

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY AND / OR MERITORIOUS SERVICE
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Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
BS3237	<p>ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM DOMETT, G.C.B. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, an original copy of the Statutes of the Order, 72pp, being the unrevised pre-1815 Statutes of the Order, the title page dated "Reprinted in 1812" , in red morocco binding with gilt tooled decoration and gilt title to spine "Order of the Bath", blind seal of the Order bound in at rear end papers, the rear free end paper signed by James Pulman as Deputy Bath King of Arms. Letter from the College of Arms, dated 26/7/1828, bound in before title page, confirming Pulman's receipt of the collar and badge, along with the sash and badge, of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath that belonged to the late Admiral Domett G.C.B. following their return to the Central Chancery of the Order after his death. Minor scuffing to binding, otherwise internally clean, good condition, and, given the fact that Admiral Domett's GCB set of insignia was returned on his death, his copy of the Statutes of the Order remains the sole surviving physical record of his having been knighted as a reward for his services as an officer of the Royal Navy.</p> <p>Admiral Sir William Domett was first commissioned Lieutenant, 17/12/1778, promoted Captain, 9/12/1782 (Colonel of the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, 1/1/1801) and Rear Admiral of the Blue, 23/4/1804. He was subsequently appointed Rear Admiral of the White, 9/11/1805, Rear Admiral of the Red, 28/4/1808, (Commissioner of the Admiralty 9/5/1808 to 23/10/1813), and promoted Vice-Admiral of the White, 25/10/1809, appointed Vice-Admiral of the Red, 4/12/1813, and promoted Admiral of the Blue, 12/8/1819 and Admiral of the White, 27/5/1825.</p> <p>Admiral Domett was one of the outstanding naval officers of the 18th and early 19th centuries. He saw service under many of the great fleet commanders, including Admirals Hood, Rodney, Howe, Hyde Parker, Cornwallis and Nelson. Admiral Nelson was so impressed by him that he specifically requested at one stage that Domett retain his position as Captain of the Fleet. Few naval officers of his era saw as much action as Domett did. During the American War of Independence he saw service aboard HMS Surprise, which was the advance ship of the squadron that raised the rebel siege of Quebec in May 1775, and was also present during the action off Chesapeake on 5th September 1781. He also saw service with Lord Howe during the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, was present at the Glorious First of June, 1794, and was with Nelson at Copenhagen. Domett was appointed K.C.B., 2/1/1815, and advanced to G.C.B., 16/5/1820. He died on 19/5/1828.</p> <p>Volume accompanied by photocopied extract from the Dictionary of National Biography, along with a 4 page article regarding the life and ancestry of Admiral Sir William Domett (1751-1828), extracted from The Genealogist magazine, vol 15,</p>	£950	€1,188

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	<p>no 1, March 1965, from which the following details are taken: “William Domett went to sea in 1769, at the age of 18, in the Quebec frigate on the West India Station as Able Seaman. He worked his way to midshipman and lieutenant, serving in ships commanded by his patron Alexander Hood and his brother Samuel Hood and took part in actions against the French off Cape Henry, Chesapeake Bay, St. Kitts and The Saints; after this last battle he was given command of the sloop Ceres, captured from the enemy, in which he took home Rodney’s duplicate despatches. In 1782 he was promoted Post Captain commanding the Queen, 98, and served as Flag Captain to Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Hood in the relief of Gibraltar. In Howe’s great victory of the Glorious First of June 1794 he commanded Royal George, 100, which suffered severe damage and casualties. In an engraving commemorating this battle Captain William Domett’s portrait appears among those of the captains who took part in the action. In the next year he was Flag Captain to Alexander Hood (now Lord Bridport) at the Battle of Lorient in which three French capital ships were captured. His patron specially commended him in a despatch “for his manly spirit and the assistance I received from his active and attentive mind”. In 1801 he was appointed to London, 98, as Captain of the Fleet to Rear Admiral Sir Hyde Parker and was present at the Battle of Copenhagen. He then served with Lord Nelson in the Baltic; a minute in the Admiralty Secretary’s Register records: “William Domett, Esq., to be First Captain of the St. George or of any other ship wherein the Rt. Hon. Horatio Lord Nelson shall hoist his flag.” His active service at sea ended in 1805, after several years as Captain of the fleet to Vice Admiral Cornwallis, when ill-health prevented him from Flag Command in the Channel. He had served thirty-five years, mostly at sea and in many engagements with the enemy. He had been promoted Rear Admiral in 1804 and rose through the various ranks of Admiral until he was promoted Admiral of the White in 1825. He was elected M.P. for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in 1809. An engraving was made in 1806 from a portrait by Bowyer. The original has not been traced and may have been a miniature. It depicts William Domett, Rear Admiral of the White. in naval uniform with a medal on his coat - that awarded for the Glorious First of June. A fine face with broad forehead, the hair powdered, well-marked brows over wide-set eyes. There is also a miniature in the collection of the National Maritime Museum, when he was elderly. For his retirement he had acquired an estate in the parish of Hawkchurch, known as Westhay. Near the ancient farmhouse, which may have been the home of his ancestors, he built a modest residence in brick, slate-roofed, which stands almost unaltered since his day. He was unmarried.”</p> <p>The achievements of Admiral Sir William Domett are additionally further recorded on a memorial tablet erected in his</p>		

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	<p>memory in the Church of St John, Hawkchurch, inscribed "Sacred to the Memory of Sir William Domett, G.C.B., Admiral of the White. He entered His Majesty's Navy in 1769 under his friend and patron Viscount Bridport and was engaged in active service for 46 years. He had the rare and distinguished honour of serving as Captain of the Fleet under the following Heroes of England; Lords Bridport, Hood, Rodney, Howe, Keppel, St. Vincent, Nelson. An eulogium on his character more eloquent than words and more durable than marble. He was present in Lord Rodney's action of 1782, in the same year he commanded the Queen at the relief of Gibraltar and the Royal George at the Glorious Victory of the First of June 1794, and for the style and gallantry with which he commenced the fight he was honoured with a medal by His Majesty George III. He was appointed by the King Colonel of the Portsmouth Division of Marines. At the Battle of Copenhagen he acted as Captain of the Fleet by the particular request of Lord Nelson. On his return from the Baltic he was appointed Captain of the Channel Fleet by Admiral Cornwallis. In 1804 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty and in 1813 Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth but in 1815 he resigned his command in consequence of ill-health, and retired to spend the remainder of his life on his Estate at Westhay in this parish, where he suddenly expired on the 9th of May 1828, aged 76 years. A friend of the poor, a Christian indeed he died as deeply regretted as he lived universally beloved."</p> <p>NOTE. The article in the Genealogist magazine quoted above refers to a portrait in which Domett is depicted wearing a medal awarded to him for the Glorious First of June. The medal awarded to Domett for the Glorious First of June was a Small Naval Gold Medal, and this is presumably the one depicted in the engraving after the portrait by Bowyer.</p>		
BS3833	THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, MILITARY DIVISION, COMPANION'S (C.B.) NECK BADGE, silver-gilt and enamel. Some minor flaking to white enamel, otherwise Extremely Fine and mounted in its original post-1952 Collingwood of London case of issue "Jewellers to Her Majesty the Queen".	£825	€1,031
bs3599	THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (MILITARY), KNIGHT COMMANDER'S BREAST STAR, BY RUNDELL BRIDGE & CO., silver with gold and enamel applique centre, circa 1834-1843, 66cm across at widest point, the reverse centre engraved in 4 lines with maker's name and details "RUNDELL BRIDGE & Co., Jewellers, to their Majesties and all the Royal Family, Ludgate Hill London.", fitted with gold pin and retaining hook, for wearing, to reverse. Of fine quality workmanship and nearly Extremely Fine.	£2,750	€3,438
	The manufacturers of this breast badge adopted the trading name		

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	<p>Rundell Bridge & Co in 1834, following the deaths of various former partners. The firm continued to trade as Rundell Bridge & Co, with premises at Ludgate Hill, London, until 1843.</p> <p>This breast badge has been professionally cleaned to exhibition standard.</p>		
BG3942	<p>SURGEON CAPTAIN (LATER LIEUTENANT-COLONEL) JAMES ENTRICAN, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BURMA. Two: Order of the Indian Empire, Companion's Neck Badge in gilt and enamel, 3rd type (lacking "India" on obverse); India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (officially engraved in running script: Surgn. Capt. J. Entrican M.D. I.M.S.). Order of Indian Empire mint state, in its original Garrard & Co case of issue and with its original neck ribbon, India General Service Medal Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by monochrome portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, copied extract from Burma 1889-92 medal roll, copied details from the "Roll of the Indian Medal Service, 1615-1930" and copied extracts from Indian Army Lists of the period.</p> <p>James Entrican, born 2/9/1856, graduated B.A. 1885, and subsequently qualified as M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O., Royal University of Ireland (Queen's College, Belfast), 1887. He was appointed Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, 28/7/1891, promoted Major, 28/7/1903 and Lieutenant-Colonel, 28/7/1911. He retired on 27/3/1923. In addition to seeing service in Burma, Entrican also saw active service in China, 1900 (also entitled China Medal without clasp). Entrican was employed in Burma from June 1903 as Inspector-General of Civilian Hospitals. He died on 18/3/1935.</p>	£1,750	€2,188
BSM124 3	<p>THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, MEMBER'S BREAST BADGE (M.B.E.), 2nd type, military, men's issue. Extremely Fine.</p>	£120	€150
BG3937	<p>LIEUTENANT GERALD ION GARTLAN (LATER MAJOR-GENERAL, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.), ROYAL IRISH RIFLES AND ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES. AN INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT LETTER</p> <p>An interesting 4-page manuscript letter on official George V Musketry School notepaper, written by Lieutenant Gartlan from Dak Bungalow, Changla Gate, Murree Hills (India), addressed to his parents (no address given). Interesting contents re. life in the Musketry School, officers passing through, etc.</p> <p>Born 26/6/1889, after attending the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Gerald Gartlan was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 18/9/1909, and promoted Lieutenant 11/7/1910, Captain,</p>	£40	€50

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	<p>27/5/1015, Major 28/5/1924, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1/1/1032, Colonel, 1/1/1936 and Temporary Brigadier-General, Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade, 12/1/1938. Subsequently Acting Major-General, 14/8/1940 to 17/9/1940 and 27/2/1941 to 24/1/1942 and Temporary Major-General, 25/1/1942. He retired with the rank of Major-General on 12/3/1944. Gartlan saw service in France, 1940, and took part in the Dunkirk evacuation (awarded C.B.E. as C.O. of the 5th Infantry Brigade). Gartlan's D.S.O. was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1918 and his C.B.E. in the London Gazette of 11/7/1940 "for distinguished services in the field".</p>		
BG2123	<p>BRIGADIER GENERAL H.P. CURREY, C.B.E., ROYAL IRISH RIFLES, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES AND STAFF (LATE 55TH COKES RIFLES, INDIAN ARMY), COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES 1929-1933. Eight: C.B.E., silver-gilt and enamel; India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (officially engraved, Lieutenant, 55th Rifles); British War Medal (Major); 1939-45 Star, Defence and War Medals, War Medal with M.I.D. oakleaf on ribbon; 1935 Silver Jubilee Medal; 1937 Coronation Medal. C.B.E. in original case of issue, other medals court mounted, as worn, generally Almost Extremely Fine and with a matching set of miniatures.</p> <p>Henry Percival Currey, born 30th January 1886, was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 5th August 1905, Unattached List. He transferred to the Indian Army on 24th October 1906, being appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force) on 1st November 1907, and was subsequently promoted Lieutenant 5th November 1907 and Captain 5th August 1914. Currey transferred back to the British Army in 1916, being appointed General Staff Officer 3rd grade, 1st March 1916, and advanced to General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, HQ Staff, Department of Military Training, 1st July 1917. During the latter period, Currey was also appointed Captain, Royal Irish Rifles, 12th May 1916. Subsequently he was promoted Temporary Major, 25th February 1918, Brevet Major, 3rd June 1918, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles, 22nd March 1929, and Colonel, 22nd March 1933. When war broke out in September 1939 Currey was serving on the Staff with the local rank of Brigadier General, and by the time the October 1940 Army List had been published (corrected to 25th September 1940) he had the rank of Acting Brigadier General. He was appointed Honorary Brigadier on 21st December 1944. Currey's C.B.E. was announced in the Birthday Honours list of 1944. His retirement was announced in the London Gazette of 9/3/1945.</p> <p>Currey first saw active service on the North West Frontier of India during the 1908 Mohmand Expedition, including the action at Kargha (awarded medal and clasp). During WW1 he</p>	£2,000	€2,500

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	<p>continued to serve in India, in the Tochi Valley and Derajat (awarded British War Medal and promoted Brevet Major). During his period commanding the Royal Ulster Rifles, 22nd March 1929 to 21st March 1933, the regiment was initially stationed at Poona in India. Whilst there, on the afternoon of 10th May 1930, following the arrest of Gandhi, the battalion was ordered to Sholapur, where martial law had been proclaimed following rioting. The following description of events in Sholapur is taken from the regimental history:</p> <p>“Out in India the 2nd Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Goodman D.S.O. was now looking forward to moving from Poona to Madras. Four years in Poona was a long time and the novelty of the station had long been exhausted. . . . Following the arrest of Gandhi the troops were confined to barracks and guards placed on vulnerable points. Moreover, Martial Law was proclaimed at Sholapur which, being one one hundred and fifty miles away from Poona, appeared to be of no concern to the Rifles. Nevertheless, on May 12 the Battalion, now under Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Currey, was ordered to en-train that same afternoon for Sholapur. This was most intriguing, not quite war, of course, and yet something real and tangible with which to grapple. At 4.30 p.m. the first train steamed out, arriving at its destination seven hours later on one of the hottest nights of the year. By 5 a.m. the occupation of the city was complete and Martial Law was declared by the beat of a drum. In the bright moonlight of that early dawn it was a weird sight to see one Company after another slipping away from the railway institute, complete with Lewis guns and other equipment, to its unknown destination. The occupation had come as a complete and absolute surprise to the inhabitants. The appearance of the R.U.R. had a magical effect. There was no sign of resistance, active or passive. Patrols combed out the affected areas in the vicinity and made several arrests, both before and after curfew. This broke the back of the resistance. The civil police were gradually reinstated in their position. The Civil Corps was re-established; and the Battalion returned to Poona having acquired a great deal of experience which was destined to be very useful in days to come, as well as a Gandhi flag captured at Sholapur and now in the Regimental museum. Lieutenant-Colonel Currey further received the thanks of both the Governor of Bombay and the Army Commander for the splendid work of the Battalion.”</p> <p>During WW2, Currey saw service in Norway, 1940, and after the evacuation from Norway was subsequently District Commandant, South Eastern Command, 1941-1944.</p> <p>Group accompanied by cased silver Royal Ulster Rifles regimental prize medal for the 1928 runners-up in the Duke of Connaught Cup, named to Major H.P. Currey, 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles.</p>		

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BG2873	<p>REAR ADMIRAL MORRICE ALEXANDER McMULLEN, C.B., O.B.E. Eight: O.B.E., Military; 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Italy Star, War Medal, with M.I.D. oakleaf, Coronation Medal, George VI, 1937, Coronation Medal, Elizabeth II, 1953. Group mounted court style, silver medals attractively toned, O.B.E. and Coronation medals Good Very Fine, WWII campaign medals Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medals accompanied by various typed research, along with a WW2 period envelope from the USA addressed to the then Lieutenant Commander Mullen, as Secretary to the Admiral Commanding of the 15th Cruiser Squadron, this postmarked 7th March 1944, plus 5 various postcards addressed to Rear Admiral McMullen, these variously postmarked in the 1970's and 1980's, along with photocopies of a Christmas Day menu for a dinner aboard HMS Ajax, 1944 (reverse of this signed by various officers including McMullen), a photocopy of a portrait photograph of Archbishop Macarias, dated 5/3/1945, and with a presentation inscription of the then Commander McMullen, and a photocopy of a one page typed letter from Winston Churchill, dated HMS Prince of Wales, 17/8/1941, thanking the cypher staff of HMS Prince of Wales, in particular for the way they handled the heavy workload necessitated by "the signals exchanged with London during my discussions with President Roosevelt" (this letter dates from the meeting in Ship Harbour, off the coast of Newfoundland, aboard HMS Prince of Wales, between Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, which led to the signing of the historic Atlantic Charter, perhaps the most significant conference of WW2, which provided a blueprint for the world as it would be after WW2).</p> <p>Born Hertford, 17/2/1909, Morrice Alexander McMullen was educated at Oakley Hall, Cirencester and Cheltenham College. He joined the Royal Navy in 1927, serving as Paymaster Cadet aboard HMS Erebus. He subsequently served in the South Africa Station, 1939-32, the China Station 1933-36 and as Assistant Secretary the Admiral of the Fleet Sir Ernie Chatfield, First Sea Lord, 1936-38. During WWII McMullen saw active service in the Atlantic, North Sea and Norwegian waters, being present aboard HMS Prince of Wales during the battle with the German battleship Bismarck and also during the Atlantic Charter Meeting. Subsequently he was based at HQ, Western Approaches, 1941-43, and was a member of the Allied Anti-Submarine Survey Board, 1943. During 1944-45 Rear Admiral McMullen served in the Mediterranean, taking part in the Anzio landing, re-entry into Greece and the invasion of the south of France. Additionally, from 1941-48 McMullen was secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir John Mansfield. After the war he was appointed Deputy Director Manning (Suez operation) 1956-58 and Captain of Fleet to the Commander in Chief, Far East Station, Singapore, 1959-61, his final appointment being Flag</p>	£650	€813

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	<p>Officer, admiralty Interview Board, HMS Sultan, Gosport, 1961-64. Following his retirement in 1964 Rear Admiral McMullen was Director, Civil defence for London, 1965-68. He was Chairman of the Royal Naval Ski Club from 1955-58. Rear Admiral McMullen married twice, in 1949 he married Pamela (nee May), widow of Lieutenant Commander J. Buckley, DSC, the marriage being dissolved in 1967. McMullen married for the second time in 1972, Peggy, widow of Commander Richard Dakeyne, Royal Navy.</p> <p>Rear Admiral McMullen was also made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, C.B., in 1964.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by Rear Admiral McMullen's medal ribbons, these discoloured and somewhat distressed (hence the group being recently re-mounted for display), along with Rear Admiral McMullen's original ribbon bars, full size and miniature, the full size probably pre-1964, since it omits the CB ribbon, but the miniature bar including the CB ribbon.</p>		
BG3999	<p>MAJOR F.R.E.D. BRENAN, O.B.E., 1/1ST BATTALION CAMBRIDGESHIRE REGIMENT (LATE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, EAST SURREY REGIMENT AND SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY). Eight: Order of the British Empire, First Type, Officer, Military (O.B.E.), silver-gilt, reverse hallmarked London 1919; Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (renamed, contemporary re-engraved naming in plain block capitals: 498 TRPR. F.R.E.D. BRENAN B.S.A.P.); King's South Africa Medal (renamed, contemporary re-engraved naming in plain block capital: 498 TRPR. F.R.E.D. BRENAN B.S.A.P.); 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: LIEUT. F.R.E.D. BRENAN. CAMB. R.); British War Medal (officially impressed: CAPT. F.R.E.D. BRENAN); Victory Medal, M.I.D. oakleaf on ribbon (officially impressed: CAPT. F.R.E.D. BRENAN); Special Constabulary Medal, George V (officially impressed: FREDERICK E. DOWSE-BRENAN); France, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, bronze palm emblem on ribbon (unnamed, as issued). O.B.E., Boer War and WW1 awards mounted loose style as worn, Special Constabulary Medal loose on ribbon, the Relief of Mafeking clasp on Brenan's QSA a contemporary tailor's copy.</p> <p>Group accompanied by the original award certificate for Brenan's O.B.E., with printed signatures of George V and Edward as Prince of Wales, dated 1/1/1919; and an original Mentioned in Despatches certificate, Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch of 9/4/1917, with printed signature of Winston S. Churchill.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by biographical details, copied extracts census returns, copied service papers for service with the Gloucestershire Regiment and East Surrey Regiment, Boer War</p>	£2,500	€3,125

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	<p>Service Record transcription, copied extracts from London Gazettes and Army Lists of the period, WW1 medal rolls (2) and Medal Index card.</p> <p>Frederick Rupert Esmond Dowse (F.R.E.D.) Brenan, born Plymouth, Devon, September 1879, was the son of Fleet Paymaster in Chief Henry Patrick Brenan. He is recorded in the 1891 census as an 11 year old school boy living with his parents, brother and sister at Dovercourt, Essex, his father then being employed as a Fleet Paymaster. In the 1901 census he is recorded as a 21 year old writer in the Mercantile Marine (Sea) resident in Paddington, London with his widowed mother, and in the 1911 census as a 31 year old married actor living with his widowed mother at Hanwell, Middlesex.</p> <p>Brenan enlisted into the Gloucestershire Regiment with the rank of Private at Devonport on 19/9/1896 and was discharged at his own request on the payment of £18 on 29/4/1897. He subsequently enlisted with the rank of Private into the East Surrey Regiment at Kingston on Thames on 15/3/1899 but was discharged for a second time at his own request on 10/5/1899, on the payment of £10. After being discharged from the East Surrey Regiment Brenan travelled to South Africa and saw service there during the Boer War with the British South Africa Police (Boer War service record transcription confirms entitlement to QSA with clasps Relief of Mafeking and Transvaal and KSA with 2 clasps).</p> <p>Brenan was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Cambridgeshire Regiment, 22/5/1915 and first saw active service during WW1 in France, from 9/8/1915 (the 1/1st Battalion Cambridgeshire Regiment had previously landed at Havre as a unit on 15/2/1915). Brenan was seconded from the Cambridgeshire Regiment for duty as a Staff Captain on 30/6/1916 and saw service on the Staff at the 3rd Echelon of General Head Quarters in France (the 3rd Echelon of the GHQ, The Adjutant-General's Office, was based at Rouen throughout the war). Brenan was promoted Captain, 21/5/1917, Major, 11/3/1919, relinquished his commission on 1/1/1921, and transferred to the Reserve of Officers. Having reached the limit of liability for recall to active service, Major Brenan was discharged from the Reserve of Officers on 9/6/1929.</p> <p>Brenan also saw service during WW2, being appointed Lieutenant (General List), 24/4/1940 and promoted Local Major, 17/5/1940.</p> <p>Brenan's O.B.E. was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1919 "For valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in France and Flanders".</p>		

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	<p>Brenan was twice mentioned in dispatches during WW1, London Gazette, 15/5/1917 and 20/12/1918, on both occasions for "Distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty". His Croix de Guerre was announced in the London Gazette of 5/11/1920, "For distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign".</p> <p>Brenan is believed to have seen service as a Special Constable in Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, during the 1920s, including during the period of the General Strike of 1926, the group thus perhaps worth of further research in this regard.</p> <p>Brenan may also have been entitled to medals for service during WW2, probably a Defence Medal, possibly a War Medal and perhaps one or more of the campaign Stars The group thus also worthy of further research in this regard.</p> <p>There is an error in the Ancestry biographical entries for Brenan and his father, to the effect that Henry Patrick Brenan, Major Brenan's father, was a knight of the realm. This is incorrect. He retired from the Royal Navy on 20/12/1895 with the rank of Paymaster in Chief, Royal Navy, without ever having been knighted. The ancestry profile for F.R.E.D. Brenan also incorrectly credits him with having been awarded a British Military Cross during WW1. He was actually awarded the French Military Cross, the Croix de Guerre.</p>		
BG3985	<p>LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F.J. GAVIN, O.B.E., ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT AND ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, WHO COMMANDED THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT 1903-1904 AND THE 3/5TH AND 3/4TH BATTALIONS ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS DURING WW1. Three: Order of the British Empire, military division, type 1, officer's badge, in silver-gilt, hallmarked London 1919; Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (officially engraved: Major: F.J. GAVIN, R.IRISH Rgt:) British War Medal (officially impressed: LT. COL. F.J. GAVIN.). Attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine and accompanied by a trio of miniatures comprising India General Service Medal 1854 with Hazara 1888 clasp, India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Samana 1897, and Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902.</p> <p>Group accompanied by original photographs of Gavin's parents, a superb, late-19th century group photograph of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment polo team wearing regimental polo shirts, Gavin seated front centre with the battalion mascot, an Irish terrier, and a WW1 period photograph of Gavin in Royal Welsh Fusiliers uniform mounted on a horse.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details, copied extracts</p>	£1,400	€1,750

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	<p>Army Lists of the period, London Gazette extracts and Medal Index card.</p> <p>Frederick James Gavin (1858-1932), born 12/12/1858, in Banda, North-West Provinces, India, was the son of the Reverend Jeremiah FitzAustin Gavin and Emily Sophia Jackson. He was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Irish Regiment, 1/5/1878, promoted Lieutenant, 9/7/1879, Captain, 1/5/1884, Major, 2/3/1892, Lieutenant-Colonel, 16/1/1903 and was placed on half-pay 7/9/1904.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Gavin commanded the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment 16/1/1903 to 7/9/1904. He was recalled for service during WW1, commissioned Temporary Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel), 20/2/1917, and commanded the the 3/5th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 20/2/1916 to 31/08/1916 and the 3/4th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 3/11/1916 to 11/11/1918 and continued to command that battalion following the cessation of hostilities. Lieutenant Colonel Gavin's OBE was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1919 "For valuable service rendered in connection with the war". Medal Index card confirms that the British War Medal was his only campaign medal for service during WW1.</p> <p>There is an notation on Gavin's Medal Index card to the effect that he saw service in France in 1916 at Loos. This is clearly an error.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Gavin also entitled IGS 1854, Hazara 1888 clasp and IGS 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-8 and Samana 1897 clasps.</p> <p>Following retirement from the army in 1904, Gavin lived in Canada for a while. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia on 30/3/1911. On arrival he gave his intended occupation as farmer and his destination as Baynes, British Colombia. Later that year he traveled from Canada to the USA and on arrival at Eastport, Idaho, again gave his trade as that of farmer, resident in British Colombia, Canada. Lieutenant-Colonel Gavin died in March 1932 in Penzance, Cornwall, aged 73.</p>		
BG3652	<p>THE WW2 "PAIFORCE" O.B.E. GROUP OF EIGHT TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DONOUGH CARROLL, O.B.E., 10TH BALUCH REGIMENT, A MEMBER OF THE O'CARROLL FAMILY OF MOONE ABBEY, CO. KILDARE AND KILLINEER HOUSE, CO. LOUTH, DESCENDANTS OF THE O'CARROLLS, PRINCES OF THE HOUSE OF ORIEL, AND THE COMMANDER OF AN AIRBORNE BATTALION OF THE 10TH BALUCH REGIMENT IN THE POST-WAR YEARS Eight: Order of the British Empire</p>	£875	€1,094

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	<p>(O.B.E.) Military Division, 2nd type breast badge in silver-gilt; India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (officially impressed: LT. D. CARROLL, 1-10 BALUCH R.); India General Service Medal 1936, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (officially impressed: CAPT. D. CARROLL. 1-10 BALUCH R.); 1939-45, Africa and Burma Stars, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals (the last five stars and medals unnamed, as issued). Mounted loose style, OBE and silver medals attractively toned, generally Almost Extremely Fine to Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by an extensive file of copied research, including Indian Army officer's papers file documents, extracts from Burke's Irish Family Records, etc.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Carroll was a direct descendant, in the male line, through his father, of the Donough O'Carroll who founded Mellifont Abbey circa 1145.</p> <p>Donough Carroll was a member of the Carroll family of Moone Abbey, Co. Kildare, and Killineer House, Co. Louth, a branch of the ancient O'Carroll family, who were Princes of Oriel down to the end of the 12th century. A Donough O'Carroll founded the first Cistercian monastery in Ireland at Mellifont, Co. Louth, circa 1145 and later founded other monasteries at Louth and Knocknasangan. Six members of the O'Carroll family were Abbots of Louth Abbey, the last abbot at Louth at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries (1540) being a John Carroll. The Moone Abbey and Killineer House branch of the Carroll family is descended from a Donough O'Carroll who was living in 1540 at Feraghys, Co. Louth. Among the many members of the Carroll family prominent in military and civil life was Patrick James Carroll (1803-1879), who founded the world-famous P.J. Carroll tobacco company at Dundalk, in 1824.</p> <p>Donough Carroll, born 15/7/1907, was the son of Brigadier-General John William Vincent Carroll, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Moone Abbey, Co. Kildare. Because his father's military commitments entailed extensive overseas service, Donough Carroll's early years were spent with his elder sister and younger brother in the charge of his paternal grandmother at the family seat, Moone Abbey. Educated at the Oratory and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Donough Carroll was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, 1/9/1927. Carroll transferred to the Indian Army on 7/11/1928, was posted for service with the 1st Battalion 10th Baluchistan Regiment, and was promoted Lieutenant, 1/12/1929, and Captain, 1/9/1936. Carroll was seconded from the 1/10th Baluchis to the Staff College, Quetta, from 29/1/1940 to 2/7/1940. He subsequently saw service as a Staff Captain in the Adjutant-General's Branch, Indian Army Headquarters, Simla, from 1/8/1940 to 31/1/1941,</p>		

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	<p>and as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Adjutant-General's Branch, Indian Army Headquarters, Simla, from 1/2/1941 to 20/9/1941. Carroll transferred to the 6th Battalion 10th Baluchistan Regiment on 21/5/1943 with the rank of Major and was promoted Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 6/10th Baluchis 28/2/1944 and Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Battalion 10th Baluchistan Regiment, 1/9/1944. Carroll was given command of the 3rd Battalion 10th Baluchistan Regiment in 1947, which at the time of his appointment had just been converted into a parachute battalion in the 2nd (Indian) Airborne Division, Carroll being granted "Parachute Pay" on 30/11/1946. Lieutenant Colonel Carroll retired from the Indian Army following Indian independence, his retirement being announced in the London Gazette of 11/6/1948.</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Carroll first saw active service on the North-West Frontier of India during the campaign of 1930-31, as a Lieutenant with the 1st Battalion 10th Baluchistan Regiment (awarded India General Service Medal 1908 with NWF 1930-31 clasp). He next saw service during the Waziristan campaign on the North-West Frontier of India during 1936-37, as Captain and Quartermaster of the 1st Battalion 10th Baluchistan Regiment (awarded India General Service Medal 1936 with NWF 1936-37 clasp). During WW2 he saw service in a variety of staff appointments, including service with "Paiforce" (Persia and Iraq Force), 1941-43, as a Major and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Carroll was awarded the O.B.E. for services with Paiforce, the award being announced in the London Gazette of 5/8/1943. The citation for his O.B.E reads as follows: "Since September 1941 to date, this officer has held the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary successively with the H.Q. of B.T. Iraq., H.Q. Tenth Army, and latterly at G.H.Q. Persia-Iraq Force. An officer of great energy and cheerful disposition. He is also possessed of tact and good judgement and has carried out his duties with marked ability, in consequence he is well known and trusted throughout the Command. In each of the reorganisations of the Force H.Q.'s which have taken place during the last twelve months, he has contributed effectively to the smooth changeover of appointments. He has not spared himself when pressure of work called for a special effort and his work has been of a consistently high standard throughout, and is, I consider, well deserving of recognition. I strongly recommend him for the O.B.E." After transferring to the 6/10th Baluch Regiment in May 1943, Carroll saw service in October 1943 in Bengal (awarded Burma Star). He subsequently served on the Staff in the Lebanon, 1944-45, and in Egypt, 1945 (awarded Africa Star). Carrol transferred back to India to take command of the 3/10th Battalion Baluch Regiment, on 3/5/1846, his last regimental appointment prior to Indian independence.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by some copied details re. Donough</p>		

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BG2439	<p>Carroll's father, Brigadier-General John William Vincent Carroll, C.M.G., D.S.O., his younger brother, Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederick Carroll, O.B.E., and his father-in-law, Major Lawrence Whitaker Harrison, C.B., D.S.O.</p> <p>FLYING OFFICER (LATER WING COMMANDER) E.S. STEDDY, ROYAL FLYING CORPS AND ROYAL AIR FORCE (LATE PRIVATE, ROYAL EAST KENT YEOMANRY, AND LIEUTENANT, EAST KENT REGIMENT). Seven: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer's Breast Badge (O.B.E.), Military; 1914-15 Star (2278 Private, Royal East Kent Yeomanry); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oakleaf (2nd Lieutenant); General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (Flying Officer, Royal Air Force); 1939 Defence and War Medals. O.B.E. in original case of issue, campaign medals mounted court style, as worn, OBE mint state, campaign medals generally Extremely Fine, and accompanied by a matching set of 7 dress miniatures, these mounted loose style, as worn.</p> <p>With photocopied extracts births register and 1901 and 1911 censuses, photocopied Medal Index Card, 6 pages photocopied service papers and extracts from London Gazette.</p> <p>Born Minster, Kent, 24/2/1891, the son of George Thomas Steddy, Edwin Seymour Steddy first saw service as a Private with the Royal East Kent Yeomanry, 15/12/1914 to 18/7/1916. With that regiment he saw service at Gallipoli, entering that theatre of operations on 8/10/1915 (the 1/1st Battalion Royal East Kent Yeomanry landed at Gallipoli as a unit on 8/10/1915, where they saw service attached to the 42nd Division). The 1/1st East Kent Yeomanry were withdrawn to Mudros in January 1916, and subsequently transferred to Egypt in 1916. Steddy was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, East Kent Regiment, on 19/7/1916 and saw service with the 2nd Battalion East Kent Regiment. When Steddy was commissioned into the East Kents, the 2nd Battalion of that regiment was serving in Salonika. Steddy transferred to the Royal Flying Corps with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant on 10/1/1918, and was automatically transferred to the Royal Air Force, Technical Branch, with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant when it came into being on 1/4/1918. He was subsequently promoted Lieutenant, 2/4/1918 and Captain, 15/4/1918. Steddy was granted a permanent commission in the R.A.F., with the rank of Flying Officer, on 1/8/1919, was promoted Flight Lieutenant, 1R/1927 and retired from the Royal Air Force on 1/10/1935. Steddy was recalled for service shortly before the outbreak of WW2, and appointed Flight Lieutenant, Administration and Special Duties Branch, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (with seniority backdated to his previous date of retirement, 1/10/1935). Steddy was promoted Wing Commander, 24/4/1940, and eventually relinquished his commission on 10/2/1954. Wing Commander Steddy died on</p>	£1,650	€2,063

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	<p>14/5/1964.</p> <p>In addition to Kurdistan (Iraq), Steddy also saw overseas service with the Royal Air Force in Egypt and Aden</p> <p>Wing Commander Steddy's OBE was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1944, page 17 (New Year's Honours List).</p> <p>The 1901 census records Edwin Seymour Steddy as a 10 year old schoolboy, and gives his father's trade as a miller and corn factor. In the 1911 census Edwin Seymour Steddy is recorded as being a 20 year old corn factor.</p>		
bg2433	<p>LIEUTENANT COLONEL C.J. WILEY, 16TH (LONDON IRISH) BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, ROYAL IRISH RIFLES AND MACHINE GUN CORPS. Five: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer's Breast Badge (OBE), civil, London hallmarks for 1919; Distinguished Service Order, George V; Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3 (wreath points to F in Africa), 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially engraved (Lieutenant, Royal Irish Rifles); British War and Victory Medals, Mentioned in Dispatches oak leaf on Victory Medal (Lieutenant Colonel). Generally Almost Extremely Fine, the enamel on the DSO fresh and with only a couple of very minor chips to the green laurel wreath enamel on reverse.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied extract from Who Was Who, Medal Index Card and London Gazette extracts.</p> <p>Charles Joseph Wiley was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 16th (London Irish) Battalion Rifle Brigade, 18/7/1900, and was promoted Lieutenant, 30/3/1901. Wiley transferred to the Royal Irish Rifles in 1901, and was promoted Captain, 1/9/1914. Wiley transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, 14/12/1915, and was promoted Major, 24/4/1916, and Lieutenant Colonel, 28/10/1916.</p> <p>Wiley first saw active service during the Boer War, the Regimental History of the Royal Irish Rifles recording that Wiley and twenty men from the London Irish Rifles joined the regiment in South Africa in April 1901. Wiley first saw service during WW1 in France, entering that theatre of operations on 9/2/1916.</p> <p>Wiley's D.S.O. was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1917 "Captain (Temporary Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Joseph Wiley, Royal Irish Rifles".</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Wiley's OBE was announced in the London Gazette of 3/6/1925, page 3776 "Lieutenant Colonel Charles</p>	£3,850	€4,813

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	Joseph Wiley, Chief Insurance Officer, Ministry of Labour." Lieutenant Colonel Wiley died on 28/11/1939. At the time of his death he was living at "Ashley", Rattan Road, Willingdon, Eastbourne, Sussex (group accompanied by London Gazette entry re the administration and distribution of his estate). Note, Who Was Who gives different address at time of death: Manor Way, Rattan Park, Eastbourne, Sussex.		
BS3905	MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, OFFICER'S BREAST BADGE (O.B.E.), second type (Civil). Mint state, attractively toned, in its original Royal Mint case of issue, the case virtually as issued.	£130	€163
BS4217	MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (MILITARY), unnamed, as issued. Attractively toned, mint state and in its original, correct (military) John Pinches case of issue, this with minor external scuffing, otherwise good condition.	£445	€556
BG3952	PRIVATE (LATER LANCE CORPORAL AND SERGEANT) HUGH GRAHAM, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES (LATE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS AND ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT). Six: British Empire Medal, Military, Elizabeth II (officially impressed: HUGH GRAHAM); 1914-15 Star trio (all officially impressed: 10658 PTE. H. GRAHAM R. INNIS FUS); 1939-45 Defence and War Medals (unnamed, as issued). British Empire Medal an official replacement or late issue, issued during the reign of Elizabeth II. Medals mounted loose style, WW1 medals polished, generally Good Fine to about Very Fine, British Empire Medal Good Very Fine, 1939-45 Medals Almost Extremely Fine. Lance Corporal Hugh Graham's British Empire Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 9/6/1938 "7011606 Lance-Corporal Hugh Graham, 1st Battalion, The Royal Ulster Rifles". The Regimental History of the Royal Ulster Rifles notes that it was one of three awarded to other ranks of the 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles "for good work in Shanghai" in the mid 1930s, during the Sino-Japanese war. The 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles were stationed in Hong Kong in the 1930s, but a small detachment from the battalion was seconded for service to Shanghai to guard the British Embassy there. That detachment had a difficult time, being subjected to enormous psychological pressure by the Japanese, who routinely executed Chinese prisoners within yards of the men guarding the embassy. Group accompanied by copied Medal Index card, WW1 medal rolls Hugh Graham first saw active service during WW1 with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in the Balkans (Gallipoli), entering that theatre of operations on 17/3/1915. Medal Index card and WW1 medal rolls confirm subsequent service during WW1 with	£1,250	€1,563

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	<p>the Royal Irish Regiment. He continued to serve with that regiment until 1922, when he transferred to the Royal Ulster Regiment following the disbandment of the Royal Irish Regiment, being issued a new regimental number, 7011606. Hugh Graham saw service during WW2 with the 1st (Airborne) Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles. That battalion landed in Normandy by glider on D-Day. Sergeant Graham was wounded in action in Normandy on 22/8/1944 (also entitled 1939-45 Star and France and Germany Star).</p> <p>Graham also served in India with the 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles during the 1930s (also entitled India General Service Medal with North West Frontier 1937-39 clasp).</p> <p>London Gazette entry for British Empire Medal, India General Service Medal Roll and WW2 Casualty Roll all give the same regimental number, 7011606.</p>		
BG2894	<p>LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR DELAVAL COTTER, BT., D.S.O., 13TH/18TH ROYAL HUSSARS. Six: Baronet's Badge for Ireland (central device of the Red Hand of Ulster, shamrocks around), silver-gilt and enamel (reverse engraved "Cotter of Rock Forest 1763"), London hallmarks for 1929; Distinguished Service Order, George VI, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated "1944" and with with its original slip-on top ribbon bar; 1939-45 Star, France and Germany Star, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals. Replacement suspension loop to Baronet's badge, and a couple of restored chips to white enamel, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine, DSO with couple of chips to green enamel on wreath, otherwise generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied research re. the Cotter family of Rock Forest, Co. Cork, Ireland, copied extracts from Army lists re Lieutenant-Colonel Cotters service and copied D.S.O. citation.</p> <p>Sir Delaval James Alfred Cotter, Bt., DSO, was a member of the Cotter family of Rock Forest, Co. Cork, Ireland. Born 29/4/1911, he was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 13th/18th Hussars, 27/8/1931, and promoted Lieutenant 27/8/1934, Captain 27/8/1939, Major 6/12/1940, Lieutenant-Colonel, 16/11/1953, and retired on 17/7/1959.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Cotter saw service with the 13th/18th Hussars as part of the British Expeditionary Force in France, 1939-40, being evacuated from Dunkirk following the fall of France, and subsequently saw service in North-West Europe, 1944-45, the tank that he commanded on D-Day being one of the first British tanks to land on the beaches of Normandy on that day. His Distinguished Service Order, awarded for gallantry in the Bocage, Normandy, was announced in the London Gazette</p>	£5,750	€7,188

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	<p>of 21/12/1944, the following citation, also published in the regimental history, has been extracted from official records:</p> <p>"This officer was in command of a Squadron of tanks which, when the remainder of the Regiment had captured Mont Pincon on the 6th Aug. 1944 had been left with a depleted battalion of infantry to hold the village of Lar Variniere on the Regiment's line of communication. This village had not been completely cleared of the enemy and there was also a large number in the surrounding woods and orchards. It was vital that the village should be held, otherwise withdrawal from Mont Pincon would have been inevitable. With great courage and drive and under intense enemy shelling and mortar fire, this officer held the village for 24 hours, which enabled the troops on Mont Pincon to be reinforced and the position secured. During this period Major Cotter's Squadron lost several tanks from short range infantry weapons and the danger from this was ever present as the enemy was able to creep up close to the tanks in the thick country. However, in spite of these difficult circumstances, Major Cotter's Squadron held on and was able to inflict serious casualties on the enemy. An 88mm. S.P. gun was destroyed and a considerable number of enemy infantry killed and taken prisoners. There is no doubt that but for the tenacity and leadership shown by this Officer the captured position of Mont Pincon could not have been held."</p> <p>The regimental history of the 13th/18th Hussars describes the capture of Mont Pincon as the "turning-point" of the break-out from the Normandy. Cotter is also mentioned in the regimental history as having had a lucky escape during the fighting in and around the German town of Waldefeucht on 20/1/1945, when he was the sole survivor of his tank crew, after his tank had been hit by a round from a German 88mm anti-tank gun. "On the following morning, 20th January, the Squadron (E) was placed under the command of the 7th/9th Royal Scots Fusiliers and ordered to continue the advance. Very little progress was made before they were again held up by well concealed 88mms. and S.Ps. Major Cotter's tank was hit and "brewed up", Sergeant Bradley and Trooper Reid being killed; Major Cotter himself was untouched."</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Cotter's Obituary was published in The Times, Thursday, 26 April 2001:</p> <p>"Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Delaval Cotter, Bt. Hussar officer who led a tank squadron on to the beaches on D-Day and later fought some tough battles in the Normandy hinterland.</p> <p>The 13th/18th Royal Hussars, which Sir Delaval Cotter went on to command in the 1950s, will long be remembered for getting the first battle tanks ashore on "Queen Red" and "Queen White"</p>		

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	<p>beaches on D-Day. These were the ingenious duplex-drive "swimming tanks" with floatation screens invented by the Hungarian-born engineer Nicholas Straussler. The War Office bought the idea from Straussler but the Royal Navy was so sceptical about the tanks surviving in the open sea that 300 Sherman tanks had to be converted to duplex-drive by factories in the United States and shipped in haste to England.</p> <p>The first two squadrons of the 13th/18th got 31 of their 40 tanks to positions on or just off the beach, from where they could give fire support to the assaulting infantry of the 3rd (British) Division, which had the task of taking Caen by the end of D-Day. Cotter, commanding the third squadron, was struggling to contain his impatience while waiting to beach his tanks direct from their landing craft. This they achieved, but the regiment became involved in intense fighting on the exit points from the beach. Caen was not captured by nightfall - indeed not for a month.</p> <p>Exactly two months after D-Day, Cotter won an immediate DSO for his tenacity and leadership in command of his squadron during the battle for Mont Pinçon, south of Aunay-sur-Odon, which barred exploitation of the breakout from the bridgehead south-west of Caen. His squadron was assigned to hold the village of La Varinière on the centre line of the assault, west of Mont Pinçon, with an infantry battalion already seriously depleted by casualties.</p> <p>The area had not been cleared and Cotter found the surrounding woods and orchards full of the enemy. Despite intense shelling and accurate mortar fire, Cotter cleared the village and held it against repeated attacks for the vital 24 hours it took the other two squadrons of the regiment and the supporting infantry of 129 Infantry Brigade to secure the decisive lodgement on the western sector of Mont Pinçon.</p> <p>A few days later, after the advance had resumed, Cotter's tank received a direct hit from a German 88mm gun. Two of his crew members were killed but he climbed out without injury. He survived in command of his squadron to the end of the campaign in North-West Europe and left his regiment in 1945 to attend a course at the wartime college at Haifa, Palestine.</p> <p>Delaval James Alfred Cotter was the sixth holder of the baronetcy (created in 1763), having inherited it from his father, Sir James Laurence Cotter, as a schoolboy. He was born in Dublin and educated at Malvern College and Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the 13th/18th Royal Hussars in 1931 and joined the still-horsed regiment in India, where he served until 1939.</p>		

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	<p>The 13th/18th Hussars came home to Shorncliffe before the outbreak of war, converted for mechanised fighting and were equipped with light tanks. Cotter went with them to France to join the British Expeditionary Force in September 1939. Following the confused withdrawal after the onset of the German offensive in May 1940, he was evacuated through Dunkirk.</p> <p>After the end of the war in Europe he held a staff appointment in England before rejoining his regiment as second-in-command in Cyrenaica. In 1949 he accompanied the 13th/18th Hussars to Malaya, where the communist insurrection had begun the previous year. Although the public imagined infantry battalions sloggng through the jungle, the armoured cars of the cavalry regiments played a key part in keeping roads open and escorting convoys of troops and supplies throughout the Emergency.</p> <p>Cotter returned to England in 1950 to take over command of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, a Territorial Army regiment. Usually only one regimental command is permitted in peacetime but in 1953 he was selected to command the 13th/18th Hussars in Germany. This proved to be the peak of his career and also allowed him to demonstrate skilful horsemanship in military competitions. Later he served on the staff of the Regular Commissions Board from 1956 until retirement from the Army in 1959.</p> <p>In 1943 he married Roma, widow of Squadron Leader Kenneth MacEwen, but the marriage was dissolved in 1949. In 1952 he married Eveline, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel John Paterson. She died in 1991. He is survived by two daughters of his first marriage. His heir is his nephew, Patrick.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Delaval Cotter, Bt, DSO, commanding officer 13th/18th Hussars, 1953-1956, was born on April 29, 1911. He died on April 2, 2001, aged 89." He was succeeded by his nephew, Patrick Cotter, as 7th Baronet Cotter.</p> <p>Note: there is an error in the Times obituary, Cotter's tank was destroyed by a direct hit from a German 88mm gun not in Normandy after the engagement at Mont Pincon, but during the advance into Germany at Waldefeucht on 20/1/1945.</p> <p>The Cotter family were of Hiberno-Norse (Viking) ancestry, and one of the few Irish families of Norse descent to survive the Norman invasion of Ireland. The family trace their ancestry to the Ottar Viking dynasty who established kingdoms and principalities in Dublin, Cork, the Isle of Man, Scotland and the Western Isles, including the Orkneys and Shetland Isles. An Ottir Iarla (old Norse, Ottir the Black) is associated with the Viking settlement of Cork in the early 10th century and took part</p>		

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	<p>in a Viking expediton against Constantine II of Scotland in 918. A descendant of Ottir Iarla, Ottir Dub (Gaelic, Ottir the Black), is recorded as having fought at the battle of Clontarf in 1014 against Brian Boru. A later Ottir Dub was king of Dublin, 1142-1148 and his son, Thorfin, established an independent kingdom in the Hebrides and Thorfin's son, Therulfe, following the fall of the Viking kingdom of Dublin, took part in a naval expedition mounted in 1173 by the Vikings of Cork against the Norman warlord Adam de Hereford, after which Therulfe and his followers settled in Cork. During the following centuries the Cotter family became thoroughly Gaelicised, producing a number of Gaelic poets and scholars, the chieftains of the Cotter clan being among the last to remain patrons of Gaelic literature. During the civil wars of the 17th century, the subsequent invasion of Ireland by William II after the Glorious Revolution of 1698, and the Jacobite intrigues of the early 18th century, the Cotters were staunch supporters of the Stuart dynasty and the Jacobite cause.</p> <p>The Rockforest branch of the Cotter family, long associated with the city and county of Cork, trace their descent from a William Cotty, who was living in Cork during the reign of William IV (1461-83). The baronetcy was conferred on Sir James Cotter (1714-1770), the son of James Cotter (1689-1721), of Ann Grove, who was executed in 1720 for high treason, in consequence of his support for the Jacobite cause. Sir James Cotter represented the borough of Askeaton (now Askeaton) in the Irish parliament in 1763. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Delaval James Alfred Cotter was the original recipient of the Baronet's badge in this group, he having succeeded his father in 1924 as the 6th Baronet Cotter. On his death in 2001, Sir Delaval Cotter was succeeded by his nephew, Patrick Laurence, as 7th Baronet Cotter.</p> <p>In 1624, to raise money independently of parliament, James I sold grants of land in Nova Scotia (New Scotland) to Scotsmen. In 1625 Charles I conferred on the holders of this land the title and dignity of Baronets of Nova Scotia and decreed that they should wear round their necks "an orange tawny ribbon whereon should be pendent an escutcheon". After the union with England (1707) English and Scottish baronetcies ceased to be created, being replaced with baronetcies of Great Britain. Irish baronetcies continued to be created until the Irish Act of Union with Great Britain, 1801, after which all new creations were of the United Kingdom. Until 1929 only the baronets of Nova Scotia wore badges. In 1929, all the other baronets, whether created under the auspices of England, Ireland, Scotland, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, were granted the right to wear badges, the design of each type of badge to be worn by the newly entitled baronets being specific to the period when the respective baronetcy was first created, and the badges engraved</p>		

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	<p>on the reverse with the name of the baronetcy and its year of creation. Thus baronets of Irish baronetcies created before 1801 wear an Irish baronets badge, whereas Irish baronets created after 1801 wear the badge of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Original badges of the type introduced in 1929, like that of the Baronets Cotter, as first worn by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Delaval Cotter, are hallmarked for 1929.</p>		
BS2399	<p>ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, SERVING BROTHER BREAST BADGE, type III (1949-74), unnamed, as issued. Couple of chips to enamel of central cross, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p>	£65	€81
bs3821	<p>VICTORIA CROSS, A GOOD QUALITY REPLACEMENT PRODUCED BY HANCOCKS & CO, THE OFFICIAL MANUFACTURERS, IN BRONZE, the reverse of the cross with 8 line legend in relief "Replica Victoria Cross Supplied by Hancocks & Co, Jewellers, Ltd for Display Purposes", the cross issued without top suspender brooch fitting, and in its original silk and velvet lined, leather bound, fitted case of issue, this hinged at left hand side, the inside of the lid bearing the 1970-1998 period business address for Hancocks & Co, at 1 Burlington Gardens, London W1X 1LD. The VC and case as issued, minor friction to high points of lion on VC, otherwise as struck.</p> <p>Cross measures 34mm across at widest point, case measures 124mm x 78mm.</p> <p>Victoria Cross accompanied by photocopy of article from the March 2013 OMRS Journal regarding an almost identical replacement Victoria Cross issued to the family of Petty Officer Alfred Sephton, V.C., who were issued with their replacement V.C. by Hancocks in 1970, when the Sephton family donated Sephton's original V.C. to Coventry Cathedral. The V.C. presented to the Sephton family to Hancocks in 1970 as a replacement for the donated original was identical in every respect to the replacement V.C. offered here, except that it was made from bronzed aluminium.</p> <p>This is only the second V.C. of this type that I have encountered.</p> <p>Interestingly, Dix Noonan Webb sold an official Hancocks & Co unnamed specimen Victoria Cross of circa 1940-1950 vintage in their 15th October 2020 auction (lot 94), which sold for £24,000 plus fees (approximately £30,000).</p>	£875	€1,094
BS4125	<p>MAURICE HOLLOWAY, CHARGE HAND FITTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT. Imperial Service Medal, Elizabeth II (officially impressed: MAURICE HOLLOWAY). Mint state, in its original Royal Mint case of issue.</p>	£20	€25

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BS3489	<p>Maurice Holloway's Imperial Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 18/7/1975, page 9183</p> <p>MARY ROSE GERTRUDE DURMAN. Imperial Service Medal, George VI, type 2, Fid Def obverse. Attempted erasure of naming details, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Although there has been a fairly comprehensive attempt to file the naming details from the edge of this medal, under a magnifying glass it is still possible to read sufficient to identify the recipient of this medal with certainty.</p> <p>Mary Durman's Imperial Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 23/5/1952, page 2790. She was the Assistant Supervisor of the Post Office at Newry, Co. Down, Northern Ireland. Photocopy of relevant extract from London Gazette accompanies medal.</p>	£30	€38
BS4256	<p>MILITARY CROSS, GEORGE V. A good quality contemporary silver plated copy. Small test mark on reverse of lower limb of cross. otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, and a useful space filler.</p> <p>NOTE: this is a good quality contemporary COPY.</p>	£15	€19
BS3544	<p>MILITARY CROSS, George V, with additional award bar (unnamed). A good quality contemporary tailor's copy in original silk and velvet lined leather case (identical to official issue case). Case slightly scuffed, cross and additional award clasp with attractive light golden toning, Extremely Fine. A useful space filler.</p>	£480	€600
BG3970	<p>CAPTAIN E. VAN LENNEP, 11TH BATTALION CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES) (LATE PRIVATE, 23RD (1ST SPORTSMAN'S) BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS), WOUNDED IN ACTION AND DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY AT THE BATTLE OF DOIRAN, SALONIKA, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1918. Four: Military Cross, George V (unnamed, as issued); 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 366 PTE. E. VAN LENNEP. R.FUS.); British War Medal (late issue with stencil engraved naming: CAPT. E. VAN LENNEP); Victory Medal (officially impressed: CAPT. E. VAN LENNEP). Mounted loose style, generally Almost Extremely Fine to Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The British War Medal in this group is an unnamed example that has been late-issue stencil engraved, not a name erased example that has been renamed. It was presumably issued much later than his other campaign medals as a result of the repeated errors that occurred when Captain Van Lennep's campaign medals were first issued.</p>	£1,250	€1,563

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	<p>Medal rolls confirm that Van Lennep was originally issued with an incorrectly named 1914-15 Star, but that this was returned by him and a correctly named replacement Star issued. His British War and Victory Medals were also initially issued to him incorrectly named and correctly named replacements issued: the replacement Victory Medal and the late issue stencil engraved replacement British War Medal in this group, the stencil engraved British War Medal presumably being issued much later than the replacement Victory Medal, probably in the late 1920's or 1930's.</p> <p>Group accompanied by biographical details, WW1 Medal Index card, medal rolls (2) and London Gazette entries.</p> <p>Ernest Eric Van Lennep (1893-1988) was born on 4/1/1893 in Izmir, Turkey, the son of Alfred Oscar Van Lennep (1851-1912) and Laura Virginie Fischer. Van Lennep emigrated to England in 1913, where he obtained employment as an auditor. At the time of the outbreak of WW1 in August 1914 Van Lennep was living in Paris, but when war started he opted to enlist into the British army, enlisting into the 23rd (1st Sportsmans) Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Once up to full strength, the 23rd Royal Fusiliers were posted for service with the newly raised 99th Brigade. Van Lennep first saw active service during WW1 in France, entering that theatre of operations on 16/11/1915 (the 23rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers sailed for France as a unit on 16/11/1915, landing at Boulogne on 17/11/1915). In France, the 23rd Royal Fusiliers initially saw service in the 99th Brigade with 33rd Division and subsequently in the 99th Brigade with the 2nd Division, from 25/11/1915. Van Lennep was seconded from the 23rd Fusiliers in February 1916, being appointed interpreter attached to the French army on 19/2/1916 and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant the following day, 20/2/1916. He was promoted Lieutenant, 20/8/1917. Medal Index card confirms Van Lennep's subsequent promotion to Captain, but date of promotion not traced in London Gazette. Van Lennep retired from the army "on account of ill-health caused by wounds" on 26/9/1919.</p> <p>Van Lennep's Military Cross was announced in the London Gazette of 30/7/1919, page 9781. Temporary Lieutenant Eric Van Lennep, Special List, Attached 11th Battalion Scottish Rifles (Salonika). "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack on the enemy's positions on September 18th 1918. He was acting as liaison officer and conducted the battalion to its point of assembly, later leading them into the attack. On three occasions, although badly wounded, he rallied the troops under withering machine-gun fire and led them forward. He set a splendid example of courage to all ranks."</p> <p>Van Lennep's MC was for the battle of Doiran (18th - 19th September 1918), when a force comprising Greek and British</p>		

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	<p>units attacked the Bulgarian 1st Army near Lake Doiran. The British 22nd and 26th Divisions, the latter division including the 11th Cameronians, being reinforced by the Greek Serres Division for the attack on Pip Ridge. Van Lennep was undoubtedly the 11th Cameronians liaison officer with the Greek troops alongside whom they were fighting, as a result of the fact that he was multi-lingual, being of Dutch ancestry, born in Turkey and having previously been attached to the French army in France as an interpreter. Presumably Van Lennep would have found himself in a difficult position, given that he was Turkish born, had he been captured by the Turk's Bulgarian allies.</p> <p>Van Lennep's Medal Index card gives home address initially following the outbreak of WW1 as 19 Rue Gambon, Paris, France, and subsequently as 16 Park Square East, Regent's Park, London NW1.</p> <p>Following the end of WW1, Van Lennep became a naturalised British citizen, taking the Oath of Allegiance on 20/6/1919. At the time of taking the oath, he gave his occupation as that of "clerk serving in His Majesty's forces", and his home address as 24A Portland Place, London.</p> <p>In the post-war years, Van Lennep was the manager of the Illustrated London News and advertising manager of the Times, 1923-1960. He was twice married, divorcing his first wife in 1929 and marrying for a second time in 1932. He died on 17/8/1988 in Ferring, Sussex, aged 95, leaving a considerable estate valued at £263,257.</p> <p>The 23rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers was raised in London by Mrs Cunliffe-Owen who, having criticised some of her male friends for not having enlisted, was challenged by them to raise a battalion of recruits. According to the regimental history, she promptly went with them to the post office and telegraphed Lord Kitchener "Will you accept complete battalion of upper and middle class men, physically fit, able to shoot and ride and aged up to of forty-five?". Kitchener accepted Mrs Cunliffe-Owen's offer and recruiting began immediately, with the India Room at the Hotel Cecil in the Strand booked for a month as a recruiting headquarters. The idea of a battalion specifically for "sportsmen" proved popular, with the result that there was intense competition for a place in the battalion. Recruiting began on 6th October 1914 and within four weeks the battalion had been recruited. The men who enlisted were from all corners of the world, the Americas, Africa, Asia, the middle and far East, and included many noted adventurers, sportsmen and big game hunters of the day. Van Lennep's low regimental number "366" indicates that he was an early recruit to the battalion. He was no doubt attracted to the battalion because of his sporting background, his father Alfred having been involved in organising the 1904 Olympics and other members of his family</p>		

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	<p>having taken part in the pre-WW1 Olympic games that took place in various cities between 1896 and 1912.</p> <p>The 11th (Service) Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) was formed at Hamilton in October 1914. The battalion landed in France at Boulogne on 20/9/1915, as part of 77th Brigade, 26th Division, and transferred to Salonika with 77th Brigade, 26th Division, in November 1915, landing in Salonika on 24/11/1915. The battalion ended the war in Macedonia at Strumica, north-west of Lake Doiran.</p> <p>The Van Lenneps were a well-connected, prominent Dutch family who played a leading role in Dutch commercial and diplomatic life over the centuries, from the middle ages onwards, variously as diplomats, goldsmiths, brewers, merchants and traders. Group accompanied by biographical details of Ernest Eric Van Lennep's various direct ancestors (surname spelt variously Lymp, Lynype, Lennep), traced back seventeen generations to Werner Heer Van Lymp (born circa 1291 during the reign of Count Floris V of Holland (reigned 1256-1296), a contemporary of Edward I of England (reigned 1272-1307)).</p> <p>Captain Van Lennep was a member of the Izmir (Turkey) branch of the Van Lennep family, which was established by Captain Van Lennep's great great grandfather, David George Van Lennep (born Amsterdam 1712, died Izmir 1797), who left Holland for Turkey in 1731, settling in Izmir, then known as Smyrna, where he established himself as an independent trader and an assessor for the Dutch Directorate of the Levant Trade and Navigation in the Mediterranean. A portrait of David Van Lennep and of another of Captain Van Lennep's ancestors, Jan Van Lennep (1634-1711), are today housed in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Captain Van Lennep's father, grandfather and great grandfather were all born in Izmir, in 1851, 1818 and 1779 respectively. Captain Van Lennep's father, Alfred Oscar Van Lennep, Knight of the Order of Oranje-Nassau, Commander of the Order of the Medjidi (born 8/4/1851), was one of the 19th century's leading amateur archaeologists and, like his contemporary, Heinrich Schliemann (1822-1890), who discovered Troy, excavated and traded in ancient objects from various archaeological sites in Turkey and Greece. Alfred Van Lennep traded extensively in excavated sculptures, artworks, ancient coins and antiquities. Like Schliemann, many of his more important finds were sold to leading museums in Europe, including the British Museum, which today has some 355 objects supplied by Van Lennep in its collections. The Leiden Museum in Holland was perhaps his most important client. Captain Van Lennep's father, Oscar Van Lennep, was Dutch vice-consul to Turkey from 1897 and was involved in the establishment of the modern Olympic games. In his youth, he</p>		

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	<p>was abducted by Greek bandits for ransom, in May 1868, but released unharmed (the bandits were all subsequently executed).</p> <p>Ernest Van Lennep, his father and their immediate forebears were members of the multi-national diaspora that was a remarkable feature of Europe in the decades immediately prior to the outbreak of WW1 - the type of individual epitomised by Basil Zaharoff, GCB, GBE, the Greek born arms dealer and industrialist (born Vasileios Zacharias), who became one of the richest men in the world, was knighted in the post-war years by George V despite having sold arms to both sides during the conflict. Like the empires into which they were born, that diaspora evaporated in the turmoil and re-shaping of the world order following the end of the First World War.</p> <p>For further details of the Van Lennep family of Izmir see the levantineheritage website / The_Van_Lennep_Genealogy_Smyrna_Branch.pdf. This is a facinating and extensive family history, which runs to some 60 pages, with numerous photographic illustrations, including one of the bandits who kidnapped Alfred Van Lennep inn 1868, immediately prior to their execution.</p>		
BG3674	<p>THE MILITARY CROSS AND 1914-15 STAR TRIO AWARDED TO CAPTAIN D.B. McINTOSH, LIVERPOOL REGIMENT AND HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY, AMERICAN CITIZEN AND MEMBER OF AN ITINERANT SCOTTISH FAMILY, WHOSE GRANDMOTHER WAS BORN IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1849, AND WHOSE GRANDPARENTS SUBSEQUENTLY LIVED IN INDIA PRIOR TO RETURNING TO SCOTLAND IN 1881. THEIR SON, PETER HOLMES McINTOSH, CAPTAIN McINTOSH'S FATHER, SUBSEQUENTLY EMIGRATED TO THE USA IN 1891, WHERE HE BECAME A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, EVENTUALLY RETURNING TO SCOTLAND WITH HIS FAMILY ON THE EVE OF THE OUTBREAK OF WW1, IN 1913. CAPTAIN McINTOSH WAS RECALLED TO ACTIVE SERVICE IN 1921, AS PART OF THE "NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE" DURING THE MINERS' STRIKE OF THAT YEAR. Four: Military Cross, George V (unnamed, as issued); 1914-15 Star (an unnamed specimen, presumably a replacement for the lost original medal); British War and Victory Medals, mentioned in dispatches oakleaf on Victory Medal (Captain D.B. McIntosh). Military Cross and BWM attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Note: The 1914-15 Star in this group is an unnamed specimen, not a name-erased example.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 12 pages of copied documents from Captain McIntosh's Officer's Service Papers File, copied Medal Index card, copied extracts from the Regimental History and</p>	£1,450	€1,813

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	<p>from the war diary of the 1/5th Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment for the period 21st - 30th September 1916, along with various copied research re. the McIntosh family.</p> <p>The son of the Reverend Peter Holmes McIntosh (1869-1940), Douglas Bentley McIntosh was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, USA, and educated at Worcester High School, Worcester, Massachusetts. The McIntosh family, father, mother, Douglas Bentley and his two brothers and two sisters, emigrated to Scotland from Boston in 1913, being recorded as arriving at Glasgow aboard the Allan Line's SS Parisien on 8/6/1913. McIntosh enlisted into the 7th Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment at Southport just over 4 weeks after the declaration of war on 6/9/1914. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years of age and gave his trade as electrical engineer. On enlistment McIntosh was posted for service with the 7th Battalion Liverpool Regiment, with the rank of Private and regimental number 2510. McIntosh was discharged from the 7th Liverpools on 21/2/1915 "in consequence of having been appointed to a commission in 1/5 Bn The King's (Liverpool) Regiment." At the time of his being commissioned, McIntosh gave his then home address as 19 Barrett Road, Birkdale, Lancashire. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 6/3/1915 and promoted Temporary Lieutenant, 1/5/1916, Lieutenant, 1/6/1916 and Acting Captain, 20/7/1917.</p> <p>McIntosh saw active service exclusively during WW1 in France and Flanders, entering that theater of operations on 17/6/1915 (the 1/5th Liverpools were already in France by this date, having landed at Havre as a unit on 22/2/1915). The Regimental History records the then 2nd Lieutenant McIntosh as having been "for a while put out of action by shell shock" on the night of 25th - 26th September 1916 during the Battle of Morval (capture of Combles, Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt), the battalion war diary additionally noting that, although McIntosh was sent to the dressing station suffering from shell shock on 26/9/1916, he was "sufficiently recovered to return almost immediately to duty". Captain McIntosh resigned his commission, being granted the honorary rank of Captain, on 19/10/1920.</p> <p>McIntosh was mentioned in dispatches in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch of 9/4/1917 (London Gazette 22/5/1917, page 5027) for "distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty", and his Military Cross was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1919 (New Year's Honours List), page 30, "For valuable services rendered in connection with the war".</p> <p>McIntosh was recalled to active service on 13/4/1921 during the National Emergency occasioned by the miners' strike of 1921, and appointed Lieutenant, 5th Battalion Highland Light Infantry. The coal mines had been nationalised during WW1. The</p>		

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	<p>wartime government increased the wages of miners during the war in order to promote good labour relations and encourage increased productivity. In the immediate post-war years there was a crisis in the coal industry, coal prices dropping dramatically when the British market was flooded with cheap imported coal from Germany, Poland and the USA, the latter three countries dramatically increasing their production in the post-war years. The government of the day continued to maintain high rates of pay despite the domestic industry becoming increasingly financially untenable, effectively passing the buck to the mine owners when the mines were returned to the owners on 31/3/1921. When the owners attempted to impose wage cuts to save their industry from bankruptcy, the miners refused to accept them and were, as a result, locked out of employment. In order to protect the mines and the large stockpiles of coal at the pit heads, the government mobilised the Army Reserve (Territorial Army) and recalled former officers back to active service as part of a "National Defence Force" for the collieries. The miner's strike eventually collapsed when the miners failed to obtain the backing of other unions, and McIntosh was eventually stood down on 2/7/1921.</p> <p>Ironically, many of the reservists called up to guard the mines were actually miners who had been locked out of employment, who were thus guarding the mines against their fellow workers (and effectively against themselves).</p> <p>At the time of enlistment McIntosh gave his next of kin as Peter Holmes McIntosh, 19 Barratt Road, Southport. Captain McIntosh's father was born 11/11/1869 in Nelson, New Zealand. Reverend McIntosh died 14/11/1940 and is commemorated on the McIntosh family memorial in the Glasgow Necropolis.</p> <p>Captain McIntosh was the son of the Reverend Peter Holmes McIntosh (1869-1940). Born in Nelson, New Zealand, Peter Holmes McIntosh was the son of John McIntosh (1838-1888) and Euphemia Watt Bentley (1849-1936). Both John McIntosh, a leather merchant, and his wife Euphenia were among the earliest European settlers in New Zealand, Euphenia being born in New Zealand in 1849, just nine years after the signing of the 1840 treaty of Waitangi, which opened New Zealand up to settlement. Their first son, Peter Holmes McIntosh, was born nine months later, on 11/11/1869. The couple subsequently left New Zealand and set up business in Calcutta, India, where their sons Alexander and James were born in 1872 and 1875 respectively, and their daughter Effie in 1877. By 1881 John McIntosh, his wife and their family were back in Scotland, living at 1 Viewfield Terrace, Ann Street, Govan, Glasgow, with their two servants. Peter Holmes McIntosh emigrated to America in 1891. There he was employed as an insurance agent, became a Presbyterian minister, and eventually settled in Kenosha,</p>		

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	<p>Wisconsin, where he married Mary Cameron McIntyre in 1892, and where their eldest son Douglas Bentley (Captain McIntosh) was born in 1895. The McIntosh family returned to Scotland in June 1913.</p> <p>In the post-war years Douglas Bentley McIntosh was employed as a manufacturer's representative and salesman. He is recorded as being a transatlantic passenger on a number of occasions, traveling from Glasgow to New York aboard the Anchor Line's SS Transylvania (arriving New York 9/10/1927), again traveling from Glasgow to New York aboard the Anchor Line's SS Transylvania (arriving New York 20/1/1929), traveling from Southampton to New York aboard the SS Aquitania (arriving New York 26/2/1929), traveling from Southampton to New York aboard the Holland America Line's SS New Amsterdam (arriving New York 9/7/1954), and traveling from Southampton to New York (departing Southampton 28/8/1954) aboard the Holland America Line's SS Nieuw Amsterdam. Captain McIntosh's address at the time of his two final transatlantic voyages is given as 12 Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, London SW19.</p>		
BG2874	<p>THE MILITARY CROSS AND BAR GROUP TO CAPTAIN (LATER LIEUTENANT-COLONEL) J.C. COOMBES, 4TH BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY AND TRENCH MORTAR BATTERIES (LATER EAST SURREY REGIMENT), WHO WON HIS MC FOR THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, 1916 AND WHO UNUSUALLY WAS AWARDED A BAR TO HIS MC WHILST ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN ARMY, GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE 1918. Five: Military Cross, George V, with second award bar, unnamed, as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Captain), M.I.D. oak leaf on Victory Medal; 1939-45 Defence and War Medals. The Victory Medal officially renamed, generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 16 pages of photocopied documents from Lieutenant-Colonel Coombes's Officers Papers file, photocopied Medal Index and Mention in Dispatches cards, along with photocopied extracts from London Gazette, and original official citation for bar to Coombes's Military Cross.</p> <p>John Cecil Coombes, born 1/5/1895, in the town of Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, originally enlisted at Westminster on 3/9/1914 into the 20th (3rd Public Schools) Battalion Royal Fusiliers as 4688 Private. At the time of enlistment Coombes gave his as his next of kin his father, George John Coombes of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, and his trade as that of chemists assistant. Coombes was discharged from the 20th Royal Fusiliers on 8/4/1915 on being granted a commission (Coombes did not see overseas service with that battalion, his service with that battalion amounting to 218 days at home). He was</p>	£2,950	€3,688

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	<p>commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 7/4/1915 and first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 4/1/1916. In France the 4th Battalion Ox & Bucks formed part of 145th Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Division. In the spring of 1916 Coombes took a course of instruction in France in the use of the Stokes Mortar, and was promoted Lieutenant 24/4/1916, and placed in command of the 145th Trench Mortar Battery, the Trench Mortar Battery of the 145th Brigade, 48th Division, in which his old battalion of the Ox & Bucks was still serving. He was promoted Captain, still commanding 145th Trench Mortar Battery, 14/6/1916. Coombes relinquished command of the 145th Trench Mortar Battery in August 1917, when he was appointed ADC (Temporary) to General Fanshawe, General Officer Commanding 48th Division. Following the entry of the United States into the war, in October 1917 Coombes was attached to the British Mission to the American GHQ in France, as a Lecturer and Demonstrator (undoubtedly in trench mortar work, since the citation for the bar to his Military Cross, which his service records indicate was won whilst Coombes was attached to the American GHQ in France, specifically refers to him being in command of a Trench Mortar Battery at the time - see citation below). In September 1918 he was recalled to serve with the British 66th Division, and attached to the 18th King's Liverpools, according to his Army Records with a view to his being placed second in command of that battalion. Following the armistice, Coombes was attached to 66th Division Headquarters as Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain Coombes was demobilised in France, April 1919.</p> <p>Both Coombes's Military Cross and Mention in Dispatches were won whilst he was serving with the 145th Trench Mortar Battery. Coombes's MC, which his service records confirm was for the battle of the Somme (1/7/1916-18/11/1916), when Coombes was commanding 145th Trench Mortar Battery, was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1917 (no citation). His Mentioned in Dispatches, which service records confirm was for the third battle of Ypres (20/8/1917-10/11/1917, during which period Coombes successively commanded 145th Trench Mortar Battery, was ADC to General Fanshawe and then seconded to the American GHQ in France), was announced in the London Gazette of 4/12/1917, page 10064. The second award bar to his Military Cross, which service records confirm was for the German Spring Offensive of 1918 (21/3/1918-29/4/1918, when Coombes's service records indicate he was attached to the American GHQ in France), was announced in the London Gazette of 26/7/1918. The following is the citation for the bar to Captain Coombe's Military Cross: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He did invaluable work holding up the enemy with his trench mortar battery when all troops in his</p>		

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	<p>vicinity had been forced to withdraw and his unit was more than half depleted by casualties. He then collected a party of men and fought a gallant rear-guard action from house to house through a village, inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy and holding him up till almost cut off with only eight men left. Two days later, when the situation on the right flank of his division was critical, he on two occasions went over to the brigade on the right under heavy shell fire and brought back valuable information as a result of his reconnaissances. He displayed fine courage and initiative throughout the operations."</p> <p>Coombes volunteered for service during WW2, being appointed 142175 Lieutenant, 10th Battalion East Surrey Regiment, on 29/7/1940. At the time of re-enlistment he gave the name of his next of kin as his mother, Mrs G. Coombes, of Great Missendon, Buckinghamshire. Coombes took part in the No. 7 Junior Officers Course, 169 Officer Cadet Training Unit, Aldershot, 6/9/1940 to 30/9/1940, passing out with a "very satisfactory" grade. Promoted Captain 1/10/1940, he was subsequently attached to the Headquarters North Devon Sub Area, Fremington, 21/4/42, with the rank of Staff Captain. Promoted Major, 16/3/1944, Coombes was posted for service to the No. 198 POW Camp on 20/10/1944. The London Gazette of 16/4/1948 records Coombes as having retired on 3/4/1948 and being granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (service papers, however, record Coombes as having relinquished his commission and being granted honorary rank some years later, on 15/3/1954).</p> <p>Coombes married Marion Louise in May 1928. He was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire from 1922.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a selection of contemporary photographs, including one of Captain Coombes in uniform seated in the back of a lorry with a lady dressed in military uniform (probably F.A.N.Y.) and another officer, probably taken in France, WW1, a post-war photograph of Coombes taken in Shanghai, China, wearing tropical whites and pith helmet, and six photographs taken in Egypt in 1931, these six photos all in civilian clothes, and including some group photos.</p> <p>There is only one officer with the name J. Coombes recorded as having seen service during WW1, John Cecil Coombes, the recipient of the medals llisted here.</p> <p>NOTE: There is a discrepancy in official records regarding the date on which Coombes's Military Cross was gazetted. Official citation that accompanies group states 4/6/1917, whereas London Gazette states 1/1/1917. Since service papers confirm MC was for the battle of the Somme, the date that appears in the</p>		

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Bg2414	<p>London Gazette would appear more likely to be the correct date.</p> <p>THE SOMME OPERATION MILITARY CROSS GROUP TO LIEUTENANT W.J. BOUTALL, 4TH BATTALION LONDON REGIMENT (ROYAL FUSILIERS) (PREVIOUSLY PRIVATE, 5TH BATTALION LONDON REGIMENT (LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE), LATER MAJOR, 4TH BATTALION LONDON REGIMENT), WHO SURVIVED WW1 ONLY TO BE KILLED WHEN A GERMAN V1 ROCKET FELL ON HIS HOUSE IN LONDON IN 1944. Five: Military Cross, George V (unnamed, as issued); 1914-15 Star (420 Private, 5th Battalion London Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (Captain); Territorial Decoration, George V, with "Territorial" top brooch suspender, unnamed, as issued. Group mounted court style, as worn, generally Almost Extremely Fine, the silver medals attractively toned.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, and photocopied extracts from the London Gazette and the Regimental History of the 4th Battalion London Regiment.</p> <p>Medal Index Card confirms Walter James Boutall as first seeing service with the 5th Battalion London Regiment as 420 Private, in France, from 25/1/1915. Boutall would have joined that battalion in the field, since it had originally landed in France as a unit on 5/11/1914. He was commissioned within nine days of landing in France, and so presumably never actually saw service with the 5th Londons. Boutall was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Battalion London Regiment, in early February 1915 (Medal Index Card states 3rd February, but Army Lists of the period give 4th February). He was promoted Lieutenant, 1/7/1915, and Captain, 3/8/1917.</p> <p>Boutall is mentioned on a number of occasions in the Regimental History of the 4th London Regiment, initially as being among a number of officers who joined that battalion in the field during the months of August and September 1915. After a brief period of leave in the early summer of 1916, Boutall rejoined the battalion on 23rd June 1916, when he was posted to D Company and was appointed Assistant Adjutant to the battalion. Regimental history confirms Boutall as being present with the battalion in the front line for the opening of the Somme offensive, 1st July 1916. However, although he was in the front line trenches on the eve of the battle, he and another officer were withdrawn at the last moment to form part of the Regimental "battle surplus", the small group of officers and men left behind in bivouacs to the rear of the front line, with a view to their forming the nucleus of a new battalion in the event of heavy losses. On 1st July 1916 the 4th Battalion London Regiment formed part of 168th Brigade, 56th (1st London) Division. On the first day of the Battle of the Somme the battalion initially moved forward to assist the 12th Londons in the German first</p>	£2,250	€2,813

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	<p>line, and later fought their way into the German second and third lines. The battalion was withdrawn from the front line on the evening of 1st July, with total casualties of 324 officers and men. Boutall was with the regiment when it returned to the front line on 31st July. In the autumn of 1916 Boutall was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Londons. In July 1918 he left the 4th Londons, having been appointed Assistant Staff Captain at 168th Brigade Headquarters.</p> <p>Boutall's Military Cross was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1917. The regimental history records that it was awarded for the Battle of the Somme "For services rendered between 1st July and 7th October" 1916.</p> <p>Boutall continued to serve with the 4th Londons in the post-war years, being promoted Major, 3/11/1932, and was with the 4th Londons when the battalion converted to an anti-aircraft unit in 1936. He was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Decoration in 1937, the award being announced in the London Gazette 19/3/1937.</p> <p>Walter James Boutall was killed on 22/6/1944 when a German V1 rocket fell on his house in Dulwich. He is recorded in the Allyn's School WW2 Casualty List.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopied extract from London Gazette of 10/2/1942 re the voluntary winding up of Vaus and Crampton Ltd, which records Boutall as chairman of that company. Vaus and Crampton, photo-engravers and printers, who specialised in producing illustrations for books and magazines, was originally established at the Helios Works, at Beech, near Alton, Hampshire, in 1894. The company prospered, had 25 employees by 1896, and later expanded and established premises in London circa 1909. The original premises in Beech still stand and are now used as the Beech village hall. The firm was presumably a casualty of wartime shortages and exigencies, and not needed for war work, went into voluntary liquidation.</p>		
BG2197	<p>THE "IMMEDIATE" MILITARY CROSS GROUP AWARDED TO 2ND LIEUTENANT (ACTING LIEUTENANT) S.G.E. GORDON, 5TH/7TH BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS (PREVIOUSLY 11TH (HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY)REGIMENT, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY AND ROYAL FUSILIERS), WHO WAS AWARDED A MILITARY CROSS FOR RESCUING A DOWNED AMERICAN PILOT DURING THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE ON 24TH MARCH 1945 AND WAS KILLED IN ACTION JUST 24 DAYS LATER, ON 17TH APRIL 1945, DURING THE FINAL ADVANCE TO VICTORY IN GERMANY. Seven: Military Cross, George VI (reverse officially dated 1945); 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, France and Germany Star, Defence Medal, War Medal.</p>	£1,850	€2,313

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	<p>Generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a page from the Gordon family's scrap album, with a variety of original documents and photographs attached, including a contemporary typed copy of the recommendation for Lieutenant Gordon's Military Cross, an original War Office condolence letter, dated 25th April 1945, addressed to Gordon's father at 86 Great Titchfield Street, London W.1., confirming Lieutenant Gordon killed in action 17th April 1945, a contemporary newspaper cutting regarding the 11th (HAC) Royal Horse Artillery in North Africa and Italy during 1942 and 1943, and a newspaper clipping of a group photograph of HAC officers and men, on which Lieutenant Gordon has identified himself "me" and 12 WW2 period black and white photographs, including two photographs of HAC gun teams, one posed sitting on a gun, and another of a gun team in action, one photograph of a German officer (p.o.w.), two other photographs of what appear to be German p.o.w.'s (possibly Russian/Ukrainians fighting for the Germans), a photograph of a senior German naval officer addressing assembled officers and men aboard a German naval vessel, and a photograph of a soldier (probably Gordon) taken at Stonehenge, etc.</p> <p>Stanley Gordon Edward Gordon was born in Lewis, Sussex, in September 1918, the son of Abraham and Ivion (nee Barber) Gordon. Educated at Shoreham College, Sussex, he initially saw service during WW2 with the 11th (Honourable Artillery Company) Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery in North Africa and Italy, 1941-44. Gordon was subsequently commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, 27/10/1944. After being commissioned he was posted for service with the 5th/7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and promoted Acting Lieutenant. Lieutenant Gordon was killed in action on 17/4/1945, just three weeks before the end of the war.</p> <p>The contemporary typed copy of the citation for Lieutenant Gordon's Military Cross that accompanies the group, the Commonwealth War Graves website and the London Gazette announcement of Gordon's MC, all incorrectly give Gordon's regiment as the Royal Fusiliers (his parent regiment when commissioned). However, the official recommendation for Gordon's Military Cross, extracted from the National Archives (a copy of which accompanies the group), and which is identical to the typed copy recommendation, gives his correct unit at the time he won his Military Cross, as the 5/7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders (5/7th partially obscured by ink blot, but recommendation with clear manuscript endorsement that regiment serving in was "Gordons"). The Regimental History of the Gordon Highlanders also confirms that Gordon was serving with the 5/7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders when he was killed in action.</p>		

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	<p>The following is the text of both the typed copy of the recommendation and the original recommendation in the National Archives (both identical): "Lieutenant Stanley Edward Gordon (331196). On 24th March 1945, the Battalion was holding a small bridgehead on the East bank of the Rhine in open country with no cover. The whole position was overlooked by a road which was strongly held by the enemy and subjected continually by heavy machine gun fire. On the morning of 24th March, Airborne troops passed over the position. Enemy anti-aircraft fire was fairly heavy and some of the planes were shot down and pilots had to bale out in the area of the river. One of these pilots, an American, drifted back towards the enemy lines and came down in front of "A" Company in full view of the enemy. Lieutenant Gordon immediately, and without any regard to his own safety, organised his rescue. He took one man with him and dashed across the open ground to the airman who was injured, cut him loose and commenced to drag him back towards his own slit trench. The enemy was firing heavily and directly at the party the whole time and with the lack of cover the operation was extremely difficult and dangerous. Lieutenant Gordon's assistant was wounded and both he and the airman could progress only at a slow crawl. In an effort to distract the fire from the two men Lieutenant Gordon rose to his feet and dashed off at a tangent thereby drawing the enemy fire on himself and at the same time exhorted the two men to crawl as fast as possible to the trench. The trench was reached and the airman was being lifted in when he was hit by a burst of machine gun fire and mortally wounded. Lieutenant Gordon displayed courage of the highest order and gave a wonderful example to his men in unselfishness and cool action whilst under close enemy fire."</p> <p>Lieutenant Gordon was killed in action on 17/4/1945, during the final advance to victory. The following account of the action during which Gordon was killed has been taken from the Regimental History of the Gordon Highlanders. "At mid-morning 16th April 5/7th Gordons were ordered to capture Gotlingen with the assistance of one troop of tanks and two of crocodiles. The carrier platoon led the advance and gained some ground. Then, after a twenty minute artillery concentration at 2.30pm the leading rifle company of the Gordons with tanks in attendance moved through the carrier platoon and entered Gotlingen as the Germans fled on bicycles from the other end of the place. On 17th April a wood, reported to contain some of the enemy, was shelled by our artillery and two Germans came in to surrender. By the evening of the 17th the 5/7th had handed over to a battalion of the 43rd Division, were picked up by transport and carried to billets at Beckeln. Lieutenant G. Gordon was killed by a shell splinter on this day and three men were wounded." (Note: Regimental History gives Gordon's initial as "G", which was in fact his second initial.)</p>	

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	<p>Lieutenant Gordon is buried in Becklingen War Cemetery.</p> <p>Lieutenant Gordon's MC was an "immediate" award and was announced in the London Gazette of 12/7/1945 (pages 3591-3592) "Lieutenant Stanley Gordon Edward Gordon (331196) The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) (since killed in action) London W1." The original recommendation in the National Archives made and signed by Colonel Irvin, commanding 5/7th Gordons, was subsequently counter-signed by his Brigade Commander, Divisional Commander, Corps Commander and Second Army Commander, before being passed to Field Marshall Montgomery for signature as Commander in Chief, 21st Army Group. All signatories, including Montgomery, confirming the recommendation by Gordon's Commanding Officer of the award of an "immediate" MC.</p> <p>The 11th (Honourable Artillery Company) Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, was formed in 1939 from the existing A and B Batteries HAC. The regiment deployed to North Africa at the end of 1941, where it took part in the battles of Gazala, The Cauldron (Knightsbridge Box), first Alamein, Alam Halfa, the battle of El Alamein and the advance to and capture of Tripoli. The battalion subsequently saw service in Italy, including the capture of Sicily, landings on the Italian mainland and the advance on Rome.</p>		
BG1304	<p>MAJOR G.H.F.M. UNDERWOOD, 40TH (7TH BATTALION THE KING'S REGIMENT, LIVERPOOL) ROYAL TANK REGIMENT, ROYAL ARMOURED CORPS. Seven: Military Cross, George VI (reverse officially dated 1942), 1939-45, Africa Star with 8th Army clasp, Italy Star, Defence Medal, War Medal, United Nations Korea Medal. Mounted loose style, as worn, generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by various original photographs and items of ephemera, including a page from Underwood's old school magazine containing a short story by Underwood titled "The Shipwreck", this identified as being by "G.H.F.M.U. (Form V)", an unused Westminster Bank personal cheque, named for use by "G.H.F. Underwood", group photograph of Underwood in an army jeep with two other officers, taken in North Africa circa 1942, the jeep with regimental badge of The King's Regiment (Liverpool) painted on right hand side, reverse inscribed "Just returned from a very offensive patrol, reporting to Intelligence. From left to right, Roy, myself, Capt. Noel Pinnington" (Captain Pinnington was later killed in action in North Africa on 27th January 1943), a large group photograph of Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein and 36 various regimental and staff officers, seated and standing, taken in north west Europe, circa</p>	£4,500	€5,625

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	<p>1945, Underwood seated third from left in front row, this autographed "Montgomery of Alamein F.M.", a post Second World War passport type photograph of Major Underwood in uniform wearing his ribbon bar (this photograph with two hand stamps, one reading in part ". . . ral Police", along with a similar photograph of Underwood in civilian clothing.</p> <p>George Henry Francis Underwood, born 21st January 1921, served initially in the ranks for 121 days. First commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, The King's Regiment (Liverpool), 31st December 1939, he was promoted Lieutenant, 1st July 1941 (acting Captain 15th November 1943 to 1st January 1944 and 5th February 1944 to 19th March 1944), temporary Captain, 20th March 1944, Major, 31st December 1952, and retired 16th May 1958.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopy of Underwood's Military Cross citation, an immediate award, which was announced in the London Gazette of 14th January 1943 and was for the battle of El Alamein (23rd October - 5th November 1942): "2/Lieut. Underwood in command of his troop of tanks was attached to the Seaforth Highlanders on 30th October and rendered great assistance to that regiment in holding their advanced positions against determined attacks. When asked to co-operate in an attempt to clear up an enemy post which was causing casualties to the Infantry he led his troop forward through very difficult conditions and when his accompanying infantry was driven back by concentrated shelling he covered their withdrawal by a rapid advance onto the objective which caused its evacuation by the enemy. He then returned, picking up the infantry wounded on his way, and got back with his tank on fire as a result of hits and extinguished the fire. Throughout he displayed initiative and courage of a high order and rendered great service to the Infantry. I recommend he be awarded the Immediate Military Cross." Underwood was recommended for the award of a Military Cross by Major G.R.A. MacLaren, Royal Armoured Corps, the recommendation for an immediate award being countersigned by Lieutenant-General Oliver Leese, Commanding 30th Corps, General Bernard Montgomery, Commanding 8th Army and General H.R. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Forces. In the post war years Major Underwood resided at Carysfort, Arkendale Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin, Irish Republic.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by Commonwealth War Graves details for Captain Noel Pinnington.</p>		
BGX294 0	<p>THE WW1 DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL AND MEDAILLE MILITAIRE GROUP OF 9 TO REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR G.H. FLOATER, 7TH (SOUTH IRISH HORSE) BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (LATE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS AND LATER PORTORA</p>	£4,850	€6,063

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	<p>ROYAL SCHOOL, ENNISKILLEN, OFFICER TRAINING CORPS, AND AIR RAID PATROL WARDEN), THE GROUP ACCOMPANIED BY A FINE SELECTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, THESE INCLUDING AN IMPORTANT AND PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE GERMAN ATTACK ON THE 7TH (SOUTH IRISH HORSE) BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT ON 21/3/1918, THE FIRST DAY OF THE 1918 GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE, WHEN FLOATER, THE SENIOR N.C.O. IN THE BATTALION, WAS WOUNDED AND TAKEN P.O.W. Nine: Distinguished Conduct Medal, George V (848 Company Sergeant Major, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps); Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (848 Corporal, King's Royal Rifle Corps); King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (848 Corporal, King's Royal Rifle Corps); 1914 Star and bar, original slip-on type bar (848 Colour Sergeant, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oakleaf on Victory Medal (Acting Warrant Officer 1st class, King's Royal Rifle Corps); 1939-45 Defence Medal; Army LSGC (25295 Company Sergeant Major / Acting Sergeant Major, Royal Irish Regiment); France, Second Republic, Medaille Militaire. The group mounted loose style, as worn, most of enamel lacking from Medaille Militaire, some minor rim nicks and bruises to other medals, otherwise Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a silver Cairo Army and Navy Rifle Meeting, 1908, Best Shot at 600 Yards, prize medal (silver, 37mm), cased; KRRC cap badge, blackened bronze, post 1902 King's crown; white metal Royal Irish Regiment Warrant Officer's collar badge, post 1902 King's crown; 3 x cloth marksman's arm badges, crossed rifles (2 x gilt bullion, 1 x WW1 service issue embroidered khaki); gilt bronze marksman's badge, with screw post fixing to reverse of backing plate; a silver plated marksman's badge in the form of a Maltese cross with target rings at centre, "Rifle" clasp suspended from lower end of cross; and silver ARP badge (not hallmarked), in original card box of issue.</p> <p>Group sold with a superb range of original documents, including Soldier's Account Book and Pocket Ledger, first entry dated 2/3/1898, with the following certificates bound in: 2nd Class Certificate of Education, 4th Battalion KRRC, dated 10/5/1899, a Certificate Showing Qualifications in Military Subjects for the Rank of Corporal, 4th Battalion KRRC, dated 17/3/1900, a Certificate of Qualification for Promotion, 3rd Battalion KRRC, 6/6/1903, and an undated 3rd Class Certificate of Education. Documents accompanying group also include a number of original Regimental Orders of the Day and a brief Boer War period diary, etc., these documents listed as follows in date</p>	

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	<p>order: a KRRC Depot Order of the Day, Gosport, 4/3/1898, listing Floater as among the recruits having been taken on the strength of the regiment, a KRRC Depot Order of the Day, dated 4/7/1898, listing Floater among a party of men posted to the 4th Battalion at Aldershot, a 4th Battalion KRRC Order of the Day, dated 23/3/1900, listing the then Corporal Floater among a draft of men posted to the 3rd Battalion KRRC, and a 3rd Battalion KRRC Order of the Day, dated 25/5/1900, listing Floater among a draft of men proceeding to South Africa, a parchment bound notebook/diary, in first two pages of which Floater has written detailed list of his movements from leaving Templemore, Ireland, for South Africa, on 26/5/1900, to his arrival at Fort Copley, South Africa, 10/1/1901, a KRRC Depot Order of the Day, dated 22/8/1903, listing Floater as being among the men to be presented with their King's South Africa Medal, a KRRC Depot Order of the Day, dated 29/8/1903, listing Floater as being promoted Lance-Sergeant, a KRRC Depot Order of the day, dated 16/1/1905, recording Floater promoted Sergeant that day, a 1st Battalion KRRC Order of the Day, dated 20/12/1910, listing Floater as the battalion's best shot, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants, and a double sided handbill, circa August 1914, issued by Field Marshall Kitchener to troops about to depart for France, with brief instructions as to how they are to conduct themselves "You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common Enemy... Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act... In this new experience you may find temptations both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations and, while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy. Do your duty bravely. Fear God. Honour the King. Signed Kitchener." . Also included among the documents is a ticket for the Memorial Service for Lieutenant His Highness Prince Maurice of Battenberg, KCVO, 1st Battalion KRRC, who was killed in action whilst serving with the 1st KRRC at the first battle of Ypres, on 27/10/1914 (Prince Maurice was the youngest son of Prince Henry and Princess Beatrice of Battenberg and a grandson of Queen Victoria), the memorial service for Prince Maurice taking place at St James's Palace, 5/11/1914, the ticket numbered 49 and inscribed in ink to Floater, with its original Lord Chamberlain's Office mourning envelope and accompanied by 16 page Order of Service booklet, on back page of which Floater has inscribed a list of the officers and men of the 1st KRRC in attendance, 13 officers and 7 men (Floater initially saw service during WW1 in France with the 1st KRRC, and must have been held in high regard within the battalion, for him to have been among this small group of officers and men selected to return from the front to London for this memorial service). Documents continue with a lengthy 3 page hand written letter from Floater to his wife, dated 14th Battalion KRRC, Sheerness,</p>		

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	<p>9/11/1914, in which he gives news of the 1st and 2nd Battalions KRRC in France: "I have some very bad news for you for, Mr Bonham-Carter told me this morning that all that is left of the 1st Battalion is Capt Willan and 94 men and 5 officers & 290 men of the 2nd Bn. ... Poor Prince Maurice. I am sending you my invitation card and a copy of the Memorial Service. I want you to keep them very safe for me in memory of him. It was a very impressive service, beautifully simple, but the anthems made tears come into your eyes, and when "Lie Still Beloved" was sung, someone, I think it was his sister .. absolutely broke down and sobbed. All the Royal Family were present, also the Battenbergs, Lord Kitchener, Mr Asquith ..General Davies (now Major-General, home to take a Division). I had a long talk to General Davies .. (he) told me that he did not think any of us would go back to the front until February.. This is an awful place, the 5th Bn is nothing but a rabble with no officers or anything else. They have been running loose till they are wild..". Other WW1 period documents include a programme for a concert by the band of the KRRC at Coulon Villers, France, December 1916, a Sergeant's Mess, 1st Bn. KRRC, double sided Christmas dinner 1916 menu, humorous verse on reverse, and most importantly of all, a previously unpublished and detailed 2 page eyewitness account (approx. 600 words) describing the capture of the headquarters of the 7th (South Irish Horse) Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment on 21/3/1918, and the destruction of the battalion (Floater, as R.S.M., was in the battalion headquarters dugout when the attack began, and remained at the centre of events throughout the day, and thus was in a perfect position to observe and record what transpired). What follows is a brief extract from Floater's description:</p> <p>"At about 4am our artillery opened with the usual morning shelling. The enemy opening about a quarter of an hour afterwards. They shelled HQ building very heavily with gas and high explosive, several direct hits being made on the building.. .. About 6am CSM Farrell came in. He said he could not find 1 Platoon, but the others were alright. 2nd Lt Gibson was brought in about 7am very badly wounded.. .. Soon after a runner came in saying Mitcette Wood was surrounded and the enemy advancing up the road. All communication was cut and we only had the power buzzer left except the pigeons, one of which was dispatched to brigade.. .. Saving one signaller, Lance Corpl Thompson and my batman (Pte Elderfield) in the dug-out, all the remainder went on top.. .. We might have got back about this time, but our orders were to hold on to the last, which we did.. The enemy advance and bombed the HQ dugout.. .. I got back to the trench and told the C.O. what was happening. The enemy then attacked us again, time about 2.30pm, but was driven off, but eventually about 3.30pm he got an mg up on the old HQ building which enfiladed our position.. .. I was wounded in the cheek by a MG bullet. Thirty of us got out of the trench.. .. there</p>		

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	<p>were about 280 of the enemy .. coming up from the front & a company in rear of us... .. All the Vickers guns in our stronghold were knocked out and our last bombs had been thrown half hour before we gave in. We were captured by Regt 321”</p> <p>WW1 period documents continue with an original copy of the King’s letter to returning prisoners of war, addressed to “25295 Regimental Sergeant Major G.H. Floater, Royal Irish Regiment (South Irish Horse)”, an original discharge certificate dated 9/4/1919 and an original character certificate, dated 9/4/1919, noting Floater during his period of 21 years service as having been “a thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, honest, sober and hardworking man. A good clerk and accountant. Suitable for any position of trust and responsibility”. Post-war correspondence includes a letter, undated, but circa May 1919, from Floater to Infantry Records querying a notification that he had been awarded the “Military Medal”, to the effect that he thought he was actually entitled to a Good Conduct Medal, along with a reply to this last item, which states that he was awarded the Military Medal, the award being announced in the London Gazette of 26/5/1917 (this would appear to be a mistake, there being no record of Floater ever having been awarded the Military Medal, Infantry Records probably mistaking the Medaille Militaire, which Floater had been awarded, for the Military Medal, which he had not been awarded). The documents end with an interesting newspaper cutting, undated, post WW1, giving details of Floater’s military service, and commenting on his remarkable group of medals: “I could not help admiring the fine breast of medals worn by Sergeant-Major George Floater at the Armistice Parade in Enniskillen last Friday. Mr Floater is temporarily attached to the Portora O.T.C. in room of the late and much lamented Sergt.-Maj. Wm. Buchanon. Mr. Floater was actually Mr. Buchanon’s drill sergeant when he enlisted. Mr Floater served in the South Africa war 1900-02 and also in the Great War. he was twice mentioned in dispatches, was wounded three times, and was finally was captured in March 1918, and remained a prisoner of war until the Armistice. His old regiment was the King’s Royal Rifle Corps, and towards the end of the Great War he was posted to the South Irish Horse when it was transformed into an infantry battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment. Mr. Floater wears eight medals, including the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the King’s and Queen’s South African War medals, the Mons Star, Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, the Medaille Militaire (French), along with, of course, the British War and Victory medals. What a fine record! Mr floater is now pursuing the more peaceable occupation of conducting a poultry farm at the Old Redoubt, Enniskillen.”Group also accompanied by photocopied QSA and KSA medal roll extracts confirming medals and clasps, Medal Index Cards (2), confirming service in France from 13/8/1914 with the 1st King’s Royal Rifle Corps (the 1st KRRC</p>		

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	<p>landed at Rouen as a unit on 13/8/1914) and subsequently with the South Irish Horse Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, photocopied DCM card, noting award published London Gazette 4/6/1917, citation 9/7/1917, Mentioned in Dispatches card confirming M.I.D. London Gazette 1/1/1916, photocopied extract London Gazette, 14/7/1917, confirming Medaille Militaire, extract regimental history, Royal Irish Regiment (7th Battalion) re. German assault 21/3/1918, which notes that "Regimental Sjt Major Floater, DCM, was shot through the face, but continued to encourage the men and set a fine example."</p> <p>Surprisingly, Floater was not further decorated for his gallantry on 21/3/1918, a Military Medal or perhaps a bar to his DCM, though this was no doubt due to the fact that the 7th Royal Irish Regiment had ceased to function as a unit by the end of the day, and as a result of the general confusion that continued to reign as the German offensive continued. Like the other battalions of its brigade, the 49th, the 7th Royal Irish suffered enormous casualties on 21/3/1918, so much so that on the following day what remained of the battalion was re-formed as a single Company of what came to be know as the 49th Brigade Battalion.</p> <p>Floater's DCM citation reads as follows: "For continuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed good and valuable work during a long period and has at all times set a good example."</p> <p>Born in the parish of Aldborough, Hull, Yorkshire, George Heward Floater enlisted into the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Lichfield on 2/3/1898. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 9 months old, and gave his trade as that of groom. Floater was promoted Lance Corporal, 10/1/1899, Corporal, 21/2/1900, Lance Sergeant, 29/8/1903, and Sergeant, 16/1/1905. Floater was selected to serve as Senior N.C.O., Regimental Sergeant Major, of the 7th Royal Irish Regiment when it was dismantled in preparation for infantry service, no doubt with a view to providing the former cavalryman with some leadership and experience so far as trench warfare was concerned.</p> <p>In addition to seeing service in France and Flanders during WW1, Floater also saw overseas service in South Africa, 28/5/1900 to 25/2/1903 and in Egypt, 27/9/1905 to 9/10/05.</p> <p>Floater married, 14/9/1905, Annie Elizabeth, at Horwich, Lancashire. They had at least one child, Louise, born Cairo, 26/8/1906. At the time of enlistment Floater gave his next of kin as his father, John Floater, of Roos, near Hull, Yorkshire</p>		
BG4176	LANCE SERGEANT (LATER MAJOR) GEORGE PETRE WYMER, GRANDSON OF GENERAL SIR GEORGE PETRE WYMER, BENGAL ARMY, AND SON OF MAJOR GEORGE	£4,850	€6,063

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	<p>BANNATYNE WYNER, ROYAL ARTILERY, WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS, 9TH BATTALION MOUNTED INFANTRY AND MANCHESTER REGIMENT. WYMER HAD PREVIOUSLY SEEN SERVICE AS A LIEUTENANT WITH THE BORDER REGIMENT BUT RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION AND WITHIN A MONTH OF DOING SO ENLISTED INTO THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS IN 1896 AS A PRIVATE USING AN ASSUMED NAME, ALTERING HIS NAME TO GEORGE PETER WYMER. A FORMER PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY, WYMER SAW SERVICE FOR 3 YEARS AND 321 DAYS IN THE RANKS AS A "GENTLEMAN RANKER". BY THE TIME THE BOER WAR BROKE OUT IN 1899, WYMER HAD REVEALED HIS CORRECT NAME AND SAW SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA AS LANCE-SERGEANT GEORGE PETRE WYMER. IN SOUTH AFRICA, WYMER WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES AND COMMISSIONED IN THE FIELD FOR GALLANTRY AT REDDESBURGH ON 3RD - 4TH APRIL 1900, WOUNDED IN ACTION AND TAKEN PRISONER OF WAR AT LE CATEAU, 26/8/1914, SERIOUSLY INJURED WHILST SERVING AS ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL IN CHARGE OF MILITARY POLICE IN DUBLIN, 1920-22, DURING THE IRISH WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, AND IN CIVILIAN LIFE, AFTER RETIRING FROM THE ARMY, THE JOCKEY CLUB'S HEAD OF RACECOURSE SECURITY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. Six: Distinguished Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially engraved: 4986. L/Serjt. G.P. WYMER, Northd. Fus.); Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (officially engraved: Lieut: G.P. WYMER. Manch: Rgt:) King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially engraved: L(t): G.P. WYMER. Manc. Rgt.). 1914 Star, with original bar on ribbon (officially impressed: CAPT: G.P. WYMER. MANCH: R.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: MAJOR G.P. WYMER.). Scattered edge nicks and contact marks to first three medals, including small edge bruise to King's South Africa Medal, partially obscuring naming details (as indicated), otherwise generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Mounted court style, as worn, and contained in a glazed, leather display case. The group also accompanied by an extensive file of research, including 3 pages of documents from Wymer's Officers Papers file.</p> <p>George Petre Leslie Wymer was the son of Major George Bannatyne Wymer (1839-1908), Royal Artillery, and the grandson of General Sir George Petre Wymer, K.C.B., A.D.C. Born in Marylebone, London, on 10/2/1876, he is recorded in</p>	

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	<p>the 1881 census as a 5 year old schoolboy resident at 33 The Common, Woolwich, London and in the 1891 census as a 15 year old boarder at Radley College, Abingdon, Berkshire. Wymer was commissioned, 2nd Lieutenant, the 4th (Westmoreland Militia) Battalion The Border Regiment, on 6/2/1895. However, less than two years later, on 29/8/1896 Wymer, who had been promoted Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion Border Regiment in April 1896, resigned his commission. Then, within a month of resigning his commission, on 10/9/1896, Wymer enlisted into the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers as a Private, using an assumed name, altering his name to George Peter Wymer. A former public school boy, Wymer saw service in the ranks for 3 years and 321 days with the 2nd Northumberlands as a "gentleman ranker". By the time the Boer War broke out in 1899, Wymer's correct name had been revealed, Wymer seeing service in South Africa as George Petre Wymer, initially as a Lance Sergeant with the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers from 6/11/1899. In South Africa, possessing the necessary riding skills, Wymer transferred to the newly raised 9th Battalion Mounted Infantry. Wymer was awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal, mentioned in dispatches and commissioned in the field for gallantry whilst serving with the 9th Battalion Mounted Infantry at the Battle of Reddersburg, 3rd - 4th April 1900, being granted a direct commission from the ranks into the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment on 5/5/1900 as a 2nd Lieutenant, after having seen service in the ranks for 3 years and 321 days. The following details regarding the action at Reddersburg have been extracted from General Sir Frederick Maurice's "History of the War in South Africa":</p> <p>The action at Reddersburg took place during the advance on Pretoria followig the capture of Bloemfontein on 13/3/1900. After a brief halt at Bloemfontein, Lord Robert's army recommenced its advance north at the end of March. On 1st April a small column comprising three companies of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles commanded by Captain W.J. McWhinnie, Royal Irish Rifles, reached Dewetsdorp, the most exposed position in the forward line of the northerly advance into the Orange Free State. The following day two companies of the 9th Mounted Infantry, including Wymer, joined Mawhinnie's column, after having undertaken a forced march of one hundred miles in nintey-six hours from Springfontein. With its Mounted Infantry escort, McWhinnie's column began advancing towards Reddersburg on 2nd April in heavy rain, which turned the track along which they were advancing into a quagmire. Conditions were so difficult that many of the mounted infantry's horses died from exhaustion during the advance. McWhinney's column bivouaced for the night at 6pm that evening and began the advance again at dawn on 3rd April. At about 9am, McWhinnie's column came in sight of a one thousand yard long ridge running</p>		

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	<p>parallel to and about one hundred feet higher than the track along which it was advancing. Three spurs, each higher than the ridge, jutted out from its southern side. As McWhinnie's column was advancing in a line parallel to the ridge, it was ambushed by a superior Boer force, some two thousand men under the command of General Cristian DeWet. McWhinnie immediately ordered his mounted infantry to advance and occupy the eastern spur. However, once the eastern spur had been occupied it became obvious to McWhinnie that he needed to instead occupy the western spur, since it commanded all of the surrounding hills and ridges. So he ordered the mounted infantry to now occupy the western spur, whilst his infantry occupied the eastern and central spurs. At this point, DeWet called on McWhinnie to surrender, pointing out that he not only had a superior force, but also had with him a number of guns. McWhinnie refused to surrender, whereupon De Wet ordered artillery to open fire and McWhinnie found himself under fire from four guns, one from the north-east, one from the east and two from the south. At the same time, the Boers, under cover of artillery fire, advanced to within rifle range of McWhinnie's positions. By nightfall, McWhinnie's force had suffered a considerable number of casualties, and of the 12 officers in his column, two had been killed and two severely wounded. In addition, his force was widely scattered with the result that the surviving officers had great difficulty organising the men under their command. Shortly before dawn the next day the mounted infantry on the Western spur came under pressure and were reinforced by twenty infantrymen. As the day progressed, the situation of McWhinney and his men became increasingly difficult, and their water supply ran out. Under cover of darkness that evening the Boers had occupied the top of the ridge, just east of the spur held by the mounted infantry and shortly after 8 o'clock forced their way up the ridge itself and launched an attack on the surviving mounted infantrymen, who surrendered. With the Boers now holding the key position on the battlefield, McWhinney, by now also running short of ammunition, under intense artillery fire and having lost ten officers and men killed and thirty-five wounded, was forced to surrender. After the battle the Boers took five hundred and forty officers and men, including Wymer, prisoner. DeWet lost no time in securing his prisoners, and within two hours of their capture they were being marched off to Winburg. Within a couple of hours of DeWet's withdrawal, a relief column under General Gatacre arrived at Reddersburg, too late to be of assistance. After the action at Reddersburg, DeWet and his men deployed against other advancing British columns, at which point Wymer and the other prisoners were released.</p> <p>Wymer was subsequently commissioned in the field for gallantry and appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, on 5/5/1900. He was promoted Lieutenant, 23/5/1901 (subsequently ante-dated to 6/5/1901) and returned to England</p>		

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	<p>from South Africa on 19/10/1902. Service papers confirm that Wymer also saw action during the Boer War at Stormberg, Bethunie Bridge and during the operations in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. For his services in South Africa Wymer was awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal (London Gazette 27/9/1901), mentioned in dispatches (London Gazette 10/9/1901), commissioned from the ranks for gallantry and awarded Queen's and King's South Africa Medals.</p> <p>Wymer, promoted Captain on 1/4/1909, is recorded in the 1911 census as a 45 year old married army Captain living at Moss Cottage, Manchester Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester, with his 31 year old wife Margaret and a domestic servant. During WW1, Wymer saw service with the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment in France, entering that theatre of operations on 14/8/1914 (When WW1 broke out on 4/8/1914, the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment were stationed at the Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare, Ireland. The battalion left the Curragh by train for Dublin on 13/8/1914 and entered the French theatre of operations when it sailed from Dublin for France on 14/8/1914, landing as a unit at Havre on 17/8/1914). Wymer was wounded in action (gunshot wounds to leg and knee) and taken prisoner of war at the battle of Le Cateau, 26/8/1914, whilst commanding "D" Company of the 2nd Manchesters. At Le Cateau, the 2nd Manchesters lost a total of 14 officers and 339 other ranks killed, wounded and missing. Wymer was imprisoned in a number of German p.o.w. camps during WW1, initially at Torgau and subsequently at Burg, Mainz, Friedberg and Clausthal, before being evacuated to Holland for internment on 22/1/1918. Wymer was repatriated to England on 18/8/1918, having been promoted Major, 1/9/1915, whilst still a prisoner of war. On being debriefed following his repatriation, Wymer stated that he had received "practically no treatment through being a prisoner" for his wounds, whilst a prisoner of war in Germany. Wymer is recorded as having taken part in a number of escape attempts while a prisoner of war, and was mentioned by two other officers in their post-war ex-prisoner of war debriefs, Lieutenant-Colonel Earle of the Grenadier Guards, confirming that he had written to the US ambassador regarding Wymer having been court-martialed (by the Germans) whilst they were imprisoned together at Friedberg; and Captain Sotheran-Estcourt of the Royal Scots Greys confirmed that Wymer had been placed in solitary confinement in Clausthal after he was caught with caricatures of German officers in his possession.</p> <p>In the post-war years, Wymer was initially appointed Inspector of Prisoner of War Camps, 25/8/1919, before being appointed a Staff Officer attached to Army Headquarters in Dublin, on 25/5/1920, during the Irish war of independence. He was next appointed Assistant Provost Marshal at Dublin Castle in charge</p>		

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	<p>of the Military Police in Dublin, on 23/7/1920 and promoted Assistant Provost Marshal Class BB, 7/3/1921. Whilst serving in Dublin as Assistant Provost Marshal, Wymer was severely injured, fracturing his skull, and relinquished his appointment as Assistant Provost Marshal at Dublin on 18/12/1922. Wymer did not recover from his injuries, was placed on half pay on account of ill-health on 26/7/1924 and retired, also on account of ill-health, on 4/11/1925. (For his services during WW1 Wymer was awarded a 1914 Star trio, with clasp).</p> <p>As a result of his distinguished service in Ireland, commanding military police in Dublin during the Irish war of independence, in 1925 the Jockey Club recruited Wymer as head of race-course security personnel, Wymer being in effect the head of the C.I.D. for the Jockey Club at racecourses in England, Scotland and Wales, tasked with curtailing the activities of the gangs of crooks who infested racecourses in the years after WW1. Wymer, who was described in the many obituaries published after his death as "the man who smashed the race gangs" and as having been "largely responsible for smashing the gangs of crooks who infested racecourses" was still working on plans to continue his criminal investigations at the time of his death. Wymer was twice married. He married Margaret Grogan (1880-1969) in 1908. They subsequently divorced and in 1925 he married Sophie Dorothea Snepp (1893-1926). Major Wymer died at 78 Ducks Hill Road, Northwood, Middlesex, 5/8/1941, aged 65, leaving an estate valued at £4,740.</p> <p>Wymer's WW1 Medal Index Card gives his home address as 22 Emperor's Gate, London SW1. His mother, Florence Wymer, is recorded as a 61 year old widow living at the same address in the 1911 census.</p> <p>Wymer was the son of Major George Bannatyne Wymer (1839-1908). Born 10/12/1839, he was first commissioned Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery, 10/6/1859. When the East India Company's artillery unit was transferred to the British army in 1861, George Wymer transferred to the Royal Artillery, was promoted Captain, 11/12/1872 and retired with the rank of Major.</p> <p>Wymer's grandfather, General Sir George Petre Wymer, K.C.B., A.D.C. (1788-1868) was born in Reepham, Norfolk, 19/8/1788. He was accepted as a Cadet by the East India Company in 1803 and arrived in India and was commissioned Ensign on 15/8/1804 and posted for service with the 3rd (Bengal) Native Infantry. Wymer was promoted Lieutenant, 21/9/1804, and saw service in the Second Mahratta War in 1805 under General Lake and subsequently in the Nepalese war of 1814-15. He was promoted Captain, 1/8/1818, Major, 11/7/1828, Lieutenant-Colonel 26/9/1833, and was appointed commanding officer of the 38th Bengal Native Infantry, 14/2/1840. He saw service with the 38th</p>		

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	<p>Bengal Native infantry during the First Afghan War, 1839-42, with the Kandahar Field Force under General Nott and was present at the siege of Kandahar. For his services in Kandahar he received the thanks of the Governor-General of India, appointed C.B., appointed A.D.C. to Queen Victoria in 1842 and awarded the Order of the Dooranee Empire. Subsequently promoted Major-General, he commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade, Kandahar Field Force from 14/5/1842, taking part in the relief of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, May-June 1842 and was later Brigadier-General commanding the Gwalior contingent, 1844. He was promoted Major-General 20/6/1854, Lieutenant-General 8/6/1856, and General, 9/9/1863. Wymer was appointed K.C.B. in 1857. General Wymer, who was Colonel of the 107th (Bengal Infantry) Regiment from 30/9/1862, died at Cravenhill Gardens, Hyde Park, London, on 12/8/1868.</p> <p>Radley College (formally St Peter's College, Radley) is one of four independent, boarding only, senior private schools in the United Kingdom, the others being Winchester College, Harrow School and Eton College. The college was founded in 1847 by William Sewell and Robert Singleton and housed at Radley Hall, built in the 1720's and set in 800 acres of parkland which was landscaped in the 18th century by Capability Brown.</p>		
bs3799	<p>THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED TO ENGINE ROOM ARTIFICER 3RD CLASS E. WILLIAMS, H.M.S. BELLEROPHON, ROYAL NAVY, FOR THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND. Distinguished Service Medal, George V (officially impressed: M. 5149. E. WILLIAMS, E.R.A. 3CL. H.M.S. BELLEROPHON. 31. MAY.-1. JUNE 1916.). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Williams's Distinguished Service Medal was awarded for the Battle of Jutland. Medal accompanied by copied citation.</p> <p>The Dreadnaught, HMS Bellerophon, was part of the British Fourth Battle Squadron which engaged the German High Sea Fleet on May 31 - June 1, 1916 during the Battle of Jutland. Although the Bellerophon was under enemy fire, it suffered no hits during the battle. The Captain of the Bellerophon cited Williams for meritorious service in action on the 31st of May and during the subsequent night and following morning stating: "On the 31st May, Williams had the afternoon watch while the Fleet was steaming at high speed - twenty knots for the last port - to join the action already started by the cruisers to the southward. When he was relieved at 4 P.M., he did not leave the Engine Room, but remained there almost continuously through the night and til 10 A.M. the next day, setting a fine example of zeal, courage and cheerfulness to the whole department. His good work undoubtedly helped materially to maintain the utmost efficiency in the Engine Room during this period."</p>	£1,275	€1,594

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	<p>With copied service papers. Edward Williams, born 23/8/1891, at Hereford, enlisted into the Royal Navy on 22/10/1912. At the time of enlistment he gave his trade as that of fitter and turner. Service papers confirm service aboard HMS Bellerophon from 1/4/1913 to 27/3/1917. Williams was still serving on 1/1/1929, when his service records were "transferred to card".</p> <p>Ex Dix Noonan Webb 7/3/2007, realised £1,100 plus fees (£1,350 approx.)</p>		
BG2890	<p>PETTY OFFICER R.C. SMITH, ROYAL NAVY. Two: Distinguished Service Medal, George V (officially impressed: J. 5688. R.C. SMITH. P.O. "P.C. 65." ST. GEORGES CHANNEL. 27. MAY. 1918); Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, admiral's bust, non-swiveling suspender, issue of 1920-30 (Petty Officer, HMS Woodcock). Both medals with attractive old dark tone and original silk ribbons, MSM polished and with light overall contact marks from other medals, Good Fine or perhaps a little better, LSGC with couple of small bruises to obverse rim at 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Petty Officer Reginald Clyde Smith's distinguished Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 7/8/1918, page 9338 "for services in action with enemy submarines". The Royal Navy boat P.C. 65, formerly the trawler Idaho, aboard which Petty Officer Smith was serving when he won his MSM, was one of the small decoy boats which specialised in luring German submarines to the surface, whereupon they attempted to sink the unsuspecting submarine by ramming it.</p>	£1,400	€1,750
BS4117	<p>PRIVATE J. QUINN, 1/7TH BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT. Distinguished Conduct Medal, George V (officially impressed: 276932 Pte. J. QUINN. 1/7 MANCH. R.). Scattered light contact marks to rim, otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Private Quinn's Distinguished Conduct Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 5/12/1918 "He was one of a party which carried Stokes Mortar bombs forward for a gun during operations and was a leading spirit in two rushes made on machine gun nests, and by his energetic fighting and great daring did much to destroy them and capture the garrisons. Later, he used his rifle and bayonet in the thick of the fighting with great effect."</p> <p>Group accompanied by copy of London Gazette extract and Distinguished Medal index card.</p> <p>Awards announced in the London Gazette of 5/12/1918 were for the battle of Amiens (8th - 11th August 1918) and the second battles of the Somme (8/8/1918 - 23/9/1918), including the</p>	£850	€1,063

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	<p>advance in Flanders, (18/8/1918 - 6/9/1918) and the first advance in Picardy (8/8/1918 - 3/9/1918). Quinn's award was probably for the battle of Albert (21/8/1918 - 23/8/1918) or the second battle of Bapaume (31/8/1918 - 3/9/1918).</p> <p>London Gazette gives Quinn's city of residence as Manchester.</p>		
BG4175	<p>PRIVATE J. WALKER, 2ND BATTALION LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. Five: Distinguished Conduct Medal, George V (officially impressed: 3-2950 PTE. J. WALKER. 2/LANC: FUS.); 1914-15 Star (Officially impressed: 2950 PTE. J. WALKER. LAN. FUS.); British War Medal (officially impressed: 2950 PTE. J. WALKER. LAN. FUS.); Victory Medal (officially renamed, in the correct style, impressed in plain block capitals: 2950 PTE. J. WALKER. LAN. FUS.); France, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918. Few minor edge knocks, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 7 pages of copied pre-war Militia service papers and 6 pages of WW1 Service papers, WW1 Medal index card and medal roll.</p> <p>Joseph Walker was born 1888 in the parish of Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire. He enlisted into the 5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers on 14/8/1906. At the time of enlistment he was 17 years and 3 months old and gave his trade as that of striker (employed Art Metal Works, Pendleton). The 5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers became the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers following the army reforms of 1908. That latter battalion, in which Walker was still serving, was mobilised at Bury following the outbreak of WW1 on 8/8/1914. Walker was posted for service with the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers 4/12/1914. Medal Index card confirms that Walker first saw service during WW1 in France as 2950 Private with the Lancashire Fusiliers, entering that theatre of operations on 4/12/1914 (the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers were already in France on that date, having landed at Boulogne as a unit on 20/8/1914). Service papers confirm t alker was gassed at Wimereux on 4/5/1915 and subsequently wounded in action o 1915. Walker was invalided on 19/8/1915 and posted back to the Regimental Depot on 20/8/1915. He was subsequently hospitalised as St Mark's College, Chelsea, and transferred from there to the Addington Park War Hospital, East Croydon.,Walker subsequently saw service as 2053 Private with the No. 8 Training Battalion Special Reserve, Royal Army Medical Corps from 31/8/1915 and was discharged to the Class Z Reserve on 7/3/1919.</p> <p>Walker's Distinguished Conduct Medal, with which he also received a gratuity of £20, was announced in the London Gazette of 11/1/1916, the citation being published in the Gazette of 11/3/1916: "3/2950 Private J.</p>	£1,500	€1,875

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	<p>Walker, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. For conspicuous gallantry and determination. When all the bomb-throwers had been killed or wounded, he alone repulsed many attacks. Reinforcements were sent to him from time to time, but were all put out of action, and he continued with great bravery to hold back the enemy until wounded himself."</p> <p>Walker's Croix de Guerre, for "Distinguished Service", was announced in the London Gazette of 24/2/1916.</p> <p>Joseph Walker married Margaret Ann Entwhistle in St Paul's Church, Ramsbottom, Lancashire, on 9/3/1907.</p>		
BS3783	<p>THE "FRANCE AND FLANDERS" OPERATIONS MILITARY MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE G.W. BELL, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY, ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION, WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION IN SALONIKA BEFORE GOING ON TO WIN A MILITARY MEDAL WITH THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION DURING THE BATTLE OF AVELUY WOOD, 6TH APRIL 1918. Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: PLY-1068(S) PTE. G.W. BELL. 2/R.M.L.I.). Few minor rim nicks and bruises, otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied service papers, photocopied extracts from the regimental history, "Britain's Sea Soldiers", and photocopied extract from the London Gazette re. the award of Bell's Military Medal, which was announced 6/8/1918, page 9233.</p> <p>Born 23/10/1895 at Mottram, Cheshire, George William Bell enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 31/8/1915. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years old and gave his trade as that of Woollen Feeder. On enlistment Bell was posted Private, to B Company, Plymouth Division. Service papers confirm service with the Royal Naval Division, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 28/2/1916 to 6/6/1916, and with the British Expeditionary Force in France, 7/6/1916 to 17/2/1919 (the 2nd RMLI sailed from Mudros for France on 7/6/1916).</p> <p>Prior to Bell's arrival in the Mediterranean theater of operations, the Portsmouth and Plymouth Battalions RMLI had been amalgamated, on 27/7/15, following heavy losses by both battalions during the Gallipoli campaign. The amalgamated battalion joined 2nd Brigade, 63rd Royal Naval Division, on 2/8/1915. On 12/8/1915 the Portsmouth and Plymouth Battalion was renamed 2nd Battalion RMLI. By the time Bell joined the 2nd Battalion RMLI, it was serving in Salonika, having embarked from Mudros for that theatre of operations on 22/2/1916. The following details regarding the services of the 2nd Battalion RMLI in Salonika have been extracted from the regimental history.</p>	£1,150	€1,438

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	<p>"On 22nd February, the 2nd Brigade Headquarters, with 1st and 2nd R.M.L.I., Howe and Anson Battalions, 3rd Field Ambulance and 3rd Field Company Engineers embarked for Stavros, on the right flank of the Salonica Army. The Battalions embarked at one and a half hour's notice, and landed at Stavros the next day, here they were attached to the 27th Division in the sector of the 80th Brigade. The 2nd R.M.L.I. went up the mountains and relieved a battalion of the Rifle Brigade. They were holding the sector from the sea, in the Gulf of Orfano to the Beshik Geul (Lake). The 27th Division were holding the line up to the eastern end of the next lake, the Langaza Geul. The troops had moved to this sector by sea, but pack transport and the guns had managed to march across the hills, along the most difficult tracks, as there were then no roads from Salonica; good roads were made later. The Brigade was employed entrenching a position on the hills; sleeping billets were made of sticks and waterproof sheets. About 20 miles in front was a Greek Division, but no one knew which side they were going to take, and at that time the Bulgarians were hesitating on the frontier; there was no line of retreat, as the hills behind were impassable and the only tracks ran parallel to the front. Supplies came by sea from Salonica, and were landed at a pier, which was several times washed away. ... The bay was netted, so that monitors and ships bombarding could lie in safety from the submarines. The hill air and good climate, at that time the malaria of the Struma Valley had not shown itself, did everyone a lot of good, after their trying experiences on the Gallipoli Peninsula. On 3rd April, the Battalion returned to the shore and was inspected by the Divisional General on 8th; returning to the line on 12th. They remained here until they were recalled to Mudros, to prepare to go to France, the 1st R.M.L.I. embarking on 13th and 2nd R.M.L.I. on 17th. "</p> <p>After Salonika the 2nd Battalion RMLI saw service in France, again with the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division. Perhaps the most famous action they took part in in France was their first action there, the Battle of the Ancre, 13th - 15th November 1916, when the 2nd Battalion RMLI, despite the fact that no-man's land was being heavily shelled at the time, and large sections of it knee deep in mud, attacked dribbling a football in front of them.</p> <p>Regimental history confirms that Bell's Military Medal was awarded for the counter-attack delivered by the 2nd Battalion RMLI during the battle of Aveluy Wood, 6th April 1918. The following account of that attack is taken from the regimental history:</p> <p>"In the early morning of 6th April the 2/R.M.L.I. moved into a position of readiness north-west of Aveluy Wood. At 2:30 a.m. on 6th the line was intact, but later the position became more</p>		

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	<p>obscure and at 7:45 a.m. 2/R.M.L.I. came up in support of 1/R.M.L.I. About 9:30 a.m. the two Battalion commanders, Lieut-Colonel Fletcher and Major Clutterbuck organised a counter-attack which was most successful in re-establishing the line. Captain G. A. Newling who was 2nd in command of 2/R.M.L.I. made a bold and valuable reconnaissance under heavy fire prior to the attack. He personally established touch with the 4/Bedfords on the left, and then finding that the counter-attack, which had already commenced, was checked, he dashed forward and followed by men of the right company, assaulted a nest of machine-guns which was holding up the attack; the personal example and great bravery of this officer contributed largely to the success of this operation, during which 55 prisoners and 10 machine-guns were captured. Captain Newling was awarded a bar to the Military Cross which he had won so gallantly at Gavrelle Windmill. The line was consolidated under heavy shell fire, and both Battalions re-organised with 1/R.M.L.I. on right and 2nd on left. Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher was awarded the D.S.O. for his gallant and successful leadership in the fighting and counter-attack in Aveluy Wood, as was also Major Clutterbuck for his share in the successful counter-attack. The Military Medal was awarded to many N.C.O.'s and men.”</p> <p>The London Gazette announcement of Bell’s Military Medal gives his home town as Greenfield. His place of birth, full name, Mottram St. Andrew, is a small village approximately north-east of Macclesfield in Cheshire</p>		
BS4323	<p>SERGEANT J. CHADWICK, 2/5TH BATTALION LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS, SEVERELY WOUNDED, 22/7/1917, AWARDED THE MILITARY MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY DURING A DAYLIGHT TRENCH RAID, 14/9/1918, AND SUBSEQUENTLY KILLED IN ACTION ON 20/10/1918. Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: 200970 SJT: J. CHADWICK. 5/LAN: FUS:). Couple of small rim bruises and minor rim nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by extract 1911 census, WW1 Medal Index card and medal rolls and copied extracts regimental history and battalion war diary.</p> <p>James Chadwick is recorded in the 1911 census as a 22 year old married house painter, resident at 25 Park Street, Bury, Lancashire, with his 23 year old wife and one year old daughter. Chadwick first saw service as 2911 Private, and subsequently as 200970 Sergeant with the 2/5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers and first saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 4/5/1915 (the 2/5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers landed at Boulogne as a unit on 4/5/1915 and saw service from 12/5/1915 with the 54th Brigade, 51st Division, and from 7/1/1916 with the 64th Brigade, 55th Division). Medal rolls confirm that Chadwick saw service exclusively with the</p>	£650	€813

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	<p>2/5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers during WW1. Chadwick was wounded in action on 22/7/1917, severely wounded in the right leg and back, and evacuated by the 31st Ambulance Train from Remy and hospitalised at Le Treport.</p> <p>Sergeant Chadwick's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 14/5/1919, his home town being given as Bury, Chadwick being awarded the Military Medal for gallantry during a two company strength daylight trench raid on the German front line position at Canteleux Trench at 2pm on the afternoon of 14/9/1918. During the trench raid, commanded by Company Sergeant Major Bullock, the two companies of Lancashire Fusiliers successfully captured their objective and fought off a German counter-attack, driving the enemy back with Lewis gun fire. For gallantry during the raid, Bullock was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and Sergeant Chadwick and four Lance-Corporals were awarded the Military Medal, the Battalion War Diary recording that the trench raid "was met with strong resistance, blocks were pushed forward and ten prisoners captured. Counter-attack thrown back by Lewis gun fire."</p> <p>Sergeant Chadwick was subsequently killed in action on 20/10/1918, during an attack by the 2/5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers on German trenches positioned on high ground to the west of Tournai, the regimental history recording that, on that day the 2/5th Lancashire Fusiliers launched an attack on two ridges west of Tournai and after overcoming significant German resistance the battalion, largely as a result of the leadership displayed by its junior officers and non-commissioned officers, carried out an advance of over 7,000 yards. The Battalion War Diary records "the first and part of the second objective were gained by 11.30 but the enemy offered a very considerable resistance from the ridge immediately west of Tournai. Operations against enemy positions on this ridge resulted in the capture of three machine guns and 24 prisoners, two machine guns and 18 of these prisoners being captured at a strong point called the "Reservoir" which was charged by "B" Company and by dawn on 21st all objectives were in our hands after advance of 7000 yards." "D" Company had trouble with a strong point in a farm with hay stacks adjoining but at night a patrol went out and set fire to the stacks, driving the enemy out. Hostile shelling was considerable throughout the day and night. At Froidmont during the advance a German transport park was captured, consisting of 54 GS wagons and 48 limbers and other transport etc."</p> <p>Sergeant Chadwick also entitled 1914-15 Star trio.</p>		
BS4298	PRIVATE A. PRESTON, 11TH/13TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES, WHO WAS AWARDED THE MILITARY MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY WHILST SERVING WITH THE 22ND ENTRENCHING BATTALION DURING THE	£575	€719

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	<p>GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE OF 1918 (THE 22ND ENTRENCHING BATTALION WAS FORMED FROM THE 11/13TH ROYAL IRISH RIFLES JUST PRIOR TO THE GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE AND FOLLOWING THAT OFFENSIVE THE SURVIVORS OF THE ENTRENCHING BATTALION WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE 12TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES). Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: 2129 Pte. A. PRESTON, 11/13 R. IR: RIF:). Couple of minor rim nicks and bruises, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine to Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by biographical details, copied extract 1911 census, WW1 Medal Index card and medal roll, London Gazette extract, Military Medal medal card and some copied research, including post-war correspondence re the services of the 22nd Entrenching Battalion during the German Spring Offensive of 1918, the latter extracted from the battalion War Diary.</p> <p>Arthur Preston was born in Ossett, Yorkshire, on 21/7/1895. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 15 year old errand boy living in Ossett with his parents and two sisters, his father being employed as a coal miner. WW1 Medal Roll confirms that Preston, in addition to seeing service with the 11/13th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles also saw service during WW1 with the 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th Battalions Royal Irish Rifles, seeing service with the 17th Battalion on three separate occasions.</p> <p>Private Preston's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 29/8/1918, home town given as Ossett. His Military Medal index card confirms that the award was for service with the 22nd Entrenchment Battalion.</p> <p>The 11th (South Antrim) Battalion Royal Irish Rifles was raised in Antrim in September 1914 from the Antrim Volunteers and the 13th (County Down) Battalion was raised in Co. Down in September 1914 from the County Down Volunteers. As a result of casualties, the two battalions were amalgamated on 13/11/1917 to form the 11/13th Battalion. The 11/13th Battalion was disbanded in France on 18/2/1918, its surviving members then becoming the 22nd Entrenching Battalion.</p> <p>Entrenching Battalions were temporary units formed during WW1, and initially used to bring front line battalions up to strength, but by the Spring of 1918, when the 11/13th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles became the 22nd Entrenching Battalion, they were being used to improve existing defences in preparation for the expected German offensive and for use as a reserve force if needed.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied post-war correspondence re. the 22nd Entrenching Battalion extracted from the Battalion War</p>		

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	<p>Diary, including a letter dated 9/9/1927 from Major G.J. Apperson, Royal Irish Rifles, giving a brief account of the history of the 22nd Entrenching Battalion.</p> <p>"The 22nd Entrenching Battalion was constituted from the 11/13th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles at the time when the strength of infantry brigades was reduced from 4 to 3 battalions. It was first engaged in laying railways and burying cables in preparation for the expected German attack, and had only been at this work for a short time when the attack started. It immediately became a fighting battalion again and took a very active part in the operations which began on 21st March 1918. After this, the remnants of the battalion were absorbed in the 12th Royal Irish Rifles."</p> <p>Private Preston was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.</p>		
BS4226	<p>SERGEANT J.H. HORNER, 1/5TH (TERRITORIAL) BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS (LATER DURHAM HOME GUARD). Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: 2393 SJT: J.H. HORNER 5/NTHD. FUS: - T.F.). Scattered surface marks to obverse and rim, otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by biographical details, extract from 1911 census, WW1 Medal Index card and medal rolls, extract from London Gazette and WW2 Home Guard service papers.</p> <p>James Hedworth Horner was born in St Cuthbert, Hebburn, Co. Durham, on 21/6/1885. He is recorded in the 1911 census return as a 26 year old married plate layer's labourer living at Eldon Place, Bill Quay, Co. Durham, with his 22 year old wife Annie. Medal rolls confirm that Horner saw service during WW1 exclusively with the 1/5th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. He first saw active service during WW1 in France, entering that theatre of operations on 26/4/1915 (the 1/5th Northumberland Fusiliers landed in France as a unit in April 1915). Medals rolls confirm that Horner was discharged no longer fit for war service (King's Regulation 392), but no date given for date of discharge. Horner enlisted into the Home Guard (Durham) on 24/5/1940. At the time of enlistment he gave his address as 32 Eastwood Gardens, Yelling(?) on Tyne, and confirmed that he had seen service with the Northumberland Fusiliers during WW1 from 1914 to 1920. Horner was discharged from the Home Guard on 20/12/1941, after having served for 1 year and 211 days, for "non-attendance". Horner's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 11/10/1916. Military Medals announced in the 11/10/1916 issue of the London Gazette were for operations on the Somme in 1916 from mid-July onwards, including Longueval and Delville Wood.</p>	£350	€438

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BS4211	<p>Sergeant Horner was also entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio and a 1939-45 Defence Medal for service with the Home Guard.</p> <p>PRIVATE G. ROGERS, 1/6TH (RIFLES) BATTALION, KING'S LIVERPOOL REGIMENT, TERRITORIAL FORCE. Military Medal, George V, with second award bar (officially impressed: 88910 Pte. G. ROGERS. 1/6 L.POOL R.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied WW1 Medal Index card, medal roll and copied extracts from London Gazette.</p> <p>Private Rogers's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 7/10/1918. Awards announced in this edition are for minor actions, including trench raids, during the period April to early June 1918.</p> <p>The bar to Rogers's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 11/3/1919. Awards announced in this edition were for the battle of Amiens, 8th August - 3rd September 1918.</p> <p>Both London Gazette announcements give home address as Bolton.</p> <p>WW1 Medal roll confirms that George Rogers saw service during WW1 exclusively with the 1/6th Battalion Liverpool Regiment. Medal Index card confirms he was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.</p>	£925	€1,156
BS3994	<p>THE MILITARY MEDAL TO CORPORAL R.A. WALKER, 227TH VOLUNTEER FORCE COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS, WHO IS RECORDED ON THE COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES CASUALTY ROLL AS HAVING DIED AT HOME ON 27/11/1919. Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: 101187 L. Cpl. R.A. WALKER. 227 VF. Coy. R.E.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied extract from 1911 census, Medal Index card and London Gazette and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>The 1911 census records Robert Walker as a 21 year old shop assistant, resident with his father, Fred Walker, a marine engine fitter, at Jarrow on Tyne. Walker's Military Medal is recorded in the London Gazette of 13/9/1918, which gives his home address as Jarrow. The Commonwealth War Graves roll records Walker as a Military Medal recipient who died at home on 27/9/1919, and being buried in Jarrow cemetery.</p> <p>Awards announced in the 13/9/1918 edition of the London Gazette were for acts of gallantry during the period April - May 1918, and mostly for minor operations.</p>	£365	€456

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BS3897	<p>The 227th (Stockton-on-Tees) Voluntter Force Company, Royal Engineers, was raised at Marton Hall, Yorkshire, in November 1915 and saw service with the 39th Division.</p> <p>PRIVATE J. HENDERSON, 2ND BATTALION SCOTS GUARDS. Military Medal, George V (8505 Private, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards). Few minor rim nicks and contact marks, otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and London Gazette extract. Private John Henderson first saw active service in France, entering that theater of operations on 7/10/1914 (the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards landed as a unit at Zeebrugge on 7/10/1914). Henderson's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 21/8/1917, page 8644. Henderson also entitled 1914 Star and bar trio. Henderson's Medal Index Card indicates that he was still serving in the post-war years, the Adjutant of the Scots Guards forwarding a request for him to be issued with a bar to his 1914 Star and rosette for wear on ribbon bar on 26/7/1920.</p> <p>Howard Williamson, in his Great War Medal Collectors Companion, notes awards announced in the 21/8/1917 edition of the London Gazette being "mostly for June 1917 and including awards for Messines, 7 June 1917". The 2nd Battalion Scots Guards did not take part in the opening operations at Messines, 7/6/1917, being held in reserve. Nor did they take part in any other major operations during June 1917, being out of the front line for the whole of that month. Henderson's award was therefore presumably for an act of gallantry prior to June 1917.</p>	£425	€531
BS3764	<p>MILITARY MEDAL, GEORGE V, type 1, uncrowned head, 1916-30 (naming neatly erased). Couple of small edge nicks and scattered surface marks, otherwise with old dark tone, Good Very Fine and a useful space filler.</p>	£190	€238
BS3338	<p>THE MILITARY MEDAL AWARDED TO CORPORAL - LANCE SERGEANT CHRISTOPHER SMITH, 8TH BATTALION ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT, WHO SUCCUMBED TO HIS WOUNDS ON THE DAY AFTER THE END OF WW1, 12TH NOVEMBER 1918. Military Medal George V (44670 Corporal - Lance Sergeant, 8th Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Christopher Smith was born in Liverpool, New South Wales, Australia. He enlisted at Warwick, and originally saw service as 209698 with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, later transferring to the 8th Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, with whom he won the Military Medal. Private Smith died of wounds on 12th November 1918. He was possibly a casualty of the last action fought by the 8th Berkshires during WW1, the battle of Mormal Forest, 4/11/1918. Lance Sergeant Smith's Military</p>	£575	€719

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bs3266	<p>Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 13/3/1919, and given the date of the announcement, it may well have been awarded for the action during which he was fatally wounded. London Gazette gives home town as Bourneville.</p> <p>LANCE CORPORAL (LATER CORPORAL) J. SMEDLEY, 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Military Medal, George V (10339 Lance Corporal, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment). Claw tightened (possibly also re-pinned), couple of rim bruises, one each to obverse and reverse rims, reverse contact marked from the Star, otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card details, which confirm that Corporal Smedley first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 9/9/1914 (the 2nd battalion landed in France at St Nazaire as a unit on 9/9/1914). Smedley also entitled 1914 Star and bar trio. Lance Corporal Smedley's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 23/2/1918, which gives his home town as Sheffield. Corporal Smedley's Military Medal was probably for the battle of Cambrai, 20th November - 3rd December 1917.</p>	£365	€456
BG4171	<p>LANCE CORPORAL A. TRISH, 9TH (SERVICE) BATTALION EAST SURREY REGIMENT, AWARDED THE MILITARY MEDAL FOR RESCUING BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY WOUNDED OFFICERS AND MEN DURING THE GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE OF MARCH 1918, EVACUATING THE WOUNDED UNTIL HE HIMSELF WAS WOUNDED. Three: Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: 6099 L. Cpl. A. TRISH. 9/E. SURREY: R.); 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 6099 PTE. A. TRISH. E. SURR: R.); Victory Medal (officially impressed: 6099 PTE. A. TRISH. E. SURR. R.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extracts from 1911 census, WW1 medal rolls (2), London Gazette and War Diary, 9th East Surrey Regiment, plus WW1 Medal Index card.</p> <p>Alfred Trish is recorded in the 1911 census as a 17 year old single farm labourer living with his parents at 8 Star Cottages, Chipstead, Surrey. Regimental number indicates that Trish was an original member of the 9th East Surreys and WW1 medal rolls confirm that he saw service exclusively with that battalion during WW1, first seeing active service in the French theatre of operations, embarking for France on 31/8/1915 (the 9th East Surreys landed at Boulogne as a unit in 31/9/1915). Trish was transferred to the Class "Z" Reserve on 11/3/1919. His Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 13/9/1918, which gives his home address as Chipstead.</p> <p>The citation for Trish's Military Medal is recorded in the War Diary of the 9th East Surreys: "6099 L/Cpl. Trish A. Villescholes</p>	£575	€719

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	<p>& Vermand 21 and 23/3/18. Superintended and arranged removal of wounded, saved at least 20-30 badly wounded officers and men from falling into hands of enemy & otherwise continued fine work under very heavy shell fire until himself wounded."</p> <p>In March 1918 the 9th East Surreys were serving in the 72nd Brigade (24th Division) with the 8th Royal West Kents and the 1st North Staffordshires. Those three battalions all suffered heavy casualties during March 1818, with the result that all three ceased to exist as independent battalions and were temporarily amalgamated into a composite battalion.</p> <p>Private Trish's surnamed is mis-spellt "Irish" in the regimental history.</p> <p>Corporal Trish was also entitled to the British War Medal.</p>		
BG3950	<p>THE MILITARY MEDAL AND 1914 STAR TRIO AWARDED TO SERGEANT J. ROSS, M.M., 1/4th (ROSS HIGHLAND) BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, WHO WAS AWARDED A MILITARY MEDAL FOR THE BATTLE OF ARRAS, APRIL 1917, AND SUBSEQUENTLY DIED OF WOUNDS AT HOME. Four: Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: 200099 SJT: J. ROSS. 1/4 SEA:Hdrs); 1914 Star (officially impressed: 1418 PTE. J. ROSS. 1/4 SEA. HIGHRS.); British War and Victory Medals (both officially impressed: 1418 SJT. J. ROSS. SEAFORTH). Generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copy Medal Index card, WW1 medal rolls, London Gazette extract and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>James Ross was born in Tarbat, Ross-shire. He enlisted at Portmahomack, Ross-shire and died of wounds at home on 12/5/1917. Medal Index card confirms that Ross initially saw service during WW1 as 1418 Private, 1/4 Seaforth Highlanders, and subsequently as 200099 Sergeant, and first saw action in France and Flanders on 7/11/1914 (the 1/4th Seaforths landed as a unit at Le Havre on 7/11/1914 WW1 medal rolls confirm that he saw service during WW1 with the 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. Ross's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 18/6/1917, page 6028. He was 22 years of age at the time of death and is buried in Tarbat parish churchyard. He was the son of Alexander Ross, of Rockfield Village, Portmahomack.</p> <p>Military Medals announced in the London Gazette of 18/6/1917 were generally awarded for gallantry during the battle of Arras, 9th - 14th April 1917.</p>	£975	€1,219

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BG2941	<p>THE MILITARY MEDAL AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIR TO PRIVATE W. PARKER, 13TH BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (FORMERLY 2/6TH BATTALION DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WEST RIDING REGIMENT). Two: Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: 47947 PTE. W. PARKER. 15/R. INNIS: FUS); Victory Medal (205366 Private, West Riding Regiment). Note, incorrect battalion number impressed on Military Medal (see below). The Military Medal attractively toned, generally Extremely Fine, and accompanied by a double sided gilt locket, to one side a shoulder length portrait of recipient in uniform, cap bearing the badge of the West Riding Regiment, reverse with shoulder length portrait of a young woman, presumably recipient's wife or girlfriend (?). Glass lunette lacking from female portrait, otherwise locket in good condition. A rare Military Medal to the 13th Inniskillings, the battalion not being formed till July 1918, and seeing only limited action during the closing months of the war.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, WW1 BWM and Victory Medal roll, Military Medal Index Card, and photocopied extract from London Gazette re award of Military Medal.</p> <p>Medal Index Card records William Parker as initially seeing service as 205366 Private, West Riding Regiment, and finally as 47947 Private, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (recipient also entitled British War Medal but not entitled to either of the Stars). The battalion number "15" impressed on Parker's Military Medal is clearly a mistake, there being no 15th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The 13th Inniskilling Fusiliers was the last battalion raised by that regiment during WW1. Parker's WW1 medal roll confirms service initially with the 2/6th Battalion Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding) Regiment and subsequently with the 13th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.</p> <p>The 2/6th Battalion Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding) Regiment was formed at Skipton, Yorkshire, in September 1914. It went to France in January 1917 and was disbanded in France on 31/8/1918. Parker would presumably have been transferred to the 13th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers during the summer of 1918, when the 2/6th West Riding Regiment was being broken up.</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 & 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</p>	£950	€1,188

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	<p>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 Parker's unit 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 or groups of medals attributable to 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 (as is the case here with Parker's Victory Medal) named to their parent unit. In the majority of cases, the only medals named to the 13th Inniskillings would be, like Parker's Military Medal, gallantry awards.</p> <p>Private Parker's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 11/2/1919 (home town given as Bradford). Howard Williamson, in his "Great War Medal Collector's Companion", notes that this edition of the London Gazette lists recipients of the Military Medal for the Battle of Amiens, 8th August - 3rd September 1918.</p> <p>The 13th Inniskilling Fusiliers only took part in one significant action during WW1, at Landeck, on 27/8/1918. The following description of that action is taken from the Regimental History.</p> <p>"This battalion won its spurs in an action near Landeck. Advancing on Aug. 27 at 10 a.m. against a section of the enemy line, the 13th Inniskillings were held up by heavy machine-gun fire, but by resolute and clever outflanking movements evicted the enemy. All four Company officers were casualties in this action, but the junior officers, particularly Lt. Smiles and Lt. Cooper, showed the best spirit of leadership. Lt. Cooper was hit twice but still carried on. The battalion came out of the action with three officers killed and nine wounded, 27 other ranks killed, 147 wounded, and 3 missing. But it had kept up the Inniskilling tradition."</p> <p>Although the regimental history does record the 13th Inniskillings as being subsequently involved in minor actions during September 1918, the passage of the Lys, 2nd - 3rd October 1918, and the crossing of the Scheldt, 9th November 1918, Parker's Military Medal was presumably awarded for the action near Landeck, that action taking place in August 1918, and falling within the date range for Military Medals announced</p>		

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	<p>in the London Gazette of 11/2/1919.</p> <p>Further confirmation that Parker's Military Medal was for the action at Landeck on 27th August is provided by the Schedule Number 205551 on his Military Medal Award Card, which indicates an award for Amiens during the period 8th August - 3rd September 1918, and not for the period covering the later actions that the 13th Inniskillings took part in during the closing months of the war.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopied extract from the War Diary of the 13th Inniskillings for August 1918, along with an old scrap of paper inscribed in pencil "No. 47947 W. Parker, 13th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. In re-formed 40th Division in 1918 at Etaples."</p>		
bg2921	<p>CORPORAL J.L. TINLIN, 11TH COMPANY AUSTRALIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS (LATE 7TH REINFORCEMENT 10TH BATTALION AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY, 50TH BATTALION AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY AND 13TH COMPANY AUSTRALIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS). Two: Military Medal, George V (2457 PTE. J. L. TINLIN. 11/Coy. AUST : M.G.C.); British War Medal (2457 CPL. J L. TINLIN. 10 BN A.I.F.). Both medals attractively toned, the naming to the BWM slightly off-centre on rim, otherwise Extremely Fine, original "silk" ribbons.</p> <p>Tinlin's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 28/9/1917, page 10039, and was awarded for the third battle of Ypres (Passchendaele). The following citation has been extracted from his service papers: "From 31st July to 3rd August 1917, east of Messines, this man was no. 1 of a machine gun. On the night of 31st July and 1st August the enemy counter-attacked three times and heavily shelled our front line. The fire bays on either side of the gun position were blown in, but he kept his gun firing during the position of danger. His behavior right through the period mentioned and under most trying conditions, both as regards weather and enemy action, and his determination to keep his gun going, were a splendid example to other members of the team."</p> <p>The 11th Australian Machine Gun Company saw service during WW1 with the 11th Brigade, 3rd Australian Division.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 21 pages of photocopied pages from Tinlin's Soldier's Papers file. James Lyall Tinlin was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England. He enlisted into the Australian army at Kezwick, South Australia, on 29/3/1915. At the time of enlistment he was 28 years and 3 months old, and gave his trade as that of carpenter and his next of kin as his mother, Jane Tinlin, of Woodside Farm, Pontiland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland. Tinlin was initially posted to the 7th</p>	£1,850	€2,313

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	<p>Reinforcement Draft, 10th Battalion A.I.F. He landed in Gallipoli on 17/9/1915, as 2457 Private, and was still serving with the 10th Battalion when it was evacuated from Gallipoli in December 1915, Tinlin landing at Alexandria following the evacuation on 29/12/1915. He transferred to the 50th Battalion at Serapeum, 26/2/1916, and from that battalion to the 13th Company Australian Machine Gun Corps on 17/3/1916. Tinlin embarked for England at Alexandria on 8/8/1916, landing at Grantham, Lincolnshire, 26/8/1916. After spending Christmas 1916 in England, he embarked for France on 19/1/1917, landing at Boulogne on 20/1/1917. In France saw service with the 11th Company Australian Machine Gun Corps from 29/1/1917. Promoted Lance Corporal, 20/5/1917, Tinlin was still serving with 11th Company Australian Machine Gun Corps when he won his Military Medal on the night of 31st July - 1st August 1917. Subsequently promoted Corporal, 23/8/1917, Tinlin was wounded in action on 4/10/1917, Battle of Broodseinde, gunshot wounds right arm and shoulder, and evacuated to England. His wounds were so serious that he was eventually repatriated to Australia, where he was discharged unfit for further service on 29/11/1918. Soldier's Papers file included a telegram re. the loss of Tinlin's Discharge Certificate circa September 1968, which gives his then address as 24 Northumberland Gardens, Walbottle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.</p>		
BG2370	<p>PRIVATE J. WATSON, 10TH BATTALION SCOTTISH RIFLES. Four: Military Medal, George V(8714 Private, 10th Battalion Scottish Rifles); 1914-15 Star trio (8714 Private, Scottish Rifles). Military Medal and BWM contact marked from the Star, otherwise generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Private Watson's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 25/6/1918, the entry giving Private Watson's home town as Lanark (photocopy of London Gazette entry accompanies group). Private Watson's Military Medal was probably awarded for services during the German Spring Offensive, 23rd March - 4th April 1918, when his battalion fought a successful rear-guard action in the Arras sector.</p>	£775	€969
BG2233	<p>LIEUTENANT COLONEL B.J. RIMMER, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES (LATE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT AND SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT). Eight: Military Medal, George V (9987 Sergeant, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment); 1914 Star and bar (9987 Private, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (2nd Lieutenant); India General Service Medal 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Major, Royal Ulster Rifles); 1939-45 Star, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals. Original bar on 1914 Star, medals mounted loose style, as worn (original ribbons), generally Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Born 28/7/1894, Bertrand Joseph Rimmer served in the ranks for</p>	£2,650	€3,313

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	<p>5 years and 129 days before being commissioned. He initially saw service during WW1 in France and Flanders with the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment 14/8/1914 to 4/11/1914, 6/3/1915 to 9/10/1915, 26/1/1916 to 2/11/1916, and 25/11/1917 to 5/7/1918. Rimmer was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion The Wiltshire Regiment, 6/7/1918, and saw service with that battalion in France and Flanders to the cessation of hostilities (awarded Military Medal, 1914 Star and bar trio). Subsequently he saw service in Russia with the Wiltshire Regiment, from 12/5/1919 to 7/10/1919 (wounded, no campaign medal awarded). The regimental history of the Wiltshire Regiment provides the following details regarding the services of officers and men of the regiment in Russia in 1919: "A detachment of 200 Wiltshire regulars, including many of their most experienced officers and non-commissioned officers were sent to Russia in May (1919). Commanded by Major J.M. Ponsford, M.C., they formed part of a composite 'Hampshire' Battalion in a Force to protect British interests in Archangel and Murmansk, during the throes of the Russian Revolution. These Wiltshires were fighting men, with many decorations won in the war, and their battalion and brigade commanders both held the VC and the DSO. They fought again for a while, against the Bolsheviks, until the collapse of the White Russians led to their evacuation and return to England." Rimmer was promoted Lieutenant, 6/1/1920, and on 27/12/1931 was promoted Captain and transferred to the 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles, Rimmer spending the remainder of his regimental career with the 1st Royal Ulster Rifles. When Rimmer joined the 1st Ulster Rifles it was stationed in Belfast. Subsequently he saw service overseas with the battalion in Egypt and Palestine 1932-25, Hong Kong, 1935-38, where Rimmer was Garrison Adjutant and Superintendent of the Military Provost Staff Corps, and in India from 1938 onwards. During the latter posting Rimmer saw active service on the North West Frontier of India, 1938-39 (medal and clasp), being promoted Major during those operations, on 1/8/1938 . Rimmer does not appear to have seen active service during WW2 and may well have been among the small group of officers and men of the 1st Royal Ulster Rifles who stayed on in India when the rest of the battalion returned to England in 1940 (hence the presence of just one WW2 Star, the 1939-45 Star, in Rimmer's medal group). He was promoted Acting Lieutenant Colonel 19/6/1942 to 18/9/1942, Temporary Lieutenant Colonel 19/9/1942 and retired from the Royal Ulster Rifles with the rank of Honourary Lieutenant Colonel on 6/9/1946.</p> <p>After retiring from the Royal Ulster Rifles, Rimmer commanded the No 5 Primary Training Centre. Later, from 22/2/1952 to 1/3/1956, he was Adjutant and Quartermaster of the 3rd Staffordshire (Newcastle) Battalion Home Guard. In the post WW2 years Lieutenant Colonel Rimmer's home address was Konistra, Westlands Road, Shrewsbury.</p>		

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	<p>Lieutenant Colonel Rimmer's Military Medal was awarded for the part he played in a counter-attack near Ploegsteert Wood on 10th April 1918, during the battle of Messines (10th - 11th April 1918). There is a detailed description of this counter-attack in the regimental history. On 10th April the 2nd Lancashires were in the front line in the Ploogsteert sector, acting as brigade reserve of the 75th Brigade, the 8th Borders and the 11th Cheshires being in the line. That day the Germans launched a concerted attack against 75th Brigade, and in order to stabilise the situation, a counter-attack was ordered. The regimental history takes up the story "At 3.30pm a conference was held at Battalion Headquarters at which a counter-attack against Ploogsteert village was arranged, to take place at 5pm. The battalion contributed two companies to the mixed force of sappers, pioneers, machine-gunners and Cheshires taking part in the operation, and both did excellent work, although the attack broke down owing to the large numbers of skilfully handled German machine guns. Captain Bryden, the commander of "C" Company, specially distinguished himself, and succeeded in extricating his men from a difficult position when the attack was held up. He was awarded a bar to his Military Cross. Sergeant R. (sic) J. Rimmer, Corporal W. Haley and Private A. Cooper all displayed exceptional gallantry, the last named as a runner; all were awarded the Military Medal."</p>		
BG2129	<p>CORPORAL J.W. WHINHAM, 12TH BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. Three: Military Medal, George V (41862 Corporal, 12th Battalion Highland Light Infantry); British War and Victory Medals (41862 Corporal, Highland Light Infantry). Silver medals attractively toned, original silk ribbons, virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves details, which confirm that John Whinham initially saw service during the First World War with the King's Own Scottish Borderers and subsequently as 41862 Corporal with the Highland Light Infantry. Corporal John W. Whinham died on 24th March 1918. He was the son of Edward and Jane Whinham, has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, panel 72. Group also accompanied by portrait studio "postcard" type photograph of Corporal Whinham in uniform and wearing his Military Medal ribbon. Corporal Whinham's Military Medal was announced in the Lodon Gazette of 18th October 1917, page 10730, where his home town was given as Dumfries. Corporal Whinham's Military Medal was possibly awarded for the taking of the Frezenburg Redoubt, 31st July 1917, during the battle of Arras. The Redoubt was captured by the 10/11th and 12th Battalions Highland Light Infantry of 46th Brigade, in what the regimental history describes as "a stiff fight". During the attack the H.L.I. battalions were assisted by four tanks, two on each flank, the first occasion on which the</p>	£1,100	€1,375

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BG3997 B	<p>regiment had gone into action supported by tanks.</p> <p>COLOUR SERGEANT G. GILL, ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY, WOUNDED IN ACTION AT BELMONT AND RECOMMENDED IN DESPATCHES FOR THE AWARD OF A DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY AT BELMONT: Three: Queen's South Africa Medal, 1 clasp, Belmont (officially engraved:4335 SJt. G. GILL. R.M.A. H.M.S. MONARCH.); British War Medal (officially impressed: R.M.A. 4335 CR. SJT. G. GILL.); Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially impressed: 4335 GEORGE GILL, SERGT, R.M.A.). All three medals attractively toned, Long Service Medal Extremely Fine, QSA and BWM both Extremely Fine and virtually as struck, Belmont clasp rare as a single clasp to the Royal Marine Artillery.</p> <p>Group accompanied by original typed Naval Dispatches recommendation, on official War Office notepaper, with embossed War Office seal, for the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Gill, signed by Major A.E. Marchant, Royal Marine Light Infantry and dated 4th November 1901, which reads as follows: "Recommendations for the Distinguished Conduct Medal (with annuity). Sergeant Gill R.M.A. Wounded at Graspan (Ensiln) showed a splendid example of courage to the men under a very heavy, accurate fire, and until wounded was of very great assistance in the attack on the strongly held position. Strongly recommended. Naval Dispatches 17th October 1900.)Signed) Alfred E. Marchant Major R.M.L.I.". Despite this recommendation, Gill was not awarded the Distinguished Conduct medal. Had he been awarded one, it would have been a unique award to the Royal Marine Artiller for the Boer War.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by an interesting archive of original documents and correspondence, including: a multi-coloured certificate of educational merit dated 1878 2 page "parchment" Certificate of Service Original typed recommendation for the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal 1 page printed Royal Marine Artillery Divisional Orders for 18/3/1901 listing five men from the Royal Marine Artillery, HMS Monarch "considered worthy of special mention", including Gill, who is also recorded as the only one of the five who was wounded in action at Belmont. A 1 page letter of reference on official HMS Euryalus notepaper, dated Sydney 19/8/1904 and signed by Major A.E. Marchant, Royal Marine Artillery "Sergeant George Gill, R.M. Artillery, served under my command in HMS Monarch from January 1897 to October 1899 and on shore with me in the Naval Brigade landed for service in the Boer War October 1899 to November 26th 1900, when he was wounded in action at Graspan. He is in every way a most excellent man, sober, honest, tactful &</p>	£2,800	€3,500

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	<p>industrious. I recommend him confidently for advancement in the service and for a trust position on shore."</p> <p>On official "Admiralty House" Portsmouth notepaper, signed by Admiral Assheton Curzon-Howe dated 6/6/1910 "No. 4335 Colour Sergeant George Gill served on board HMS Exmouth my flagship from May 1907 to June 1908 whilst I had the honour to command the Atlantic Neck. Colour Sergeant Gill was a most excellent Sergeant Major and merits my highest appreciation and recommendation..... He distinguished himself during the S.African War, notably at Belmont and Graspan. For is services at the latter action, where he was wounded in the arm and leg, he was recommended in dispatches for the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He has two years more service and is hoping to be considered for the Meritorious Service Medal and for which he appears to me to really deserve the honour."</p> <p>"Parchment Certificate" of discharge (2 pages), dated 3/6/1912, confirming Gill was wounded in the right arm and right leg at Grafspan (Belmont)</p> <p>Letter dated 9/8/1912 on Admiralty notepaper confirming that Gill received a gratuity of £4 for wounds received at Belmont, rejecting a request for increase in the award, but confirming that Gill's name has been added to the list of men "eligible for the award of the Meritorious Service Medal".</p> <p>"Reference Sheet" (letter of recommendation) from the Divisional Paymaster, Royal Marine Artillery, Eastney, Portsmouth dated 5/5/1919 to the Secretary, Portsmouth War Pensions Committee "With reference to your committee's advertisement for an Assistant Secretary, I beg to recommend Pensioner Colour Sergeant George Gill, R.M.A. for the post. The n.c.o., who is shortly to be demobilised, served during the whole of the war and has been for some years employed in the R.M.A. Pay Office, Eastney. I have always found him most able, honest and hardworking and I strongly recommend him for the appointment."</p> <p>"Character Certificate on Demobilisation", 2 pages dated 30/7/1919, confirming that Gill was mobilised during WW1 on 2/8/1914.</p> <p>A studio photograph of Sergeant Gill in sergeant's full dress RMA uniform</p> <p>A group photograph of various RMA non-commissioned officers and men, Gill standing on extreme left in Sergeant's uniform (this is an original print of the photograph that appears between pages 234 and 235 of "Britain's Sea Soldiers" title "Royal Marines who fought at Belmont, Graspan, Modder River, Magersfontein and Ladysmith".</p> <p>A group photograph of the then Sergeant Gill and seven other wounded servicemen with contemporary manuscript inscription "Patients in No. 1 Ward, RN Hospital, Simonstown 1899".</p> <p>A press photograph of the City of Portsmouth Red Cross ambulance and two of Gill with Lord Mayor Daley at a wartime ceremony</p>		

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	<p>A press photograph of Gill, as President of the Portsmouth, Gosport and District branch of the National Federation of Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers, presenting the keys of the Red Cross ambulance to Councillor Daley, Lord Mayor of Portsmouth and various related press clippings. Two photographs of Gill in later life with his wife, both taken circa 1935-1940</p> <p>George Gill (1870-1945) was born on 4/5/1870 in Egton cum Newland, Lancashire. He is recorded in the 1871 census as the 11 month old son of John Gill, a 28 year old wood hoop maker living at Egton cum Newland. Gill enlisted into the Royal Marine Artillery at London with the rank of Private on 4/6/1891. At the time of enlistment he was 21 years of age and gave his trade as farm labourer. He was promoted Gunner, 15/7/1892, Bombardier, 4/3/1894, Corporal, 26/5/1895, Sergeant, 1/4/1898, Colour Sergeant, 1/1/1907, and was discharged to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 12/4/1913. Gill was mobilised for service during WW1 on 2/8/1914, two days before the actual declaration of war, and saw service ashore during WW1 (entitled British War Medal only). George Gill died at Portsmouth in June 1945. He was demobilised following the end of hostilities, on 30/7/1919. In later life Gill established himself in Portsmouth as a newsagent. During WW2, as President of the Portsmouth, Gosport and District branch of the National Federation of Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers, Gill organised a collection of scrap paper, weighing some 80 tons, which was used to fund the purchase of a Red Cross Ambulance for the Lord Mayor's WW2 Red Cross Appeal.</p> <p>George Gill saw service in South Africa during the Boer War with the first naval brigade to go ashore during that campaign. That naval brigade landed at Simonstown on 20/10/1899, and comprised some 361 officers and men, and took part in the Relief of Ladysmith. Commanded by Commander Ethelston, Royal Navy, and with Major Plumbe, Royal Marine Light Infantry as second in command, that naval brigade comprised 9 Royal Navy officers, 53 sailors, 9 Royal Marine Light Infantry and Royal Marine Artillery officers and 209 other ranks from the Royal Marine Light Infantry and Royal Marine Artillery. In addition to their personal weapons, the naval brigade was also armed with two 12-pounder naval guns that had been mounted on carriages for service ashore. At Belmont the Naval Brigade suffered a large number of casualties as a result of accurate Boer artillery fire, the South African Field Force casualty list recording the brigade as sustaining 99 casualties, among them 4 officers killed in action, including the brigade's commanding officer, Commander A.P. Ethelston and his second in command, Major J.H. Plumbe, 2 officers wounded, 12 other ranks killed and 81 other ranks wounded (1 mortally). At the conclusion of the action Captain Alfred E. Marchant of the Royal Marine</p>		

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	<p>Artillery, as the senior officer surviving from the Naval Brigade, took command of the brigade and led it out of action and was subsequently promoted Major, commanding the Naval Brigade.</p> <p>The services of the Naval Brigade and their two guns during the Relief of Ladysmith were the inspiration for the Royal Navy Field Gun Competition that took place during the Royal Tournament annually during the 20th century, the first competition taking place in 1900, following the Relief of Ladysmith, when sailors from HMS Powerful brought a 4.7 inch gun into the arena at the tournament. The competition, in increasingly complex formats, continued throughout the 20th century, the last Field Gun Competition taking place at the Royal Tournament in 1999.</p>		
BS3564	<p>MEDITERRANEAN FLEET MEDAL. Obverse: crowned cross-pate superimposed on an openwork laurel wreath, central circlet, within which is the 2-line legend "Mediterranean / Fleet" above crossed olive branches. Reverse plain (unnamed, as issued). Ring and straight bar suspension, with its original top brooch suspender and blue silk ribbon, the medal, suspension device and top brooch all in bronze. Good Very Fine.</p>	£50	€63
BG3962	<p>CHIEF PETTY OFFICER A.J. HOLLOWAY, ROYAL NAVY, WHO WAS AWARDED THE ROYAL NAVAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL IN 1918 FOR SERVICE ABOARD H.M.S. OWL, THE LEAD DESTROYER OF THE 4TH DESTROYER FLOTILLA. Five: 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 179970, A.J. HOLLOWAY, P.O.1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: 179970 A.J. HOLLOWAY, C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V (officially impressed: 179970 A.J. HOLLOWAY, P.O. 1CL, H.M.S. HECLA); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, George V (officially impressed: 179970. A.J. HOLLOWAY C.P.O. "OWL" PATROL 1918.). Generally Almost Extremely Fine to Extremely Fine and accompanied by the recipient's original Royal Navy issue bosun's whistle (War Department "crow's foot" markings to body) and plated neck chain for wearing.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 2 pages of copied service papers, London Gazette extract confirming award of M.S.M. and copied notes re. some of the ships that Holloway served aboard.</p> <p>Arthur John Holloway was born in Basingstoke, Hampshire, on 7/3/1879. He enlisted into the Royal Navy on 7/3/1897 and at the time of enlistment gave his trade as that of boot maker. He was eventually discharged to shore on demobilisation at the end of WW1 on 29/12/1919, having joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth on 3/3/1919.</p> <p>Holloway's Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal was</p>	£950	€1,188

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	<p>announced in the London Gazette of 11/4/1919. His M.S.M. was one of 621 awarded to Royal Navy personnel during WW1, out of a total of 1,022 awarded to all naval units (Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Marine Light Infantry, etc).</p> <p>Holloway saw service aboard HMS Owl from 10/6/1916 to 16/10/1919, on secondment from various ships and shore bases. HMS Owl was the lead destroyer of the 4th Destroyer Flotilla. The 4th Destroyer Flotilla was employed escorting inbound convoys through the Western approaches and defending them from attack by German submarines, the flotilla being commanded by Captain (later Rear Admiral) Arthur Edmond Wood.</p> <p>Holloway saw service aboard HMS Hecla 20/2/1912 to 20/4/1912.</p>		
BS4225	<p>STAFF SERGEANT B.S. WILSON, ROYAL MARINES, DIVISIONAL TRAIN, ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION, RECORDED AS ONE OF SEVENTY-TWO ROYAL MARINES AWARDED THE ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL DURING WW1, AND ONE OF TWELVE ROYAL MARINES AWARDED THE ARMY MSM FOR SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION'S DIVISIONAL TRAIN. Army Meritorious Service Medal, George V, type A, Field Marshal's bust, swiveling suspender (officially impressed: S-1851 S. Sjt. B.S. WILSON. R.MARINES.). Minor edge bruise at 6 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by extract from 1911 census, copied service record and London Gazette extract.</p> <p>Bernard Samuel Wilson was born in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, on 22/6/1888. He is recorded in the 1911 census return as a 22 year old, unmarried office clerk, employed by the Daily Mirror and living at 64 Falconer Road, Bushy, Hertfordshire, with his widowed mother and two brothers. Wilson enlisted into the Royal Marines at Crystal Palace, London, on 28/12/1914. At the time of enlistment he was 26 years old and gave his trade as that of "photography". Promoted Staff Sergeant, 1/1/1915, Wilson arrived at the Base Depot at Etaples, France, on 26/6/1916. From there he was posted for service with the Royal Naval Division's Divisional Train, on 30/6/1916. Wilson saw service exclusively with the Royal Naval Division's Divisional Train during WW1 and was demobilised on 20/4/1919.</p> <p>Staff Sergeant Wilson's Army Meritorious Service Medal, Royal Marines, was announced in the London Gazette of 17/1/1919 "In</p>	£950	€1,188

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	<p>recognition of valuable service rendered with the armies in France and Flanders", his home town being given as Sutton. Wilson was also awarded the British War and Victory Medals.</p> <p>The awarding of Army Meritorious Service Medals to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines was authorised during the closing months of 1916 and began in 1917, in order to recognise n.c.o.'s and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who distinguished themselves whilst serving under army command.</p> <p>Ian McInnes, in his "The Meritorious Service Medal to Naval Forces", records a total of 119 Army Meritorious Service Medals awarded to Royal Navy and Royal Marine recipients during WW1, with just 72 of those awards being awarded to the Royal Marines. Of these, McInnes records 18 as being awarded, like Wilson, to "Royal Marines", with the remaining 54 being awarded to Royal Marines serving with particular units, including: Artillery (15), Royal Marine Reserve (1), Royal Marine Medical Unit (5), Royal Marine Labour Corps (2) and the First Royal Marines (1).</p> <p>General Sir H.E. Blumber, in his "Britain's Sea Soldiers", records a total of 174 Meritorious Service Medals of various types being awarded to the Royal Marines during WW1, 1914-1920, including awards for service prior to the 1917 decision to extend the award of the Army MSM to the Royal Marines (Belgium 1914, Gallipoli 1915, etc). Blumber confirms Wilson's MSM as being one of 12 awarded to Royal Marines for service with the Royal Naval Division's Divisional Train.</p> <p>The "S" prefix to Wilson's service number indicates short service enlistment, for the duration of the war only.</p>		
BS3848	WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II M. KEELEY, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES. Army Meritorious Service Medal, type II, obverse with "Fid Def" legend (issue of 1949-52), officially impressed (7075373 Warrant Officer class II, Royal Ulster Rifles). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.	£450	€563
BS3339	SERGEANT C.E. KEMP, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY. Army Meritorious Service Medal, George V (15076 Sergeant, Royal Field Artillery). Extremely Fine.	£180	€225
	<p>Sergeant Kemp's Meritorious Service Medal was an immediate award, which was announced in the London Gazette of 3/6/1919, page 7010 "In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the war". London Gazette entry gives unit as 24th Reserve Battery and home town as Hendon, London.</p>		
BS2719	PRIVATE-LANCE CORPORAL W. ELLIOTT, 9TH BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. Army Meritorious Service Medal, George V (S-1572 Private - Lance Corporal, 9th	£450	€563

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	<p>Seaforth Highlanders). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Lance Corporal Elliott's Meritorious Service Medal, an immediate award, was announced in the London Gazette, volume 2, 1918, page 7145, "In recognition of valuable services rendered with the forces in France during the present war", and his home town was given as Paisley. He died on 24th March 1918, whilst serving with the 9th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. Corporal Elliott has no known grave and is commemorated on the Poziers Memorial, panel 72 and 73.</p> <p>The 9th Seaforths, a Pioneer Battalion, was formed at Fort St George in October 1914. On 24th March 1918 it was the Pioneer Battalion of the 9th (Scottish) Division. Corporal Elliott would be a first day of the First Battle of the Bapaume (24th - 25th March 1918) casualty. The S prefix to his service number indicates wartime enlistment into a Scottish regiment.</p> <p>On 24th March 1918 the 9th (Scottish) Division formed part of the 5th Army, on which the principal thrust of the German Spring Offensive was directed. The battalions of the 9th Division fought with great stubbornness and in many cases held their ground for longer than the formations on their flanks. The regimental history records that, on 24th March vast hordes of Germans attacked in massed formation, being mown down time and again until no more headway could be made for the heaps of dead and wounded. Men of the 9th Seaforths held a position in the St. Pierre Vaast Wood area. Officers and men of the battalion accounted for large numbers of the enemy with rifle, bayonet and revolver. In particular, 2nd Lieutenant Alistair Mackenzie, the battalion's bayonet fighting instructor, was last seen inside the wood fighting desperately with his bayonet, surrounded by seething masses of the enemy, until he and his men were completely engulfed. Driven from the wood, the battalion spent the rest of the day in a fighting retreat, withdrawing through Rancourt, Combles and Hardincourt. On 21st March 1918 the 9th Seaforths had mustered 881 officers and men. On the morning of 27th March only 163 answered roll-call.</p>		
BG3924	<p>THE ARMY ANNUITY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL AND LONG SERVICE PAIR TO SERGEANT RICHARDSON ROBINSON, ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. Army Annuity Meritorious Service Medal, George V (officially impressed: Sjt: R. ROBINSON. INNIS: FUS); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type III (officially engraved: SERGt. R. ROBINSON. R. INNIS: FUS:). Generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 8 pages copied service papers, plus biographical and census details.</p> <p>Richardson Robinson was born in the parish of Shankill, Lurgan,</p>	£650	€813

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	<p>Co. Armagh and attested for the 27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Lurgan on 9/11/1857. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of weaver. He transferred to the Staff of the Fermanagh Militia on 18/11/1878 and was discharged from the Fermanagh Militia on 6/11/1878, being discharged from the army on the same day. He subsequently enlisted into the Tyrone Militia on 20/11/1878, transferring on 1/7/1881 to the 4th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He was finally discharged on 19/11/1895.</p> <p>At time of discharge, Robinson's character and conduct were cited as being "very good". In addition to service at home, Robinson saw service in India for 9 years and 276 days.</p> <p>Robinson's Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded in 1892. His Annuity Meritorious Service Medal (annuity £10) was awarded on 2/1/1913 and one of just eight Annuity MSM awards to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers during the reign of George V (1911-1935). He is recorded in the 1901 and 1911 census returns as being a married sergeant pensioner.</p> <p>Although Robinson saw service in India, he was not awarded any medals for any of the campaigns that took place while he was there.</p>		
BG3672	<p>THE ANNUITY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, LONG SERVICE MEDAL AND CAMPAIGN SERVICE GROUP TO BAND SERGEANT AND BAND MASTER W.A. RAY, 11TH (NORTH DEVONSIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT) AND SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, WHOSE MILITARY CAREER SPANNED SOME 59 YEARS. BORN INTO A MIDDLE CLASS FAMILY, WILLIAM ADAMS RAY WAS THE GRANDSON OF WILLIAM RAY, A LONDON STATIONERY MANUFACTURER AND FREEMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE SON OF WILLIAM ADAMS RAY SENIOR, A PRINTER, ALSO A FREEMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON. WILLIAM RAY JUNIOR'S COMFORTABLE MIDDLE CLASS LIFE CAME TO AN ABRUPT END WHEN HE LOST BOTH PARENTS AS A YOUNG BOY, AND HE ENLISTED INTO THE 11TH FOOT IN 1858 AS A PENNILESS 14 YEAR OLD ORPHAN. BY THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY, HOWEVER, AFTER DISCHARGE TO THE ARMY RESERVE IN 1894, RAY HAD RE-ESTABLISHED HIMSELF, ENGINEERING A TURNAROUND IN HIS FORTUNES, AND AMASSING ENOUGH MONEY TO SET UP AS A SELF-EMPLOYED PUB LANDLORD. AFTER SEEING SERVICE WITH THE 11TH FOOT, 1858-81, RAY RE-ENLISTED, INTO THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, SEEING SERVICE WITH THAT REGIMENT 1882-1901 (ARMY RESERVE, 3RD BATTALION SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, 1894-</p>	£1,675	€2,094

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	<p>1901), AND BEING DISCHARGED IN 1901 AFTER OVER 31 YEARS PENSIONABLE SERVICE WITH THE COLOURS. FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF WW1, RAY RE-ENLISTED INTO THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT AND BY THE END OF WW1 HAD SEEN SERVICE DURING A PERIOD SPANNING SOME 59 YEARS, 1858-1918. BORN IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY, ONLY SEVENTEEN YEARS AFTER QUEEN VICTORIA CAME TO THE THRONE, RAY WAS 97 YEARS OF AGE WHEN HE DIED ON 12TH APRIL 1952, BY WHICH TIME, IN ADDITION TO SEEING OUT THE LAST FORTY-SEVEN YEARS OF VICTORIA'S REIGN, RAY HAD ALSO LIVED THROUGH AND INTO THE REIGNS OF ALL THE MONARCHS TO SIT ON THE THRONE DURING THE 20TH CENTURY (ELIZABETH II ACCEDED TO THE THRONE NINE WEEK'S BEFORE RAY'S DEATH FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF HER OWN FATHER, GEORGE VI, ON 6/2/1952). BORN AT A TIME WHEN SOME UNITS IN THE BRITISH ARMY STILL USED FLINTLOCK MUSKETS (IN 1854, THE YEAR OF RAY'S BIRTH, THE FLINTLOCK MUSKET WAS BEING REPLACED BY THE 1853 PATTERN MUZZLE-LOADING ENFIELD RIFLE-MUSKET), AND THE RAILWAYS HAD ONLY JUST ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES AS A FORM OF MASS TRANSIT, RAY LIVED TO SEE IN THE NUCLEAR AGE AND THE ARRIVAL OF TRAVEL BY JET AEROPLANE. Four: Afghan War Medal 1878-80, no clasp (officially engraved: 2022. BAND SGT. W.A. RAY. 2/11th. REGt.); Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (officially impressed: 559 SGT. DMR: W. RAY, S. LANC: REGt.); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (officially engraved: 559. SERG: W.A. RAY S. LAN. R.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE V, first type, with swiveling suspender (officially impressed: SJT. W.A. RAY. S. LAN. R.). Afghan War Medal with scattered minor rim nicks, bruises and surface contact marks, otherwise generally attractively toned and Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a fine archive of original documents, including: parchment Certificate of Service (Discharge) dated Kandahar, South Afghanistan, 17/12/1880, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel W.T. Corrie, as Commanding Officer 2/11th Foot (see note 1 below for brief biographical details of Lieutenant-Colonel, later Major-General, W.T. Corrie) and counter-signed by Colonel C.K. Pearson, as Commandant, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, on 17/5/1881 (see note 2 below for brief biographical details of Colonel, later Lieutenant-General, C.K. Pearson); a hand written letter of reference for Ray on 11th Foot regimental notepaper, dated Kandahar 17/12/1880 and signed by the regiment's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel W.T.</p>	

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	<p>Corrie, "I have great pleasure in stating that Sergeant Ray 2/11th Foot, who has been Band Sergeant for some time, has given me great satisfaction in the performance of his duties. For some months when we were without a Band Master, Sergeant Ray led the band with fair success. He is now leaving the service at the expiration of his limited engagement. I can recommend him as a good musician and trust he will soon obtain employment."; another hand written letter of reference dated Kandahar, 19/12/1880, and signed by Lieutenant C.W. Park as Adjutant, 2/11th Foot "The bearer Sergeant W.A. Ray has served for the past twelve years in the band of the 2/11th Foot, during the last year of which he has been Band Sergeant. He is a good musician & a trained flute and piccolo player. He understands & has had considerable practice in training and leading a band, having been in sole charge of the regimental band for more than four months. He is steady & hard working & a good non-commissioned officer." (see note 3 below for brief biographical details of Lieutenant, later Major-General, C.W. Park); a hand written letter of reference on 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment headed notepaper, dated 26/6/1896 and signed by Major R.I. Blackburne, 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment "This is to certify that I have known Sergeant Drummer W.A. Ray of the 3rd South Lancashire Regiment for some years as Band Master of this battalion, during which period he has given every satisfaction in that position, he is a very good musician & of excellent character & he has shown himself thoroughly competent in the position he holds." (see note 4 below for brief biographical details of Major, later Colonel, R.I. Blackburne); a letter of reference on headed notepaper dated Underclyffe, Warrington, 12/9/1897, and signed by the noted Victorian musician and photographer Thomas J. Down, "I duly received your letter of 30th ultimo and regret that I have not had an opportunity of acknowledging it sooner. I am exceedingly sorry to lose you from the band and thank you most sincerely for the very valuable assistance you have so cheerfully and willingly rendered me during the past two years. I note you are about to leave the army and earnestly hope you may be fortunate enough to find suitable employment in civil life. From what I have seen and heard of you I am quite sure you deserve to prosper. Both as a man and a musician I have the highest regard for you. Trusting that your married life may be a long and happy one." (see note 5 below for brief biographical details of Thomas J. Down); a letter of reference on Orford Barracks, Warrington, headed notepaper, signed by Major F.R.M. Synge, South Lancashire Regiment, and dated 20/2/1901 "I am very pleased to speak of the excellent character of Sergeant Drummer Ray, South Lancashire Regiment. He is a trustworthy, steady man and is to be relied on in all respects. Sergeant Drummer Ray has my best wishes for all time." (see note 6 below for brief biographical details of Major Sir F.R.M. Synge); a second parchment Certificate of Service (Discharge), for Ray's discharge from the</p>		

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	<p>South Lancashire Regiment, signed by Colonel E.H. Fitzherbert as Commanding Officer 8/40 Regimental District and counter-stamped "Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 14/3/1901" (see note 7 below for brief biographical details of Colonel E.H. Fitzherbert); a letter on Royal Hospital, Chelsea, headed notepaper, dated 30/12/1903, confirming Ray's pension had been commuted, Ray being awarded a lump sum of £220 and 15 shillings; a letter on War Office headed notepaper, dated 6/5/1925, to Ray, confirming the award of the Meritorious Service Medal with an annuity of £10, commencing 1/1/1925; and an original death certificate, confirming William Adams Ray as having died on 12/4/1952 at the age of 97.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by a selection of copy documents, including birth certificate, extracts from 1841, 1861, 1871, 1901 and 1911 censuses and 1939 population register, service papers for Ray's three periods of enlistment, 2/11th (North Devonshire) Regiment, 1858-1881, 2nd and 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, 1882-1901, and WW1 service papers for service with the South Lancashire Regiment, along with medal rolls for the Afghan War Medal and Queen's South Africa Medal, confirming medals and clasps, and WW1 Medal Index card, confirming no medals awarded for WW1 (home service only), copied extracts from Shadbolt's "The Afghan Campaigns" (London 1882) giving details of the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot's service in Afghanistan and Colonel George Jackson Haye's "History of the Militia, the Constitutional Force" (London, 1905), giving details of the services of the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire during the Boer War, and extract from Ian McInnes's "The Annuity Meritorious Service Medal", confirming award of the Meritorious Service Medal to Ray by Army Order 231 of 1925, and two photocopied group photographs, one of Ray (standing left) with another Bandsman, both holding bugles and wearing undress Bandsman's uniforms of the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, taken circa 1895, and another of 16 men in civilian clothes (recruits?) and Sergeant Ray in army greatcoat and peaked cap (dated indistinctly, but probably March 2nd, 1916).</p> <p>Group also accompanied by a photocopied certificate confirming the granting of the Freedom of the City of London (Goldsmiths Company) to Ray's grandfather, William Ray, 4/1/1824, and, by Patrimony, to Ray's father, William Adams Ray senior on 6/1/1847, along with a copied letter from the Chamberlain's Court, Guildhall, London EC2, dated 16/12/1924, to an R.C. Minton of Lincoln Corporation, Lincoln, with regard to the "benefits arising from being a Freeman of the City" (of London), giving details of those benefits and noting that "all children born after their father's admission are entitled to become Free by Patrimony on attaining the age of 21". There is no record of William Adams Ray junior having become a freeman of the City of London, but this letter does perhaps indicate a continuing</p>		

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	<p>family interest in the subject (the Ray family had a connection with Lincoln, William Adams Ray junior's mother having been born in Lincolnshire).</p> <p>Although William Ray senior was a stationery manufacturer, he was admitted as a Freeman into the Goldsmiths Company. This was not unusual, men often being admitted as Freemen to Companies not related to their profession or business.</p> <p>William Adams Ray, born 25 Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, London, 21/11/1854, was the grandson of William Ray, a London stationery manufacturer, who was admitted a Freeman of the City of London on 13/1/1824. His son, Ray's father, William Adams Ray senior, was admitted a Freeman of the City of London, by Patrimony, on 6/1/1847. William Adams Ray senior married Rebecca Hart in the parish of St Mary, Whitechapel, London, on 9/1/1847, and is recorded on their marriage certificate as being a compositor, and his father, William Ray, is recorded as being a pocket-book maker. Rebecca's father is recorded on the marriage certificate as Thomas Hart, a miller. By the time Rebecca Hart married, her father had apparently died, since she is recorded in the 1841 census return as living at Goulston Street, Whitechapel, London, with her mother, Alice Hart, 3 brothers and 3 sisters. Alice Hart is recorded in that census return as being a tailoress, Rebecca as a dressmaker and the other children variously as a tailor, dressmakers and cigar makers. William Adams Ray senior is recorded on the birth certificate for William Adams Ray junior as being a printer. He died within a matter of months of his son's birth, in the Spring of 1855. The death of Ray's father would have left his family in much reduced circumstances. William Adams Ray junior is recorded in the 1861 census as being a 6 year old boy resident in the parish of St Leonard, Shoreditch, London, with his 30 year old widowed mother (born Sibsey, Lincolnshire), who was employed as a "stay maker", his 10 year old sister and 3 year old half brother Joseph (see note 8 below for biographical details of Joseph Ray, who also joined the army as a 14 year old boy soldier in 1870). Matters would have become even more difficult for Ray and his siblings when the 10 year old Ray's mother, Rebecca, died at Shoreditch in 1864. As a result, Ray would have been forced to find secure employment at an early age, and enlisted into the army as a Boy Soldier. Ray enlisted into the 11th (North Devonshire) Regiment (the post 1880 1st and 2nd Battalions Devonshire Regiment) at Westminster Police Court on 18/9/1868, enlisting into that regiment with the rank of "Lad" on 18/11/1868. At the time of enlistment he was 14 years and 10 months old. Ray was appointed Drummer, 18/9/1869, but reverted to the rank of Lad on 15/11/1870. He was appointed Private, 18/11/1870, and is recorded in the 1871 census as a 17 year old "student soldier" stationed at the Kneller Hall Royal Military School of Music,</p>		

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	<p>Twickenham. Promoted Corporal, 11/3/1879, Ray was subsequently promoted Lance-Sergeant, 23/12/1880 and Sergeant, 20/1/1880. Ray was discharged from the 11th Foot at Kandahar on 17/12/1880, "time expired". At the time discharge his conduct was described as having been "good".</p> <p>Ray re-enlisted, into the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, on 25/2/1882 with the rank of Private. He was subsequently appointed Bandsman, 20/11/1882 and promoted Lance-Corporal, 16/12/1882, Corporal, 22/8/1884, Lance-Sergeant, 18/11/1885, and Sergeant, 21/4/1888. Ray transferred to the Permanent Staff of the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment (4th Lancashire Militia) with the rank of Sergeant-Drummer, 16/1/1894. Ray was discharged for a second time, to the Army Reserve, on 4/3/1894, but was recalled for service during the Boer War, and was discharged from the South Lancashire Regiment on his return from South Africa, on 14/3/1901, "time expired" for a second time.</p> <p>Ray enlisted for a third time during the First World War, into the South Lancashire Regiment, with the rank of Sergeant Drummer. Unfortunately, his service papers in the "British Army WW1 Service Records" section of the Ancestry website are from the "burnt series", charred around the edges, water damaged and difficult to read. They consist of a duplicate set of service papers for his service with the South Lancashire Regiment, 1882-1901, but with later manuscript additions. The latest addition is a note to the effect that Ray was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in 1925, indicating that this duplicate set of papers was being used to update and record Ray's services and entitlements during WW1 and up to the mid-1920's (there is no record of an award of an MSM in Ray's original 1882-1901 South Lancashire Regiment service papers). Ray's Medal Index Card confirms service during WW1 as a Sergeant Drummer with the South Lancashire Regiment. In addition, his WW1 service papers contain a letter dated February 1918 regarding Ray being placed on the register to await a vacancy for the award of the Meritorious Service Medal and requesting details of his services during the period 1914-1917. By February 1918, Ray would have seen service during a period spanning 59 years with the British Army, 1868-1918, and if he was still serving when the war ended, his period of service would have spanned some 60 years. He does not appear to have seen overseas service during WW1 (Medal Index card has no record of medals being awarded). Ray was probably based at the South Lancashire Regiment's Depot in his home town, Warrington, during WW1, training recruits. Medal Index Card gives Ray's correspondence address as "Western Command, Chester".</p> <p>Service papers confirm that, in addition to service at home, Ray saw service in South Africa, 1884-87, the Straits Settlements,</p>		

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	<p>1887-89, Gibraltar, 1889-92, Malta, 1892-93, Egypt, February-March 1893, and in South Africa, January-December 1900.</p> <p>Ray's Afghan War Medal is confirmed on the medal roll for the 2/11th Foot and his Queen's South Africa Medal is confirmed on the medal roll for the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, on which latter roll Ray is recorded as being a Sergeant Drummer on the permanent staff of that battalion.</p> <p>Ray first saw active service during the Second Afghan War, 1880. Group accompanied by copied extract from Sidney Shadbolt's "The Afghan Campaigns of 1878-80 re. the services of the 2/11th Foot in Afghanistan. During the Boer War Ray saw service in South Africa with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion South Lancashire Regiment (4th Lancashire Militia). Group accompanied by copied extracts from Colonel George Jackson Hay's "History of the Militia", giving details of the services of the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment in South Africa. Ray's Meritorious Service Medal is recorded in Ian McInnes's "The Annuity Meritorious Service Medal" as being awarded by Army Order 231 of 1925, Ray's rank for the award being confirmed as Sergeant Drummer (the rank that Ray held during both the Boer War and WW1).</p> <p>In the 1901 census William Adams Ray is recorded as being a 46 year old self employed "beer house keeper pub", resident at 23 Scotland Road, Warrington with his wife, four children and a servant. In the 1911 census return he is recorded as being a 57 year old "licenced victualler" resident at 112 Dale Street, Milne Row, Lancashire, with his wife and three children. Ray is recorded in the 1939 Register as being resident in Rochdale, Lancashire.</p> <p>1) Major-General William Taylor Corrie, born 15/12/1838, was first commissioned Ensign, 11th Foot, 7/11/1856. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 11th Foot, 31/10/1877 and continued to command the regiment to 30/6/1881. Corrie was promoted Colonel, 1/10/1881 and retired with the rank of Honorary Major-General on 18/1/1882. Corrie saw service during the Afghan War, 1879-80, taking part in the march from Quetta to the Relief of Kandahar, and was mentioned in dispatches, London Gazette, 25/1/1881.</p> <p>2) Colonel (later Lieutenant-General) Sir Charles Knight Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1834-1909) born 1/7/1834, was first commissioned Ensign, 1852. He saw service in the Crimea and during the Zulu War, 1879, was commander of Netley Hospital, 1880-85, and commanded the troops in the West Indies, 1895-90. He retired in 1891 with the rank of Lieutenant-General.</p> <p>3) Major-General Cecil William Park, C.B. (1856-1913), born</p>		

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	<p>30/4/1856, was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 11th Foot, 5/6/1875. He was subsequently promoted Lieutenant, 5/6/1875 (Adjutant, 11th Foot, 24/4/1879 to 23/4/1886), Captain, 9/1/1883, Major, 2/3/1892, and Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 9/10/1899, Colonel, 29/11/1900, Brigadier-General 1/1/1906 and Major-General 7/10/1907. Park saw service during the Afghan War, 1879-80, and commanded the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment during the Boer War from October 1899.</p>		
	<p>4) Colonel Robert Ireland Blackburne, C.B. (1850-1930), born 13/10/1850, was a member of the Blackburne family of Hale Hall and Orford Hall (details of the Blackburne family from Burke's Landed Gentry accompanies group). He was first commissioned Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, 5/1/1871 and promoted Captain, 21/4/1875, Major, 13/2/1892 and Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, 9/12/1896. Blackburne commanded the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment in South Africa, 1900-1901 (awarded C.B.) and retired with the rank of Honorary Colonel on 7/3/1903.</p>		
	<p>5) Thomas John Down (1841-1904) is recorded in the 1901 census as a 59 year old brewer resident at Underclyffe, Appleton, Cheshire. In addition to having a successful business career as the manager of Greenall's Wilderspool Brewery, Down was a talented amateur musician and photographer. A large shed in the garden of his home served both as his photographic dark room and as a rehearsal room for his band and choir, both of which he conducted. His photographic work was wide-ranging, including studies of the interior of his house, Underclyffe, as well as landscapes and topographical scenes. His son, Arthur Down, produced a biography "A Short Biography of Thomas John Down" (John Walker, 1938) and he also features in Janice Hayes's "Warrington's Photographers" (Amberley Publishing, 2015).</p> <p>Ray and Down had more in common than a shared interest in music, both being involved in the production and sale of beer, Down a brewer and Ray a publican.</p>		
	<p>6) Major Sir Francis Robert Millington Synge, 6th Baronet (1851-1924) born 27/5/1851, was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 82nd Foot (the post-1880 South Lancashire Regiment), 23/11/1872 and promoted Lieutenant, 23/11/1873, Captain, 15/7/1883, and Major, 8/11/1893. Major Synge retired on 27/5/1899, but was briefly re-employed during the Boer War as a Major, South Lancashire Regiment, from 11/5/1900. In addition to seeing service with the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, he was also Adjutant, 4th Battalion The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, 16/6/1890 to 15/6/1895 (details of</p>		

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	<p>the Baronets Synge from Burke's Peerage accompany group).</p> <p>7) Colonel Edward Herbert Fitzherbert (1845-1912), born 7/12/1845, was first commissioned Ensign, 4th Foot (the post 1880 King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment), 11/7/1865 and promoted Lieutenant, 4th Foot, 9/2/1870, Captain, 31/8/1878, Major, Royal Lancaster Regiment, 1911/1881, Lieutenant-Colonel, 12/7/1893 and Colonel, 12/7/1897. He retired 12/7/1902.</p> <p>8) Joseph Ray, William Adams Ray's half brother, is recorded in the 1861 census as being 3 years of age (born circa 1858) and having been born on the New Kent Road, London. Joseph Ray enlisted with the rank of Boy into the 82nd Foot (the post 1880 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment) at Westminster Police Court on 5/7/1870. At the time of enlistment Ray is recorded as having been 14 years and 7 months old, which implies that he was born circa December 1855. If the age given for Joseph Ray in the 1861 census return is correct, this would imply that he lied about his age when he enlisted and was actually only 12 years of age. Attestation papers record Joseph Ray as having been born in the parish of Shoreditch, London, and having no trade at the time of enlistment. Ray was appointed Drummer, 15/7/1870, and promoted Private, 1/4/1876, Lance-Corporal, 19/4/1876, Corporal, 30/8/1876, and Sergeant, 19/10/1876. He was discharged on 21/12/1886. Service papers record that, in addition to service at home, Ray saw service in South Africa, 1884-86. He is recorded in the 1881 census return as a 24 year old married soldier resident in No 8 Hut, "N" Lines, Aldershot Camp, living there with his wife and two children. In the 1891 census return he is recorded as a 35 year old married man living in Shoreditch, London, with his wife, five children and a visitor by the name of Francis Clark. At the time of the 1891 census he was employed as an "oilman colour". A 39 year old Joseph Ray of the Shoreditch Poor Law Union District is recorded as having entered the Kingsland Road Workhouse on 8/2/1899 and as being discharged from it, presumably dead, on 14/2/1899. Probably the same man, but with wrong age recorded. There is no record of Joseph Ray in the 1901 census return.</p>		
BG2379	<p>WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 2 G.M. WILES, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Seven: 1939-45 Star, Africa and Italy Stars, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals (unnamed, as issued); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George VI, Indiae Imp obverse, "regular army" suspender (1058358 W.O.2, Royal artillery); Meritorious Service Medal, George VI, Britt. Omn. Obverse (1058358 W.O.2, Royal Artillery). Medals mounted loose style, official correction to 2nd and 3rd digits of regimental number on Meritorious Service Medal, otherwise couple of edge nicks to Army LSGC, otherwise generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	£390	€488

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	With photocopy extract from Attestation Book. Gerald Mole Wiles, born Old Town, Bridlington, Yorkshire, enlisted at Hull on 14/8/1924. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 152 days old and gave his trade as Farm Servant. Wiles was discharged on 4/12/1945.		
BS3665	ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, GEORGE VI, first type, GRI cypher (reverse officially dated 1945). Almost Extremely Fine, on a length of original silk ribbon and with original top suspender brooch.	£195	€244
BS4299	FARRIER MAJOR (FARRIER SERGEANT) W. AITKEN, 5TH (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS, WHO TRANSFERRED FROM THE 2ND DRAGOONS TO THE 5TH LANCERS WHEN THAT REGIMENT, WHICH HAD BEEN DISBANDED IN 1799, WAS BROUGHT BACK INTO SERVICE IN 1858. AITKEN WAS THE NEWLY RE-RAISED 5TH LANCERS' FIRST FARRIER MAJOR AND PROBABLY THE FIRST OFFICER OR MAN FROM THE REGIMENT TO BE AWARDED A MEDAL, CAMPAIGN OR LONG SERVICE. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 2, small letters reverse with swiveling scroll suspension and officially impressed naming (issue of 1855-1874), (officially impressed: 106. FAR - MJR. W. AITKEN. 5TH. LANCERS.). Couple of small edge nicks, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.	£850	€1,063
	Medal accompanied by biographical details, 4 paged copied discharge papers, Chelsea Pension admission record, and extracts 1881, 1891 and 1901 census returns.		
	William Henry Aitken was born in Cupar, Fifeshire, on 14/5/1818. He enlisted into the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys) at Cupar on 5/5/1838. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 10 months old and gave his trade as that of blacksmith. Aitken transferred to the 5th Lancers on 1/3/1858 with the rank of Private and was promoted Farrier Major (Farrier Sergeant) on 17/3/1858. Aitken was discharged from the 5th Lancers at his own request at Norwich on 24/2/1863, after 24 years and 123 days service with the colours. At the time of discharge, Aitken was 44 years old and gave his intended place of residence as with a Mr Abells, horse dealer at Norwich. Discharge papers note Aitkens's conduct as having been "Good" whilst service and confirm that, by the time of discharge, he had been awarded the Long Service Medal with gratuity. Service papers also stat that, in addition to service at home, Aitken saw service for seven months in the Crimea, presumably with the 2nd Dragoons, and with no medals awarded for that campaign. Aitken was admitted a Chelsea Out-Pensioner in 1863, his pension initially being paid from 24/2/1863 at Norwich and at the rate of 1 shilling and 9 pence per day. Subsequent pension payments were made in West London, East London and in 1874 in North London at the rate of		

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	<p>1 shilling and 8 pence per day.</p> <p>William Aitken is recorded in the 1881 census as a 61 year old, married, livery stables manager resident in Marylebone with his 56 year old wife Ellen, a daughter and a grandson. He is recorded in the 1891 census as a 71 year old widowed foreman of a livery stables living in Marylebone with his daughter and in the 1901 census as an 82 year old married man living on his "own means" in Marylebone with his 56 year old second wife, Esther.</p> <p>Originally raised in 1689 as the Royal Irish Dragoons, the regiment was re-titles 5th (Royal Irish) Dragoons in 1756. The regiment was disbanded in 1799 as a result of mutinous behaviour during the 1798 Rebellion in Ireland. The regiment was brought back into service in 1858 in order to satisfy the need for additional mounted troops to serve in India following the outbreak of the mutiny there, as the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.</p> <p>The regimental history records that the regiment was re-raised on 9/1/1858 by drafting officers and men from other regiments, the order for the re-raising of the regiment cancelling the order of 8/4/1799 that had disbanded it. The total number of officers and men who transferred in to the regiment totaled 660. Aitken transferred to the new regiment as 103 Farrier Sergeant. Aitken's low service number indicates that he was one of the first recruits to the newly raised 5th Lancers. The regimental history records the newly re-raised regiment as having only one Farrier Sergeant in 1858, which would have been William Aitken.</p> <p>William Aitken's Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded on 4/12/1860. Since the 5th Lancers had been disbanded in 1799 they did not see active service during the French and Napoleonic Wars and although re-raised during the Indian Mutiny, did not see service in that campaign or in any of the earlier campaigns between the end of the Napoleonic Wars and the Indian Mutiny. Aitken's was the first Long Service Medal awarded to a man serving with the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and thus the first medal, campaign or long service, awarded to an officer or man from the 5th Lancers.</p> <p>William Aitken married Ellen McSweeney (1823-1889) of County Cork, Ireland, in 1840. He subsequently re-married, his second wife being recorded in the 1901 census return as Esther Aitken.</p>		
BS4120	<p>ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, VICTORIA, type 3, swiveling scroll suspender (issue of 1874-1901), NAMING ERASED. Good Very Fine and a useful space filler.</p>	£85	€106

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BS4060	ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, VICTORIA, 3rd issue, small letters reverse. An unnamed specimen. Virtually mint state, an attractive example.	£230	€288
BS4025	WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 2 P.C. BANYARD, ESSEX REGIMENT. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George VI, first type, 1937-48, INDAE. IMP. obverse legend, regular army suspender (officially impressed: 6003917 W.O. CL. 2. P.C. BANYARD. ESSEX R.). Extremely Fine.	£95	€119
BS4023	PRIVATE D. RAYNER, 67TH (SOUTH HAMPSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (issue of 1874-1901) (officially impressed: 40th. Bde. 112. Pte. D. RAYNER. 67th FOOT). Almost Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by copied Chelsea Pension admission details, which confirms that David Rayner was discharged on 31/1/1879 and granted a Chelsea Pension on 18/2/1879.	£150	€188
BS3936	ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, VICTORIA, type 1 (unnamed, as issued). With replacement silver clip and straight bar suspender (both the clip and straight bar suspender identical in shape to the original steel clip and straight bar suspender that was replaced), otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine. A useful space-filler.	£285	€356
BS3919	THE ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE JOHN SCOLLINS, 52ND REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY), WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE 52ND DURING THE INDIAN MUTINY CAMPAIGN. Army LS&GC Medal, Victoria, type III (1874-1901) (officially impressed: 2888 JOHN SCOLLINS 52ND. REGIMENT). Attractive old dark tone, Almost Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by 3 pages of photocopied service papers and photocopied extracts from the Indian Mutiny Medal roll (original and published). John Scollins was born in Clones, Co. Monaghan, Ireland, circa 1830. He originally enlisted into the 11th Foot (the post 1880 1st and 2nd Battalions The Devonshire Regiment) on 16/12/1852. Subsequently, on 31/5/1853, Scollins volunteered to transfer to the 53rd Regiment (the post 1880 1st Battalion The King's Shropshire Light Infantry), and on 1/6/1853 he transferred for a second and final time to the 52nd Foot. Scollins never rose above the rank of Private, and was discharged on 2/1/1874, after serving 21 years with the colours. At the time of discharge, Scollins's conduct was described as having been "very good",	£195	€244

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	<p>although his name was noted as having appeared on three occasions in the Regimental Defaulters Book, and he was once imprisoned, for seven days, 4th - 10th January 1858. In addition to service at home, Scollins also saw service in India for 11 years and 5 months, Malta, 4 years and 7 months, and Gibraltar for 4 months. He was granted a discharge from the army "having claimed it on termination of his second period of limited engagement". At the time of discharge he was 43 years of age and gave his intended place of residence as Castlegregory, Co. Westmeath, Ireland.</p> <p>Indian Mutiny Medal roll confirms Scollins saw service with the 52nd Regiment during that campaign (entitled to medal with Delhi clasp), Scollins 's surname being spelt "Scollin" on the original roll.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by copied details from the Irish Deaths Index 1864-1958 re a John Scollins who died in the Longford registration district in 1900, aged 67. Possibly the recipient of this medal.</p>		
BS3823	<p>PRIVATE W. FARLEY, 89TH (PRINCESS VICTORIA'S) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS) (LATE 66TH AND 10TH REGIMENTS). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (small reverse lettering type of 1874-1901), (officially impressed: 1832. Pte. W. FARLEY, 89th. FOOT.). Few small scattered edge nicks and bruises, otherwise attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied discharge papers. Born Bristol, Gloucestershire, Farley originally enlisted into the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment at Preston, Lancashire, on 28/12/1854. On enlistment he was 19 years and 1 month old, and gave his trade as that of spinner. Farley never rose above the rank of Private, transferring to the 2nd Battalion 10th (North Lincolnshire) Regiment, 1/2/1865, and volunteering to transfer to the 89th Regiment on 1/11/1872. Farley was finally discharged at Madras on 31/8/1875, after 21 years and 66 days with the colours. Farley received his LSGC Medal with a gratuity of £5 for the year 1875-76. At discharge his conduct was described as having been "very good". In addition to service at home, Farley also saw service in Gibraltar for 10 months and India for 17 years and 9 months. On discharge he gave his intended place of residence as Manchester. The LSGC Medal was Farley's sole medal entitlement.</p>	£180	€225
BS3698	<p>PRIVATE A. SINCLAIR, 2ND BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (1874-1901), officially engraved (2221 Private, Northumberland Fusiliers). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	£180	€225

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	<p>With 7 pages photocopied service papers. Archibald Sinclair, born Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, enlisted into the Northumberland Fusiliers at Glasgow, 10/1/1871. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 4 months old, and gave his trade as labourer. He was discharged on 20/5/1892, after 21 years and 157 days reckonable service with the colours. In addition to service at home, Sinclair saw service in India, 1880-92. At the time of discharge, Sinclair's conduct was described as having been "exemplary". The Army LSGC was his sole medal entitlement.</p>		
BS3697	<p>SERGEANT M. MOLONEY, 58TH (RUTLANDSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (issue of 1874-1901), officially impressed (2747 Sergeant, 58th Foot). Scattered minor rim nicks and bruises, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied discharge papers. Malachy Moloney, born Cashel, Co. Tipperary, enlisted into the 58th Foot at Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, on 19/4/1852. At time of enlistment he was 19 years of age and gave his trade as labourer. Moloney was promoted Corporal, 15/3/1854, but reduced to Private on 23/8/1855. He was re-promoted to Corporal 1/7/1856 and Sergeant, 27/11/1857. Moloney was discharged at Aldershot on 13/5/1873, after 21 years and 26 days reckonable service with the colours. At the time of discharge Moloney gave his intended place of residence as Dublin. The Army LSGC Medal was his sole medal entitlement.</p>	£180	€225
bs3662	<p>PRIVATE J. BAILEY, 2ND BATTALION 17TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (1873-1901), officially impressed (22 Private, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot). Pawnbroker's mark lightly scratched in reverse field, scattered minor rim nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied discharge papers and photocopied extract from LSGC Medal Roll. Born in the parish of Dounton, Salisbury, Wiltshire, James Bailey enlisted into the 17th Foot at Salisbury on 11/1/1855. At time of enlistment he was 19 years and 9 months old and gave his trade as labourer. Bailey never rose above the rank of Private and was eventually discharged at the Curragh Camp, Ireland, on 24/12/1875, after 20 years and 348 days with the colours. At the time of discharge his conduct was described as having been "very good" and his intended place of residence was Salisbury. Discharge papers state that in addition to service at home, Bailey also saw service in the Crimea, North America and Jamaica for 7 years and 49 days.</p>	£195	€244

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	<p>Bailey was recommended for his LSGC Medal by the officer commanding his regiment on 27/1/1873. It was awarded with an gratuity of £5 and was the only LSGC award to a member of the 2nd Battalion 17th Foot during the 1872-3 season, and was presumably the first type 3 LSGC Medal awarded to a member of the 2nd Battalion 17th Foot.</p> <p>Although discharge papers state Bailey saw service in the Crimea, he does not appear on the roll for a medal for that campaign, and since he only enlisted in January 1855 presumably arrived in the Crimea too late to qualify for a medal. The LSGC Medal was thus Private Bailey's sole award.</p>		
BS3302	<p>SERGEANT C.E. DAVIS, ROYAL FUSILIERS. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3, small letters reverse, engraved naming, as used 1874-1901 (8100 Sergeant, Royal Fusiliers). Good Very Fine.</p>	£160	€200
	<p>With photocopy regimental LSGC roll, which confirms award during 1892-93, and gives Sergeant Davis's unit at that date as the 7th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Royal South Middlesex Militia).</p>		
BS2775	<p>BATTERY SERGEANT MAJOR S. HOWLAND, 9TH BRIGADE, NORTH IRISH DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal Victoria, type 3, small letters reverse (officially engraved: 6006. Bt. Sgt. Mjr. S. HOWLAND. 9th. Bde. N.IR:DIV:R.A.). Good Very Fine.</p>	£180	€225
BS2633	<p>PRIVATE-LANCE CORPORAL C.J. WOODS, 10TH HUSSARS. Army Long Service and Good Conduce Medal, George V, 1st type, swivel suspender, 1911-20 (officially impressed, 534210 Private/Lance Corporal, 10th Hussars). The letter "S" in Hussars heavily impressed, resulting in slight bulging to obverse and reverse rim at this position, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The South African Casualty Roll lists a 3764 Lance Corporal C.J. Woods of the 10th Hussars as having been slightly wounded at Bisquit Fontein on 16th December 1901. Medal accompanied by Medal Index card for a Charles J. Woods, who initially saw service during the First World War as 5362 Private in the 10th Hussars and later as 47061 Private in the Corps of Hussars (entitled British War and Victory Medals). Either of these documents, the South African Casualty Roll and/or the Medal Index card, may refer to the recipient of this medal, and as such perhaps worthy of further research in this regard.</p> <p>There was also a C. Woods who saw service during the First World War as 9840 Private in the 10th Hussars, and later saw service as 41997 Private in the Machine Gun Corps. The regimental history of the 10th Hussars also lists a 15161 Lance</p>	£140	€175

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Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>Corporal Woods as having been wounded at Monchy Le Preux in 1917. This is an individual is not relevant, his christian name being Herbert, and in addition Medal Index card gives his surname as Wood, not Woods.</p>		
BS2410	<p>SERGEANT (LATER COLOUR SERGEANT) W. GOUGH, DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT(95TH FOOT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3, small letters reverse (officially engraved: 1594. SERGt. W. GOUGH. DERBY: R.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 5 pages of photocopied service papers. William Gough was born in the parish of Great Nest, near the town of Shrewsbury, Shropshire. He enlisted on 21st June 1865, aged 22 years, and giving his trade as that of labourer, and initially saw service with the Scots Fusilier Guards, being posted to that regiment on 22nd June 1863. Gough was promoted Corporal, 1st July 1867, Sergeant, 28th September 1871, Colour Sergeant, 28th July 1875, and Quartermaster Sergeant 25th June 1879. Gough resigned as Quatermaster Sergeant 30th April 1881, and was appointed Canteen Sergeant the following day, 1st May 1881. He reverted to Sergeant on 18th November 1882, and subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment. Joining the 2nd Derbyshires on 24th November 1882, he was appointed Sergeant Instructor on the same day. Gough was subsequently promoted Acting Sergeant Major, 23rd September 1883, and promoted Colour Sergeant, 13th April 1885. His service record also notes that he was allowed to "reckon 1 year and 70 days former service in 53rd Foot towards GC pay & pension", though his service papers give not indication as to when this 1 year and 70 days with the 53rd Foot took place (Gough was 22 years of age at the time of his enlistment, and though he claimed at the time not to have seen prior service with either the militia or regular armed forces, it may be that his service with the 53rd Foot prior to his enlistment into the Scots Fusilier Guards). Medal also accompanied by photocopy from Long Service and Good Conduct Medal Roll for the Derbyshire Regiment, confirming that Gough was recommended for his LSGC on 1st January 1884. Gough's military service papers note that his entire period of service with the army was at home. He never saw active service, and was discharged to a pension on 31st July 1890, with total reckonable service of 25 years and 40 days, the Army LSGC being his sole medal entitlement. He married, 9th February 1870, Mary Ann Brown, at St Stephen's, Westminster, and they had 7 children, 1 boy and 6 girls, all born between 1876 and 1886.</p>	£165	€206
BS2392	<p>PRIVATE J. KELLY, 41ST FOOT (1ST BATTALION THE WELSH REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3, small letters reverse (officially impressed: 496 PTE. J. KELLY, 41st. FOOT). Good Very Fine.</p>	£190	€238

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Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied service papers. Private James Kelly was born in the parish of Kilbridge, near Tullamore, county Offaly, Ireland, and originally enlisted into the 15th Foot at Mullingar, county Westmeath, on 16th August 1853. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years of age and gave his trade as that of labourer. He was posted 496 Private to the 15th Foot on 16th August 1853 and transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Foot (The Buffs, East Kent Regiment) on 25th September 1857. He transferred for a second time, to the 41st Foot, on 1st April 1861, and was promoted Corporal on 21st July 1862. The promotion was short lived, Kelly being court martialled for being "drunk in barracks" and reduced to Private on 1st November of that year. A subsequent promotion to Corporal, on 10th May 1864, lasted somewhat longer, but he was once again tried for being drunk in barracks and reduced to Private on 13th April 1865. Kelly served a total of 21 years and 256 days with the colours, which included 316 days at Gibraltar and 9 years and 250 days in the East Indies. He was discharged at Shorncliffe on 27th April 1875, giving his intended place of residence as 22 Bridgewater Street, Liverpool. His conduct at the time of his discharge was noted as "very good" and he was in possession of 4 Good Conduct Badges.</p>		
BS1874	ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, George VI obverse, "Fid Def" 1949-52 obverse legend, New Zealand bar, unnamed (as issued). Extremely Fine.	£130	€163
BS1873	ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, Elizabeth II obverse, "Dei Gratia" post 1954 obverse legend, New Zealand bar. An unnamed specimen (stamped "SPECIMEN" on rim), Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.	£100	€125
BG4000	<p>COLOUR SERGEANT J. LACEY, KILDARE MILITIA (THE POST 1880 3RD BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS) (LATE 1ST MADRAS EUROPEAN FUSILIERS, THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). WOUNDED IN ACTION AT LUCKNOW 25/9/1857. Two: Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (unnamed); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, type 3, small letters reverse, impressed naming (issue of 1874-1881) (officially impressed: C. SERJt. J. LACEY, KILDARE RIFLE MIL:). Both medals with an Attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, the LSGC rare named to the Kildare Militia.</p> <p>NOTE: The Indian Mutiny Medal in this group is not Lacey's original medal. It is an unnamed example (not name erased) that has been added to his Long Service Medal to complete his entitlement for display purposes.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extracts East India Company Register of Madras Army European Soldiers (L/MIL/11/104), Madras Infantry Description Book (L/MIL/9/44), Madras</p>	£1,650	€2,063

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	<p>Presidency Embarkation List (L/MIL/9/101), Madras European Veteran's Battalion Muster Rolls for 1/4/1863 and 1/4/1865 (L/MIL/11/233), Muster Rolls, Indian Mutiny casualty roll, which confirms that Lacey was wounded in the right thigh at Lucknow, 25/9/1857 (entitled Indian Mutiny Medal with Defence of Lucknow clasp), East India Company Embarkation Record June 1865 (L/MIL/11/104), Dublin Pensions Office record book (East India Company veterans) for April 1882, 1901 census return, Irish Registry of Deaths entry for 1904.</p> <p>The Register of Madras Army European Soldiers, Description Books and Embarkation Lists confirm that Lacey was born in the parish of Rathmichael, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin and enlisted as 2558 Private into the 1st European Regiment of Fusiliers (1st Madras European Fusiliers) at Dublin on 16/4/1846. At the time of enlistment Lacey was a 19 year old married man, stood some 5 feet 6 inches tall, and gave his trade as that of labourer. Lacey embarked for Madras aboard the hired transport "Asiatic" on 3/6/1846, accompanied by his wife, Sarah. Lacey, then a Sergeant in the Madras European Fusiliers, was wounded in the right thigh at Lucknow on 25/9/1857. Lacey subsequently saw service as a Sergeant with the Madras European Veteran's Battalion. Lacey was pensioned on 28/2/1865 and embarked for England on 1/6/1865. After returning to Ireland, Lacey was for over 20 years a Sergeant and Musketry Instructor with the Kildare Militia.</p> <p>Lacey is recorded in April 1882 as a Chelsea "Indian" Out-Pensioner (former Sergeant, East India Company) registered in the Dublin pensions district, receiving a pension of 2 shillings per day payable at the Straffan Pension Station, Co. Kildare. Lacey is recorded in the 1901 census as a 73 year old married "Pensioner late E.I. Compy. G. Instr." (Pensioner, late East India Company and Gunnery Instructor), resident in Clonaghllis, Donaghcumper, Co. Kildare, with his 34 year old wife, Mary. John Lacey died in 1904, age 76, his death being recorded in the Celbridge, Co. Kildare, registration district.</p> <p>Lacey saw service with the First Relief Force under Brigadier General Neill at Lucknow, and was wounded in action at Lucknow on 25/9/1857 as that relief force fought its way in to the besieged Residency. That relief force then also found itself besieged with the survivors of the original garrison for the remainder of the Siege of Lucknow until the Residency was successfully evacuated on 23/11/1857, after being relieved for a second time.</p> <p>Brigadier-General Neil, the Commanding Officer of the First Relief Force, was himself killed in action, also on 25/9/1857, at the moment of victory, as the First Relief Force finally entered the Residency.</p>		

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	<p>The First Relief of Lucknow was a VC action for the Madras Fusiliers, Private John Ryan of the regiment being awarded the Victoria Cross for resuing Captain Arnold of the Madras Fusiliers and preventing the massacre of wounded men from the regiment by rescuing them under fire.</p>		
BS4022	<p>GUNNER F. SURGINOR, 2ND (COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE) ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS. Volunteer Long Service Medal, Edward VII, Edwardus VII Rex obverse (UK issue) (contemporary re-engraved (renamed) naming, engraved in block capitals: 6464 GNR. F. SURGINOR. 2/L.A.V.).</p> <p>There are four counties whose names begin with the letter "L", but of these, only the county of Lancashire has a "2nd" Artillery Volunteers.</p>	£55	€69
BS3884	<p>VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, Victoria, UK issue, "Victoria Regina" legend to obverse (unnamed, as issued). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p>	£60	€75
BS2670	<p>VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, Victoria, U.K. issue, Victoria Regina legend (unnamed, as issued). Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	£50	€63
BS4320	<p>CORPORAL R. MATEER, SHROPSHIRE YEOMANRY (DRAGOONS), LATE 8TH BATTALION LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS, WHO SAW SERVICE IN GALLIPOLI WITH THE 8TH LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. Territorial Efficiency Medal, George V (partially re-engraved naming, officially impressed: 160726. CPL. and additionally engraved in plain block capitals: R. MATEER. DRAGOONS). Small edge bruise to obverse rim at 5 o'clock, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by biographical details and copied WW1 Medal Index card and medal rolls, which confirm Mateer also entitled 1914-15 Star trio.</p> <p>Richard Mateer, born July 1895 in Salford, Lancashire, was the son of Samuel and Eliza Mateer. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 15 year old engraver employed by a calico printer.</p> <p>WW1 Medal Index card and medal rolls confirm that Mateer first saw service during WW1 as a Private with the 8th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers and first saw service in the Egypt, entering that theatre of operations on 26/9/1914 (the 8th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers sailed from Southampton for Egypt on 9/9/1914, arrived at Alexandria on 25/9/1914, disembarking there the following day. The battalion subsequently saw service in Gallipoli, landing there on 5/5/1915. Medal Index card</p>	£165	€206

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	<p>confirms that Mateer next saw service during WW1 as 160726 Private with the Shropshire Yeomanry (the Shropshire Yeomanry embarked for Egypt on 4/3/1916, seeing service in Egypt and Palestine with the Western Frontier Force). The Shropshire Yeomanry transferred to the French theatre of operations in May 1918 and landed at Marseille on 7/5/1918.</p> <p>Richard Mateer was resident in Egypt in the late 1930s, employed as an engraver. He embarked for England at Port Said, just prior to the outbreak of WW2, arriving at Portsmouth on 14/7/1939. Mateer is recorded in the 1939 Register as a 39 year old married die sinker and engraver living in Stockport, and a member of the Special Constabulary, "War Reserve Police Stockport". Richard Mateer died in Stockport, Cheshire, in September 1967, aged 72.</p>		
BS4024	<p>PRIVATE J. STEVENS, THE ROYAL PIONEER CORPS. Efficiency Medal, George VI, type 1, IND IMP obverse, Territorial suspender (officially impressed: 895175 PTE. J. STEVENS. R.P.C.). Extremely fine.</p> <p>John Stevens originally enlisted into the Royal Artillery in 1939, but transferred to the Royal Pioneer Corps on 16/7/1942.</p>	£55	€69
BS2669	<p>CORPORAL J. JESSUP, ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Efficiency Medal, George VI, type 1, In Dei Imp legend, Territorial suspender (T.76520 Corporal, Royal Army Service Corps). Extremely Fine.</p>	£50	€63
BS1879	<p>EFFICIENCY DECORATION, ELIZABETH II, Australia top suspender bar, unnamed specimen (reverse engraved "Collectors Item"). Mint State.BS1879</p>	£90	€113
BS4065	<p>SPECIAL RESERVE LONG SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, GEORGE V. An unnamed specimen striking. Extremely Fine and virtually as struck. An attractive example and a useful space filler.</p>	£480	€600
BS4097	<p>THOMAS DICKSON, 1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Indian Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, 2nd type, anchor reverse (officially engraved in running script: Thomas Dickson 1st. Madras Fusiliers.). Attractive light tone, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Rare, only approximately 100 anchor reverse Indian Army L.S.G.C.issued.</p> <p>Fred B. Larimore in his "The Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal" (Orders and Medals Research Society, 2014) records that, of the approximately 100 anchor reverse LSGC Medals awarded between January 1858 and February 1861, some 29 were known by him as having survived. All the medals that he recorded as having survived were awarded to European</p>	£1,250	€1,563

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Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>soldiers, and of these, 17 of the known medals were issued to Honorable East India Company's European regiments. In addition, of the 29 medals know to Larimore, one was awarded to a Bombay Army recipient and 4 to Madras Army recipients, with the other 24 being awarded to Bengal Army recipients. This medal to Thomas Cobb not previously recorded by Larimore now brings the known total of surviving anchor reverse Indian Army LSGC Medals to 30.</p> <p>The actual origins of this rare medal are a mystery, but it is believed that approximately 100 were manufactured in error in London and sent out to India in 1859. They are known to have been issued by all three Indian Presidencies, but the mistake was only discovered the following year by the government of Bombay, by which time all 100 medals had probably been issued. In 1873, in response to an India Office request to explain the difference in design of the medals for "Long Service and Good Conduct and Meritorious Service" supplied to this office and those supplied to the War Office, Mr Wyan, who struck the medals, after replying to the request for information, stated "there is also a Naval Long Service Medal, but it has probably never been used", which would indicate that these medals were originally intended to be issued to European members of the Indian Navy (hence the anchor reverse) and were actually issued to the armies of the Bombay Presidencies in error.</p>		
BS2649	SEPOY MOHAMMED SHAH, 72ND PUNJABIS. Indian Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially engraved: "862 Sepoy Mohammed Shah. 72nd. Punjabis"). Suspenders slack, scattered minor edge nicks, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	£100	€125
BS4109	COMPANY SERGEANT MAJOR TADEYU CHAKWIRA, KING'S AFRICA RIFLES. King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George VI, type 1 (officially impressed: R.538 C.S.M. TADEYU CHAKWIRA. K.A.R.). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.	£425	€531
bs3857	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE VI, type 1, "IND: IMP" legend (officially impressed: PHILIP C. BARTLE). Small carbon spot on reverse, otherwise Extremely Fine and with much original lustre.	£25	€31
	Unique name on 1939 Special Constabulary register. Born 1896, resided 103 Enys Road, Camborne, Cornwall.		
BS2889	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE VI, type 1, IND IMP legend (officially impressed: ARTHUR H. BURCHETT). Extremely Fine.	£12	€15
BS2671	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE VI, type 1, Ind Imp legend (officially impressed: CHARLES T. GEAVES). Extremely Fine.	£15	€19

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BS2639	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE V, type 1, Coronation robes (officially impressed: JONATHAN W. JONES). Extremely fine. Jonathan W. Jones is recorded in the Special Constabulary Register as being a farmer from Flintshire.	£12	€15
BS2638	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE V, type 1, crowned bust in coronation robes, (officially impressed: ALFRED J. KENNETT). Lustrous Extremely Fine	£12	€15
BS4264	INDIAN ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY ARMS REVERSE (unnamed, as issued). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.	£550	€688
BG3975 B	ROVER SCOUT JOHN ALFRED ANSELL, 1ST ASHWOOD TROOP, KENT (LATER STOKER 1ST CLASS, ROYAL NAVY). Two: Scout Association Gallantry Cross, 3rd class, gilt bronze, with maker's mark "Collins, London" on reverse (unnamed, as issued); Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Lifesaving Medal, bronze (officially laser engraved naming: ROVER SCOUT J. ANSELL 1ST. ASHFORD TROOP 1925), with its original 'FOR HUMANITY' top suspender brooch. Both medals Extremely Fine, virtually as issued, and in their original cases of issue. Accompanied by an original embroidered Proficiency in Knots scout badge. Group accompanied by letter from the RSPCA confirming that Ansell's award was for rescuing the proverbial cat. The citation reading "Rover Scout of 1st Ashford Troop, Kent, for climbing a slender pipe and rescuing a cat from a roof." Group also accompanied by an email from the Scout Association confirming that Ansell was awarded the Scout Association's Gallantry Cross for the same incident "rescuing a cat on 18 October 1925", along with biographical details, 1911 census return and 1 page copied Royal Navy service record. John Alfred Ansell was born 29/9/1907 in Willesborough, Kent, the son of Charles Edward and Rose Ansell. Ansell enlisted into the Royal Navy on 5/12/1925 for 12 years as a Stoker 2nd Class. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 3 year old child resident in Willesborough with his parents Charles and Rose and his two brothers. After initial service ashore at the Pembroke II naval base Ansell saw service afloat aboard HMS Birmingham from 20/4/1926. He was promoted Stoker 1st Class 28/11/1926, but died as a result of tuberculosis in the Cape Hospital at Simonstown on 29/8/1927, aged 20 years.	£950	€1,188
BG3975 A	ROVER SCOUT JOHN ALFRED ANSELL, 1ST ASHWOOD TROOP, KENT (LATER STOKER 1ST CLASS, ROYAL NAVY). Two: Scout Association Gallantry Cross, 3rd class, gilt	£950	€1,188

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	<p>bronze, with maker's mark "Collins, London" on reverse (unnamed, as issued); Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Lifesaving Medal, bronze (officially laser engraved naming: ROVER SCOUT J. ANSELL 1ST. ASHFORD TROOP 1925), with its original 'FOR HUMANITY' top suspender brooch. Both medals Extremely Fine, virtually as issued, and in their original cases of issue. Accompanied by an original embroidered Proficiency in Knots scout badge.</p> <p>Group accompanied by letter from the RSPCA confirming that Ansell's award was for rescuing the proverbial cat. The citation reading "Rover Scout of 1st Ashford Troop, Kent, for climbing a slender pipe and rescuing a cat from a roof." Group also accompanied by an email from the Scout Association confirming that Ansell was awarded the Scout Association's Gallantry Cross for the same incident "rescuing a cat on 18 October 1925", along with biographical details, 1911 census return and 1 page copied Royal Navy service record.</p> <p>John Alfred Ansell was born 29/9/1907 in Willesborough, Kent, the son of Charles Edward and Rose Ansell. Ansell enlisted into the Royal Navy on 5/12/1925 for 12 years as a Stoker 2nd Class. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 3 year old child resident in Willesborough with his parents Charles and Rose and his two brothers. After initial service ashore at the Pembroke II naval base Ansell saw service afloat aboard HMS Birmingham from 20/4/1926. He was promoted Stoker 1st Class 28/11/1926, but died as a result of tuberculosis in the Cape Hospital at Simonstown on 29/8/1927, aged 20 years.</p>		