Bailey afterwards saw service with the Hawke Battalion in France, embarking aboard the Franconia for France at Mudros on 18/5/1916 and disembarking at Marseilles on 23/5/1916. He was wounded in action on 25/3/1918, and was invalided to England on 31/3/1918 with a gunshot wound to the forearm. Whilst recovering from his wounds, Bailey deserted in January 1919. After a brief period of imprisonment, he returned to duty with the Royal Naval Division and was demobilised at Crystal Palace on 18/3/1919.</p> <p>The 11th Battalion London Regiment was stationed in England when Bailey deserted, not seeing overseas service till late July 1915.</p>		
BG3944	<p>ABLE SEAMAN (LATER ACTING LEADING SEAMAN) N. WINTLE, M.M., ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE, WHO WAS AWARDED THE MILITARY MEDAL FOR SERVICE ASHORE WITH THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION DURING WW1. 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: Z-1025. N. WINTLE, A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: Z.1025. N. WINTLE, ACT. L.S. R.N.V.R.). BWM attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by WW1 Royal Naval Division service record, medal roll and copied extract from London Gazette.</p> <p>Wintle first saw service during WW1 with the Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, from 19/1/1915. He initially saw service with that battalion in Gallipoli, subsequently transferring to the Hudd Battalion R.N.D. on 8/6/1915, and was wounded in action on 16/6/1915. Wintle was invalided and evacuated to the UK on 10/8/1915. Following discharge from hospital he rejoined the Hudd Battalion in France on 4/12/1916, from where he was invalided and repatriated to the UK for the second time, on 13/6/17. Wintle was awarded the Military Medal on 25/10/1918 and was demobilised on 27/12/1918.</p> <p>Wintle's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 14/5/1919, page 6011 "T.Z/1025 A.B. (A./L.S.) Wintle, N., Hudd Bn. (Shiremoor)." London Gazette entry date indicates that Wintle's Military Medal was awarded for an act of gallantry on the Western front during the period August - October 1918.</p>	£450	€540.00
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	€420.00
BG2875	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AND MEMORIAL PLAQUE GROUP OF FOUR</p>	£1,800	€2160.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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> <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</p>		

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	<p>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>		
BG2203	THE 1914-15 TRIO TO BAND CORPORAL / MUSICIAN R. CORNE, ROYAL MARINE BAND, ROYAL MARINES, WHO SAW SERVICE AT	£190	€228.00

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	<p>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>		
BG4169	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO, INTER-WAR 1935 JUBILEE AND 1937 CORONATION MEDALS AND 1967 ANZAC COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL GROUP TO STANLEY ELDRED TRAVILL, WHO SAW SERVICE IN GALLIPOLI AS DRIVER WITH THE DIVISIONAL TRAIN OF THE 2ND AUSTRALIAN DIVISION AND AFTER BEING EVACUATED SAW SERVICE AS AN EXTRA-REGIMENTAL STAFF SERGEANT DRIVER WITH THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS IN ENGLAND. Six: 1914-15 Star (regimental number officially impressed: "6596", but rank, name and unit erased and unofficially re-engraved in neat serified capitals: "SGT. S.E. TRAVILL, S.A.M.C. A.I.F."), British War and Victory Medals, Victory Medal with Mentioned in Dispatches oakleaf (officially impressed: 6596 ER/S/SJT. S.E. TRAVILL 17 A.S.C. A.I.F.), 1935 Silver Jubilee Medal (unnamed, as issued), 1937 Coronation Medal (unnamed, as issued), Anzac Commemorative Medal 1967 (reverse officially named: S.E. TRAVILL). 1914-15 Star trio mounted loose style, as worn, 1935 Jubilee and 1937 Coronation medals on their original brooch suspenders, for wear, 1967 Anzac Commemorative Medal in its original case of issue and accompanied by the recipient's original mininiature medals, comprising 1914 Star trio with MID oakleaf, 1835 Jubilee and 1837 Coronation medals, this also mounted loose style, as worn. 1914-15 Star gilt, otherwise generally Good Very Fine to Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The unusual "ER" prefix to Travell's rank on his WW1 medals indicates "extra regimental appointment".</p> <p>Group accompanied by a presentation silver cigarette case, by Walker &amp; Hall, Sheffield, with hallmarks for 1929, the gilt interior inscribed "Presented to S.E. Travill Esq, Town Clerk, as a token of appreciation from the Citizens Committee controlling the farewell function to H.E. Sir John Goodwin and Lady Goodwin. 6.4.32".</p> <p>Group also accompanied by 20 pages of copied service papers, biographical details and research, including copied extract from "Who's Who in Australia".</p> <p>Stanley Eldred Travill, A.C.I.S., J.P. (1892-1966) was born in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, on 5/4/1892. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 19 year old solicitor's clerk living in Dunstable with his parents and two sisters. Travell emigrated to Australia in 1911, embarking at London for Brisbane on</p>	£850	€1020.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>16/8/1911 and landing at Brisbane on 10/10/1911. He is recorded in the 1913 Australian electoral roll as being resident in Annerley, Queensland. Travill enlisted into the 17th Company Australian Army Service Corps on 24/5/1915 as a Private and was posted for service as a Driver with the 2nd Australian Division Military Train on 31/5/1915. Travill embarked at Alexandria for Gallipoli on 24/9/1915 aboard the SS Minnewasha. He was evacuated from Gallipoli aboard the hospital ship Somali on 28/10/1915 and subsequently admitted to the General Hospital, Gibraltar on 7/11/1915, suffering from enteric fever. Travill was invalided to England on 14/12/1915, where he saw service for the remainder of the war as a Driver with the Australian Army Medical Corps, being promoted Acting Corporal, 7/5/1917, Acting Sergeant, 6/11/1917, and Temporary Staff Sergeant, 21/12/1918. He embarked for Australia on 15/11/1919, landed in Australia on 11/1/1920 and was discharged on 11/3/1920. For his services during WW1 Travill was "brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services in connection with the war" on 28/8/1919.</p> <p>After returning to Australia Travill settled in Queensland and was appointed Deputy Town Clerk of South Brisbane.</p> <p>When the city of Brisbane was established in 1925, which involved the amalgamation of 19 independent municipalities and shires, Travill was appointed Secretary of the newly elected council, the first officer to be employed by the council. He was subsequently appointed Deputy Town Clerk of the city of Brisbane, the first person to hold that post, and promoted Town Clerk in September 1931. Travill was prominent in the civic affairs of Brisbane, and was with the then Lord Mayor, William Jolly, instrumental in the establishment of Brisbane's Victoria Park Golf Club. Travill married Margaret Hunter at Staines, Middlesex, in 1919. Stanley Eldred Travill died in 1966.</p> <p>The presentation cigarette case that accompanies this group of medals was presented to Travill, who was then Town Clerk for Brisbane, at the farewell function for Sir John Goodwin, Governor of Queensland, on 6th April 1932.</p> <p>Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Herbert John Chapman Godwin (1871-1916), saw service with the Royal Army Medical Corps. He was Governor of Queensland 1927-1932. Group accompanied by a copied article from the "Queenslander" newspaper of 14/4/1932, giving details of the farewell function held on 6/4/1932 to mark the retirement of Goodwin as Governor General of Queensland, and at which Travill was presented with the presentation silver case. Travill, as Town Clerk, presented the retiring Governor General with an illuminated address.</p>		
BG4012	<p>SERGEANT J. HOPKINS, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (LATE HUSSARS), DIED OF WOUNDS AT BAZENTIN RIDGE, 5/7/1916. Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 8346 PTE (A. CPL.) J. HOPKINS. R. IR. REGT.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 8346 SGT. J.C. HOPKINS R. IR. REGT.). British War Medal attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied WW1 medal rolls, Medal Index card and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>John Charles Hopkins was born in Aston, Birmingham and saw active service during WW1 with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, having previously seen service as 14402 with a Hussars regiment. Hopkins and first saw active</p>	£285	€342.00



## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 26/7/1915, and died of wounds on 15/7/1916, 2nd day, battle of Bazentin Ridge, 14th - 17th July 1916, the attack at Bazentin being launched on 14/7/1916 and Hopkins dying of wounds the next day. Sergeant Hopkins is buried in Heilly Station Cemetery.</p> <p>The 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was stationed at Devonport when WW1 broke out on 4/8/1914 and saw service initially with 8th Brigade, 3rd Division, landing in France as a unit at Boulogne on 14/8/1914. The battalion transferred to Army Troops on Lines of Communication, 14/10/1914, to the 12th Brigade, 4th Division, on 14/3/1915, to the 11th Brigade, 4th Division, on 26/7/1915, to 49th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division, on 14/10/1916 and to the 188th Brigade, 63rd Division, on 23/4/1918, and was still serving with the latter brigade/division at Spinnes, south of Mons, when the war ended on 11/11/1918, close by where it had first seen action in August 1914.</p> <p>On 5/7/1916 the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was serving with 49th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division.</p>		
BG4005	<p>MAJOR E.J. BELL, 1/5th (DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY) BATTALION, KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. Five: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: MAJOR E.J. BELL. K.O. SCO. BORD.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: MAJOR E.J. BELL); 1935 Jubilee Medal (unnamed, as issued); Territorial Decoration 1908, George V, with its original top suspender brooch (reverse hallmarked London 1919). Minor pitting to obverse field of 1914-15 Star, otherwise generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Edward John Bell, T.D. (1875-1954) was born in 1875 in Langholm, Dumfries-shire. He was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd (Dumfries) Volunteer Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 8/7/1896, promoted Lieutenant, 17/2/1897, and Captain, 16/5/1900. Bell was promoted Major, 5th (Dumfries and Galloway) Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1/11/1912. Major Bell first saw service during WW1 in the Balkans (Gallipoli), entering that theatre of operations on 6/6/1915 (the 1/5th (Dumfries &amp; Galloway) Battalion KOSB landed at Gallipoli as a unit on 6/6/1915 and saw service in Gallipoli with the 155th Brigade 52nd (Lowland) Division).</p> <p>In Gallipoli Major Bell was dangerously wounded (lung) on 12/7/1915 (first day, battle of Achi Baba Nullah). He was subsequently invalided and saw service exclusively at home for the remainder of the war and in the post-war years was appointed Temporary Honourary Lieutenant, 1/1/1919, whilst employed by the Navy and Army Canteen Board. Major Bell resigned his commission in the early 1920s.</p> <p>The battle of Achi Baba Nullah was the 1/5th Battalion KOSB's baptism of fire at Gallipoli. Captain Stair Gillon records the 155th Infantry Brigade suffering a total of 1,268 casualties during the action at Achi Baba Nullah, the 1/5th King's Own Scottish Borderers losing 6 officers killed and 5 officers wounded. Major Bell was the battalion's highest ranking casualty. The 1/5th battalion's losses on 12/7/1915 were so great that it played only a minor role in the remainder of the Gallipoli campaign and was evacuated from the peninsula on 7/1/1916.</p> <p>Major Bell is recorded in the 1901 Scotland census as a 25 year old woolen manufacturer, resident in Langholm with his 27 year old wife and 9 month old son. In both the pre and post-war years Major Bell was a partner in the firm Arthur Bell &amp; Company, Woollen Manufacturers, at Langholm. The firm of</p>	£950	€1140.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<p>Arthur Bell &amp; Co, of Langholm, was founded by Edward Bell's father, Arthur Bell (1843-1929) and was dissolved during WW2 on 30/6/1942. At the time of the company's dissolution, Major Bell was the only son of the founder still involved in running the mill, all the other members of the Bell family employed in the mill being relatives of his.</p> <p>Edward Bell was for many years a councillor serving on Langholm council and in 1939 was elected Provost (Mayor) of Langholm.</p> <p>Major Bell was twice married. He married firstly, on 17/8/1898, Eleanor Church Little (1873-1915). Major Bell married secondly, 10/10/1939, whilst Provost of Langholm Bell, Elizabeth Richardson Cairns, the second daughter of a previous Provost Cairns Langholm.</p> <p>Major Bell's death was announced in the Berwickshire General Advertiser, 9/3/1954, page 5 "Bell, Hillside, Langholm, March 5th 1954. Edward John Bell, J.P., Major 5th K.O.S.B., ex Provost of Langholm."</p> <p>The 1/5th (Dumfries &amp; Galloway) Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers was at Dumfries when war broke out on 8/4/1914 and sailed from Liverpool for Mudros on 21/5/1915, arriving at Mudros on 29/5/1915 and landing at Gallipoli as a unit on 6/6/1915. The battalion was evacuated from Gallipoli on 7/1/1916, arriving at Mudros the same day, and subsequently saw service in Egypt and France.</p>		
BG3986	<p>PRIVATE L.J. GALL, 22ND BATTALION AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, WOUNDED IN ACTION IN FRANCE ON 6/8/1916. Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 2480 PTE. L.J. GALL. 22/BN. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 2480 PTE. L.J. GALL 22 BN. A.I.F.). BWM attractively toned, Generally Extremely Fine, each medal with a length of original ribbon and accompanied by the recipient's original aluminium identity disc ("dog tag").</p> <p>Group accompanied by 10 pages of copied service papers.</p> <p>Laurence Joseph Gall was born in Port Melbourne, Australia in 1887. He enlisted into the Australian Imperial Force on 2/7/1915. At time of enlistment he was 28 years and 3 months old and gave his trade as that of stevedore. After initially being assigned to the 10th Reinforcement Draft for the 8th Battalion he was transferred to the 5th Reinforcement Draft of the 22nd Battalion on 15/9/1915. Gall was taken on the strength of the 22nd Battalion at Tel el Kebir on 8/1/1916. After seeing service initially in Egypt Gall embarked for France from Alexandria on 19/3/1916. He was wounded in action on 6/8/1916 (Battle of Poziers, 23/7/1916 - 3/9/1916) and admitted to the 23rd General Hospital, being invalided to England on 12/8/1916. After recovering from his wounds, Gall returned to active duty in France and rejoined the 22nd Battalion on 4/12/1916. Gall was subsequently invalided to England for a second time and after various postings in England embarked for Australia on 30/4/1919 and was discharged in Australia on 4/8/1918.</p>	£325	€390.00
BG3966	<p>PETTY OFFICER W.E. WATSON, ROYAL NAVY. Five: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: J. 9155, W.E. WATSON. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: J. 9155. W.E. WATSON. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Defence Medal; Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V (officially impressed: J. 9155 W.E. WATSON P.O. H.M.S. VERNON). Mounted loose style, as worn, generally Very Fine to Good Very Fine (Defence Medal Extremely Fine).</p>	£180	€216.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	Group accompanied by 3 pages of copied service papers.		
	William Ernest Watson was born 28/8/1894 at Portsea, Hampshire. He enlisted into the Royal Navy on 28/8/1912 with the rank of Boy 2nd Class. He served on a wide variety of ships, including HMS Empress of India, 26/7/1915 to 30/4/1918, and HMS Vernon, 7/5/1918 to 5/10/1918 and was eventually discharged to shore in October 1927. Prior to discharge, Watson also saw service in Australia during the mid-1920s at HMS Cerberus, the Naval Depot at Williamstown, Victoria, and at the Brisbane and Melbourne Naval Depots.		
BG3960	PRIVATE H.W. CROOK, 2/1ST BATTALION (ROYAL FUSILIERS) LONDON REGIMENT. 1914-15 Star trio (officially impressed: 2576 PTE. H.W. CROOK. 2-LOND. R.). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.	£225	€270.00
	Group accompanied by Commonwealth War Graves details, copied extract from 1911 census return, copied Medal Index card and WW1 medal rolls.		
	Herbert William Crook was killed in action on 15/9/1916, first day, battle of Flers-Courcelette (15th - 22nd September 1916). Herbert William Crook has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.		
	Herbert William Crook is recorded in the 1911 census (Christian name given as William only) as being the 17 year old son of Thomas Charles Crook, a grocer's warehouseman. He is recorded as having been born in the City of Westminster and employed as a signwriter. Crook first saw active service in Egypt, entering that theatre of operations on 30/8/1915. WW1 medal rolls confirm that he saw service exclusively with the 2nd Battalion London Regiment. Soldiers Died confirm that he was the son of Thomas Charles and Amelia Crook of 37 Tunis Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.		
	The 2/1st Battalion London Regiment landed at Malta on 11/2/1915 and sailed for Alexandria on 27/8/1915, arriving on 30/8/1915. The battalion was subsequently posted for service at Gallipoli, landing at Suvla Bay on 25/9/1915. The battalion transferred back to Egypt in 1916 and subsequently landed in France on 24/4/1916. The battalion was disbanded in France by June 1916, when the 3/1st Battalion London Regiment became the 2/1st Battalion.		
	Group accompanied by original boxes of issue for 1914-15 Star trio (these crushed flat) and two large, white metal school attendance medals, 45mm diameter, by the Educational Supply Company Association, London, both of identical design and depicting on the obverse a view of Eton College and on the reverse the legend "For Regular Attendance" within a laurel wreath. One medal with jump ring and straight bar suspender and blue silk ribbon, for wearing, these in their original box of issue, the lid inscribed "William Crook 411 out of 411 attendances in 1904". The school attendance medals lustrous mint state, but box of issue slightly crushed.		
	Herbert William Crook's brother, Charles Crook, was killed in action whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade in France on 9/5/1915, at the battle of Aubers Ridge.		
bg3945	PRIVATE H.T. DALZIEL, 24TH BATTALION (2ND SPORTSMANS) ROYAL FUSILIERS. Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: SPTS-2201 PTE. H.T. DALZIEL. R. FUS.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: GS-50468 PTE. H.T. DALZIEL. R. FUS.). BWM attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine.	£135	€162.00
	Group accompanied by copied biographical details, extract fro 1891 census,		

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	<p>Medal Index card. WW1 medal rolls and Silver War Badge roll.</p> <p>Herbert Telfer Dalziel was born in 1887 in Marylebone, London. He is recorded in the 1891 census as being the 3 year old son of Samuel Dalziel, a tailor. Dalziel enlisted into the 26th Battalion Royal Fusiliers on 14/12/1914, saw service in France with the 26th Royal Fusiliers from 15/11/1915 to 12/4/1916. He transferred to the 6th (Home Service) Battalion Royal Fusiliers on 31/3/1917 and was subsequently transferred to the Class "P" Reserve (Army Reserve pension awarded). The Class "P" Reserve comprised former servicemen whose civilian qualifications were more important to the war effort than military service.</p> <p>Recipient also entitled Silver War Badge.</p>		
BG3941	<p>PRIVATE W. IMESON, ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. 1914-15 Star trio (officially impressed, 8482 PTE. W.W. IMESON, R.IR.REGT). BWM attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 1911 census return extract and copied WW1 Medal Index card and medal rolls.</p> <p>William Imeson is recorded in the 1911 census as being a 15 year old boy employed as a railway clerk and living with his parents, brother and sister at 20 Joseph Street, Derby. Medal Index card confirms Imeson first saw active service with the Royal Irish Regiment in France from 23/6/1915 and that he subsequently saw service with the Royal Engineers and a cavalry regiment (Hussars). Imeson was discharged to the "Class Z" reserve on 17/3/1919.</p> <p>Imeson would have seen service with either the 1st or 2nd Battalions Royal Irish Regiment, both of which were in France when he landed there on 23/6/1915</p>	£140	€168.00
BG3934	<p>PRIVATE GEORGE E. STEELE, 5TH DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT AND 5TH BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. 1914-15 Star trio (officially impressed, 13776 PTE. G.E. STEELE. DORSET. R.). Generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied Medal Index card, WW1 medal rolls and copied extracts from "British Regiments 1914-1918" and the "History of the Royal Munster Fusiliers".</p> <p>Medal Index card and WW1 medal rolls confirm that, although Steele originally enlisted into the Dorset Regiment, after seeing active service in Gallipoli he was attached to the 5th (Home Service) Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers. Medal Index card confirms that Steele initially saw service in the Balkans, entering that theatre of operations on 16/10/1915, landing at Mudros on 16/10/1915. The 5th (Service) Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment originally landed at Mudros on 23/7/1915, transferred to Imbros on 6/8/1915, landed at Suvla Bay on 6/8/1915 and was evacuated to Mudros and then Imbros on 16/12/1915. He is one of a large number of men on the Royal Munster Fusiliers medal roll who are recorded as having previously seen service with either the Dorsetshire Regiment or the Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and all of whom first saw active service in the Balkan theatre of operations from 16/10/1915. These men were obviously all casualties who were transferred to the 5th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers after being evacuated from Gallipoli.</p>	£250	€300.00
BG3930	<p>PRIVATE J. BRASSEY, 9TH (SERVICE) CHESHIRE REGIMENT. 1914-15 Star trio (all medals officially impressed: 8068 Pte. J. BRASSEY, CHES: R.).</p>	£145	€174.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied extract 1901 and 1911 census returns, Medal Index card, extract from 9th (Service) Battalion War Diary and Soldiers Died details.</p> <p>Joseph Brassey is recorded in the 1901 census as an 11 year old schoolboy boarder at Christ Church School, Claughton cum Grange, Birkenhead, Cheshire, and in the 1911 census as a 21 year old boarder at 26 Derby Street, Birkenhead, and employed as a "car conductor" (tram conductor). Brassey saw service in France from 19/7/1915 and died of wounds on 26/12/1915. The 9th Cheshires were in the front line for a tour of duty from 23 - 26 December 1915. The battalion War Diary for 28/12/1915 notes that "one man reported died of wounds". This was presumably Brassey, who had died two days earlier. Private Brassey is buried in Merville Communal Cemetery, Nord France, grave reference V.I.C.7. Brassey was presumably mortally wounded as his battalion withdrew from the front line across open ground.</p>		
BG3929	<p>PRIVATE E. GILLARD, 5TH (PIONEER) BATTALION, ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. 1914-15 Star trio (all medals officially impressed: 703 PTE. E. GILLARD. R. IR. REGT:). Generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied 1911 census return, Medal Index card and WW1 medal roll.</p> <p>Edwin Gillard was born in Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 7/10/1893. He enlisted at Taunton into the 5th Battalion Somerset Light Infantry but transferred almost immediately to the 5th (Pioneer) Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, on 10/10/1914. He saw active service during WW1 exclusively with the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, landing at Mudros on 18/7/1915 and afterwards taking part in the landings at Suvla Bay. He later took part in the Salonika and Macedonia campaigns and in Egypt and France. He was discharged at Clonmel on 1/11/1919. Edwin Gillard is recorded in the 1911 census as a 20 year old single man employed as a journeyman blacksmith.</p>	£160	€192.00
BG3926	<p>Ex Michael Kavanagh collection and with his manuscript notes re. the group.</p> <p>PRIVATE G. RAINEY, 21ST BATTALION DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY. Three: 1914-15 Star (unofficially renamed: 21/211 PTE. G. RAINEY DURH. L.I.), British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 21/211 PTE. G. RAINEY. DURH L.I.). Replacement suspension ring on Victory Medal, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Note: the Medal Index card for this man indicates he was not entitled to the 1914-15 Star, just the BWM and Victory pair, so the Star is obviously a "self award".</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied Medal Index card and WW1 medal roll. Medal roll confirms that Rainey originally enlisted into the 20th (Service) Battalion Durham Light Infantry before transferring to the 21st (Home Service) Battalion and then seeing service consecutively with the 13th, 21st and 8th Battalions Durham Light Infantry (transfers no doubt as a result of being invalided from overseas service on a number of occasions).</p> <p>Rainey's first battalion, the 20th (Wearside) Battalion, saw service in France during the Battle of the Somme, from 23/8/1914 onwards.</p>	£55	€66.00



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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BG3923	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AWARDED TO CAPTAIN E.R. WILSON, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS, WHO WAS WOUNDED IN ACTION ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, 1ST JULY 1916, WHILST LEADING HIS COMPANY ACROSS NO-MAN'S LAND IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE BRIGADE IN WHICH HE WAS SERVING, WHO HAD BECOME CUT OFF AFTER CAPTURING THEIR OBJECTIVE, THE QUADRILATERAL. Three: 1914-15 Star(Lieutenant, Royal Irish Fusiliers); British War and Victory Medals (Captain). Mounted Loose style, as worn.Good Very Fine and accompanied by a matching set of dress miniatures, also mounted loose style, as worn.Captain Wilson was wounded in action on 1/7/1916, first day, battle of the Somme.With photocopied Medal Index Card details and photocopy of card transit tag that was attached to Captain Wilson while he was being evacuated from France, this dated 3/7/1916, the latter noting that Wilson was being evacuated from the No. 7 General Stationary Hospital at Bolougne to Dover, aboard the Jan Braydet. Label also notes Wilson was suffering from gunshot wounds to the back and thigh. The original of this label is in the Royal Irish Fusiliers Museum, Armagh, Northern Ireland.Edward Rowland Wilson was a pre-war regular officer. First commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 20/4/1910, he was promoted Lieutenant, 3/8/1912 and Captain, 28/11/1915.On 1/7/1916 the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers formed part of 10th Brigade, 4th Division. The principal objective of the 4th Division on that day was to assist the 31st Division attacking on their left by capturing a strongpoint in the German front line known as the Quadrilateral Redoubt. The 4th Division launched its attack from positions directly south of the Serre Road, with the objective of capturing the Quadrilateral and then advancing into the German second and third line trenches. The first two objectives were to be taken by the 4th Division's 11th Brigade, after which the 10th Brigade was to leapfrog the 11th Brigade and capture the third line trenches on the Grandcourt-Serre Ridge. When the first wave of the 4th Division's assault began their attack at 7:30am, the leading battalions met with some success. The 1/8th Royal Warwickshires managed to capture and pass through the Quadrilateral and advanced some 1,500 yards into the German positions. On their right the 1st Rifle Brigade also reached the Quadrilateral. The assault by the second wave of the 11th Brigade began 10 minutes after the first, at 7.40am. The units taking part in this phase of the attack soon found themselves in great difficulty. By now the German artillery were bombarding no-man's land, with the result that the 1/6th Royal Warwickshires struggled to get any further than 400 yards beyond the Quadrilateral, where they joined elements of of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, who had also managed to advance beyond the Quadrilateral and join up with men from the 1/8th Royal Warwickshires from the first assault wave. The Quadrilateral, to their rear, was held for most of the rest of the day by men from the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders (10th Brigade, 4th Division) and the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers (12th Brigade, 4th Division), who had formed part of the 3rd wave of the 4th Division's attack. These men of the Seaforth Highlanders and Lancashire Fusiliers, although they held the Quadrilateral, were now detached from the other units of the three waves of the 4th Division's attack, and had to all intents and purposes been cut off, unable to advance or retreat. At 1.25pm the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers were ordered to send one company across no-man's land, which by now was the focus of intense German artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire, to reinforce the men cut off in the Quadrilateral. Captain Wilson was ordered to lead his "C" Company forward. But the fire from the opposing German units was so intense that, despite Wilson's best efforts, the attempt to reinforce the men in the Quadrilateral failed. As the regimental history notes, "Captain Wilson endeavoured to advance over the open and was met with such heavy rifle and machine gun fire that the advance failed, Captain Wilson being himself wounded while leading the advance".</p>	£750	€900.00

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	<p>The Quadrilateral proved impossible to defend and hold and was eventually evacuated the following day, 2nd July, the men falling back to their original start line in the British front line trenches. The fighting around the Quadrilateral was a Victoria Cross action, Drummer Walter Potter Ritchie of the Seaforth Highlanders being decorated "for most conspicuous bravery and resource, when on his own initiative he stood on the edge of an enemy trench, and under heavy machine-gun fire and bomb attacks repeatedly sounded the charge, thereby rallying many men of various units who, having lost their leaders, were wavering and beginning to retire." Captain Wilson did not see active service again after being wounded on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. The November 1918 Monthly Army List records him as being employed at the War Office.</p>		
BG3663	<p>PRIVATE R. HOPKINSON, 5TH (PIONEER) BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (LATER ROYAL ENGINEERS AND LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS). Three: 1914-15 Star (8650 Private, Royal Irish Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (2810 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied Medal Index card, and extracts from 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medal rolls. Medal Index confirms that 8650 Private Ralph Hopkinson first saw active service in the Balkans, entering that theater of operations on 22/7/1915 (the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment arrived at Mudros as a unit on 22/7/1915 and subsequently landed at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, on 7/8/1915). Medal Index Card confirms Hopkinson as subsequently seeing service as 2810 Private, Royal Irish Regiment, 354309 Private, Royal Engineers, and 8650 Private, Lancashire Fusiliers. Private Hopkinson was discharged to the Class Z Army Reserve on 28/4/1919.</p>	£150	€180.00
BG3650	<p>CORPORAL W.J. WHITE, 1/2ND (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION THE LONDON REGIMENT (ROYAL FUSILIERS). Three: 1914-15 Star (2096 Lance Corporal, 2nd Battalion London Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (2096 Corporal, 2nd Battalion London Regiment). Medals mounted loose style, as worn, on original silk ribbons, British War Medal with attractive old dark tone, generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied Medal Index card, Silver War Badge roll entry and 16 pages of copied service papers.</p> <p>William John White originally enlisted just four days after the outbreak of WW1, on 8/8/1914. For some reason his original enlistment was unsuccessful, and he re-enlisted three days later, on 11/8/1914. Service papers confirm that, in addition to service at home, White saw service in Malta from 5/9/1915 to 5/1/1915, and France, from 6/1/1915 to 14/10/1915 (the 1/2nd Londons saw service as a unit in Malta prior to landing in France, again as a unit, on 6/1/1915). White was invalided to England on 14/10/1915 as a result of influenza. He was later discharged from the army on 9/2/1917, suffering from shell-shock "permanently unfit for military service", a Medical Board in January 1917 noting "patient complains of nervousness, insomnia. He is anaemic and has muscular tremors. He does not improve." White was subsequently granted a disability pension. Medal Index card gives his home address as Roslyn, 45 Gleneagle Road, Streatham, London SW, and his post-war pension claims give his home address as 51 Deacon St, Walworth, London SE.</p>	£110	€132.00
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).</p>	£125	€150.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<p>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>		
BG3389	<p>PRIVATE W.W. TUGWELL, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (1034 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). BWM with attractive old dark tone, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With Medal Index Card details, which confirm that Walter W. Tugwell saw service exclusively during WW1 with the Royal Irish Regiment. He first saw service in the Balkans, embarking for that theatre of operations on 8/7/1915. The 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment embarked for Gallipoli in two groups, the battalion, less "A" Company and the battalion transport embarking at Liverpool and sailing on the same day on 7/7/1915, and "A" Company entraining for Liverpool on 8/7/1915 and embarking for Gallipoli on the following day. Private Tugwell's date of embarkation indicates that he probably sailed with the second detach ment and that he served either with "A" Company or with the Transport Section.</p> <p>Private Tugwell was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.</p>	£180	€216.00
BG3257	<p>CAPTAIN H.G. KAYE, 6TH BATTALION BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT AND 1ST BATTALION HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT, LATE PRIVATE, 1/28TH (ARTISTS RIFLES) BATTALION, LONDON REGIMENT, WOUNDED IN ACTION IN FRANCE IN MAY 1917 WHILST SERVING WITH THE 6TH BEDFORDSHIRES. Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 2918 PTE. H.G. KAYE. 28 - LOND. R.); British War and Victory Medals (both officially impressed: CAPT. H.G. KAYE). Generally Almost Extremely Fine to Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by extract 1911 census, 10 pages copied service papers from Captain Kaye's Officer's Papers file and WW1 Medal Index card.</p> <p>Hugh Gordon Kaye, born Woodford, Essex, is recorded in the 1911 census as a 30 year old married insurance broker (shipping) living in Woodford with his parents and two servants, his father, Henry Edward Kaye, being recorded in the census return as an employer, the Manager and Secretary of a public company. Kaye enlisted into the 1/28th Battalion London Regiment on 10/11/1914, was immediately embodied and saw active service during WW1 in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 14/2/1915.</p>	£285	€342.00

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	<p>The 1/28th Battalion London Regiment was already in France by 14/2/1915, having landed at Boulogne as a battalion on 28/10/1914. Based initially at Bailieul, it was briefly employed repairing trenches. On 26/11/1914 the battalion converted to an Officer Training Corps, based initially at Balieul and from 2/4/1915 at St Omer, with the various companies of the battalion spending the first two weeks of December 1914 in the front line trenches as part of their officer training.</p> <p>Kaye was promoted Lance Corporal, 19/5/1915, Corporal, 9/4/1916, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 6th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, 30/9/1916, and promoted Lieutenant, 19/3/1918. Captain Kaye was wounded in action on 25/5/1917 whilst serving with the 6th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment and was invalided on 3/6/1917, suffering from multiple injuries, a subsequent Medical Board noting that Kaye was "struck by fragment of a bomb and received multiple wounds, as follows: (1) a fragment of metal penetrated right upper lip causing fracture of rt. superior maxilla and floor of orbit and damage to teeth necessitating extractions. Xray shows metallic fragment behind superior maxilla. There is limitation of movement in opening jaw and some disfigurement from scarred upper lip. (2) a contused wound of right second finger (3) numerous small wounds on right knee, right ankle and left thigh.. After recovering from his wounds, Captain Kaye transferred to the 1st Battalion Hertfordshire Regiment, 21/5/1918, returned to active service in France, and was promoted Acting Captain whilst commanding a company, 27/5/1918. Captain Kaye was demobilised on 20/2/1919.</p> <p>Kaye was wounded in action as a result of artillery fire on what was otherwise a quite day for his battalion, the War Diary of the 6th Bedfordshire Regiment recording that, on 25/5/1917 "Hostile artillery active all day, especially towards evening. Very quiet in the front line. Considerable work done in the way of salvage and improvement of trenches."</p>		
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 had been aboard the Aragon, some 610 perished.</p>	£390	€468.00
bg2979	<p>THE 1914-15 TRIO AWARDED TO PRIVATE C.H. WHITEAR, 10TH BATTALION HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT AND 29TH COMPANY</p>	£165	€198.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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>		
BG2959	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO TO CORPORAL (ACTING SERGEANT) T. AYLWARD, WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THREE IRISH INFANTRY REGIMENTS DURING WW1, "D" COMPANY, 8TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS, THE 2ND (GARRISON) AND 4TH BATTALIONS ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT AND THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, and whose service papers suggest, unusually for the era in which he lived, that Aylward travelled to Mexico. Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 19785 CPL. T. AYLWARD, R. IR. FUS.); British War Medal (renamed, contemporary re-engraved naming: 19785 CPL. T. AYLWARD R. IR. FUS.); Victory Medal (officially impressed: 19785 (..) T. AYLWARD. R. IR. FUS.). British War Medal renamed, contact marks to rim of Victory Medal partially obscuring rank in naming details (as indicated), though faint trace of the letters "PTE" (for Private) are visible, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine).</p>	£185	€222.00



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	<p>Group accompanied by biographical details, extracts 1901 and 1911 census returns, copy WW1 Medal Index card and 51 pages copied service papers.</p> <p>Thomas Francis Aylward was born in Harrington Street, Dublin, in 1886, the son of John and Kate Aylward. At the time of his son's birth, John Aylward was a 42 year old retired Royal Irish Constabulary Head Constable (pensioned 4/3/1884). Thomas Aylward is recorded in the 1901 census as a 16 year old boy copyist employed in the "C.S.L. Com" (Civil Service, Land Commission), living with his parents and elder brother in Millmount Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin and is recorded in the 1911 census as a 26 year old Civil Service Assistant Clerk employed by the Irish Land Commission, living at Carlingford Terrace, Drumcondra with his parents and elder brother.</p> <p>Service papers confirm that Thomas Aylward enlisted into the Royal Irish Fusiliers at Tipperary on 7/5/15 using the alias Thomas Francis Hayes, and the address 28 Mary Street, Cork, being posted for service with "D" Company, 8th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, on 8/5/1915. Aylward saw service at home, 7/5/1915 to 17/9/1915, being promoted Corporal, 16/9/1915, and first saw service in France during WW1, from 18/9/1915 to 18/6/1916. In France, Aylward was appointed Acting Sergeant on 1/10/1915 but was subsequently reduced to Corporal, 15/11/15, after being convicted of being drunk and using offensive language in the Sergeant's mess.</p> <p>A Medical History Record (Wounds Report) in Aylward's soldier's papers states that he injured his hand while detonating a bomb on 24/5/16 at Loos: "the soldier was detonating bombs in the Bn bomb store. It being his duty to do so being a battalion bomber". Aylward was subsequently invalided to Ireland on 18/6/1916.</p> <p>Back in Ireland Aylward was posted for service with the Royal Irish Regiment, on 16/12/16, being posted initially to the 4th Battalion and then to the 2nd Battalion. He deserted again on 18/12/16, was subsequently apprehended drunk on South High Street, Dublin, on 27/12/16, and was court martialled, sentenced to 21 days confinement to barracks and deprived of 7 days pay. Aylward was subsequently punished for a series of misdemeanors, including repeated absence and drunkenness on 14/1/17, 17/1/17, 23/1/17, 28/7/17, 22/9/17 and 24/9/17. By this time the army had clearly had enough of Aylward and he was transferred to the Class "P" Army Reserve (men who were considered more use for the war effort employed in a civilian capacity than in the armed forces), on 26/1/1918.</p> <p>Aylward subsequently re-enlisted, into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on 13/5/1919. At the time of re-enlistment he stated that he was 33 years old, gave his trade as that of electrician and stated that he had previously seen service with the Royal Irish Regiment. On re-enlistment Aylward was posted for service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on 5/6/1919 and was discharged for a second time on 27/6/1922. At the time of his second discharge Aylward's conduct whilst serving was described as having been "good" and Aylward himself being described as "thoroughly reliable and temperate", this despite the fact that his Regimental Conduct Sheet for his period of service with the 2nd Dublins records him as having been variously convicted of being "drunk on duty as Sergeant's mess waiter", absent from tattoo roll-call while stationed in Constantiople, absent from guard-house, being improperly dressed, etc, etc, on numerous occasions between 9/8/1919 and 11/5/1922.</p> <p>While serving with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers Aylward saw</p>		

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	<p>service at home, 12/5/1919 to 3/12/1919, and with the Army of the Black Sea (Turkey) from 14/12/1919 to 16/11/1920, in India, 17/11/1920 to 27/4/1922, and again at home from 28/4/1922 to 27/6/1922.</p> <p>The 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers landed at Istanbul on 20/12/1919 and saw service in Turkey with the Army of the Black Sea, taking part in the post-war occupation of Turkey. In June and July of 1920, in co-operation with the Greek Battalion of the Archipelago Regiment, the battalion took part in operations against Turkish nationalist forces. The 2nd Dublins embarked from Turkey for India on 17/11/1920, landing at Karachi on 7/12/1920, and was subsequently posted for duty at Mooltan. The 2nd Dublins sailed from India for England in March and April 1922 and was posted to Bordon Camp, the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers being demobilised there in June and July of 1922, Aylward being discharged on 27/6/1922 and the 2nd Dublins being disbanded on 31/7/1922.</p> <p>Post-war medical reports note that the injury to his hand required four operations and that Aylward was later admitted to hospital in Dublin from 4/2/1918 to 14/3/1918 suffering from "gas poisoning".</p> <p>The 8th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers were serving in the front line at Hulluch on 27/4/1916, when the Germans launched an assault under cover of a gas attack. Aylward's company, "D" Company, and in particular the bombers of that company, of which Aylward was one, played a prominent role in repulsing that attack (photocopy of relevant extract from the 8th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers War Diary for the relevant period accompanies group).</p> <p>Aylward's service papers contain a note dated 17/6/1920 to the effect that Aylward had caught gonorrhoea and syphilis five years previously (this would have been circa June 1915, when he was serving at home, prior to being posted for active service in France ?), Aylward stating that those conditions had been treated in Mexico two years previously (this would have been circa June 1918, during Aylwards period of service at home with the Royal Irish Regiment from 19/6/1916 to 20/12/1918 ?).</p> <p>Aylward married, 10/5/1910, Harriet McQueerins, and had a son, Walter, born 14/11/1917.</p> <p>The Irish Land Commission personnel records have not yet been transferred to the National Archives and are still held by the Irish Land Commission Records Branch and are in the custody of the Department of Agriculture, Cavan. Aylward's Land Commission service record might reveal that he perhaps enlisted using a false name in 1915 because he had not obtained permission to resign his position with the Land Commission in order to enlist.</p> <p>Thomas Aylward's father, John Aylward, was born in Kilkenny. He enlisted into the Royal Irish Constabulary on 4/2/1860 with the service number 25446, and was promoted Head Constable on 1/2/1882 and pensioned on 4/3/1884.</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>	£675	€810.00

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	<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 was not secured to a fixed object whilst undergoing his punishment). Rennie was wounded in action on 30/7/1916, as the 21st</p>		

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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bg2934	<p>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> <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> <p>Medal Index Card gives correspondence address as his sister, Miss V.G. Knight, Church Hill, Carshalton, Surrey.</p>	£650	€780.00
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</p>	£275	€330.00

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	1908.  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.		
bg2924	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.  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.	£220	€264.00
bg2923	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 cirlet 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.).  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.  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 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.	£450	€540.00
BG2917	PRIVATE L. OWEN, 1/7TH BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT.	£145	€174.00



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	<p>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>		
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 McCulloch 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	€468.00
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	€78.00
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>	£190	€228.00
BG2848	<p>LIEUTENANT C.W. TERRY, LEINSTER REGIMENT (LATE PRIVATE, 17TH BATTALION LONDON AND CORPORAL, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY), RECOMMENDED FOR A COMMISSION IN 1917 BY HIS LOCAL M.P., WILLIAM THORNE. Three: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 3-3706 CPL. C.W. TERRY. D. OF CORN. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 2. LIEUT. C.W. TERRY.). Reverse of 1915 Star cleaned abrasively at some time (light hairline polishing marks), otherwise generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by extracts 1891 and 1901 census returns, 7 pages Army Reserve (Special Reserve) service papers, 14 pages Officer's Service Papers, and copied WW1 Medal Index card.</p> <p>Charles William Terry was born in Customs House, Essex, in January 1891, the son of Albert and Grace Terry. He is recorded in the 1891 census as a 2</p>	£345	€414.00

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	<p>year old child resident in the parish of Holy Trinity, West Ham, London, with his parents, elder brother and sister, and in the 1901 census as a 10 year old schoolboy resident with his parents in Custom House, Essex. Terry enlisted into the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Stratford on 4/1/1909. At the time of enlistment he was 17 years and 11 months old, gave his trade as labourer and stated that he had previously seen service with the 17th (Poplar and Stepney) Battalion, London Regiment. Terry was promoted Lance Corporal, 1911, Corporal, 4/9/1914, and first saw active service in France during WW1, entering that theatre of operations on 28/11/1914. In France Terry was promoted Lance Sergeant, 6/12/1914, but was reduced to Corporal, 28/9/1915. Terry was transferred to Infantry Base Depot in France, 18/12/1915, was repatriated to England 27/12/1915 and discharged "time expired (7 years)" on 3/1/1916, having seen active service in France with the British Expeditionary Force from 28/11/1914 to 28/12/1915 with the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.</p> <p>Terry re-enlisted into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 7/12/1916, and was initially posted for service with the 3rd Battalion with the rank of Corporal on the same day. He transferred to the 6th (Service) Battalion D.C.L.I. on 31/12/1916 and to the 10th (Cornwall Pioneers) Battalion on 17/1/1917.</p> <p>Terry was recommended for a commission by his local M.P., William Thorne, on 23/1/1917 and posted to the 17th Officer Cadet Battalion at Rhyl on 27/4/1917.</p> <p>After re-enlisting Terry was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd (Reserve) Battalion Leinster Regiment, 28/9/1917 and posted for service with the 2nd Leinsters on 19/10/1917. Terry embarked for France on 29/10/1917, joining the 2nd Leinsters in the field on 18/11/1917.</p> <p>Terry was admitted to the 73rd Field Ambulance on 17/1/1918 (officer's papers state reason for admission as gunshot wound, left hand), was hospitalised on 18/1/1918, and subsequently invalided to England on 23/1/1918, where he was admitted into the Countess Radnor's Hospital in Salisbury on 25/1/1918. After recovering from his injury, Lieutenant Terry was posted for service at a prisoner of war camp in southern England, spent the rest of the war guarding prisoners of war, and was discharged on 1/1/1920.</p> <p>It is highly unlikely that Terry was wounded in action on 17/1/1918. Regimental history and the War Diary of the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment confirm that the 2nd Leinsters were out of the line permanently between 5th and 21st January 1918 and that during that time the officers and men of the battalion were based at Hancourt, where the regimental history states that their time was taken up in intensive training and playing football and hockey matches with other units. Terry's officers service papers contain a medical report dated February 1918 which confirms that his injury actually consisted of a broken bone in his left hand and that the injury was sustained whilst playing football.</p> <p>Medal Index card gives home address as "Mawgan", St Columb, Cornwall. Officer's service papers give three home addresses: Prince Regent Lane, Plaistow, Cornwall, "Sevongan" Constantine, Cornwall and Bullers Terrace, Redruth, Cornwall.</p> <p>The 3rd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry was at Bodmin when WW1 broke out on 4/8/1914 and remained at home till the end of the war, providing drafts for active service battalions at the front.</p>		

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	<p>The 6th Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry was formed at Bodmin in August 1914. The battalion landed in France at Boulogne on 22/4/1915 and was disbanded in France on 20/2/1918.</p> <p>The 10th (Cornwall Pioneers) Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry was formed at Truro on 29/3/1915 by the Mayor of Truro. The battalion landed in France as a unit at Havre on 20/6/1916 and saw service in France as the Pioneer Battalion of the 2nd Division, and was still serving in France on 11/11/1918 at Ruesnes, north-west of Le Quesnoy.</p> <p>The 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment was stationed at Cork when WW1 broke out on 4/8/1914. The battalion landed as a unit in France at St Nazaire on 12/9/1914 and saw service initially with the 17th Brigade, 24th Division, transferring to the 73rd Brigade, 24th Division on 19/10/1914, to the 47th Brigade, 16th Division at Tincourt on 1/2/1918, to 88th Brigade, 29th Division at Hondeghem on 23/4/1918 and ended the war on 11/11/1918 serving with the 88th Brigade, 29th Division, west of Lessines in Belgium.</p> <p>William Thorne (1857-1946), trade union activist, was one of the first members of the Labour Party to be elected a member of the Houses of Parliament. Enormously popular with the electorate, Thorne won the seat for Plaistow in 1918 with 94.9% of the vote, an all-time record for any Labour candidate which still stands to this day. He retained his seat until his retirement at the 1945 General Election, when, aged 87, he was the oldest sitting member at the time. Terry was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) in 1930 and was made a Privy Councillor in 1845.</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	€228.00
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</p>	£325	€390.00

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BG2425	<p>Silver War Badge.</p> <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> <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</p>	£465	€558.00

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	<p>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. 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 Loyal's 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>		



## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BG2413	<p>THE 1914 STAR AND BAR TRIO AND IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL GROUP AWARDED TO SERGEANT D. RITCHIE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS, ONE OF THE SMALL NUMBER OF OLD CONTEMPTIBLE INFANTRY VETERANS WHO LANDED IN FRANCE IN AUGUST 1914 AND WERE STILL SERVING WHEN THE WAR ENDED IN NOVEMBER 1918, IN RITCHIE'S CASE DESPITE HAVING BEEN INVALIDED PRIOR TO JANUARY 1917, GASSED IN JULY 1917 (SUBSEQUENTLY EVACUATED FOR A SECOND TIME), AND HOSPITALISED WITH INFLUENZA IN NOVEMBER 1918, Four: 1914 Star and bar (8975 Private, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), British War and Victory Medals (29942 Sergeant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers); Imperial Service Medal, George VI, obverse with "INDIAE IMP" legend (Duncan Ritchie). Original clasp on 1914 Star, group mounted court style, as worn, Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Group accompanied by recipient's Old Comtemptibles Association lapel badge (reverse officially numbered 1642) and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Regimental Association gilt bronze and enamel member's lapel badge.</p> <p>With 17 pages of photocopied service papers, copied Medal Index Card and photocopied extracts from Regimental History and battalion War Diary.</p> <p>Duncan Ritchie, born Camberwell, Surrey, enlisted into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at London on 18/2/1907. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 1 month old and gave his trade as stonemason. Service papers indicate that he had previously seen service in the Militia, but unit not stated. In the pre-war years, in addition to service at home, Ritchie saw service with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in Malta (1908-09), and China (1909-11).</p> <p>Medal Index Card confirms Ritchie as seeing service initially during WW1 as 8975 Private, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, then as 1533 Private, 2nd Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, and finally as 29942 Sergeant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Medal Index Card also confirms Ritchie as seeing service in in France and Flanders from 23/8/1914 (the 2nd Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers landed as a unit at Havre on 22/8/1914). Unfortunately, Ritchie's WW1 Service Papers are incomplete, only recording his service during WW1 from 13/1/1917, when Ritchie rejoined the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers in France after having been invalided for a time back to Ireland (it was whilst back in the Ireland that Ritchie would have seen service with the 2nd Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, which was raised in Dublin in March 1916 and was still stationed in Dublin when Ritchie rejoined the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers in France in January 1917).</p> <p>Service papers confirm Ritchie, after returning to France in January 1917, as having been subsequently gassed (as a result of enemy gas shell fire) on 22/7/1917. Ritchie was afterwards evacuated to the UK aboard the hospital ship St Patrick, and was eventually hospitalised at Ballykinlar, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, from 30/10/1917 to 6/12/1917 as a result of gas poisoning. There is also a reference in Ritchie's service papers to his having been gassed on 3/8/1917, but that is presumably a reference to the date on which he landed in the UK after being evacuated.</p> <p>The Regimental History records that, by the summer of 1917 the 2nd Inniskillings were stationed on the Belgian coast in the Nieuport sector. This was an unusual posting, in that the Belgians had flooded the land in that sector in order to halt the German advance, which meant that the entrenched positions held by the Inniskillings were mostly on small islands, the regimental</p>	£750	€900.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>history describing the fighting that the men were involved in as being "almost amphibious". Regimental History also makes mention of the gas attack in which Ritchie was wounded "In July it was in the St George's sector of the trenches around Nieuport. A gas attack, the enemy using a new gas discharged by shells, caused very heavy casualties, one officer and 243 other ranks being stricken down, but there were few fatalities." The battalion War Diary provides further details. During the period 20th - 26th July 1917 the 2nd Inniskillings were attached to the 257th Tunneling Company at Nieuport and Dunkirk, "for work". It was during this attachment that the battalion was subject to German gas shell fire, the battalion War Diary also confirming 1 officer and 243 other ranks having been gassed. The 257th Tunneling Company was one of three Tunneling Companies based in the Nieuport sector in July 1917, employed in offensive mining operations against the opposing German front-line trenches, and in the construction of support tunnels and dugouts, the 2nd Inniskillings providing work parties to assist in that work (photocopied extract from "The Tunnelers, The Story of the Tunneling Companies Royal Engineers During the World War" re. the operations in the Nieuport sector in July 1917 accompanies group).</p> <p>After recovering from being gassed, Ritchie was posted back to the Inniskilling Fusiliers. Service papers confirm Ritchie as having transferred back to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 6/12/1917, and being posted for service with the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion. That battalion, then stationed in Londonderry, transferred to Oswestry, Wales, in April 1918. Service papers next record Ritchie as being a patient at Oswestry Military Hospital from 31/10/1918 to 8/11/1918, suffering from influenza (the fact that he had been gassed in 1917 would have made him particularly vulnerable, and he was no doubt lucky to survive). Ritchie was discharged to the Class Z Army Reserve on 14/3/1919. Soldiers Papers include extensive documentation re. award of disability pension to Ritchie as a result of his having been gassed.</p> <p>In the post-war years Ritchie was employed as a postman. He had Northern Irish connections, marrying on 16/5/1918 Catherine Mitchell at Ebrington, Co. Londonderry. Service papers give home address after demobilisation as 255 Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1.</p> <p>A scarce group to an Old Contemptible who was still serving when the war ended in 1918. Current research indicates that only 10% of the Old Contemptibles who saw service in France in 1914 were still serving in November 1918. Most of these survivors were from non-front-line units (Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, Veterinary Corps, etc). The survival rate for infantrymen was far lower.</p> <p>Given that Ritchie was invalided to the UK some time between his landing in France on 23/8/1914 and his returning to France on 13/1/1917, and saw service during 1916 with the 2nd Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, which was raised in Dublin in March 1916, there is a possibility that Ritchie took part in the fighting in Dublin during the Easter Rising in April 1916. Alternatively, if Ritchie was invalided to Ireland after 1st July 1916, he would have seen service with the 2nd Inniskillings on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, and possibly have been evacuated to Ireland as a casualty of the Somme offensive.</p> <p>On 1st July 1916 the 2nd Inniskillings formed part of 96th Brigade, 32nd Division. The 2nd Inniskillings were in Brigade reserve at the start of the 32nd Division's assault on Thiepval on 1st July, but when the leading waves of the other two battalions in 96th Brigade (16th Northumberland Fusiliers and 15th</p>		

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	Lancashire Fusiliers) were cut down by intense German machine-gun fire immediately after leaving their trenches, the 2nd Inniskillings were ordered forward, only to suffer the same fate as the Northumberland and Lancashire Fusiliers. The attack having failed, the surviving officers and men from the 2nd Inniskillings were ordered to fall back on the British front line, from where they were relieved on the morning of 2nd July. The 2nd Inniskillings lost 162 officers and men killed, wounded and missing on 1/7/1916.		
BG2408	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.	£145	€174.00
	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.		
BG2392	PRIVATE J. ASHWORTH, 1ST BATTALION, ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Three: 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (8425 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine.	£150	€180.00
	With photocopied Medal Index Card and WW1 medal roll. Medal roll confirms service exclusively during WW1 with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. MIC confirms that James Ashworth first saw service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 9/8/1915 (Ashworth would have been a war-time recruit, and a reinforcement for the 1st Royal Irish who were already in France, having landed at Havre on 20/12/1914). Private Ashworth survived the war and was eventually transferred to the Class Z reserve on 10/4/1919.		
BG2388	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.	£160	€192.00
	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.		
	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.		
BG2365	PRIVATE (LATER LANCE-CORPORAL) D. KEOUGH, 1ST, 2ND AND 7TH BATTALIONS THE BORDER REGIMENT, WHO TRANSFERRED TO THE 1ST BATTALION, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (PROBABLY 1ST BATTALION) SHORTLY AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WW1. Three: 1914-15 Star (18977 Private, Border Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (18977 Private, Border Regiment). Generally Good Very Fine.	£225	€270.00
	Group accompanied by 9 pages of copied pre-WW1 service papers, copied Medal Index card, WW1 medal rolls, pension ledger for Keogh's service with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, biographical details, etc. Medal Index card		

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	<p>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>Denis Keogh was born in Cleator Moor, Whitehaven, Cumberland, in 1896. He was a pre-war regular, and enlisted into the Border Regiment in November 1912. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of labourer. Keogh had a troubled time while serving with the Border Regiment during the pre-war years. He deserted on 9/12/1913, was caught on 4/2/1914 and tried by District Court Martial on 19/2/1914, sentenced to 112 days with hard labour, and to be "discharged with ignominy". On 4/3/1914 his imprisonment with hard labour was commuted to detention and "discharge with ignominy" remitted. He was discharged on 20/4/1914 (at one time, while serving with the Border Regiment, he was discharged for providing an "unsatisfactory reference"). Following the outbreak of WW1, he re-enlisted into the Border Regiment but subsequently transferred to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Medal Index card confirms that he first saw active service in the Balkans (Gallipoli) from 10/5/1915. Since he landed at Gallipoli on 10/5/1915 and saw all of his active service with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, he would have to have seen service with the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which was the only battalion of the Royal Dublins serving in Gallipoli at that time.</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>WW1 Pension Ledgers and index cards confirm that Keogh saw service as Lance Corporal 33019 Royal Dublin Fusiliers during WW1.</p>		
BG2364	<p>THE 1914-15 STAR TRIO AWARDED TO PRIVATE G. MILLER, WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, A PRE-WAR TERRITORIAL. Three: 1914-15 Star (1465 Private, West Yorkshire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (1465 Private, West Yorkshire Regiment). Generally Extremely Fine.</p>	£120	€144.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>With photocopied Medal Index card and copied extracts from published WW1 medal roll and Silver War Badge roll, which confirms that George Miller originally enlisted on 13/3/1913 and first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 16/4/1915, subsequently saw service as 401614 Private, Royal Army Medical Corps, and was disembodied on 19/8/1919. Private Miller was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.</p> <p>Private Miller would have seen service with either the 1/5th (York), 1/6th (Bradford), 1/7th (Leeds Rifles) or the 1/8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment. Together the four battalions formed the 1st West Riding Brigade, West Riding Division. Laurie Magnus's "The West Riding Territorials in the Great War" records the West Riding Brigade leaving Yorkshire in 84 trains between 12/4/1915 and 16/4/1915, and embarking at Southampton, Avonmouth and Folkestone for Havre, Rouen and Boulogne respectively.</p>		
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	€300.00
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	€690.00
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:</p>	£280	€336.00



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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	B158993). Almost Extremely Fine.		
	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.		
BG2126	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.	£250	€300.00
	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.		
BG2121	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.	£350	€420.00
	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.		
	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.		
	Meritorious Service Medal not traced in London Gazette, but is properly impressed and appears to be entirely as issued.		
BG2116	2ND LIEUTENANT F.R. HOUGHTON, 2ND/6TH BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT (FORMERLY LANCE-CORPORAL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT). Three: 1914-15 Star (2884 Private,	£250	€300.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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 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' &amp; 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>		
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	€108.00
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</p>	£190	€228.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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>		
BG4167	<p>GUNNER J.E. WHITTAKER, ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY. Two: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: R.M.A. 15945 GR. J.E. WHITTAKER). BWM attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 3 pages of copied service papers and copied medal roll, confirming medals, that Whittaker was not entitled to either of the Stars, and that his WW1 medals were delivered to him aboard HMS Marlborough.</p> <p>John Ernest Whittaker was born in Braintree, Essex, on 3/4/1899. He enlisted into the Royal Marine Artillery at London on 9/10/1917. At time of enlistment he was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of brass smelter. He saw service on a wide variety of ships and shore bases, and was discharged at his own request on payment of £36 on 9/9/1923. He subsequently saw service with the Royal Fleet Reserve (awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, 1933) and was discharged from the Royal Fleet Reserve on 13/4/1940.</p>	£48	€57.60
BS369	<p>THE BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIR TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL V.F.F. MALLEY, CONNAUGHT RANGERS AND ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS, WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE 4TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS IN DUBLIN DURING THE 1916 RISING AND COMMANDED THE 2ND GARRISON BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS, 1917-1919, SEEING SERVICE WITH THAT BATTALION DURING THE SALONIKA CAMPAIGN, SAW SERVICE WITH THE 4TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS DURING THE IRISH WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN 1919, ORGANISED THE DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL AID TO EX-SERVICEMEN IN THE POST-WAR YEARS, AND WAS ORDAINED INTO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE 1930s. Two: B.W.M. &amp; Victory Medal , Victory Medal with M.I.D. oakleaf (both officially named, impressed in plain block capitals: LT. COL. V.F.F. MALLEY.). Extremely Fine.</p>	£1,250	€1500.00

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	<p>Group accompanied by an original portrait photograph of Lieutenant-Colonel Malley in Royal Irish Fusiliers full dress uniform, original M.I.D. Certificate, with printed signature of Winston S. Churchill as Secretary of State for War (mentioned in despatches, London Gazette, 21/7/17 "For gallant and distinguished services in the field").</p> <p>Group also accompanied by biographical details, extracts from 1901, 1911 and 1939 census returns, copied Medal Index card and medal roll (confirming Malley first saw service in WW1 in Salonika, entering that theatre of operations on 25/8/1916, and that the British War and Victory Medals were his sole medal entitlement), along with Mentioned in Despatches index card confirming M.I.D. (London Gazette 21/7/1917), extracts from Army Lists and the London Gazette, copied extracts from the regimental journal of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, "Faugh-a-Ballagh" (in which Malley was mentioned on numerous occasions during his lifetime and for which he wrote a 2 part history of the services of the 2nd Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers during WW1), extracts from military histories of the period re. the services of the 4th and 2nd Garrison Battalions Royal Irish Fusiliers in Dublin in 1916 and during WW1, extracts from Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1947, and 11 pages of photocopied documents from Lieutenant-Colonel Malley's Officers Papers file. These latter documents including -</p> <p>1) Two letters from Malley dated Dorsington, Stratford-on-Avon, 24th November and 2nd December 1932, re. Malley's having been ordained into the Church of England in 1932, giving brief details of his services during the First World War and the fact that he resigned his commission suffering from malaria and disability "I served during the war on the Salonika front and was mentioned in despatches. On my return to the Base, I was given temporary command of the 2nd Gar. Bn. Roy Ir. Fus. which was in a very bad state of discipline, on the understanding that I would get the Regt. into good order, which I did to the satisfaction of the base Commandant. I returned home shortly after the war suffering from malaria and disability, for which I got a temporary pension, which ceased after a year", Malley additionally requesting that his name be put forward for official recognition in the New Year's Honours list for his services in assisting ex-servicemen in Ireland during the post-war years "Since the war, I lived in the co. Longford, in Ireland, where I had property, till I came over to England a few months ago, when I was ordained into the Church of England. While I was in Ireland, I worked on behalf of the ex-servicemen in the town of Granard, and the surrounding district, bringing cases of distress forward to obtain assistance, and to superintend the distribution of grants received from the charitable society. I did not grudge my time, or even money, as the Irish ex-servicemen had not the same opportunities to obtain help as the ex-servicemen in England had, and there were very few left in Ireland during those troubled times who took any interest in the ex-servicemen, and therefore, I had to work under very difficult conditions, which no-one in England can realize. I think in consideration of my voluntary service to the Irish ex-servicemen during those very trying times, that I would be qualified to have my name forwarded for recognition."</p> <p>2) A letter rejecting Malley's request for recognition of his services, on the basis that it had been submitted too late, after the cut-off date for recommendations for an award.</p> <p>3) A photocopy of a "Casualty Form, Active Service", giving date and place of embarkation for active service as Queenstown, 14th August 1916, date and place of disembarkation as Salonika, 25th August 1916 and records that</p>		

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	<p>Malley was admitted to the 21st Stationery Hospital on 15th August 1917 to be treated for malaria, being discharged back to his battalion on 25th August 1917 (this form notes that whilst in hospital it was confirmed on 19th August 1917 that Malley had been mentioned in dispatches in the London Gazette by Lieutenant General Milne, commander in chief of the British Salonika force, for "distinguished service".)</p> <p>4) Malley's Protection Certificate, dated 21st May 1919, which notes that he was a married man, and that he gave his occupation in civil life at the time as being "independent".</p> <p>5) A letter dated Woodville, Granard, 18th March 1920, which indicates that Malley saw service with the Crown Forces during the Irish War of Independence, Malley therein enquiring as to the fate of Special Reserve officers serving in Irish Special Reserve battalions, Malley writing to the Secretary, War Office, London "Will you be good enough to say if a decision has been arrived at with regard to the future of Special Reserve Officers belonging to the Extra Special Reserve battalions, as I was senior Major and hoped to get command of my Battn."</p> <p>Victor Frederick Finlay Malley (1867-1958), born 4th May 1867, was first commissioned Lieutenant, 6th Battalion Connaught Rangers (North Mayo Militia), 20th March 1886, and promoted Captain, 3rd Battalion Connaught Rangers (North and South Mayo Militia), 25th November 1893. Malley transferred to the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (Cavan Militia) on 3rd February 1897 with the rank of Captain and Instructor of Musketry. He was promoted Major, 6th February 1915, transferred to the 2nd Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers on 8th August 1916, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel commanding that battalion in 1917. On returning to Ireland Malley saw service again with the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers in 1919, during the early stages of the Irish War of Independence, relinquishing his commission on 6th July 1919 (attacks on Crown forces in Ireland began after the Sinn Fein victory in the elections of 14th December 1918, and widespread violence erupted following the Solohead Beg raid of 21st January 1919). After resigning his commission Malley continued his support for Crown forces during the War of Independence, distributing financial aid to ex-servicemen.</p> <p>When Malley relinquished his commission his address was 15 Rathmines Road, Rathmines, Dublin. Shortly afterwards, however, he moved to Granard in county Longford, where he owned a property, Woodville.</p> <p>During the Boer War Malley saw service with the 6th Provisional Battalion, based at Fermoy, Co. Cork, from 31st January 1901 (with the local rank of Captain in the Army). Malley did not serve overseas during the Boer War, so no medals awarded for that campaign.</p> <p>Following the outbreak of the First World War Malley initially saw service at home with the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers. In August 1914 that battalion, unbrigaded, was based at its headquarters at Cavan. Towards the end of that month the battalion moved to Belfast, and then Carrickfergus. Thereafter, in March 1915 it transferred to Buncrana, in April 1915 to Belfast, and later that month to Dublin, to take part in the suppression of the 1916 Rising there.</p> <p>The 4th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers saw service in Dublin as part of the hastily assembled Ulster Composite Battalion, which reached Dublin on the afternoon of Tuesday 25th April, the day after the outbreak of the Rising. That</p>		



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	<p>composite battalion, composed of 1,000 men, made up of the various reserve battalions of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Royal Irish Fusiliers and Royal Irish Rifles, was extensively employed in the operations leading to the defeat of the insurgents in Dublin.</p> <p>Malley subsequently saw service with the 2nd Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, which was formed in Dublin in April 1916. In the post-war years Lieutenant-Colonel Malley wrote a brief history of his time with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, from August 1916, which was published in the regimental journal.</p> <p>"Record of the 2nd Garrison Battalion 1916-1919" by Lieutenant-Colonel V.F.F. Malley: This Battalion was formed in the Spring of 1916 in Dublin, and moved later on to Templemore, where I joined it the August following. Lieutenant-Colonel Connolly was in Command, Second-in-Command, Major Lynch Blossie; Adjutant, Captain Heron, Quartermaster, Lieutenant Biggin. The only Royal Irish Fusilier officers were Captain Cosgrove and myself, and at that time only a few R.I.F. men were in the Battalion, it being chiefly made up of Munsters, Connaughts, and Royal Irish Rifles. I volunteered for it as I was told it was going East. On the 14th August, 1916, we left Templemore in the morning, arriving at Queenstown in the afternoon and embarked in the troopship "Ascanius", a comfortable boat with plenty of room and excellent accommodation, only a few other details (destination unknown) being on board. Officers were joining up to the last moment and still we were a number short, strength of other ranks being about 800. After a pleasant but uneventful voyage of 10 days, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, we sailed into the Bay of Salonica on the afternoon of August 24th. On the following morning we disembarked and marched to our camp at Besenach Gardens, outside the town, which was being vacated by an English Service Battalion. The advance of the original line round Salonica was taking place and the 10th Division moved the next day for the Stuma, while at Salonica our duties were very much the same as any other Garrison Battalion, viz. finding guards for dumps, reservoirs and prisoners of war, etc., a thankless job at best. Anyone who has spent the summer months at Salonica can realise what it was like; heat, dust, flies and malaria. I can tell you we were delighted when orders came to move up country after three months in Salonica, a Territorial Battalion from home taking our place. On the 24th November we marched into the Rest Camp of Duduza in torrents of rain, and entrained next day for Haja-Janus, where we arrived that afternoon and pitched our camp on a level place near the H.Q. of General Wilson, 12th Corps, an ideal place for a camp, surrounded by wooded hills. Now we became Corps Troops and were within sound of the guns. There had been considerable changes the Battalion since our arrival in August - Major Lynch-Blosse had to go home and I became Second-in-Command; Captain Heron, Adjutant, and other officers had gone home or were in hospital; it was likewise with the N.C.O.s and men. Before leaving Salonica we had a draft from home and some men had joined from hospital, so we were still fairly strong. We had to send a Company to the trailhead at Karasule and another to Vergetor. Our duties consisted in guards for Supply Dumps, loading and unloading train - to say nothing of supplying the Staff with batmen: in fact what was required to be done, from guarding Bulgar prisoners to cutting the General's hair, we had to find the necessary men for doing it. During the winter months the detachments were under canvas and had their full share of hardships, frost, snow and Vardar winds, varied by visits from hostile aircraft - so passed the winter. Shortly before Xmas we had got a draft of officers and men from home; the health of the men being good we were fairly strong again. In February the order came to go to a Training Camp to form the 228th Brigade, under General Ross. The other Battalions forming the Brigade were:</p>		

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	<p>The Garrison Battalions Rifle Brigade, Seaforth Highlanders, and Highland Light Infantry; of course, all men of a lower category than A and B left behind, but even then we were fairly strong. We assembled at H.Q. and on the 10th March, 1917, marched to the Training Camp, near Kukus. We had only time to put the men through a short course of musketry when the order came to go, each Battalion moving separately. I would like mention, on the morning of the 17th, Patrick's Day, the Rifle Brigade sent over their Band, which played "St. Patrick's Day" in our camp, much to the delight of the men; they all turned out and cheered lustily.</p> <p>On 21st March we commenced the march for the Line, doing so many miles per day, going into bivouac each night, men in full marching order, with 200 pack mules which only arrived two days before, most of them untrained. I was in Command, as the C.O. had proceeded to the trenches we were to occupy and take over from the other Battalion. The weather was now getting warm and told on our men very much, as they had done so little marching lately, but they stuck it out well. On the third day we arrived at Sarakli, remaining in camp all next day. From this we got the first view of the Line we were to hold on the near hills, and the valley separating us from the great snow-capped mountains, 2,000 feet high, held by the Bulgars. On the afternoon of the 24th we moved off, and arrived about dark at Todorovo, the Battalion H.Q., where we bivouaced. Next day we relieved the York and Lancaster Regiment in the trenches. The idea was that by relieving this portion of the line with the 228th Brigade, more troops would be available for the Dorian and Struma fronts. I have not space here to detail all our doings while in the Line; the Dova-Tepe section we held was the most important and nearest to the Bulgar, and in consequence we got more than our share of shells. However, the men kept up the reputation of the Irish Fusiliers in every respect. About this time we got the last draft from home, and as the weather got warmer our men began to go down with malaria and into hospital. Then the order came we were to evacuate the present Line and retire to the Summer Line. Colonel Connolly and some other officers had gone home, and Colonel Barry took Command. On the 12th June the first half Battalion withdrew, on the 13th the second half, under my command, withdrew at dark, the rain coming down in torrents, men and mules tumbling into the ravines. We were glad to get into our "bivvies" the following morning, resting there all day, and marching off in the evening at dusk, reaching our camping-ground next morning, where we remained for a week. Here we were divided into detachments for road work, which lasted about a month; then orders came we were to go into training and return to the line again. This order was cancelled, and we were ordered back to the Base. We marched to Rail Head, returned to Sericeul, where we stayed ten days; shortly after our arrival the Garrison Battalion King's Liverpool! Regiment arrived. Then commenced the breaking up of the Battalion. All fit officers, men, and mule transport were taken over by the King's. Then their Battalion, composed chiefly of Irish Fusiliers, took our place in the 228th Brigade, we taking all the unfit of both Battalions. On the 17th of August we proceeded to Dudular, five miles from Salonica, and took over the camp vacated by the King's Liverpools, doing the guards over Ammunition Dumps, Ordnance stores and M.S. One Company on detachment at Stavros, on the Gulf of Rendina, had the best time. I think it is the prettiest spot in Macedonia, but very unhealthy. There were some war ships and monitors in the Bay, the latter used to sail over and shell the Bulgar positions on the opposite hills, and, strange to say, the Bulgars never returned the fire, but air raids were very frequent at Stavros. About the middle of September the 10th Division arrived near Dadular, en route for Egypt. Needless to say, we went over to see the 2nd Battalion and offer them the hospitality of our Mess, but, as they did not know the moment the order for embarkation would arrive, only a few officers were able to come to us. On</p>		

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	<p>10th October I took command from Colonel Barry, he being appointed to a Pioneer Battalion. At this time crime was rampant in the Battalion, and most of the prisoners in F. P. Compound were Irish Fusiliers and King's, so with the help of my excellent Adjutant, "Captain Watkins," and the Medical Boards we got rid of all the useless, both officers and men, and gathered as many as possible Irish Fusiliers, who were on soft jobs about the Base, and in a short time had quite a respectable Battalion with a Fife and Drum Band and Irish Pipes, and crime became practically nil. During the winter we worked hard improving the Camp, making dug-outs, etc., as raids were frequent. The men had their football, and our team more than held their own in the area, and, I think, everyone was happy. Not many of the original Battalion was left at this time, though a few joined from Hospital. Captain Cosgrove and myself were the only two officers, and the Regimental Sergeant-Major with a few men were all that remained of those that came out in August '16. When winter was over we got busy making mud bricks, with which we built Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess, Recreation Room, and Canteen; we also got a garden made in which we grew vegetables. The winter of 1918-19 passed like the former winters with the usual Christmas feasting. We celebrated St. Patrick's Day and Barrosa Day with sports and football. Then rumours came of the big offensive that was to take place on the Bulgar front, and I had hopes we would get back to the line again, alas! no such luck. On the 30th September the Bulgar surrendered, and then came the Armistice with Germany. In January, 1919 came the beginning of the end, when long lists of men who were to be sent home came in, and parties were going every week to the Concentration Camp, en route for France. Transport, batmen, and all available men had to be pressed into service in order to find men for guards. Then an order came we were to go home as a "Cadre", this, however, was cancelled, and in March we received the FINAL order - the Battalion were to be demobilised, and any officers and men not going home were to join other units, all stores to be handed in, and the Camp to be taken over by an Indian Regiment. On the 27th March I said "Good-bye" to the remains of the Battalion, having got leave, and, handing over to my second in command, left for Constantinople - I could not bear to see the last man walk out of Camp - so came the end of the Second Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers. Number of deaths of Battalion from wounds and diseases: Officers, 3; other ranks, 31. One officer and man taken prisoners by the Bulgars were returned after the Armistice."</p> <p>Malley's history of the 2nd Garrison Battalion understates the amount of action that it saw and casualties sustained in Salonika. The battalion saw service in the front line and one of its commanding officers prior to Malley succeeding to command of the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W.E.G. Connolly, was dismissed for incompetence after organising a botched trench raid, his Divisional Commander Lieutenant-General G.F. Milne dismissing him because "discipline in his battalion was bad and the raid, largely due to vague orders and want of organisation, entirely failed, ending in a most discreditable retreat, I am sending him home."</p> <p>Following the disbandment of the 2nd Garrison Battalion the battalion's King's Colour was presented to Lurgan parish church. Lieutenant-Colonel Malley was the author of an article describing the presentation of the colours that was published in the regimental journal, a copy of which accompanies the group.</p> <p>In the post-war years Lieutenant-Colonel Malley was the treasurer of both the 4th Battalion and 2nd Garrison Battalion's Old Comrades Associations charitable funds, responsible for distributing financial aid to ex-servicemen, which he eventually transferred to the Royal Irish Fusiliers Old Comrades Association central fund in 1937.</p>		

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	<p>For his services during the First World War, Lieutenant-Colonel Malley was awarded the British War and Victory Medals, and mentioned in dispatches, 21st July 1917.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Malley was ordained into the Church of England during the 1930s, being appointed Deacon, 1932, Priest, Gloucester, 1933, and was Curate of Pebworth with Dorsington and Marston Sicca, 1932-34, officiating at Broadwell with Adlestrop, 1934-35, Rector of Wyck Rissington, 1935-36, and Vicar of Cratfield from 1936.</p> <p>Specific details of Malley's actual services during the 1916 Easter Rising and Irish War of Independence not traced. There is hardly any mention of the 4th Battalion's services during 1916 or during the Irish War of Independence in the regimental journal, due to sensitivities at the time. As regards the services of the 4th Battalion during the Irish War of Independence, one article possibly relating to those activities, a copy of which accompanies Malley's group, was published but in redacted form, blacked-out. Malley and the services of the 4th Battalion during the 1916 Rising and the Irish War of Independence therefore perhaps worthy of further research.</p>		
BG4168	<p>PRIVATE W. WOOLLEY, 13TH BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (LATE 9TH BATTALION LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS) . Two: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 33052 PTE. W. WOOLLEY. LAN. FUS.). BWM attractively toned, Extremely Fine and a scarce group to a man confirmed as having seen service with the 13th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied Medal Index card confirming medals and that Woolley was not entitled to either of the Stars, and WW1 medal roll confirming that Woolley initially saw service as 33052 Private with the 9th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers and subsequently as 47808 with the 13th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.</p> <p>The 13th (Service) Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers was formed late in the war, during the desperate scramble to put together front line fighting units following the German Spring offensive of 1918. The battalion was formerly the 11th Garrison Guard Battalion. This 11th Garrison Guard Battalion was grouped with the 7th &amp; 8th Garrison Guard Battalions in the early summer of 1918 to form 120th Brigade. The 11th Garrison Guard Battalion was then re-designated 13th Garrison Guard Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. By 15th June 1918 the formation of the three Garrison Battalions in 120th Brigade was completed, and they were transferred to 119th Brigade, 40th Division. On 13th July 1918 the prefix "Garrison Guard" was eliminated from the designations of the three battalions in 119 Brigade, and the battalion became the 13th (Service) Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The induction of these former Garrison Guard Battalions was part of a wholesale re-organisation of the 40th Division. This re-organisation was completed in mid-July 1918, whereupon the 40th Division moved into the front line, with the objective of holding the West Hazebrouck area in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>Medals attributable to men who saw service with the 13th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers are seldom encountered, since the vast majority of men who saw service with the battalion would have had their medals named to the first unit they saw service with in WW1 (as is the case here).</p> <p>The 9th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers was formed at Bury on 31/8/1914. After</p>	£90	€108.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BG4013	<p>seeing service in Gallipoli and Egypt, the battalion transferred to France in July 1916, arriving at Marseilles on 10/7/1916. The battalion was disbanded in France at Allouagne on 12/2/1918, the members of the battalion then being transferred to other units. It was presumably at this point that Woolley transferred to the 13th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, which was then serving in France with the 40th Division.</p> <p>PRIVATE F. SUGGETT, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT, KILLED IN ACTION 7/6/1917 DURING THE CAPTURE OF WYTSCHAETE. Two: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 10254 PTE F. SUGGETT. R. IR. REGT.). British War Medal attractively toned, otherwise generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck, both medals with a length of original ribbon.</p> <p>Group accompanied by extract 1911 census, WW1 Medal Index card and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>Frank Suggett was born in King's Lynn, Norfolk in 1894. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 27 year old, unmarried, commercial traveller and clerk resident in Lambeth, London. Suggett enlisted at Mill Hill, Middlesex and was killed in action, France and Flanders, 7/6/1917.</p> <p>Soldiers Died confirms previous service as 146729 Royal Field Artillery.</p> <p>The British War and Victory Medals were Suggett's sole medal entitlement.</p> <p>The 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was stationed at Devonport when WW1 broke out on 4/8/1914 and saw service initially with 8th Brigade, 3rd Division, landing in France as a unit at Boulogne on 14/8/1914. The battalion transferred to Army Troops on Lines of Communication, 14/10/1914, to the 12th Brigade, 4th Division, on 14/3/1915, to the 11th Brigade, 4th Division, on 26/7/1915, to 49th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division, on 14/10/1916, to the 188th Brigade, 63rd Division, on 23/4/1918, and was still serving with the latter brigade/division at Spinnes, south of Mons, when the war ended on 11/11/1918, close by where it had first seen action in August 1914.</p> <p>At the capture of Wytschaete on 7/6/1917 the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was serving in 49th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division. The following account of the capture of Wytschaete is taken from the regimental history:</p> <p>"WYTSCHAETE. On the 6th June we heavily bombarded the enemy's position. At 3.10 a.m. on the 7th, our attack started with the explosion of our land mines under the enemy's position. One mine was said by German prisoners to have killed a whole German company. The 16th Division was distributed with the 47th Brigade as right attack, the 49th as left attack and the 48th in divisional reserve. The 49th Brigade was disposed with the 7/8th Royal Irish Fusiliers on the right and the 7th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on the left. Their objective was the successive capture of the "red" and "blue" lines and the consolidation of these when captured. Two hours after the capture of the "blue" line the Royal Irish were to advance from it and capture and consolidate the "black" line. The 8th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were to provide "moppers up", carrying parties, etc. To each of the attacking battalions two machine guns were attached to protect their flanks from counter-attack during the assault. Two Stokes mortars were also attached to each battalion to assist in overcoming local opposition as required. The Royal Irish were disposed—C Company on the right, D Company on the left, B in support and A as "moppers up". The staff work in connection with the attack was most careful and</p>	£185	€222.00



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	<p>detailed. As no reliance could be placed on finding drinkable water behind the enemy's lines, each man carried two full water bottles and arrangements were made to send forward water in petrol tins after the capture of the "black" line. The attack of the brigade proceeded without a hitch and all objectives were captured by the various units at the times laid down. The heat during the day was intense but, owing to a shower during the previous night, there was no dust. The Royal Irish captured over 300 prisoners. Their losses were Captain R.A. Belemore died of wounds, Captain J. L. Cotter and 2nd Lieutenant D. J. Kelleher wounded, 17 men killed, 130 wounded, 2 missing, 3 gassed and 4 shell shocked—a total of 3 officers and 156 men. The 16th Division captured the village and wood of Wyttschaete and the crest of the hill, which was most valuable for future operations."</p>		
BG4002	<p>MAJOR P.M. SINCLAIR, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS. Three: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 2. LIEUT. P.M. SINCLAIR); Campaign Service Medal 1918-62, George V, 1 clasp, Iraq (officially impressed: MAJOR P.M. SINCLAIR.). Silver medals attractively toned, generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details, copied extracts Army Lists and London Gazettes of the period, along with WW1 Medal Index card and General Service Medal roll confirming medals and clasp.</p> <p>Philip MacLagen Sinclair (1894-1952), born 31/8/1894 in Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, was the son of James and Anne Sinclair. He is recorded in the 1901 census as a 6 year old schoolboy living with his parents at Allanshill, Tyrie. Sinclair was first commissioned Temporary 2nd Lieutenant, Inland Waterways and Docks Company, Royal Engineers, 1/2/1918. Medal Index card confirms that Sinclair first saw service during WW1 in Mesopotamia, entering that theatre of operations on 6/5/1918. Sinclair was promoted Temporary Lieutenant (Acting Captain), 1/8/1919, Temporary Major and Deputy Assistant Director of Inland Water Transport, 30/7/1919, relinquished the rank of Temporary Major, 16/6/1921, and relinquished his commission on completion of his service, being granted the rank of Major, on 19/6/1921.</p> <p>General Service Medal roll confirms that his GSM with Iraq clasp was awarded to Sinclair as a Superintendent, with the rank of Major, Inland Water Transport.</p> <p>Major Sinclair also saw service during WW2, being appointed Lieutenant, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) 6/5/1940. Major Sinclair died in Aberdeen on 27/9/1952, aged 58.</p>	£650	€780.00
BG3996	<p>PRIVATE J.R.E. HUGHES, AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, 39TH BATTALION, AND AUSTRALIAN DENTAL SERVICE, AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, WOUNDED IN ACTION ON 22/8/1918 WHILST SERVING WITH THE 10TH FIELD AMBULANCE A.I.F. Two: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 1308 PTE. J.R.E. HUGHES. 39-BN. A.I.F.). BWM attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine and both medals with a length of original ribbon.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details and 8 pages of copied service papers.</p> <p>Joseph Robert Eric Hughes was born in Collingwood, Victoria and enlisted at</p>	£165	€198.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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	<p>Melbourne on 4/1/1916. At time of enlistment Hughes was 21 years old, gave his trade as warehouseman and his next of kin as his mother, Mary Elizabeth Hughes of "Brockley", Railway Place, Fairfield, Victoria, and stated that he had previously see service for 12 months with the Senior Cadets and for 3 years with the Citizens Forces. After enlistment Hughes was posted for service as a Private with the Australian Army Medical Corps on 9/3/1916 and transferred to the 39th Battalion on 18/4/1916. He sailed for France via Southampton on 23/11/1916. In France Hughes transferred to the 10th Field Ambulance on 28/2/1917 and was serving with the 10th Field Ambulance on the day he was wounded in action on 22/8/1918, remaining on duty despite being wounded. Hughes then transferred to the No. 44 Dental Unit, Australian Dental Service, in France, on 7/10/1918, also seeing service subsequently with the no. 1 and no. 39 Dental Units. Hughes embarked for Australia on 2/8/1919, disembarking there on 22/9/1919.</p> <p>The 39th Battalion and the 10th Field Ambulance saw service exclusively with the 10th Brigade, 3rd Australian Division, during WW1.</p>		
BG3995	<p>LANCE CORPORAL E.J. LANGTON, 39TH BATTALION AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, WOUNDED IN ACTION, 3RD BATTLE OF YPRES, PASSCHENDAELE, 12/10/1917. Two: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: L-CPL. E.J. LANGTON. 39-BN. A.I.F.). Mounted court style for display, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details and 10 pages copied service papers.</p> <p>Edward Joseph Langton was born in 1894 in Footscray, Victoria. He enlisted at Melbourne on 17/2/1916. At the time of enlistment he was 21 years and 5 months old, stated that he was born in Yarraville, Victoria, gave his trade as that of cigar maker, employed by States Tobacco Company of Beckett Street, Melbourne, that his father was deceased and gave his next of kin as his re-married mother, Mrs Theodocia Brideson of 12 James Street, Footscray, Victoria. After enlisting, Langton was posted for service with the 39th Battalion, embarked at Melbourne on 27/5/1916 for England, disembarking at Devonport on 18/7/1916 and landed in France, via Southampton, on 23/11/1916. Langton was wounded in action on 12/10/1917, Passchendaele, gunshot wound to the head. He was invalided to England on 5/11/1917, repatriated to Australia on 8/8/1918 and discharged on 19/10/1918.</p> <p>The 39th Battalion was serving with the 10th Brigade, 3rd Australian Division, when Langton was wounded in action.</p> <p>Joseph Langton died in Caulfield, Victoria in 1984, at 90 years of age.</p>	£250	€300.00
BG3994	<p>LANCE SERGEANT (ACTING REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT) E. ENGBRIGTSEN, 39TH BATTALION, AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL IN SEPTEMBER 1918 FOR "EXCELLENT WORK" AS THE ACTING REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT OF THE 39TH BATTALON IN FRANCE. Two: British War and Victory Medals (both officially impressed: 874 L/SJT E. ENGBRIGTSEN. 39 BN. A.I.F.). Naming on BWM impressed off-centre at one point, slightly distorting small section of rim, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 14 pages copied service papers.</p>	£185	€222.00

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	<p>Erik Engbrigtsen was born in Melbourne, Victoria. He enlisted at Melbourne on 5/2/1916. At time of enlistment he was 22 years and 11 months old and gave his trade as mechanical draftsman. On enlistment, Engbrigtsen was posted for service with the 39th Battalion. Promoted Lance Corporal, 20/8/1916, he sailed for France via Southampton on 23/11/1916. He was promoted Corporal, 1/7/1917, subsequently appointed Acting Quartermaster and promoted Lance Sergeant 18/9/1918. Engbrigtsen was hospitalised with influenza on 31/10/1918, was invalided to England on Armistice Day, 11/11/1918 and repatriated to Australia on 2/1/1919, suffering from influenza, being discharged on 25/3/1919.</p> <p>Engbrigtsen was recommended for the award of the Meritorious Service Medal on 17/9/1918, at which time he was serving as a Corporal (Acting Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant) in the Quartermaster's Store of the 39th Battalion. The recommendation reading "This n.c.o. has been with the battalion since its inception and since the whole of the period has done excellent work. for the past two years he has been attached to the Q.M. Store and for the past three months has carried out the duties of R.Q.M.S. to the satisfaction of all concerned."</p>		
BG3993	<p>PRIVATE A.A. ROYAL, 29TH BATTALION AND AUSTRALIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS, AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE. Two: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 2126 PTE. A.A. ROYAL. 29 BN. A.I.F.). British War Medal attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 11 pages copied service papers.</p> <p>Albert Alfred Royal was born in Burnley, Victoria. He enlisted at Melbourne on 14/8/1915. At the time of enlistment he was 27 years old and gave his trade as that of grazier. On enlistment Royal was posted for service with the 29th Battalion and embarked at Melbourne for Egypt on 18/2/1916, disembarking at Suez on 23/3/1916. Royal embarked at Alexandria for France on 21/6/1916, disembarked at Marseille on 29/6/1916, was posted to the 5th Australian Base Training Depot in France on 3/7/1916 and to the 1st Australian Base Training Depot at Etaples on 2/9/1916. Royal transferred to the Australian Service Corps on 17/9/1916 and was posted for service with the 16th Australian Depot Unit of Supply at Rouen on 17/9/1916. He was hospitalised twice at Rouen on 19/3/1917 and 25/7/1917 and was subsequently invalided to England on 30/8/1917 and repatriated to Australia on 11/1/1918. After being discharged, Royal was granted a pension of 30 shillings per week from 6/4/1918.</p>	£135	€162.00
BG3992	<p>PRIVATE E.W. DUKES, 29TH AND 46TH BATTALIONS AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, WOUNDED IN ACTION PASSCHENDAELE OCTOBER 1917 AND REPATRIATED TO AUSTRALIA IN DECEMBER 1917, SUFFERING FROM SHELL SHOCK. Two: British War and Victory Medals (both officially impressed: 2895 PTE. E.W. DUKES. 29-BN. A.I.F.). British War Medal attractively toned, Extremely Fine and mounted court style for display.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 13 pages copied service papers.</p> <p>Edgar William Dukes was born in Bruton, Somerset, in October 1892. He enlisted at Warrnambool, Victoria, on 3/2/1916. At the time of enlistment Dukes was 24 years old, gave his trade as labourer and his next of kin as his mother, Martha Dukes, of Bath Road, Keynsham, Somerset (later of Avon Cottages, Galford, near Bristol, England). Dukes was posted for service with the 29th Battalion on 23/2/1916 and first saw active service in Egypt, disembarking at Alexandria on 8/5/1916. Dukes almost immediately re-</p>	£245	€294.00

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	<p>embarked for England, on 6/6/1916, disembarking at Plymouth on 16/6/1916. He was posted for service in France on 8/9/1916, joining the 29th Battalion in the field on 22/9/1916. Hospitalised with trench foot on 2/11/1916, Dukes was invalided to England on 25/12/1916, but returned to France on 25/4/1917 and was taken on the strength of the 46th Battalion on 26/5/1917. Dukes was briefly posted for duty with the no. 12 Australian Machine Gun Corps, on 5/6/1917, but rejoined the 46th Battalion on 10/6/1917. Whilst serving with the 46th Battalion Dukes was wounded in action on 12/10/1917, during the Third Battle of Ypres, Passchendaele. With shrapnel wounds to the back and suffering from shell shock, he was invalided to England on 14/10/1917 and subsequently repatriated to Australia on 20/12/1917, suffering from shell shock, where he was discharged on 8/4/1918.</p> <p>Dukes's Soldier's Papers contain a record of his being court martialed on 10/7/1917.</p> <p>During Dukes's period of service with the 29th Battalion, September - December 1916, that battalion saw service with the 8th Brigade, 5th Australian Division and during his period of service with the 46th Battalion, May - October 1917, that battalion saw service with the 27th Brigade, 4th Australian Division.</p>		
BG3991	<p>PRIVATE H. POWELL, 4TH LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT, AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE. Two: British War and Victory Medals (both officially impressed: 3955 PTE. H. POWELL. 4 L.H.R. A.I.F.). British War Medal attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Henry Powell was born in Malvern, Victoria on 2/7/1876. He enlisted at Melbourne on 1/10/1917. At the time of enlistment Powell was 39 years old, gave his trade as that of labourer on the Victoria Railways and his next of kin as his wife, Margaret Powell, of 42 Clarke Street, Northcote, Victoria. After enlisting Powell was posted for service with the 4th Light Horse Regiment and embarked at Melbourne for Egypt on 7/3/1918, disembarking at Suez on 4/4/1918. On disembarkation Powell was immediately dispatched to an isolation camp, suffering from measles, was hospitalised on 18/4/1918 and transferred to a rest camp at Port Said on 2/5/1918. Powell rejoined the 4th Light Horse on 28/1/1919 but was hospitalised again on 28/5/1919 suffering from malaria. Powell again rejoined the 4th Light Horse on 6/6/1919, embarked at Kanara for Australia on 16/6/1919 and was discharged on 13/11/1919.</p> <p>During Powell's period of service the 4th Light Horse saw service exclusively with the 4th Australian Light Horse Brigade, Imperial Mounted Division.</p>	£185	€222.00
bg3954	<p>THE BRITISH WAR MEDAL, VICTORY MEDAL AND DELHI DURBAR MEDAL 1903 TRIO AWARDED TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL M.A. TIGHE, 2ND GARRISON AND 8TH BATTALIONS ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT AND ACTING COMMANDER "B" COMPANY, 10TH BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (LATE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES AND INDIAN ARMY), WHO WAS AT THE CENTRE OF EVENTS IN DUBLIN DURING THE 1916 RISING, BEING INVOLVED IN TWO SUCCESSFUL GARRISON DEFENCES WHEN THE EASTER RISING BROKE OUT ON 24TH APRIL 1916, TIGHE'S UNIT, THE 2ND GARRISON BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT WAS STATIONED IN BEGGARS BUSH BARRACKS IN DUBLIN, WHERE IT WAS BESIEGED BY THE REBELS FOR THE DURATION OF THE RISING, AND ON THE AFTERNOON OF 24TH APRIL 1916 TIGHE TOOK COMMAND OF "B" COMPANY, 10TH BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN</p>	£2,650	€3180.00

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	<p>FUSILIERS WHICH UNDER HIS COMMAND FOUGHT ITS WAY IN TO THE BESIEGED DUBLIN CASTLE, WHERE HE AND THE MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND SUBSEQUENTLY SAW SERVICE DURING THE SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE OF DUBLIN CASTLE. AFTER THE RISING TIGHE WAS A MEMBER OF THE COURT THAT COURT MARTIALED CAPTAIN JOHN C. BOWEN-COLTHURST FOR THE MURDER OF THE POLITICAL ACTIVIST FRANCIS SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON. SUBSEQUENTLY TIGHE COMMANDED THE 8TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT IN FRANCE DURING WW1 AND, AFTER RETURNING FROM FRANCE, COMMANDED THE 4TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. Three: British War and Victory Medals (both medals officially named, impressed in plain block capitals: LT. COL. M.A. TIGHE. and additionally engraved with regimental details in block capitals, similar to the officially impressed naming "ROYAL IRISH REGt."); Delhi Durbar Medal, Edward VII, 1903, silver (officially named, engraved in plain block capitals: MAJOR M.A. TIGHE POLITICAL AGENT MALWA). Silver medals with attractive old dark tone, mounted loose style, as worn, generally Extremely Fine and accompanied by a matching set of dress miniatures, these also mounted loose style, as worn. Group also accompanied by a small size, 22m, Coronation Medal 1902, silver, by Spink &amp; Son, mounted for wearing from a purple and gold ribbon.</p> <p>Group accompanied by an extensive file of research and original documents, including an original commission warrant appointing Tighe 2nd Lieutenant in the Militia, dated 31st January 1879, an original commission warrant appointing Tighe 2nd Lieutenant in the 83rd Foot, dated 22nd April 1881, an original commission warrant appointing Tighe Major, dated 14th December 1914, an original typed letter from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated 17th September 1914, thanking Tighe for donating binoculars to the war effort, for use by non-commissioned officers in the field, along with biographical details, census roll extracts, extracts from Army Lists and London Gazettes of the period, copied extracts from the Regimental History re. the services of the 8th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment during WW1 and from Neil Richardson's "According to their Lights, Stories of Irishmen in the British Army, Easter 1916", giving details of Tighe's services in Dublin during the 1916 Rising, newspaper extract confirming Tighe saw service as a member of the court that tried Captain Bowen-Colthurst and biographical details of Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, along with detailed manuscript notes and family trees re. the Tighe family of Loosely House (Tighe's great-grandfather, Michael, was killed in action at Maida during the Peninsular War on 4/7/1806 whilst serving in the ranks with the 58th Foot).</p> <p>Michael Augustus Tighe, a member of the Tighe family of Loosely House, Princess Risborough, Buckinghamshire, was born 27/4/1861 at Templehombe, Somerset. He was first commissioned into the Militia, being appointed 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Irish Rifles, 23/4/1881. He transferred to the regular army shortly afterwards, and was promoted Lieutenant, Royal Irish Rifles, 1/7/1881. Tighe subsequently transferred to the Indian Army and served in India as a Political Agent, being promoted Captain, 23/4/1892.</p> <p>In India, Tighe saw active service on the North-West Frontier during the Mekran operations of April 1898, and was mentioned in dispatches by Lieutenant-Colonel R.C.G. Mayne, commanding the 30th Bombay Infantry, for his services during those operations, in his dispatch of 12/4/1898: "Captain M.A. Tighe, Political Agent, South-East Baluchistan, quickly made arrangements for providing camels from Las Beyla, and I am much indebted to</p>		



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	<p>this officer for the help he gave me. Had it not been for his personal exertions, I doubt if these camels would ever have reached me in Pashi." (no campaign medals awarded for this particular operation).</p> <p>Promoted Major, 23/4/1901 and Lieutenant-Colonel, 23/4/1907, Tighe retired from the Indian Army on 30/7/1907. Following the outbreak of WW1, Tighe volunteered for active service and was granted a commission in the British Army, being appointed Major and second in command of the newly raised 2nd Garrison Battalion The Royal Irish Regiment in March 1916.</p> <p>When the 1916 Rising broke out on the morning of 24/4/1916, the 2nd Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was stationed in Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin, immediately came under attack by the rebels and was eventually besieged. Later that day Tighe is recorded in Neil Richardson's "According to their Lights" as having assumed command on the afternoon of 24/4/1916, being the senior officer present, of Lieutenant Charles Grant's "B" Company, 10th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which had been ordered to advance from the Royal Barracks (now Collins Barracks), Dublin, to Dublin Castle, which was then under siege by rebel forces, Grant being quoted by Richardson as subsequently recording "I met Colonel Tighe making his way to the Royal Barracks. He joined our party as senior officer and took command. Passing Christchurch cathedral a few revolver shots were fired. We entered a street running along the side walls of the approach to the entrance to the Lower Castle Yard (Palace Street). Here we came under heavy fire from the rebels in the City Hall, which resulted in a further twenty wounded". After fighting their way into Dublin Castle, Tighe and the men temporarily under his command remained in Dublin Castle and took part in its successful defence against rebel forces.</p> <p>He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 2nd Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, in 1918, by which time that battalion had been re-designated 8th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. Tighe went on home leave on 26/7/1918, whereupon he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 4th Volunteer Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 29/10/1918. Lieutenant-Colonel Tighe died at Loosley House, Princes Ruisborough, Buckinghamshire, on 21/9/1932.</p> <p>The 8th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was originally raised in Dublin in March 1916 as the 2nd (Home Service) Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment. The battalion was stationed at Beggars Bush barracks when the 1916 Rising broke out. The majority of the officers and men of the battalion remained in the barracks for the duration of the rising, successfully defending it against rebel forces, though some officers and men, like Tighe, also saw service outside Beggars Bush barracks. The battalion ceased to be a Home Service battalion in the spring of 1918, landing in France on 18/4/1918, where it saw service with the 178th Brigade, 59th Division. The battalion was re-titled 8th (Service) Battalion on 13/7/1918, and when the war ended on 11/11/1918, was still serving in France, with the 121st Brigade, 40th Division. The Regimental History of the Royal Irish Regiment confirms that, when the 8th Royal Irish landed in France in May 1918, Lieutenant-Colonel Tighe commanded the battalion in the field. Tighe ceased to command the 8th Royal Irish on 26/7/1918 (probably being deemed too old to command a battalion on active service in the field), and went on leave.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Tighe is recorded on the published roll for the 1903 Delhi Durbar Medal as being part of the 22 strong Central India Contingent and a "political agent in Malwa and Ticket Officer in the Chiefs' Camp". Note,</p>		

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>Tighe's surname is mis-spelt "Righe" in the published roll.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Tighe was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Augustus Lynagh Tighe, a Military Knight of Windsor. John Augustus Lynagh Tighe was first commissioned Ensign, 58th Foot, 10/4/1855, and after also seeing service with the 70th Foot, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and 54th Foot, and being promoted Captain, 23/11/1860, retired from the army on 1/7/1881. On retirement, he was appointed a Military Knight of Windsor and granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He died in the Round Tower at Windsor Castle, Berkshire, in 1900.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Tighe was granted a United States patent in 1902 for a single trigger mechanism for double-barreled guns and rifles (copy of grant of patent accompanies group).</p> <p>The Tighes of Loosely House, Princess Risborough, were a junior branch of the Irish Tighe families of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, and Woodstock, Co. Kilkenny, but of a much humbler status (which would account for Tighe's great-grandfather serving in the ranks during the Peninsular War).</p> <p>For further details of Tighe's services during the 1916 Rising and the services of the 2nd Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Regiment in Dublin in 1916, see Neil Richardson's "According to their Lights, Stories of Irishmen in the British Army, Easter 1916" (Collins Press, 2015).</p> <p>Francis Sheehy Skeffington (1878-1916), Irish nationalist and political activist. A pacifist, when the 1916 Rising broke out, Sheehy Skeffington did not join the rebels, but instead attempted to discourage civilians from looting. He was among a large number of individuals mistaken for rebels and rounded up during the Rising. After being taken to Portobello Barracks, Captain Bowen-Colthurst organised a firing squad, and without authorisation, and contrary to the facts of the case, had Sheehy-Skeffington executed. Bowen-Colthurst was subsequently tried by military court martial for murder, but the jury, which included Lieutenant-Colonel Tighe, found Bowen-Colthurst "guilty but insane" and he was sentenced to be confined for life in Broadhurst.</p>		
BG3946	<p>THE BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIR TO LIEUTENANT CLEMENT STANLEY BINNS, 20TH (TYNESIDE SCOTTISH) BATTALION, NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS, WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, 1ST JULY 1916. Two: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: LIEUT. C.S. BINNS). BWM attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 1891 and 1901 census extracts, WW1 Medal Index card and WW1 medal roll, Commonwealth Graves details and 21 pages of documents from Lieutenant Binns's Officers Service Papers file. There is only one officer with the surname Binns and initials "C.S." who saw service during WW1 with the Army, Navy or Air Force, Lieutenant Clement Stanley Binns of the 20th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.</p> <p>Clement Stanley Binns was born in Sheffield in 1885. He is recorded in the 1911 census as being a 26 year old solicitor and was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 20th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, on 5/5/1915. Lieutenant Binns was initially posted missing 1/7/1917, First Day, Battle of the Somme, but was subsequently confirmed as having been killed in action on that day. Officers papers include several witness statements from other ranks of the 20th</p>	£1,350	€1620.00

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	<p>Northumberland Fusiliers, including from a Sergeant J. Grant of the 20th Northumberland Fusiliers, who saw Lieutenant Binns being killed in action on that date, describing how, as the 20th Northumberland Fusiliers reached the second line of the German trenches, a shell burst near four or five men, all of whom were killed, including Binns.</p> <p>On 1st July 1916 the 20th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, with the 21st, 22nd and 23rd (Tyneside Scottish) Battalions Northumberland Fusiliers, formed the 102nd (Tyneside Scottish) Brigade, 34th Division. The 102nd Brigade was tasked with launching its attack on the German front line at 7.30am on the morning of 1st July, the attack to be preceded by an artillery barrage on the German front and the detonating of two large mines beneath the German front line two minutes before the attack was launched. On the morning of 1st July, German military intelligence intercepted telephone calls from 102nd Brigade Headquarters to its battalions in the front line, confirming the time of the attack and that it was to be preceded by an artillery barrage and the detonation of two mines. On receipt of this intelligence, the German front line troops evacuated their positions and took refuge in deep bunkers. The two minute gap between the detonating of the two mines and the start of the 102nd Brigade's attack gave the German defenders time to exit their bunkers and return to their front line positions. The 20th Northumberland Fusiliers were led into the attack by Pipe Major John Wilson (awarded a Military Medal for 1st July 1916). By the time the German defenders had re-established themselves in their trenches, the 20th Northumberland Fusiliers were in the middle of no-man's land, and completely exposed to the fire from massed ranks of German machine guns, which promptly set about scything down the men of the 20th Northumberlands. By the afternoon of 1st July, the 20th Northumberlands had virtually ceased to exist as a battalion and the small number of surviving men were pinned down in no-man's land. The Germans shot any man who moved, wounded or otherwise. Every officer and sergeant of the battalion who went over the top on 1st July was by now a casualty, this total elimination of the officers and senior non-commissioned officers was perhaps a reflection of the determination with which they had led their men into action, despite being under intense fire. Equally revealing in this regard is the fact that the commanding officers of all four Tyneside Scottish Battalions of 34th Brigade were killed on this day. The History of the 34th Division records that the 20th Northumberland Fusiliers lost a total of 631 officers and men, killed, wounded and missing on 1st July 1916, perhaps the highest casualty rate sustained by any battalion on that day.</p> <p>Lieutenant Binns married Ruth Victoria Whitney on 4/5/1914. Medal Index card gives final address as "Albourne", 8 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.</p>		
BG3925	<p>SERGEANT L.F. ROBERTSON, 29TH BATTALION CANADIAN INFANTRY. Two: British War and Victory Medals, officially impressed, 75954 Sergeant, Canadian Infantry. Small rim bruise to Victory Medal, BWM with an attractive old dark tone, generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 2 pages of copied service papers, 1901 Scotland census return extract, Commonwealth War Graves details and some biographical research.</p> <p>Lennox Fraser Robertson M.A., was born in Edinburgh 1/8/1883, the son of the Reverend James Robertson, a presbyterian minister resident at 69 Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh. He was educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh University, from where he graduated MA in 1902. He emigrated to Canada in March 1907, where he was employed as a bank clerk.</p>	£80	€96.00

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	<p>Following the outbreak of WW1 he enlisted into the 29th (Vancouver) Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, on 13/11/1914. At the time of enlistment Robertson gave his trade as that of "labourer". He came to France with the 2nd Canadian Contingent in October 1915 and saw service in France and Flanders. He died, of wounds received in action on the Somme on 10/8/1915, at the First General Hospital, Aberdeen, on 19/9/1916. Robertson left an estate valued at £624.</p> <p>Despite claiming that he was a labourer when he enlisted at Vancouver in 1914, Robertson was quite clearly a "gentleman" Private</p>		
BG3850	<p>PRIVATE H. SMITH, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. British War &amp; Victory Medals (both officially impressed: 11189 PTE. H. SMITH. R. IR. REGT). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied Medal Index card, WW1 medal rolls and Soldiers Died details.</p> <p>Harry Smith was born in Bromley, Kent and saw service during WW1 exclusively with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. He first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 23/6/1915 and was killed in action on the first day of the battle of Guillemont, 3/9/1916. The 2nd Royal Irish Regiment sustained a large number of casualties at Guillemont, with 160 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The battle of Guillemont was one of the most spectacular victories achieved by the British army on the Western Front during WW1. Soldiers Died entry confirm that Harry Smith had been a pre-war regular soldier who saw service with a cavalry (Hussars) regiment, probably 15th Hussars.</p> <p>Private Smith was also entitled to a 1914-15 Star.</p>	£125	€150.00
bg3664	<p>THE BRITISH WAR MEDAL, VICTORY MEDAL AND MEMORIAL PLAQUE TO LIEUTENANT J.C. ADAMSON, WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE 27TH (4TH TYNESIDE IRISH) BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS DURING THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME IN 1916, AND AFTER BEING INVALIDED, AUGUST 1916, SUBSEQUENTLY SAW SERVICE ATTACHED TO THE 1ST BATTALION LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT. LIEUTENANT ADAMSON WAS KILLED IN ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF BROODENSIDE, 4/10/1917, A V.C. ACTION FOR THE 1ST LINCOLNS, WHOSE COMMANDING OFFICER WAS DECORATED WITH THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR REPEATED ACTS OF GALLANTRY WHILST PERSONALLY LEADING HIS OFFICERS AND MEN FORWARD DURING THE BATTLE, DESPITE BEING TWICE WOUNDED. Three: British War and Victory Medals (Lieutenant); Memorial Plaque ("John Conway Adamson"). BWM, Victory Medal and Memorial Plaque all mint state, BWM and Victory with lengths of original silk ribbon and original forwarding boxes (both flattened), Memorial Plaque with original card folder.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied birth certificate, extract from 1911 census, copied Medal Index card, 11 pages copied documents from Officer's Service Papers file, copied extracts from Regimental History, copied extracts from the War Diary of the 27th Northumberland Fusiliers for the period January to August 1916, during the latter part of which period Adamson saw service with that battalion, and the War Diary for the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment for the period 3rd to 5th October 1917, giving details of the 1st Lincolns at the battle of Broodenside, along with various additional copied research.</p>	£585	€702.00

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	<p>John Conway Adamson was the son of John Robert Adamson, a physician and surgeon, and Amy Alice Adamson (nee Conway). The 1911 census return records him as a 12 year old schoolboy resident with his parents, a brother and sister and two servants, at 152 Coatsworth Road, Gateshead. Adamson was educated at the Higher Grade and Secondary Schools, Gateshead. When he was commissioned into the army in 1915 Adamson was following in his father's footsteps, a medical student at Durham University, where he was also a cadet in the University's Officer Training Corps.</p> <p>Adamson was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Special Reserve (Northumberland Fusiliers) 1/7/1915. He was subsequently posted for service with the 27th (4th Tyneside Irish) Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. Although Adamson is not recorded in Joseph Keating's "Irish Heroes in the War - The Tyneside Irish Brigade" (London, 1917) as being one of the original officers of the 4th Tyneside Irish, he is recorded in John Sheen's "Tyneside Irish" (Pen &amp; Sword Books, 1998), as having seen service with the 27th Northumberland Fusiliers as a 2nd Lieutenant, and Army Lists of the period confirm service with that battalion, Adamson being first recorded as serving with the 27th Northumberland Fusiliers in the July 1916 Monthly Army List.</p> <p>On 1st July 1916 the 27th Northumberland Fusiliers formed part of 103rd Brigade, 34th Division and were given the task of attacking positions around La Boisselle. The battalion assembled in the Tara-Usna Line on the right of the 103rd Brigade in support of the 15th and 16th Royal Scots. The battalion began moving forward at 7.40 a.m., the battalion war diary noting that the 27th Northumberlands had sustained 70% casualties before reaching the German front line trench. Small parties reached Contalmaison, but were eventually forced to retire. By the time the battalion was withdrawn from the front line on 4th July it had sustained a total of 550 casualties.</p> <p>Officer's service papers confirm Adamson as having been invalided from France on 29/8/1916, whilst serving with the 27th Northumberland Fusiliers, suffering from pyrexia (fever) which was described as being of "unknown origin". Adamson was subsequently treated at the First Western General Hospital, Fazakerley, Liverpool. By November 1916 Adamson had recovered sufficiently to be posted to the 83rd Training Reserve Battalion, attached 3rd Battalion West Riding Regiment in Yorkshire, being posted to that unit on 27/11/1916. He was subsequently posted back to France, where he was attached to the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment. Adamson, who was promoted Lieutenant 1/7/1917, was killed in action whilst serving with the 1st Lincolns during the battle of Broodenside, on 4/10/1917.</p> <p>The 1st Lincolns launched their attack on the German lines during the battle of Broodenside from Polygon Wood. During the attack, the 1st Lincolns, who went into action 592 strong (22 officers and 570 other ranks), were subjected to a particularly intense German artillery and machine gun fire, with the result that the battalion lost a large number officers and men, with 18 out of 22 officers becoming casualties (5 killed, 11 wounded and 2 missing) and some 227 out of the 570 other ranks also being killed, wounded or missing. Remarkably, despite sustaining over 40% casualties during the battle of Broodenside, the 1st Lincolns War Diarist was of the opinion that the battalion got off relatively lightly, the War Diary containing a note with regard to the casualties sustained by the battalion during the battle of Broodenside to the effect that "these figures were considered light in the face of the fact that the German artillery fire in this battle was considered to be the heaviest and most concentrated of the whole war".</p>		



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	<p>The battalion's commanding officer at Broodenside, Lieutenant Colonel L.P. Evans, D.S.O., led his battalion into action from the front, continuously urging his officers and men forward, and personally accounting for one German machine gun that was holding up the advance. The citation for his Victoria Cross, which illustrates clearly the intensity of the German artillery and machine gun fire that the 1st Lincolns advanced through, reads as follows: "Lieutenant Colonel Evans took his battalion in perfect order through a terrific enemy barrage, personally formed up all units, and led them to the assault. While a strong machine-gun emplacement was causing casualties, and the troops were working round the flank, Lieutenant-Colonel Evans rushed at it himself, and by firing his revolver through the loophole, forced the garrison to capitulate. After capturing the first objective, he was severely wounded in the shoulder, but refused to be bandaged and re-formed the troops, pointed out all future objectives, and again led his battalion forward. Again badly wounded he nevertheless continued to command, until the second objective was won, and after consolidation collapsed from loss of blood. As there were numerous casualties, he refused assistance, and by his own efforts ultimately reached the Dressing Station. His example of cool bravery stimulated in all ranks the highest valour and determination to win."</p> <p>Lieutenant Adamson, who was 19 years old at the time of his death, is confirmed in the Regimental History of the Lincolnshire Regiment as having been killed in action during the battle of Broodenside. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cott Memorial.</p>		
BG2986	<p>THE "NIGERIA 1918" CAMPAIGN GROUP TO CAPTAIN C.D. PRIEST, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ATTACHED NIGERIA REGIMENT AND 4TH WEST AFRICA SERVICE BRIGADE), WHO IN ADDITION TO SEEING SERVICE AGAINST THE EGBA TRIBE IN NIGERIA IN 1918, WAS ALSO ONE OF A SMALL NUMBER OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS AND NCO'S OF THE NIGERIA REGIMENT AND THE NIGERIA MEDICAL SERVICE TO SEE SERVICE IN FRENCH UPPER SENEGAL IN 1917, WHEN TROOPS FROM NIGERIA ASSISTED THE FRENCH IN RELIEVING THE BESIEGED CITY OF AGADES AND PUTTING DOWN A REVOLT BY TUAREG TRIBESMEN. Three: British War Medal (officially impressed, Captain); Victory Medal (naming erased, a replacement for a lost original medal); Africa General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918, officially impressed (Captain, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Mounted loose style for display, Generally Extremely Fine and the Africa General Service Medal with Nigeria 1918 clasp a unique award to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 6 pages of photocopied documents from Captain Priest's Officers Service Papers file, along with photocopied extracts from the 1891 census, Army Lists and London Gazettes of the period, plus Medal Index Card (confirming entitlement to British War Medal, Victory Medal and Africa General Service Medal with Nigeria 1918 clasp, and also confirming not entitled to either the 1914 or 1914-15 Star), photocopied section of the medal roll for the "Nigeria 1918" clasp to the Africa General Service Medal relating to the medals awarded to British Army recipients who saw service with the 4th West Africa Brigade in Nigeria in 1918, and copied research re. the 1916-17 Tuareg rebellion in French Upper Senegal, which Captain Priest is confirmed as having taken part in the suppression of.</p> <p>Born 15/9/1887, Cecil Damer Priest is recorded in the 1891 census as the 3 year old son of a general medical practitioner by the name of James Priest, living in Waltham Abbey, Essex. Priest was educated at Warden House, Deal,</p>	£2,500	€3000.00

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	<p>Kent, Haileybury College, King's College London, and Zurich, Switzerland. He was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion The Essex Regiment (Essex Rifles, Militia), 16/4/1906 and promoted Lieutenant, 30/10/1908. Priest subsequently obtained a commission in the regular army, being appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 25/1/1911. The remainder of his military career, with the exception of a period spent on attachment to the Nigeria Regiment, was spent serving exclusively with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He was promoted Lieutenant, 10/9/1913, and Captain, 1/10/1915. Priest saw service with the West Africa Frontier Force from 12/11/1913 to 20/1/1915, and from 29/5/1915 to 1920. He retired with a gratuity and was placed on the Regular Army Reserve of Officers (Royal Dublin Fusiliers), 1st March 1921 and retired from the Reserve of Officers 15/9/1937. Service papers note Priest as having been "A Company Commander of considerable experience with natives. A hard working, zealous officer, very popular with his contemporaries. Very keen naturalist, good shot." After retirement, Priest became a noted ornithologist. He was the author of "A Guide to the Birds of Southern Rhodesia and a Record of their Nesting Habits" (1929), "The Birds of Southern Rhodesia" (1933), and "Eggs of Birds Breeding in Southern Africa" (1948), as well as a number of articles published in scientific and ornithological journals of the day. Priest's service papers note that he was fluent in French, German, Spanish, Hausa and Fulani.</p> <p>Service papers confirm that Priest was present during the Coronation of George V in 1911 and also took part in the subsequent "Royal Progress", when officers and men from the 2nd Dublins were among the troops lining the streets of London as the newly crowned royal couple returned to Buckingham Palace after the coronation ceremony. Service papers also confirm that, in addition to being present at the 1911 Coronation, Priest also took part in Royal Levees attended by both King Edward VII and King George V.</p> <p>In 1911 and 1912 there was widespread industrial unrest in Britain and the 2nd Dublins, then stationed at Aldershot, were among the troops deployed to various locations throughout the country to assist the police in maintaining law and order. Priest's service papers confirm that he was present performing "strike duty" at Gravesend in February 1912 during the Great Eastern Railway workers' strike. He is also confirmed as serving on "Special Duty" at the Chatham Naval Magazine in 1912, and that he was engaged in further "strike duty" at Tilbury Docks, Gravesend, in September 1912.</p> <p>Following his arrival in Nigeria in 1913, Priest was initially posted to Kaduna, in northern Nigeria, on attachment to the Nigeria Regiment. He subsequently saw service in 1914 at Sokoto, as part of the garrison occupying the recently captured former German colony of Kamerun (the Cameroons), arriving after the fighting to capture the colony had ended and so not qualifying for a campaign star. After being invalided back to the UK with dysentery, from January to May 1915, Priest returned to West Africa, where he saw service at a variety of locations, including Bernin-Kebi, 1915-16, Sokoto, in the former German Cameroons, for a second time in 1916, Madawa, in French Upper Senegal, February - May 1917, and at various posts in northern Nigeria from May 1917 to May 1919, before returning to the UK in 1920.</p> <p>The operations in French Haute (Upper) Upper Senegal in 1917. French Upper Senegal (present day Mali) shares a common border with northern Nigeria. During WW1 there was widespread unrest in the various French colonies in Africa. German and Turkish agents circulated widely throughout those various territories, covertly urging the muslim peoples in them to rise up in a holy war or jihad, and expel the French. There was also deep-rooted resistance to</p>		

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	<p>colonial rule in France's African colonies, and in particular to the wartime imposition of military service. Initially, British involvement was passive, limited to supplying the French with guns and ammunition to assist them in putting down a series of insurrections in Chad. When, however, in December 1916, the French Sahara was invaded by Senusi tribesmen from the north, the French authorities requested active military assistance from the British authorities in Nigeria. By this stage in the war, the vast bulk of the Nigeria Regiment were on active service in East Africa. All that the governor of Nigeria, Frederick Lugard, had available, was a disorganised force, mainly comprised of soldiers unfit for service in East Africa, and three small detachments of the Nigeria Regiment garrisoning the towns of Sokoto, Maiduguri and Dikwa in the recently occupied former German Cameroons. While the French and British were discussing military co-operation, the Islamic insurgency spread across the whole of French Sudan and the Sahara. Upper Senegal, just across the border from northern Nigeria, was the scene of a complex series of inter-related revolts and particularly heavy fighting. The Senusi, attacking from the north, pressed down on the French forts in the desert. Meanwhile, the Tuaregs of central and southern Upper Senegal, also rose in revolt, besieging the French garrison at Agades in central Upper Senegal and threatening French positions in and around Zinder in southern Upper Senegal. Fearing that the fighting might spill over the border into Nigeria, Lugard declared a state of emergency on 3rd January 1917, and when the French commandant at Zinder made an urgent request for assistance from Nigerian troops, Lugard agreed to provide them. Two British columns moved north into the French territory. One column left Kano in northern Nigeria under Colonel Coles, made up of two mounted infantry companies with two Maxim guns. This force arrived at Tassawa on 19th January. Another column under Captain Randall left Sokoto for Madawa. This force was made up of 65 infantrymen, 85 mounted troops and two Maxims. Since Priest was serving at Sokoto in January 1917, and his service papers confirm that he saw service during the "operations in the French country (Haute Senegal)", February - May 1917, he presumably formed part of the Sokoto column. Initially, the Nigerian troops from these two columns relieved the besieged French garrisons in the towns of southern Upper Senegal near the Nigerian border, thus freeing these formerly besieged troops so that they could march to the relief of Agades. Subsequently, after being reinforced by additional troops from Nigeria, the Nigerian expeditionary force moved further north into the desert interior of Upper Senegal. The following account of the services of the Nigerian troops in Upper Senegal in 1917 is taken from "Nigeria's Colonial Government and the Islamic Insurgency in French West Africa, 1914-1918" by Jide Ousuntokun: "The British colonial forces did a splendid job in the Sahara. They were mostly used in patrol work, especially between Gangara in the east through Tarkass to the north of Giddan and Al-Mokhtar in the west. They were also used to garrison important military outposts, such as Al Hassan and Guidambado. They took part in operations in the country north and east of Tawa and Madawa. The Nigerian troops remained on French soil until May 18th 1917, when they were withdrawn because the situation was by then under control, in the immediate neighbourhood of Nigeria at least." At total of 35 British officers and nco's took part in the 1917 Upper Senegal campaign, comprising 27 officers and nco's of the Nigeria Regiment and 5 officers and 3 sergeants of the West Africa Medical Staff. The total number of native Nigerian troops involved in the campaign, including those that formed part of the Kano and Sokoto columns along with the later reinforcements, totalled 425 other ranks, along with assorted native gun carriers and Maxim gun carriers. No campaign medal or clasp was awarded for the 1917 Upper Senegal operations, and medals awarded to British officers and nco's confirmed as having taken part are, given the small number involved, seldom encountered.</p>		

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>The Nigeria 1918 clasp was awarded for services against the Egba tribe in the vicinity of the Nigerian Government Railway (main line) from Abeokuta in the north to Lagos in the south, within the area bounded to the east by a line from Abeokuta through Ijebu-Ode to Lagos, and on the west by a line from Abeokuta to the Ilaro, thence through Igbessa to Lagos. The Egba Kingdom, part of Yorobaland, had not been included in the British administered Lagos Protectorate of 1893, the Egba kingdom retaining its independence. During July-August 1914, however, there was widespread unrest and rioting in the Egba kingdom, the rulers of which thereupon requested assistance from the British Government, whereupon the colonial administration then amalgamated the Protectorates of Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria, to form the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. At the same time the treaty recognising Egba independence was terminated and Egba was incorporated into the newly created Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. When the colonial administration began administering the Egba portion of Yorobaland indirectly, the various fiscal and administrative reforms, including direct taxation, were bitterly resented. There was also a considerable amount of graft on the part of the Native Administration responsible for administering Egba, which was exacerbated by the activities of the Ogboni Secret Society. In 1918, the British Resident in Egba threatened to call for troops to quell the unrest, whereupon the Egbas rebelled. An officer and 50 other ranks of the 4th Nigeria Regiment and a company of the 1st Nigeria Regiment were sent to restore order and protect the railway line, and this small force was subsequently reinforced by the 4th West African Brigade, along with 250 officers and men from the Ibadan Training Centre. General fighting occurred in June 1918, mostly in the form of sniping. The first significant action took place when a small force under Captain Walker attacked and took a rebel camp at Awba, ten miles south of Abeokuta, where a friendly Chief had been murdered. The scale of operations then expanded considerably, and were directed at encircling the insurgents by the converging drives of five columns, all directed on Iraw and Mawkawlawki on the Ogun River south of Awba. No. 1 Column (Captain Walker) from the north; No. 2 Column (Captain Maxwell) from the centre; No. 3 Column (Captain Norman, M.C.) from the south; No. 4 Column (Captain Johns) from the east; and No. 5 Column (Captain Evans) from Awba and Teppoma; each of the columns comprising two companies. On 4th July the movement was successfully completed, most of the rebels' guns were surrendered and the ringleaders taken into custody. An idea of the scale of the revolt can be gained from the fact that, between 11th and 23rd July, some 3,400 guns were surrendered at Lafenwa on the railway. Total casualties on the government side were: West African Field Force, 8 killed and 67 wounded; police and others, 2 killed and 11 wounded; along with 4 European civilians also wounded.</p> <p>The various unbound medal rolls for the Nigeria 1918 clasp comprise 310 loose pages, and as such are much larger than would be usual for such a small campaign, many of the pages in the rolls listing individual claims or claims for small groups of officers and men. There were a large number of entitled personnel who could not be found after the rolls had been prepared, and a year or so later a list of "untraced men" running to some 63 pages was prepared. Considering that many of the men must have enlisted for service during WW1 only, and that the medal was only authorised six years after the end of the uprising, when the majority of the wartime recruits had been demobilised, this is hardly surprising. Eventually, approximately 1,000 clasps were awarded in total.</p> <p>The roll for the British Army personnel who saw service with the 4th West Africa Brigade in Nigeria in 1918 lists a total of 85 British Army recipients (35</p>		

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>officers and 50 nco's), the recipients drawn from a wide variety of regiments. Captain Priest is the only member of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers listed on the roll, making his Nigeria 1918 clasp a unique award to the regiment (there are also a small number of additional British Army recipients listed in other sections of the medal roll for the Nigeria 1819 clasp, but a search through the roll indicates that none of these other men, officers or nco's, were from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers).</p> <p>Captain Priest's medal index card gives his home address initially as Douglas Mansions, 120 Cromwell Road, London and later as "Ashhorton", 3 Prideaux Road, Eastbourne. The December 1924 Supplement to the Half Yearly Army List (War Services of Officers on Retired Pay) records Captain Priest as having seen service in Russia and with the Aden Field Force during WW1. This is incorrect.</p>		
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	€36.00
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	€348.00
bg2952	<p>SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEON P. ST. C. TRUTWEIN, INDIAN</p>	£650	€780.00



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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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 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>		
bg2930	<p>COLOUR SERGEANT O.W. ROGER, 1/6 (BANFF AND DONSIDE) BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS. Five: 1914 Star (4 Colour Sergeant, 1/6 Gordon Highlanders); British War and Victory Medals (4 Colour Sergeant, Gordon Highlanders); 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>	£575	€690.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<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>		
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>	£45	€54.00
BG2896	<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> <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 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</p>	£325	€390.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>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>		
BG2863	<p>PRIVATE G. HARRIGAN, 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> <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>	£180	€216.00
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>	£280	€336.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
bg2416	<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> <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 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>	£1,150	€1380.00

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BG2407	<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> <p><b>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.</b> Three: British War and Victory Medals (M2-1026756 Private, Army Service Corps); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Foxley). With 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 Foxley first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 15/9/1915 (also entitled 1914-15 Star). Soldiers Died details confirm Foxley 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>	£265	€318.00
BG2387	<p><b>LIEUTENANT C. VERNER, 3RD AND 8TH BATTALIONS BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.</b> Two: British War and Victory Medals (Lieutenant). BWM attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extract from 1901 census, London Gazette extracts, copied Medal Index card and 2 pages copied RAF service papers, along with copied extracts from "The Bedfordshire Regiment in the Great War" website, including a group photograph that includes the then 2nd Lieutenant Verner, post-war electoral register extracts and London Gazette extract re. 1924 change of surname.</p> <p>Charles Verner is recorded in the 1901 census as being the 5 year old son of Alice Verner, who is described in the census return as the 23 year old head of the household. First commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 8th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, 10/3/1915 and promoted Lieutenant, 1/7/1917. Verner is confirmed in his RAF service papers as having transferred to the Royal Air Force from the 8th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment on 1/4/1918, the day on which the RAF was founded. Service papers confirm service with Administrative Section, RAF. Verner was transferred to the Unemployed List on 14/4/1919</p> <p>Charles Verner saw service in France with the 8th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, which landed in France in August 1915, saw service with 71st Brigade, 6th Division, and was disbanded in France on 16/2/1918, just prior to Verner's transfer to the RAF. Medal Index card gives Verner's wartime home address as 8B Lancaster Place, Hampstead, London SW3. He is confirmed as living at the same address in the 1823 and 1948 electoral registers. The 15th April 1924 edition of the London Gazette, page 3160, records Charles Verner "formerly Charles Verner Smith", of 8 Lancaster Place, changing his surname to Verner only. Charles Verner died in 1949.</p> <p>Lieutenant Charles Verner, RAF, is not to be confused with Captain Charles George Verner, RAF (possibly a relative), who saw service in France from</p>	£140	€168.00



## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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BG2344	1914 with the Royal Naval Air Service and later saw service with the Royal Air Force, who and whose service papers also accompany this group. PRIVATE S. DELVES, THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT. Two: British War and Victory Medals (G-31245 Private). Extremely Fine.	£38	€45.60
BG2186	"G" prefix to regimental number as found on some Home Counties medals to New Army men and later, including The Queen's Regiment. 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.  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.	£250	€300.00
BG2166	PRIVATE S.G. WISE, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT. Two: B.W.M. and Victory (G-52578 Private, Middlesex Regiment). Good Very Fine.	£60	€72.00
BG2159	G prefix is often encountered on medals awarded to Home Counties regiments for New Army men. PRIVATE R. HUNTER, 2ND BATTALION SCOTS GUARDS. Three: British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 16277 PTE. R. HUNTER. S. GDS.); British Expeditionary Force Vegetable Show, Havre, August 1918, silver prize medal, oval, 58mm, with ornate integral suspension loop and silver jump ring suspender. Obverse, the sun rising over a field of vegetables, a ribbon bearing the title "British Expeditionary Force" above and a ribbon bearing the additional legend "Vegetable Show Havre Aug 1918" below, the whole within a crowned laurel wreath, reverse engraved "Leeks, 2nd Prize", Birmingham hallmark for 1918 and maker's mark G.&S. Co. Ltd. BWM and Victory Medal pair Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, prize medal	£180	€216.00

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	<p>Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>The silver Vegetable Show prize medal that accompanies this group is of superior workmanship, struck in high relief and on a heavy planchet (weight 24.6 grammes).</p> <p>Group accompanied by 8 pages copied service papers and copied WW1 Medal Index card, confirming British War and Victory Medals only, and that Hunter saw service exclusively with the Scots Guards during WW1 (not entitled 1914 or 1914-15 Star).</p> <p>Robert Walter Reid Hunter was born in the parish of Maxwelltown, Dumfries. He was called up at Dumfries on 6/12/1916 and initially posted for service with the 3rd Battalion Scots Guard on the same day. At the time of enlistment Hunter was 34 years of age, gave his trade as that of gardener, and home address as 144 Irish Street, Dumfries. Hunter transferred to the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards on 19/8/1917 and was discharged on 20/3/1919, never having risen above the rank of Private. In addition to service at home, Hunter saw service in France, 18/8/1917 to 20/2/1919.</p> <p>The men of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards gained a reputation during WW1 for their prowess as gardeners. The regimental history "The Scots Guards in the Great War" recording that whilst the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards was stationed behind the lines at Cartigny in April 1917 the commanding officer of the battalion organised a competition for the best garden in the camp, and notes that the men of the battalion were "so keen on this that every tent had its garden".</p> <p>John Lewis Stemple, in his "Where the Poppies Blow", also records that, whilst based behind the lines at Cartigny in the Spring of 1917, the men of the 2nd Scots Guards carried out a floral transformation of their camp, laying out heart shaped flower beds, and filled them with crimson flowers "to give them a suggestion of passion and loyalty and suffering" and that they also designed flower beds in the shape of their regimental cap badge, and even laid out a floral clock to a design based on the one in Princes Street Gardens in Edinburgh. Stemple records that the men of the 2nd Scots Guards' "inspiration" was a Private Armstrong, formerly a gardener in peacetime for a Scottish laird. He inspired other men in his battalion to garden, using petrol cans with holes in the bottom as watering cans. The battalion's commanding officer presented gardening prizes, awarding a special prize to Armstrong for his "genius" in inspiring many of his comrades to take up gardening. A fellow soldier described him as one of the strongest men in the battalion, an expert wrestler, but also one of the most gentle.</p> <p>The British Expeditionary Force did not confine itself to just cultivating flowers (as Hunter's prize medal for leeks indicates). Vegetables were also cultivated on a large scale, Stemple noting that by mid 1918 the British army in France was, as a result of large-scale arable farming projects, "practically self-supporting in vegetables".</p> <p>Group also accompanied by a brief article from the OMRS Journal, giving details of an exhibition mounted in 2015 by the Garden Museum, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7LB, to mark the centenary of the start of WW1. The exhibition included photographs of allotments maintained by the front line troops during the war, noting that 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</p>		

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	vegetables. Flowers were also grown for therapeutic and recreational purposes, as well as to decorate graves and remind the men of home.		
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	€120.00
BG2139	<p>THE BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIR TO AIR MECHANIC AND AIR GUNNER LESLIE BAIN, 25 SQUADRON ROYAL FLYING CORPS AND ROYAL AIR FORCE, SHOT DOWN AND TAKEN PRISONER OF WAR WITH HIS PILOT ON 15 FEBRUARY 1918, AFTER HAVING REPORTEDLY DOWNED TWO ENEMY PLANES DURING THE DOG FIGHT IN WHICH HE HIMSELF WAS SHOT DOWN. BAIN SUBSEQUENTLY ESCAPED FROM A TRAIN TRANSPORTING HIM FROM HOLZMINDEN OFFICERS' P.O.W. CAMP WHERE HE WAS A PRISONER, BUT WAS RE-CAPTURED AND TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER CAMP. BAIN'S PILOT WHEN HE WAS SHOT DOWN WAS THE AUSTRALIAN, LIEUTENANT E.O. CUDMORE, WHO REMARKABLY QUALIFIED AS A ROYAL FLYING CORPS PILOT DESPITE HAVING LOST A LEG IN A PRE-WAR ACCIDENT. BOTH BAIN AND CUDMORE WERE SUBSEQUENTLY MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES IN THE SAME EDITION OF THE LONDON GAZETTE, 3RD JUNE 1919. CUDMORE, LIKE BAIN, ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE WHILST A PRISONER OF WAR, SO PRESUMABLY BOTH MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES FOR THE SAME REASON, ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE (A HAND WRITTEN POST-WAR LETTER FROM CUDMORE TO BAIN ACCOMPANIES THE GROUP). Two: British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oakleaf on Victory Medal ribbon (officially impressed: 107299. A.M. L. BAIN. R.A.F.). Minor edge bruise to War Medal, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>After being taken prisoner of war, Bain was mistakenly identified as an officer by his German captors, with the result that he and his pilot, 2nd Lieutenant E.O. Cudmore, were both initially sent to the captured officers' interrogation and distribution centre at Karlsruhe, and later imprisoned together in officers' p.o.w. camps at Landshut and Holzminden. The camp at Holzminden was the scene of many escape attempts during WW1, including the WW1 "Great Escape" by 29 officers in July 1918, Bain himself making a succesful escape</p>	£1,250	€1500.00

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	<p>from a train transporting him from Holzminden, but was re-captured and transferred to another prisoner of war camp. Bain was repatriated following the end of the war, in December 1918, and was subsequently mentioned in dispatches, London Gazette, 3/6/1919 "For valuable services rendered during the war". The British War Medal and Victory Medal with M.I.D. oakleaf were Bain's sole medal entitlement for WW1.</p> <p>The pilot of Bain's plane when he was shot down was the Australian 2nd Lieutenant Ernest Osmond Cudmore, who had managed to obtain a commission in the Royal Flying Corps despite having lost a leg in an accident prior to the war and, like the WW2 double amputee Douglas Bader, saw action as a pilot despite his incapacity.</p> <p>Group accompanied by various original contemporary photographs and correspondence, along with copied pre-war Militia, Royal Flying Corps and RAF service papers, the original photographs and correspondence including :</p> <p>Four various Victorian era studio photographic portraits of three unidentified soldiers in uniform (one a duplicate).</p> <p>(2) A contemporary copy of a telegram to Bain's family dated 27th February 1918 informing them "telegram received Copenhagen information via Frankfurt, Lieut. L.J. Bain, Flying Corps, prisoner of war, good health, no address yet."</p> <p>(3) An International Red Cross prisoner of war postcard from Copenhagen, Denmark, addressed to Lieutenant L.J. Bain, Royal Flying Corps, at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, dated 20th March 1918, informing Bain that the Danish Red Cross had forwarded a parcel to him.</p> <p>(4) An envelope addressed to Bain's mother (circa June 1918) at Brixton Road, Brixton, London, from 8823 Sergeant Ernest Ive, Royal Scots Fusiliers, formerly a German prisoner of war but then interned in Holland at Den Haag (The Hague), the contents of this envelope now lacking, but when originally sold at auction in 2005 the envelope contained a letter from Sergeant Ive to Mrs Bain. Ive, by then not being subject to German military censorship and thus free to refer to military matters, passing on a message to her that her son despite being shot down, was alive and well, and had himself shot down two German planes during the dog-fight in which he himself was shot down. The envelope accompanied by a note from the 1905 auctioneer, dated 29/7/2005, giving details of the missing letter.</p> <p>(5) A post-war letter dated 14th January 1919 to Bain from his pilot, Ernest Osmond Cudmore, regarding Bain's escape attempt and the mis-treatment of British prisoners of war "I want to hear how you got along after Holzminden. It was bad luck the Huns wouldn't let you stay on there. Your guard was rumoured to have returned to camp about noon the same day and on the strength of this you were supposed to have hopped the train. I hope you are feeling fit again for I suppose you had a pretty rotten time. When you hear of the treatment our men got it seems a pity that the war didn't last another few months. Niemeyer &amp; his brother, also von Hanisch are all to come across for trial.", Cudmore enclosing contemporary captioned newspaper cuttings with photographs of two German p.o.w. camp commandants, Huptman Karl Niemeyer "the brutal Commandant of Holzminden Camp, whose tortures of prisoners are one of the blackest stories of the war" and General von Hanisch "perhaps the most brutal of all the terrible prison camp fiends. He was so vile that even the Germans could not stand him, and he was removed from his</p>		

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	<p>command during the war. Now he must answer to the allies." . Bain and Cudmore both had first-hand experience of these two notorious officers, Niemayer as Commandant of Holzminden and von Hanisch as overall commander of the p.o.w. camps in the state of Hanover, Niemayer being known to the prisoners as "Mad Harry" and von Hanisch as "the Pig of Hanover".</p> <p>Niemeyer newspaper cutting torn, otherwise photographs and documents in good condition.</p> <p>LESLIE JAMES WILLIAM BAIN, was born on 19/1/1890 in Lambeth, Surrey, the son of James and Harriet Bain. Recorded in the 1901 census living with his parents in Lambeth, he joined the Territorial Army, enlisting into the 21st (County of London) Battalion (1st Surrey Rifles) The London Regiment, on 15/2/1909, for four years service. At the time of enlistment Bain was 20 years old and gave his trade as that of commercial clerk. Recorded in the 1911 census as a 21 year old, unmarried, provisions warehouse clerk, living at 21 Hilda Road, Brixton, with his parents and two brothers, Bain was discharged from the Territorial Army on 4/2/1913, on completion of his term of engagement. Following the outbreak of WW1, Bain re-enlisted into the 21st Battalion London Regiment (1st Surrey Rifles), on 9/11/1914. He saw service at home with the 21st Londons during WW1, his Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force service papers confirming that Bain, after initially seeing service during WW1 with the 1st Surrey Rifles, transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, seeing service in France from 31/10/1917 with 25 Squadron initially as an Air Mechanic, before qualifying as an air gunner. on 15/11/1917.</p> <p>Bain was taken p.o.w. on 5th February 1918 whilst serving as an Air Gunner during a bombing raid by 25 Squadron on the railway station at Deynze, east Flanders, Belgium. During that raid the planes of 25 Squadron were intercepted by 15 enemy aircraft and in the ensuing dogfight the DH4 piloted by 2nd Lieutenant E.O. Cudmore, in which Bain was serving as air gunner, shot down. After making a forced landing, Bain and Cudmore were both taken prisoner of war. Bain's plane was one of three from 25 Squadron shot down during this action, two of which, including Bain's, were claimed by the WW1 German Ace, Lieutenant H. Bongartz of Jasta 36.</p> <p>After being captured, Bain and Cudmore were transferred to the officers' prisoner of war interrogation and distribution centre at Karlsruhe. There, Bain's interrogators mistakenly identified him as an officer, and not only as an officer, but also of the more senior officer of the two, Bain being identified as Lieutenant and Observer and Cudmore as 2nd Lieutenant and the pilot of the downed DH4. Cudmore was clearly happy to oblige Bain by perpetuating the error, with the result that both he and Bain were subsequently held together in the officers' p.o.w. camps at Landshut and Holzminden. It is also clear that, not only did Cudmore oblige Bain, but also that, later, the other officers at Landshut and Holzminden were happy to oblige, with the result that Bain's was held as an officer at both camps during 1918. He was repatriated from Germany following the end of WW1, arriving at Ripon on 26/12/1918. Bain transferred to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1/4/1918 with the rank of Private, whilst still a prisoner of war, and was discharged from the Royal Air Force on 30/4/1920.</p> <p>Bain married Ethel Margetts at St Mark's Church, Lambeth, on 27/11/1919. At the time of his marriage, Bain stated that he was employed as a butcher. Leslie Bain died in Bromley, Kent, on 25/1/1976, aged 86, and left an estate valued at £14,081.</p>		



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	<p>ERNEST OSMOND CUDMORE war born in Glen Osmond, South Australia, on 2/7/1895, the son of Milo and Constance Cudmore. As a youth, Cudmore was seriously injured in a riding accident in 1908, breaking one leg so badly that it had to be amputated below the knee. This did not, however, deter Cudmore. Far from it. He subsequently developed an interest in motor cycle racing, taking part in a 24 hour sidecar motorcycle endurance race organised by the Victoria Motor Club in August 1916, as the passenger of a 600cc "Indian" motorcycle-sidecar combination. Cudmore subsequently sailed for England and obtained his pilot's licence at Bournemouth Aviation School on 26/4/1917, flying a Caudron bi-plane, giving his occupation at the time of obtaining his pilot's licence as "university student". Cudmore enlisted into the Royal Flying Corps on 20/6/1917 and was appointed 3rd Class Air Mechanic. He was subsequently discharged to a commission on 29/8/1917 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, on 30/8/1917 and posted for service with 25 Squadron on 12/1/1918. Cudmore was taken prisoner of war, along with Bain, twenty-four days later, on 5/2/1918. After being interrogated at the Karlsruhe POW Interrogation and Distribution centre, he was imprisoned at the Landshut and Holzminden POW camps for officers. Whilst in Holzminden, Cudmore fell foul of the camp commandant, Hauptman Karl Niemayer as a result of his escape attempts, with the result that he, like Douglas Bader during WW2, had his wooden leg confiscated. Subsequently promoted Lieutenant, he transferred to the Royal Air Force with that rank on its foundation on 1/4/1918, whilst still a p.o.w.. Cudmore was demobilised on 12/12/1919 and was mentioned in dispatches, London Gazette, 3/6/1919 "For valuable services rendered during the war". When the war ended, Cudmore returned to Australia via the USA with his brother Arthur, who had served in the Australian army during WW1. Together the brothers bought a Buick and drove across America to San Francisco, where embarked for Australia. Back in Australia, Cudmore bought a farm and took up riding again, joining the local hunt. Whilst a member of the hunt he met Eileen Fitzsimons, also a keen rider and widely regarded as the most successful horeswoman of her day. They married on 23/12/1922. Ernest Cudmore committed suicide on 26/9/1924.</p> <p>Ernest Cudmore was the grandson of Daniel Cudmore (1811-1891), the Limerick born pioneer, who settled in South Australia following the foundation of that state, and was the patriarch of Australia's Cudmore dynasty (for further details of the Cudmore family, see Travers Morrow's "The Cudmore Family in Australia" (Pioneer Association of Australia, Adelaide, 1945)).</p> <p>ERNEST ARTHUR IVE, born London 1887, saw service during WW1 exclusively with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in France and Flanders, initially with the 1st Battalion, entering that theatre of operations on 14/8/1914 (the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers landed as a unit at Havre on 14/8/1914), and subsequently served with the 2nd Battalion, being taken p.o.w. at Guillemont on 30/7/1916. Ive passed through a number of p.o.w. camps, including Stendal, Fredriksfeld and Soltau, before being transferred to Holland for internment on 13/6/1918.</p> <p>KARLSRUHE was an interrogation and distribution camp for captured officers. After interrogation, captured officers were sent to officer P.O.W. camps. The camp consisted of wooden huts erected in the grounds of the castle in the centre of the city of Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden.</p> <p>LANDSHUT Prisoner of War Camp was an officer's P.O.W. camp situated in a former factory, about a mile from the city of Osnabruck.</p>		

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	<p>HOLZMINDEN Officers' Prisoner of War Camp, situated in the province of Hanover, opened in September 1917 and held up to 550 officers and 100 orderlies, all of whom were either British or Colonial servicemen. Holzminden was the scene of numerous escapes and escape attempts by officers and men imprisoned there during WW1. During the period October 1917 to July 1918, the majority of officers and men in the camp were involved in one way or another in the tunneling effort that led to the Holzminden "Great Escape" of July 1918. While the tunnel was being dug, the officers involved in construction also continued to organise escapes by other means, in order to disguise the fact that they were digging a tunnel. Bain, who spent most of his time in captivity with Cudmore, and was imprisoned with Cudmore in Holzminden immediately prior to escaping from a train transporting him from Holzminden, presumably to another camp as punishment. Bain was present in Landshut camp with Cudmore on 1/4/1918. But he was not recorded as being in Holzminden when the 20/4/1918 return of prisoners there was compiled for the Red Cross, indicating that his escape from the train taking him to another camp took place some time between 1st April and 30th April 1918, some five months after work had begun on the Holzminden tunnel, and by which time many of officers in the camp were involved in its construction.</p> <p>The commandant of Holzminden, the notorious Hauptmann Karl Niemeyer, who went out of his way to antagonise his prisoners and inflicted extreme punishment for what were often minor offences and infringements of his rules. He also embezzled the camp's food supply, selling much of it on the black market, and pilfered the prisoners' food parcels, to the extent that the prisoners' diet was often below subsistence level. Conditions were so intolerable that resisting Niemeyer's regime and escape became a priority for a majority of his prisoners. Officers who escaped or who were involved in escape attempts were removed without notice to another camp. Within a month of the camp's establishment no less than 17 prisoners had escaped. Although they were quickly recaptured, during the remainder of the camp's existence, Holzminden was the scene of numerous escapes and escape attempts.</p> <p>During the period October 1917 to July 1918, the majority of the officers and men in the camp were involved in the effort that led to the Holzminden "Great Escape" of July 1918. The construction of the tunnel began in October 1917, and eventually reached a length of 60 yards and took nine months to complete. The digging team comprised no more than 13 officers at a time, who worked in teams of three on a daily basis. The main buildings of the camp consisted of two barracks designated A and B. The tunnel ran from the basement of Barrack B which was about 10 yards from the outer wall of the camp. Because of morning and evening roll-calls work could be carried between the hours of 12 noon and 4.00 p.m only. From its commencement in mid-October until mid-December the tunnel had been excavated to a length of 15 yards and was beyond the surrounding wall. The labour involved was back-breaking. One officer worked at the tunnel face, which was about six feet below ground level, using improvised tools to dig away the stones and soil. He then had to fill this material into pans or sacks that were dragged back by rope along the length of the tunnel by a second man who was at the opening. Here the clay and stones were transferred to sacks and these were stacked in the basement space. By the time the tunnel was completed all available space had been used. The third man in the team operated a makeshift bellows which provided a fresh air system for the tunnel and particularly for the digger at the tunnel face. By the end, the project had become so complex and labour intensive that virtually every man in the camp was involved, either digging, acting as look-outs, as scroungers of civilian clothes for wear by escapers, or</p>		

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
	<p>forging German identity documents and travel passes. Although every man in the camp knew about the tunnel by the time it was completed, its existence was never divulged to the German authorities. Beyond the perimeter of the camp there was a field of rye and the digging plan was to exit the tunnel in this field where the officers would be hidden from the view of the German sentries. The escape took place on the night of 23rd/24th July 1918. By then, sufficient civilian clothing and forged identity documents had been amassed to supply 60 escapers. Unfortunately, the tunnel collapsed while the escape was taking place, and only 29 officers made it through the tunnel. Of these, 10 went on to make a "home run" and returned safely to England, including the camp's senior British and Commonwealth officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Rathborne.</p> <p>25 SQUADRON was formed at Montrose in September, 1915, and went to France in February 1916 as a fighter squadron, equipped with F.E.2b's. The squadron was originally given the task of intercepting enemy bombers on their way to England, but it subsequently did most of its fighting in the skies over the Western Front. There, with the other F.E.2b squadrons, No. 25 played its part in combating the enemy Fokker fighters, which were destroying so many of the Royal Flying Corp's reconnaissance aircraft. Whilst engaged in these duties, the squadron was credited with shooting down the greatest exponent of the Fokker E1 fighter, Max Immelmann, who was brought down by Second Lieutenant G. R. McCubbin and Corporal J. H. Waller on 18th June, 1916. However, by the end of the year technical developments rendered the F.E.2b vulnerable as a fighter. As a result, No. 25 Squadron subsequently became a bomber squadron, in June 1917 and was re-equipped with DH4 bombers.</p> <p>LIEUTENANT HEINRICH BONGARTZ, the German Ace and recipient of the Knight's Cross with Swords and the Pour Merite, shot down a total of 33 British planes during the period 6/4/1917 to 27/3/1918.</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 Scrubs 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</p>	£350	€420.00

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

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BG4001	<p>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&amp;L" and notes that he was "qualified for compass duties".</p> <p>PRIVATE (LATER LANCE-SERGEANT) F.J. ROBERTS, 1STH BATTALION THE LOYAL REGIMENT (NORTH LANCASHIRE), WOUNDED IN ACTION 22/1/1942 AND TAKEN PRISONER OF WAR AT SINGAPORE ON 15/2/1942. Four: General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (officially impressed: 3854940 PTE. F.J. ROBERTS. LOYAL. R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; 1939-45 War Medal. Generally Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details, extract 1911 census and 1939 Register, extracts Loyal Regiment Casualty Lists for January and February 1942, which confirm that Roberts, then a Lance-Sergeant, was wounded in action and taken prisoner of war on 22/1/1942, WW2 Japanese prisoner of war and camp transfer records and General Service Medal roll extract confirming medal with Palestine clasp.</p> <p>Frank Roberts was born 4/3/1909 in Leigh, Lancashire, the son of Thomas and Ellen Roberts. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 2 year old boy living in Leigh with his parents, his father being employed as a colliery engine winder. P.O.W. records record Roberts as having enlisted on 29/5/1933, which indicates that he was probably a pre-war territorial. He married Jessie Gregory at Astley, Lancashire, on 4/7/1936. In the 1939 Register he is recorded as a married man living in Leigh and employed as a cable repairer. Roberts, then a Lance-Sergeant serving with the Loyal Regiment, was wounded in action on 22/1/1942 and taken prisoner of war on 15/2/1942, following the surrender of Singapore to the Japanese on that date. He was initially held at Changi Prison, Singapore, from 15/2/1942 to 15/8/1942, Camp Commandant Lieutenant Okazaki. From Changi he was transferred first to Japan and subsequently to Korea, in August 1942. In Korea Roberts was initially imprisoned at "Kyan" (modern day Kiejo) from 26/9/1942, which was the base for Colonel Noguchi, Superintendent of all POW camps in Korea. His next transfer was to Konan (Hungnan in present day North Korea), from 5/3/1943, and then to Chosen (probably Jinsen). Roberts died in Leigh on 6/1/1993 aged 83.</p> <p>P.O.W. debriefing interview records that, whilst in Formosa, Roberts and other prisoners were involved in sabotage attempts, placing sand and rubbish in the working parts of any guns that they could find, and although he himself did not attempt to escape, he witnessed an escape by two men who were recaptured after 4 days, sentenced to 5 years in prison and never seen again.</p> <p>Lieutenant Okazaki was Commandant of Changi POW Camp until September 1942.</p> <p>Colonel Noguchi, Superintendent of POW camps in Korea, was sentenced to 22 years imprisonment at the Japanese War Crimes Tribunal.</p>	£320	€384.00
BG3851	<p>MAJOR E.N. McCARTAN-MOONEY, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS AND ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Six: Campaign Service Medal 1918-62 (officially impressed: 2/LIEUT. E.N. McCARTAN MOONEY R. IR. FUS); 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star and 1939-45 Defence and War Medals. Mounted court style, as worn, generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied biographical and service details.</p>	£850	€1020.00

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	Edmund Noel McCartan-Mooney, born 6/1/1918, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 27/1/1938. He saw service in Palestine with the Royal Irish Fusiliers during the pre-war years and went on to see service during WW2 with the Royal Irish Fusiliers in North Africa and Italy, being promoted Lieutenant, 1/1/1941 (Acting Captain 22/5/1941 - 21/8/1941, Temporary Captain 22/8/1941 - 1/9/1943 and War Substantive Captain 2/9/1943). Following the end of WW2 McCartan-Mooney was promoted Captain and transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps on 27/1/1946 and was promoted Major on 27/1/1951. McCartan-Mooney retired from the army on 21/5/1960.		
BG2954	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.	£480	€576.00
BG2838	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.	£350	€420.00
	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.		
BG2424	LIEUTENANT G.A. ANTHONY, ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT. Six: 1939-45 Star, Burma Star, Italy Star, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals, all unnamed, as issued; Territorial Efficiency Medal "Fid Def" legend, Territorial suspender (officially impressed: LT. G.A. ANTHONY. R.W.K.). Mounted loose style, as worn, generally Extremely Fine.	£385	€462.00
	Group accompanied by copied extracts London Gazette.		
	Geoffrey Arthur Anthony was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant (from the Officer Cadet Force), 1/7/1944, and was promoted Lieutenant, 1/1/1949 (from emergency commission) (London Gazette 18/4/1950, page 184). His Efficiency Medal (Territorial) was announced in the London Gazette of 7/7/1950, page 3508.		
	An interesting combination of medals. The 1st, 2nd and 5th (Territorial) Battalions of the West Kent Regiment saw service in the Italian campaign, and only the 4th Battalion of the West Kent Regiment saw service in the Burma campaign. Anthony is not listed in "From Kent to Kohima", so if he saw service with the 4th Battalion in Burma he presumably joined that battalion in Burma after Kohima.		
	There is a Geoffrey Arthur Anthony (1921-1980) born Dardar, Bombay, 11/3/1921, employed Copper Belt, Zambia, during the 1950s, died Streatham, Surrey, whose biographical details are on ancestry. Possibly the recipient.		
BG2422	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	£250	€300.00



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	<p>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 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	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.	£285	€342.00
BG1288	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.	£110	€132.00
BG4019	<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> <p>LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P.W. GALVIN, THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT (LATE 3RD BATTALION 9TH JAT REGIMENT, INDIAN ARMY, AND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT). Five: Burma Star, Defence Medal 1939-45, War Medal 1939-45, General Service Medal 1918-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Cyprus, with Mention in Dispatches bronze oakleaf on ribbon, Vatican Cross of Honour "Pro Ecclesia et Pontefice", 1st type, 1888-1978, with multicoloured ribbon (General Service Medal officially named, impressed in plain block capitals: CAPT. P.W. GALVIN. MX.). British medals mounted court style, as worn, generally Extremely Fine, and accompanied by a matching set of dress miniatures and ribbon bar, Vatican Cross of Honour mounted independently, loose style on its original ribbon, as worn, virtually mint state and in its original (damaged) case of issue.</p> <p>Group accompanied by an original Commission Warrant appointing Galvin a</p>	£1,650	€1980.00

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	<p>Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment, 3/1/1946. Group also accompanied by Indian Army List and London Gazette extracts from the period and copied General Service Medal roll extract, confirming medal and S.E. Asia clasp for post-war service as a Temporary Captain with the 3rd Battalion, Jat Regiment during the South East Asia operations (the 3rd/9th Jat Regiment saw service in Java and Sumatra with 49th Brigade, 5th Indian Division, 1945-46).</p> <p>Peter William Galvin was born 1/8/1920 in West Ham, Essex. He is recorded in the 1939 Register as an unmarried Clerical Student resident at St Mary's Priory, Bodmin, Cornwall. A devout Catholic, Galvin studied with a view to entering the priesthood prior to joining the army, and is recorded in the 1939 Register as an unmarried clerical (i.e. ecclesiastical) student at St Mary's Priory, Bodmin, Cornwall, resident in the priory with one lay brother, two other clerical students and five clerks in Holy Orders (priests). Galvin first saw service during WW2 with the Royal Signals, enlisting in 1940. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion 9th Jat Regiment, Indian Army, 16/1/1944 (with 1 year and 197 days of previous service allowed to count towards retirement pay), War Substantive Lieutenant, 16/7/1944 (Temporary Captain 14/4/1944), seeing service with the 3/9th Jats in Burma and South East Asia during the Second World War. Following the end of WW2 Galvin transferred to the British Army, being appointed Lieutenant, Middlesex Regiment, 23/1/1946 (seniority 24/4/1944), and promoted Captain 24/10/1948, Temporary Major, 1/5/1954, Major, 3/7/1955, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the newly formed The Queen's Regiment, 30/6/1967 (The Queen's Regiment was formed on 31/12/1966 from four existing regiments of the British Army, the 1st Battalion from the Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment, the 2nd from the Queen's Own Buffs, the 3rd from the Royal Sussex Regiment and the 4th from the Middlesex Regiment). Galvin was appointed to the Special List, Queen's Regiment, Queen's Division, 1/8/1970, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and retired on 3/8/1975. In retirement, Lieutenant Colonel Galvin was a Director of Nottingham Accessories Ltd. Lieutenant-Colonel Galvin died on 17/2/2012, aged 91.</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Galvin's Mention in Dispatches was announced in the London Gazette of 4/2/1958 "In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Cyprus for the period 1st July to 31st December 1957".</p> <p>In addition to being mentioned in dispatches for Cyprus, Galvin was also awarded a Certificate of Appreciation by the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe in 1967.</p> <p>Galvin did not see service in Northern Ireland, and so was not entitled to the General Service Medal with Northern Ireland clasp.</p> <p>St Mary's Priory, where Galvin studied for the priesthood, and Bodmin (Cornish, Bodmin, "the home of monks"), have long been associated with the catholic church. Its earliest history is linked to a Bodmin hermit who gave hospitality to St Petroc, who came from Ireland and later founded a monastery at Padstow in 518A.D. After a Viking raid in 981 the religious community moved from Padstow to Bodmin. The priory was suppressed in 1538 and its buildings demolished, with the catholic religion being officially illegal in England for the following 250 years. The priory was revived in 1845 and raised to the status of an abbey in 1953.</p> <p>The Vatican Cross of Honour is conferred by the Vatican for distinguished service to the Catholic church by lay people and clergy.</p>		

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	<p>The 3rd Battalion 9th Jat Regiment saw service in India, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Burma and the Dutch East Indies (Java and Sumatra) during the Second World War.</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Galvin was the son of Corporal James Galvin, Postal Section, Royal Engineers (late 24th Battalion Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Post Office Rifles)) who saw service during the First World War (awarded 1914-15 Star trio).</p> <p>James Galvin was born in Moate, King's County (now Co. Offaly), Ireland. He is recorded in the 1901 Irish census as a 17 year old schoolboy resident in Faheeran, King's County, with his 60 year old father William, 48 year old mother Kate, a brother and a sister. He is recorded in the 1911 England census as a 27 year old married Post Office letter sorter, resident in West Ham, London, and in the 1939 Register as an overseer in a London hotel.</p> <p>Galvin enlisted into the Postal Section, Royal Engineers, on 5/12/1914. At the time of enlistment he was 31 years of age, gave his employment as that of civil servant and confirmed that he had previously seen service in the 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Post Office Rifles). Galvin first saw service during WW1 in France, entering that theatre of operations on 15/7/1915. He was promoted Corporal, 3/3/1917 and was discharged on 1/4/1919.</p>		
BG3052	<p>THE KOREAN WAR PAIR AWARDED TO RIFLEMAN L.G. TANNER, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES, WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER OF WAR ON 3/1/1951 DURING THE BATTLE OF CHAENGUNGHYON. Two: Queen's Korea Medal (officially impressed: 5726316 RFN. L.G. TANNER. R.U.R.); United Nations Korea Medal (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extract from Korean War Roll of Honour from the Royal Ulster Rifles Regimental Journal for the summer of 1951 and copy of relevant extract from the Korean War casualty roll.</p> <p>Rifleman Tanner was taken prisoner on 3/1/51 but, such was the confused nature of the fighting, he was not reported missing until 20/1/1951 and due to the difficulty in getting confirmation from the North Korean authorities, was not confirmed as being a prisoner of war until 1/12/1951.</p> <p>The 1 Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles landed at Pusan on 5 November 1950 as part of 29 Infantry Brigade. Together with the Glosters and Royal Northumberland Fusiliers they moved North towards the Yalu River but then, together with the rest of the Allied Army, fell back towards Seoul. Their first big battle was at Chaegunghyon 'Happy Valley' where they were overwhelmed by a mass Chinese attack, suffering 157 killed, wounded and taken prisoner.</p>	£850	€1020.00
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	€474.00
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</p>	£1,250	€1500.00

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	<p>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>		