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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| BG2349 | <p>LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (ACTING BRIGADIER-GENERAL) E.G. TROYTE-BULLOCK, DORSET YEOMANRY. Four: Order of St Michael and St George, Companion's Neck Badge (CMG) in silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lieutenant-Colonel, Dorset Yeomanry); British War and Victory Medals (Lieutenant-Colonel); Mentioned in Dispatches oakleaf on Victory Medal; Territorial Decoration, George V (unnamed, as issued) reverse hallmarked London 1917. WWI trio and Territorial Decoration mounted loose style, as worn, and mounted for display with his CMG in a fitted velvet lined tray (ready for framing), generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Born 1862, Edward George Troyte-Bullock was the eldest son of George Troyte-Chafyn-Grove Bullock and Alice, third daughter of Sir Glynne Earle Welby-Gregory, 3rd Baronet. He initially saw service in the regular army, being commissioned Lieutenant, 1st Royal Dragoons, 22/10/1881, and promoted Captain, 21/10/1885. Troyte-Bullock retired from the Royal Dragoons 27/6/1895, transferring to the Reserve of Officers. Having been appointed Captain in the Dorset Yeomanry, 18/4/1896. Troyte-Bullock was subsequently promoted Major, 5/3/1902, and Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Dorset Yeomanry, 10/3/1914. He commanded the Dorset Yeomanry during its early months in Gallipoli, sailing with his regiment for Alexandria from Weston Bay, Avonmouth, on 9/4/1915, and landing at Alexandria on 20/4/1915. The Dorset Yeomanry left Alexandria for Gallipoli on 22/7/1915, landing at Suvla Bay on the night of 17th/18th August. At Suvla Bay they served dismounted, as infantry, and with the Royal Buckinghamshire Hussars and the Berkshire Yeomanry, the Dorset Yeomanry formed the 2nd South Midland Brigade of the 2nd Mounted Division.</p> <p>Troyte-Bullock's written account of the Dorset Yeomanry's first few days in Gallipoli forms the basis for the regimental history's description of events during that period, and quotes extensively from it. His description of the disastrous attack on Scimitar Hill, 21/8/1915 by the 29th Division and the 2nd Mounted Division is particularly important, Troyte-Bullock personally leading his battalion during the Dorset Yeomanry's forlorn hope attack on Scimitar Hill, and being the only officer of his battalion to survive unscathed. The fact that he both personally led the attack and came out of it as the only officer of his regiment not to be killed or wounded gave him a unique perspective on the action, one which he used to telling effect in describing the events of 21/8/1915. The following details regarding the battle of Scimitar Hill and the preliminary advance across the Salt Lake at Suvla Bay have been extracted from "Gallipoli - A Battlefield Guide" by Phil Taylor and Pam Cupper: "In terms of numbers engaged it was the greatest (battle) of the Gallipoli campaign. The north wing of (the) offensive consisted of the 86th and 87th Brigades of the 29th Division, supported by the 2nd Mounted Division and in reserve the 88th Brigade. The objectives were Scimitar Hill, the Anafarta Spur and Ismailoglu Tepe. An unnatural mist descended at noon and obscured the target selected for the artillery. When the offensive opened at 3pm the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers captured Scimitar Hill, then were raked with rifle, machine gun and shrapnel fire from Baka Baba and Hill 112. They retreated. Repeated attempts to return collapsed in the vortex. Shells and machine gun bullets also ignited the scrub and dead and wounded were incinerated. The 2nd Mounted Division then made its celebrated advance across the Salt Lake" ... This advance by the yeomen of twelve English county and city regiments was to prove one of the most celebrated spectacles of the Gallipoli campaign "there were almost five thousand men in five brigades, the regiments ninety meters apart in column squadrons". A naval officer, Commodore Keys, watching from the armed yacht Triad later wrote "The spectacle of the yeoman of England and their fox-hunting leaders, striding in extended order across the Salt Lake and the open plain, unshaken by the gruelling they were getting from shrapnel - which caused many casualties - is a memory that will never fade." After advancing across the Salt Lake, the 2nd (South Midland) Brigade, led from the front by its Brigadier, Lord Longford, charged over the crest of Scimitar Hill and captured it for a second time. Again murderous fire from the surrounding heights forced the</p> | £4500 | €5400 |
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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>attackers to abandon it. By dusk the shallow valley between Scimitar Hill was blanketed by mist and smoke from shrapnel bursts and bush fires.</p> <p>The attack on Scimitar Hill was a VC action for the 2nd South Midland Brigade, which Troyte-Bullock assumed command of during the latter stages of the battle. The following account of the failed attack on Scimitar Hill by the 29th Division and the subsequent doomed sequel made by the 2nd Mounted Brigade, and of the sustained act of gallantry that led to Private Frederick Pott's of the Berkshire Yeomanry winning the Victoria Cross, is taken from "Gallipoli" by L.A. Carlyon: "The Mounteds were ordered forward. They marched across the dry salt lake as if on parade as white puffs of shrapnel burst over them and arrived at Chocolate Hill about 5 pm. Smoke from the scrub fires stung their nostrils as wounded men staggered towards them out of the false twilight. The yeomen didn't know where the front was, what they were supposed to do or what had happened to the 29th Division. The haze was so thick they could barely see Scimitar Hill. Some of them nevertheless got to the top, only to be driven off by Turkish fire. Further south, Sir John Milbanke, VC, a colonel in the 2nd Mounted, was told to attack a redoubt. 'I don't know where it is,' he told his officers, 'and don't think anyone else knows either, but in any case we are to go ahead and attack any Turks we meet'. Milbanke did what he was told and died. When darkness came (the 2nd Mounted Brigade and 29th Division respectively) briefly owned a small plot on the western side of Scimitar Hill and, further south, part of a Turkish trench. Now the wounded had to be dragged out of the smoke and the flames. Trooper Frederick Potts of the Mounteds was wounded in the thigh as he charged up Scimitar Hill. Trooper Arthur Andrews crawled up to him. Andrews was shot in the groin. The two lay there that night and the next day, mad with thirst. They tried to move on the second night and Potts was shot in the ear. They found water in the bottles of dead men and Potts said the water was like wine, even though it was nearly boiling. Potts and Andrews heard 'terrible screams and groans'; they presumed the Turks were finishing off the wounded. Andrews couldn't crawl and urged Potts to leave him. Potts put him on a shovel and used it as a sledge to drag him down the hill to the British lines. Potts received the Victoria Cross. He died in 1943; Andrews outlived him by 37 years. The casualties had been terrible: 5300 out of the 14,300 troops who took part." (Carlyon's recounting of the actions of Private Potts during the 48 hours he spent out in no-mans land rescuing his wounded comrade hardly does justice to what the two of them went through - a fuller and more complete account is to be found in Sir O'Moore Creagh's "The Victoria Cross 1856-1920", Private Pott's entry running to almost one and a half pages, one of the longest entries in that publication.</p> <p>During the attack on Scimitar Hill the 2nd Mounted Brigade suffered enormous casualties, the Dorset's losing 119 of the 301 officers and men engaged, the Royal Buckinghamshire Hussars 139 officers and men and the Berkshire Yeomanry 177 officers and men (in total only 8 officers of the brigade survived unscathed). In addition, the brigade lost both its Brigade and Divisional Commanders. The brigade's commanding officer, Brigadier General The Earl of Longford, KP, MVO, was killed in action as he personally led his brigade and moved from the front into the attack on Scimitar Hill, fighting alongside Troyte-Bullock and his men. When he fell, Troyte-Bullock took temporary command of the brigade. The 2nd Mounted Division's commanding officer, Brigadier General Paul Aloysius Kenna, VC, DSO, was mortally wounded by a shell burst on 21st August (in 1898 the then Captain Kenna had won the VC for rescuing a fellow officer during the charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman).</p> <p>As a result of the casualties suffered on Scimitar Hill, in early September 1915 the 2nd Mounted Division was re-organised, being reduced to what the Dorset's regimental history describes as two "so-called" brigades. The 2nd South Midland Brigade, having suffered the heaviest casualties on 21st August of the four brigades in the division, ceased to exist, and instead what remained of its three battalions were amalgamated to form what became the 2nd (South Midland)</p> | | |
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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>Regiment of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Mounted Division. Colonel Troyte-Bullock was placed in command of this new composite regiment, and continued to command it to 7/10/1915, when he was evacuated home suffering from acute dysentery. As a result, he was not present when the remnants of his old regiment and the other men of the new composite regiment that he had commanded were evacuated from Gallipoli on 31/10/1915. From Gallipoli the 2nd Mounted Division transferred to Egypt, where it was broken up. In Egypt the 1st Mounted Brigade of the South Midland Division was re-designated 6th Mounted Brigade, and served as an independent unit. Again mounted and reinforced by drafts from home, the Dorset Yeomanry was soon in action again against the Turks, and took part in a mounted charge against Turkish forces at Agagia, 26/2/1916. Troyte-Bullock returned from sick leave to resume command of the Dorset Yeomanry on 15/3/1916 . Troyte-Bullock's second period commanding the Dorset Yeomanry on active service lasted only seven months. His health never having recovered from the Gallipoli campaign, he was ordered home once again on medical grounds on 17/10/1916, . He did not see active service again for the remainder of the war.</p> <p>Colonel Troyte-Bullock's CMG, a unique award to the Dorset Yeomanry for WW1, "For services rendered in connection with Military Operations in the Field" was announced in the London Gazette of 3/6/1916, page 5559. In addition to being appointed CMG, Troyte-Bullock was mentioned in despatches in General Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch of 11/12/1915, one of six officers and men of the Dorset Yeomanry being so mentioned (London Gazette 5/5/1916, page 4517) and again in General Sir Charles Monro's despatch of 10/4/1916, "For distinguished and gallant services", one of seven officers and men of the Dorset Yeomanry so mentioned (London Gazette 13/7/1916, page 6944). Photocopied extracts from London Gazette for CMG, Territorial Decoration (announced London Gazette 26/2/1919) and M.I.D's accompany group. Group also accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, which gives home address as Zeals House, Wiltshire.</p> <p>Troyte Bullock married, 1898, Grace Amy Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel John Mount Batten, C.B. In the post-war years he was High Sheriff of Dorsetshire, 1930, and the Patron of two livings. He was a member of the Dorset County Club, Dorchester, and died on 29/8/1942.</p> | | |
| 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. 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</p> | £650 | €780 |

| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>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 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> | | |
| BG2899 | <p>THE GREAT WAR O.B.E. GROUP OF EIGHT AWARDED TO JAMES RICHARD NEVILLE STOPFORD, 7TH EARL OF COURTOWN, CO. WEXFORD, IRELAND: the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Honble. R. Stopford); 1914-15 Star (Capt. Viscount Stopford); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. Vicount Stopford); Defence and War Medals, unnamed; Jubilee 1935, unnamed. Group mounted court style as worn, some surface contact marks to B.W.M., otherwise generally good very fine to extremely fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by extensive research, photocopied documents and photographs, etc.</p> <p>James Richard Neville Stopford was born on 16 September 1877, and as the eldest son of the 6th Earl of Courtown, was initially given the courtesy title of Viscount Stopford. Educated at Eton and Downton College, he first saw service during the Second Boer War 1899-1902 as a member of the Civil Administration of the occupied Transvaal Republic, and remained in South Africa after the end of the war, being employed successively in the Civil Service of the Transvaal and the Union of South Africa. Stopford returned to the UK from South Africa in 1915 and was commissioned Temporary Captain in the army in the same year. He saw service on the Staff in France from 25 October 1915 to 30 November 1916 with the Graves Registration Corps (later the Graves Registration Unit). Afterwards he saw service in the War Office as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and was mentioned in despatches for his services there (London Gazette 4 January 1917). For his services during WW1 Stopford was appointed O.B.E. in 1919. In the post WW1 years the by now Major Viscount Stopford was appointed an Assistant Secretary with the Imperial War Graves Commission in London. He rejoined the army in the days leading up to the outbreak of WW2, being</p> | £2650 | €3180 |

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| REF | | STG | EURO |
|-----|--|-----|------|

ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

| | | | |
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| | <p>commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on the day that war was declared, 3rd September 1939. Subsequently Stopford saw service as a Staff Captain at the War Office, 1939-41, and as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Army, 1941-47.</p> <p>In addition to his military service, Stopford was also at various times Deputy Lieutenant for County Wexford, Mayor of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, 1927-28, and a Member of Buckinghamshire County Council. With the death of his father in 1933 he succeeded as 7th Earl of Courtown, Baron Courtown and Baron Saltersford. He married in 1905 Cicely Mary, OBE (1942), daughter of J. A. Birch and Viscountess Barrington, with whom he had three sons and four daughters. Stopford was a member of the Kildare Street Club, Dublin. Latterly living at Redberry House, Bierton, Aylesbury and Marlfield, Gorey, Ireland, the 7th Earl of Courtown died on 25 January 1957, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Montagu Bourgoyne Stopford, 8th Earl of Courtown.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a silver prize medal awarded to Viscount Stopford, this 45mm., obverse depicting a kneeling man planting flowers, reverse in Art Nouveau style, a winged angel supporting a shield on which is engraved the legend 'Beaconsfield Flower Show Committee, The Hon. R. Stopford, 1909' (as the naming on this medal and the QSA in the medal group indicate, the 7th Earl of Courtown did not use his first given Christian name, being known to his friends as Richard). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by a bronze prize medallion, 46mm, reverse inscribed, 'Howell & James, Art Pottery Exhibition 1885, Awarded to The Lady Charlotte Stopford', this Almost Extremely Fine (Lady Charlotte Stopford was the 7th Earl of Courtown's great-aunt).</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 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,</p> | £2950 | €3540 |

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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>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 Despatches 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 Mention in Despatches, 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 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</p> | | |
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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

| | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-------|
| | <p>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 listed 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 London Gazette would appear more likely to be the correct date.</p> | | |
| BG2237 | <p>CAPTAIN C.W. TAIT, 12TH BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE. Three: Military Cross, George V, with second award bar (unnamed, as issued); British War and Victory Medals (Captain). Mounted loose style, as worn, Good Very Fine and better, accompanied by a matching set of dress miniatures, these also mounted loose style, as worn.</p> <p>Born 11th December 1895, Tait was educated at Highgate School. There he was a member of the Shooting Eight 1911-12-13-14, eventually captaining the team, and was Head Boy 1914-15. After leaving school in 1915 he applied for a commission in the Rifle Brigade and was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant 15/5/1915, and promoted Lieutenant 1/7/1917 (Acting Captain from 21/6/1916 onwards). Both Captain Tait's Military Cross and bar to the Military Cross were awarded for acts of individual gallantry, the bar for a period of sustained individual gallantry covering a period of ten days. In the post war years, Captain Tait was an engineer by profession.</p> <p>Captain Tait's Military Cross was announced in the London Gazette of 19/11/1917 "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After an attack he went forward alone in broad daylight under sniper's fire to ascertain the exact position of the battalion front, and brought back most valuable information. He displayed the greatest courage and devotion to duty throughout."</p> <p>The bar to Captain Tait's Military Cross was announced in the London Gazette of 16/9/1918 "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In ten days fighting, until wounded, this officer has been ubiquitous in galloping from point to point in shell and machine-gun fire, rallying and encouraging men of various divisions mixed with his own. On one occasion, when both flanks had fallen back and the enemy were working round the right flank, he saw the menace and got up a company just in time to drive back the enemy, who were within three hundred yards".</p> <p>In addition to being twice decorated, Captain Tait was also wounded three times during WW1. He is also mentioned on a number of occasions in the regimental history. This records him as having been wounded in action during the battle of Langemarck (16th - 18th August 1917), during the attack by the 12th Bn. Rifle Brigade on Eagle Trench (16th - 17th August 1917), during which action the 12th Rifle Brigade lost 1 officer and 31 other ranks killed, 11 officers and 148 other ranks wounded, and 7 other ranks missing. Tait's Military Cross was probably awarded for this action, which saw much confusion with regard to the position of the front line as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed. The regimental history records Tait as being wounded for a second time during the Battle of the Menin Road Bridge (20th - 25th September 1917), during the 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade's second, and this time successful assault on and capture of Eagle Trench (20th - 23rd September 1917), when the 12th Rifle Brigade suffered further losses of 3 officers and 28 other ranks killed, 8 officers and 147 other ranks wounded (1</p> | £3250 | €3900 |

| REF | | STG | EURO |
|-----|--|-----|------|
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>officer mortally) and 28 other ranks missing. The bar to Captain Tait's Military Cross was undoubtedly for the German Spring Offensive of 1918, when the 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade were continuously under attack for a period of 10 days. Captain Tait is mentioned in the regimental history as having effectively rescued his battalion, when he realised that it was being outflanked, and ordered "C" Company of his battalion to face about and "open rapid fire into the flank of the advancing enemy", allowing his battalion to fall back with the rest of the retreating British and Allied forces. On the afternoon of 29th March, all of the senior officers in his battalion having been either killed, wounded or taken prisoner, command of the 12th Rifle Brigade devolved upon Captain Tait. The regimental history records him being wounded for a third time on 30th March. The 12th Rifle Brigade was finally relieved from front line duty on 1st May 1918. By this stage the 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade had virtually ceased to exist as a fighting unit, the ten days of fighting during the German Spring Offensive having cost it 3 killed, including its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A.F.C. MacLachlan, D.S.O., D.S., and 40 other ranks killed, 18 officers and 261 other ranks wounded, and 136 other ranks missing.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a card inscribed "First World War Medals & Military Cross awarded to C.W. Tait, Granny Berties and Jess Tait's brother, H.J.O. White's uncle.", and a receipt from Spink & Son Ltd dated 4/9/1959, made out to C.W. Tait, and subsequently inscribed in Tait's hand "Receipt given to me when going to Cambridge with bro Christopher" (the new ribbons cost 8 shillings (obviously, Spink were just as expensive back then).</p> | | |
| BG1304 | <p>MAJOR G.H.F.M. UNDERWOOD, 40TH (7TH BATTALION THE KING'S REGIMENT, LIVERPOOL) ROYAL TANK REGIMENT, ROYAL ARMOURD 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 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</p> | £4500 | €5400 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>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, Glengary, Co. Dublin, Irish Republic.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by Commonwealth War Graves details for Captain Noel Pinnington.</p> | | |
| BG2197 | <p>LIEUTENANT S.E. GORDON, 5TH/7TH BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS. Seven: Military Cross, George VI (reverse officially dated 1945); 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, France and Germany Star, Defence Medal, War Medal. Generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by original typed recommendation for Lieutenant Gordon's Military Cross, along with original War Office condolence letter, dated 25th April 1945, confirming Lieutenant Gordon killed in action 17th April 1945. Group also accompanied by a contemporary newspaper cutting re. the services of the Honorable Artillery Company (11th Royal Horse Artillery) in North Africa during 1942, and 12 WW2 period black and white photographs, including 2 photographs of an H.A.C. gun team, one posed sitting on gun, the other of the 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, etc.</p> <p>The original typed citation for Lieutenant Gordon's Military Cross that accompanies group incorrectly gives his unit as the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), and error that is also to be found on the Commonwealth War Graves website. The official citation for Gordon's Military Cross, extracted from the Public Record Office archives, a copy of which accompanies the group, is identical to the original typed recommendation, but gives his correct unit as 5/7 Battalion Gordon Highlanders. The following is the text of both the original typed recommendation and the official copy in the PRO Archives "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</p> | £2500 | €3000 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>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 during the final advance to victory. At mid morning on 16th April the 5/7th Gordons were ordered to capture the village of Dotlingen, with the assistance of one troop of tanks and two of crocodiles. The following account of the attack is taken from the regimental history: "The Carrier Platoon led the advance and gained some ground. Then, after a 20 minute artillery concentration starting at 2.30pm the leading rifle company of the Gordons with tanks in attendance moved through the Carrier Platoon and entered Dotlingen 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 incorrect initial, G, should be S.E.)</p> <p>Lieutenant Gordon's MC was an "immediate" award. Official recommendation in PRO archives was counter-signed by his Commanding Officer, Brigade, Division, Corps and Second Army Commanders, and in addition by Field Marshall Montgomery, as Commander in Chief, 21 Army Group. The series of signings took only one month, initially being signed at brigade level on 16/4/1945 and reaching Montgomery for his signature shortly after, 16/5/1945.</p> | | |
| BG2162 | <p>PILOT OFFICER A.L. BRIAND, D.F.C., ROYAL AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE. Six: Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse dated '1945', 1939-1945 Star, Africa Star with bar North Africa 1942-43, Italy Star, Defence and War Medals (all medals unnamed, as issued). Generally Extremely Fine, DFC in Royal Mint case of issue.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Pilot Officer Briand's Flying Log Book, covering the period 6.10.1941 to 8.2.1945; various original documents and photographs, the documents and photographs including a letter to the recipient's mother from the Air Ministry, dated 8.12.1945, informing her of the award of the D.F.C., a D.F.C. recommendation statement and Air Ministry enclosure for the D.F.C.; an Air Council enclosure named to 'Pilot Officer A.L. Briand, D.F.C.' confirming the award of the campaign medals and bar; a United States Army Southeast Air Corps Training Center Diploma named to the recipient and dated 24.4.1942, with accompanying 'Blind Flight' certificate; a letter to the recipient's mother from Air Vice Marshal R.M. Foster, dated 7.3.1946; and a photograph of Pilot Officer Briand in uniform and flying helmet, etc.</p> <p>Pilot Officer Alfred Louis Briand, D.F.C. was born in 1922, the son of Sergeant Charles Clement Briand, a native of Guernsey. He enlisted in 1941, and began his training flying Stearman P.T.17s, based in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A., 6th October 1941, ending his training in America with a 'Blind Flight' in 'The Jeep' 24th April 1942. Briand then returned to Britain and made his first solo flight 19th June 1942. Subsequently he saw service with 559 Squadron, Brunton, Northumberland (Hurricanes) 10th February - 2nd March 1943, and 164 Squadron, Middle Wallop, Hampshire (Hurricanes) 9th - 31st March 1943. Briand was posted to Bone, Algeria, North Africa 13th May 1943, transferring to 145 Squadron, Central Mediterranean Force, Lago, Italy (ground attack Spitfires) 19th May 1944. On the following day Briand flew in a Mark 8 Spitfire for the first time, an experience which left a profound impression on him, Briand noting in his log-book "This VIII is a wizard kite". His first operation with 145 Squadron was to provide air</p> | £3950 | €4740 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>cover during a bombing raid, 22nd May 1944, and he took part in his first practice bombing run on 26th June 1944, Briand subsequently recording in his log-book 'I think this might be fun'. Numerous bombing and strafing operations followed, targeting gun positions, troop concentrations, and road and rail bridges throughout Italy, with several direct hits: 'Bombed and strafed houses occupied by Huns, I.D.H., several N.M's.' (24/10/1944); 'Bombed and strafed cemetery, knocking off two of the Wermacht' (31/10/1944); 'Bombed Church, Hun HQ, several D.H's.' (26/12/1944), etc . Briand's last flight, 8th February 1945 was an Area Reconnaissance over Treviso to establish whether or not the railway line had been destroyed. He failed to return, and was posted missing presumed dead. His body was later recovered, and he is buried in Padua War Cemetery, Italy.</p> <p>145 Squadron, which had seen service during WW1 and been disbanded in 1919, was re-formed on 10th October 1939 as a night fighter unit. After taking part in the Battle of Britain, in February 1942 it transferred to North Africa and became the first squadron in the Western Desert to be equipped with Spitfires. In March 1944, shortly before Briand joined the squadron, it claimed its 200th enemy aircraft destroyed. In June 1944, within weeks of Briand joining it, 145 was converted to a ground attack squadron, its Spitfires being fitted with bomb racks. During the spring of 1945, from February onwards, it took part in three months of intense action prior to peace being declared in Europe, and it was during this final campaign that Pilot Officer Briand was killed.</p> <p>Pilot Officer Briand's D.F.C. was announced in the London Gazette 11.12.1945 'Pilot Officer Alfred Louis Briand (189159), R.A.F.V.R., 145 Squadron, with effect from 7th February, 1945 (since deceased)', the D.F.C. Recommendation that accompanies the group stating: 'Pilot Officer Briand has taken part in a large number of operational sorties. He has proved to be a keen, skilful and determined leader who, by his outstanding courage and efficiency, has materially contributed to the successful completion of many missions.'</p> <p>Pilot Officer Briand's father, 3172 Sergeant Charles Clement Briand, saw service with the Royal Guernsey Militia prior to the outbreak of WW1 (enlisted 2/4/1914) and saw service during WW1 attached to the 6th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment from 10th February 1915 (one of 250 men from the Guernsey Militia who were transferred for service with the 6th Royal Irish). He was discharged on 17/5/1917 suffering from a gunshot wound to the left hip. Subsequently he was Assistant Master to Les Vaurbellets College, Guernsey, 1917-19, and Gainsborough Road School, Hackney, London, from 1921. Group accompanied by Sergeant Briand's 1914-18 Medal Index Card details, which confirm service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 17/12/1918, discharged 17/5/1917 (entitled Silver War Badge).</p> | | |
| BG2355 | <p>FLIGHT LIEUTENANT G.B. DUNNING, D.F.C., 138 (SPECIAL DUTIES) SQUADRON, ROYAL AIR FORCE. Five: Distinguished Flying Cross, GVI (reverse officially dated 1945); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star with France & Germany clasp; Defence Medal; War Medal. Mounted on a felt lined panel, along with Flight Lieutenant Dunning's ribbon bar and a gilt panel named "FLT/LT. G.B. DUNNING D.F.C. 138 SQUADRON ROYAL AIR FORCE". Generally Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>The following details regarding 138 Squadron have been extracted from "Bomber Squadrons of the RAF and their Aircraft" by Philip Moyes. Although 138 Squadron had seen service briefly during WW1, it was disbanded in February 1919. However, the squadron was re-formed at Newmarket in August 1941 as a "Special Duties" squadron. The squadron came into being in 1941 after the formation of the Special Operations Executive, the organisation tasked by Churchill with promoting sabotage against the enemy by stimulating subversive activities, spreading political discontent, and disorganising and dislocating communications. The agents involved, and the ammunition and equipment designed to achieve these objectives were transported by air behind enemy lines.</p> | £3750 | €4500 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>The first mission was flown by Lysanders of No.419 Flight (later No. 1419 Flight) which was formed at North Weald in August 1940. The task quickly grew too big for a solitary flight and, although Bomber Command was hard pressed at the time for aircraft and crews, it was decided that the strategic importance of sabotage operations warranted the formation of a full Special Duties Squadron. As a result of this decision, No.138 Squadron was re-formed at Newmarket in August 1941 using no. 1419 Flight as a nucleus, being designated No.138 (Special Duties) Squadron. For more than three and a half years the squadron ranged across Europe from Norway in the north to Yugoslavia in the south, and at times flew far into Poland. Equipped first with Whitleys and Lysanders, then with Halifaxes and later with Stirlings, it flew out from Newmarket, Stradishall and Tempsford with agents, arms, explosives, radio sets and all the other equipment required by a saboteur, parachuting them down at rendezvous points where reception committees of local underground members waited. The squadron also took part in "pick-up" operations, in which the aircraft, always a Lysander, landed in occupied territory to collect prominent individuals or agents, or special plans and information. By the spring of 1945, with the Germans in retreat on the western front, there was less call for Special Duties operations, and early in March 1945, after repeated requests from Headquarters Bomber Command, No. 138 Squadron ceased work as a Special Duties unit, and was re-allocated to the main force of No. 3 Bomber Group. It transferred to Tuddenham, re-equipped with Lancasters, and before WW2 ended had flown 105 sorties on 9 bombing missions and dropped approximately 440 tons of bombs on the enemy.</p> <p>Flight Lieutenant Dunning's DFC was announced in the London Gazette of 20/2/1945 (page 1000), whilst Dunning's squadron was still exclusively engaged in Special Duties operations for the Special Operations Executive: "186482 Pilot Officer Gordon Braham Dunning, 138 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve". The following is the official citation for Dunning's Distinguished Flying Cross, which has been obtained from the PRO archives, a copy of which accompanies the group: "Pilot Officer Gordon Braham Dunning (186482), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 138 Squadron. (Air Gunner; sorties 32; flying hours 188). Pilot Officer Dunning has shown himself to be an excellent Air Gunner. His fine fighting spirit and keenness to operate against the enemy on all occasions have been most praiseworthy. On two separate occasions his aircraft has been attacked by two enemy fighters simultaneously. By his concise and accurate report to his Captain, successful combat manoeuvres were executed immediately which prevented damage to his aircraft; on both occasions Pilot Officer Dunning fired on the enemy aircraft and damaged them".</p> <p>Group accompanied by extensive file of original photographs and documentation, including a cabinet photograph of Flight Lieutenant Dunning in uniform, wearing wings and DFC ribbon; an original transmission slip for Flight Lieutenant Dunning's WW2 stars and medals, which notes that he completed the full period of qualifying service for his 1939-45 Star on 16/1/1944 (since the RAF qualification criteria for the 1939-45 Star consisted of 2 months service with an operational unit, this would indicate that Flight Lieutenant Dunning began flying with 138 Squadron circa 16/11/1943); and a large group photograph of 29 Allied and overseas air force officers, G.C. Hall, "Officer Commanding RAF Church Lawford" seated at centre, including overseas officers from the USA (9), Paraguay, Brazil, Spain, Egypt, Norway, Holland, Greece, Turkey, Mexico, Bolivia, Persia and China, along with various British army and air force officers (reverse of photograph stamped and dated "Church Lawford 10 Aug 1946"); an original Buckingham Palace transmission letter for DFC, printed signature of George VI and addressed to "Flight Lieutenant Gordon B. Dunning D.F.C."; a watercolour full length caricature portrait of Flight Lieutenant Dunning, signed "Clive" and dated 1947; an Air Ministry letter, 23/5/1952, re. Flight Lieutenant Dunning's release from the Active List and transfer to the Royal Air Force Reserve of Officers; an Air Ministry letter, 17/11/1954, re. Flight Lieutenant Dunning's selection for appointment to No. 752 Reserve Flight, RAF, as Flying</p> | | |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | Officer and Squadron Adjutant; an Air Ministry Letter, 31/1/1955, notifying Flight Lieutenant Dunning that he was no longer eligible for Air Crew duties, but was eligible for retention in the General Duties Branch for administrative duties; and an Air Ministry letter 6/4/1960, regarding the expiry of Flight Lieutenant Dunning's term of service in the RAF Reserve of Officers, effective 30/4/1960; etc etc. Group also accompanied by Flight Lieutenant Dunning's pilot's flying logbook (post-war only), covering the period April 1950 to February 1953. | | |
| 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> | £1400 | €1680 |
| 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 London 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 regiment had gone into action supported by tanks.</p> | £1100 | €1320 |
| BG2909 | <p>PRIVATE (LATER CORPORAL) J.W. LAYTON, 1ST KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS (ALIAS W. GILBERT). Five: Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: 6184 PTE. W. GILBERT. 1/D. GDS:); 1914-15 Star (officially impressed: 6184 PTE. W. GILBERT. 1/D. GDS:); British War and Victory Medals (officially impressed: D/6184 PTE. J.W. LAYTON. 1-D. GDS.). India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (officially impressed: 6184 PTE. J.W. LAYTON, 1 K D GUARDS). Good Very Fine and better, with original silk ribbons, as worn.</p> <p>Note different surnames on medals. This group was purchased by me directly from the recipient's daughter, who supplied me with the following biographical details about her father at the time of purchase: J.W. Layton was a pre-war regular who enlisted into the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards circa 1910 under the assumed name of W. Gilbert. Apparently, his mother died whilst he was a young boy, and his father subsequently remarried. Layton did not get on with his stepmother, ran away from home under-age, and enlisted into the 1st Dragoon</p> | £1450 | €1740 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>Guards. Towards the end of WW1 "Gilbert's" real identity was revealed, with the result that his 1914 Star and Military Medal are named to Gilbert, whereas the British War and Victory Medals and I.G.S. are named to the recipient using his real name, J.W. Layton. All medals have identical service numbers, confirming all issued to same man, and group accompanied by two photocopied Medal Index Cards, one for 6184 Private W. Gilbert, 1st Dragoon Guards, confirming 1914 Star trio (not entitled bar), and the other to 6184 Private J.W. Layton, 1st Dragoon Guards, confirming I.G.S. Medal and Afghan clasp.</p> <p>When WW1 broke out on 4/8/1914 the 1st King's Dragoon Guards were in India, stationed at Lucknow, and formed part of the Lucknow Cavalry Brigade. The regiment sailed from Bombay for France on 16/10/1914, landing at Marseilles on 7/11/1914 (the M.I.C. for Gilbert states date of entry for France as 11/11/1914), where the regiment, still with the Lucknow Cavalry Brigade, formed part of 1st Indian Cavalry Division. The 1st Indian Cavalry Division became the 4th Cavalry Division on 26/11/1916, and on 7/10/1917 the 4th Cavalry Division, including 1st Dragoon Guards, left France and returned to India where it was stationed for the remainder of the war.</p> <p>Gilbert/Layton's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 12/12/1917 "6184 Pte. W. Gilbert, Dn. Gds.", the recipient's home town being given as Sheffield. Group accompanied by letter from the regimental museum and some photocopied extracts from the regimental War Diary, Regimental Orders and Regimental History, which confirm that Corporal Layton's Military Medal was awarded for his services during a reconnoitring patrol in no-man's land on 20/9/1917. The 1st King's Dragoon Guards took over positions in frontline trenches at Vadencourt on 13/9/1917 from the 2nd Lancers. The regimental War Diary records that, on the night of 20/9/1917, at Vadencourt "a reconnoitring patrol under Lieutenant A. Brown of 39 OR came upon a party of the enemy about 40 strong, at a point near the enemy's wire, when the enemy were within 10 yards our patrol charged them, inflicting some casualties and capturing 3 prisoners - the remainder fled. Our casualties were 2 slightly wounded, Pte Blanchard and Pte Hay. A prisoner captured two days later reported that 8 other Germans were wounded in this quarter." For this action Lieutenant Brown received the Military Cross. The award of Private Gilbert's medal was announced in regimental order 735 of 7/10/1917 by Lieutenant Colonel Wickham, the Regimental Order also announcing Lieutenant Brown's Military Cross and medals to 14 other men of the 1st Dragoon Guards in addition to Private Gilbert/Layton.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a touching story about the recipient, written by his wife, regarding the circumstances surrounding their marriage, which was originally published in the Dublin Evening Mail, circa 1970, "The Soldier on the Train": "At the age of 11, I was traveling by train to Kilberry, Co. Kildare, to spend a holiday with my Aunt Sarah, after whom I was called. Sharing the same carriage on the train was a mother with her two little boys, who sat opposite me and in the far corner a young soldier, who was going to the Curragh training camp. I had a basket of fruit for my aunt, and I offered some to the boys. I also handed the basket to the young soldier. He knew where I was going, because earlier when the train was slowly pulling out of the station, my mother shouted to me "Good-bye Sarah, wait on the platform at Kilberry until your aunt arrives". One year later my brother, William, left school and joined the army. When war broke out in 1914, he left for France, and later was sent to India, where he met his greatest friend, also named William. My mother was very worried about her eldest son, being so far away from home. but my brother assured her in his letters that his pal looked after him like a big brother. Now my brother was very popular with the girls, and one night he was trying to make up a foursome, and asked his pal to go along, but his friend was not interested. he said he Would wait until the war was over, and perhaps meet a nice Irish girl. I forgot to mention that his friend was English. At that moment he became lost In thought, and my brother asked him what he was dreaming of. He said. "I was thinking of a beautiful Irish girl I met on the train</p> | | |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>going to the Curragh training camp, she had long brown hair, the longest I have ever seen. She was going to spend a holiday with her aunt in Kilberry, and her name was Sarah. I was wondering how she has grown up. She would be about 16 now." My brother got very excited, and immediately said. "That is my sister". Of course his pal did not believe him, but my brother said, "If you saw a photo of her do you think you would recognise her? His pal said he was sure he would. So I had a letter from my brother asking me to send a photo of myself in my next letter, he did not say why. When his friend saw the photo, he was speechless. He said it was too good to be true, that the girl he met five years ago should be his best friend's sister. We became pen-friends, and when the war ended, my brother brought him home to meet the whole family. I was 17 years old, and we were married one month later. He never left Ireland again. We reared a family of eleven, seven girls, and four boys (twins included). Sarah Layton, Churchtown, Dublin 14."</p> <p>Group also accompanied by a photograph taken of Layton in India, 1920, full length, in the uniform of a Corporal of the 1st Dragoon Guards, with medal ribbons on tunic, a copy of a letter of thanks to Corporal Layton's grand-daughter, Miss V. Long, from Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's Lady in Waiting, thanking Miss Long for a letter and greetings card sent on the occasion of her 100th birthday, 4th August 2000, a copy of a poem written in tribute to the present queen, Elizabeth II, and her mother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and a photocopy of a letter of thanks from the Queen's Lady in Waiting, dated 26/2/2009</p> | | |
| BG2886 | <p>SERGEANT T. WAKE, 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS AND 4TH/7TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Five: Military Medal, George V (6722 Corporal, 4th Dragoon Guards); 1914 Star and bar (6722 Lance Corporal, 4th Dragoon Guards); British War and Victory Medals (7 DG-6722 Sergeant, 4th Dragoon Guards); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, fixed suspender (393456 Sergeant 4/7th Dragoon Guards). Heavy bump to obverse rim of Military Medal at 5 o'clock, obverse rim of Victory Medal at 7 o'clock and edge nick to BWM at 10 o'clock, copy bar on Star, otherwise Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, photocopied extract from London Gazette re. the award of Wake's Military Medal and photocopied extract from the Reverend Harold Gibbs's History of the 4th Dragoon Guards in WW1 re the award of the MM to Wake.</p> <p>A pre-war regular, Tom Wake first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 9/9/1914 (Wake was something of a late arrival, the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards having landed in France as a unit on 16/8/1914, where the regiment saw service in the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, the Cavalry Division). The 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards had been extensively engaged in France in August 1914, taking part in the battle of Mons, retreat from Mons and associated actions. Following Wake's arrival in France the Cavalry Division took part in the battle of the Aisne, 12-15 September 1914, and the battle of Messines, 12 October - 2 November 1914. The 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards continued to serve with the Cavalry Division (later re-designated 1st Cavalry Division) until the Armistice on 11/11/1918. Wake's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 16/8/1917, page 8425. The regimental history confirms that Wake's Military Medal, along with another to Corporal H.A. Hollingsworth of the 4th Dragoon Guards, was awarded for service with the Pioneer Battalion of the 46th Infantry Division during the summer months of 1917. The Pioneer Battalion of the 46th (North Midland) Division was the 1st Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment. The history of the 46th Division records that Division as relieving the 24th Division in front of Lens in the Lieven sector in March 1917, remaining there for four months. The divisional history noting that "During this time much hard fighting took place, which culminated in the operations of July 1st 1917." (the attack on Lievin). Wake's Military Cross was undoubtedly for the attack on Lievin.</p> | £1750 | €2100 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>There is no regimental history for the 1st Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment, however, C.T. Atkinson in his history The South Wales Borderers 1689-1937 does make reference to them and their actions during the summer of 1917 "The records of the forty-sixth ... Division... Leave no question as to the value of the service of the 1st Monmouthshires ... round Lens in the spring and summer of 1917 ... the Forth-Sixth Division earned a great reputation and its Pioneer Battalion was far from the least efficient or successful of its units."</p> <p>Sergeant Wake's Medal Index Card indicates that he was discharged after the end of WW1 but subsequently re-enlisted into the 4th Dragoon Guards. His LSGC Medal was awarded by Army Order 150 of 1927.</p> <p>The 4th Dragoon guards and the 7th Dragoon Guards were amalgamated in 1922, as a result of the post WW1 military reductions, becoming the 4th/7th dragoon guards. Thus Sergeant Wake had continuous service, apart from a brief break, effectively with the same regiment</p> | | |
| BG2119 | <p>PRIVATE H.E. JOINES, 2/15TH LONDON REGIMENT (CIVIL SERVICE RIFLES). Three: Military Medal with second award bar (532884 Private, 2/15th London Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (5900 Private, 15th London Regiment), M.I.D. oakleaf on Victory Medal ribbon. Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Harry E. Joines first saw active service in Ireland, in April and May 1916 with the 2/15th Battalion London Regiment, one of the British Army battalions despatched to Ireland in the wake of the 1916 Rising to reinforce the military garrison there, and subsequently saw service in France and Flanders, Salonika, Egypt and Palestine, where he won the Military Medal on two separate occasions and was mentioned in dispatches for his services.</p> <p>The 2/15th (County of London) Battalion (Princes of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles) The London Regiment was formed at Somerset House, London, in September 1914. The battalion spent its early months in London, before transferring in January 1915 to Dorking, where it joined and became part of 179th Brigade, 60th Division. With the 179th Brigade it transferred in March 1915 to Watford, June 1915 to Saffron Walden, and January 1916 to Longbridge Deverill. The battalion was ordered to Ireland in late April 1916 with the other battalions of 179th Brigade.</p> <p>The history of the Civil Service Rifles, from which the following extract is taken, gives a good account of the 2/15th Battalion's services in Ireland following the outbreak of the 1916 Rising "Everything was advancing at a pace, and stores and material were brought up to War Establishment. Training and musketry was being completed, the Regular Army Course having been fired on the local range. Manouvres by the whole Division became daily routine, and inspections were frequent. Hopes ran high for an early departure for France, when suddenly, on the 28th April, 1916, the Battalion was ordered to proceed to Ireland with the rest of our Brigade. Political events in Dublin had developed into war during Eastertide, every one was full of the possibility of Dublin; others said that France was the real destination, and the orders for Ireland were mere camouflage to deceive the Hun; while others, less optimistic, imagined a permanent exile in Ireland for the duration of the war. However, all rumours were soon dispelled during the night of the 29th April, and the Battalion entrained at Warminster bound for Neyland near Pembroke Dock. The following day was Sunday, and the Battalion spent a beautiful summer day on the grassy slopes facing the sea, awaiting embarkation to an unknown port, while the officers were kindly entertained by the Officers' Mess of the 4th Welsh Regiment, which was stationed a few miles inland. Late in the evening a large quantity of rations was issued, and the prospect of a long sea journey arose in the minds of most of us. The night, however, was without alarms, and not until the following morning did the Battalion embark. Part of the unit, together with the transport section, sailed on the Archangel, and the remainder on</p> | £1750 | €2100 |

ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>board the Rathmore; both transports leaving the harbour early in the evening. Here was real adventure at last, sailing to an unknown destination through seas frequented by enemy submarines. At daybreak the coast of Ireland was sighted, and at 4.30 a.m. we were alongside the quays of Queenstown. The disembarkation was without incident beyond the warning that we were now in "enemy" country. We proceeded straightway through the town to Belvelly Camp on Fota Island. No demonstration was made by the Irish people, and no one could understand why they should be regarded with suspicion. Smiles greeted the troops, and the unfortunate Battalion Signalling Officer, who was leading the Battalion on the march, was severely reprimanded by his superior for talking to some charming Irish damsels. The B.S.O. excused himself on the grounds that he was asking the way; a reply which brought forth a still further admonition for "enquiring of the enemy." The new camp on Fota Island was situated in a beautiful Irish park, the property of Lord Ballymore, and for the next few days the Battalion was engaged on ordinary field training and not a bloodthirsty battle as many had anticipated. The weather turned wet, and this fact alone appears to be a sufficient reason for the "Staff" to order a move with its consequent discomfort. On the 6th May the Battalion left the camp at Belvelly and proceeded to Ballincollig via Cork. The march was performed in the rain, though while actually passing through the City of Cork the weather became kinder, and the streets were lined with the citizens, none of whom appeared to be really warlike. The real sensation, however, was an officer of the Munsters who passed the Battalion. He wore a steel helmet, which at that time was unique and rarely seen in the United Kingdom, and the atmosphere of real war conjured up by that single steel helmet somewhat counteracted the peacefulness of Cork. Leaving the town was to leave the finer weather; for the rest of the journey the downpour was terrific, and when the Battalion reached Ballincollig no one was sorry. The Battalion was housed in the local cavalry barracks, and every one will remember the splendid comradeship of the artillerymen stationed there, who did all they could to attend to the needs of the soaked Battalion. The riding school was full of tired Londoners, but how they welcomed those steaming "dixies" of tea prepared by the barracks cooks. Tiredness soon disappeared, and fraternising was the "order of the night" officers to the officers' mess, sergeants to the sergeants' mess, and men to the canteen. The horrors of the day's march of sixteen miles in the rain were forgotten and a pleasant evening was spent. A word of thanks is also due to those artillerymen who so kindly took over the Battalion transport on arrival and groomed and fed the horses. Here, indeed, was the brotherly spirit, which existed so strongly in the British Tommy, illustrated. The next morning the battalion was astir early, the march was resumed, our destination being Coachford. The journey was shorter, about 12 miles, and the Battalion marched through some of the most beautiful Irish scenery, small villages like Dripsey on the route, with its tiny hovels sheltering animals and fowls in the living rooms, gave us an insight into Irish village life. Coachford, a sleepy little Irish village, was reached in the evening, and tents, which had been conveyed in advance by motor lorries, were soon erected on the local recreation ground, and the Battalion nestled down for the night. The next day the march was continued as far as Macroom, the day was fine and the march fairly short. Early in the afternoon the town of Macroom was reached, and the population turned out to welcome the Battalion. The camping ground was situated on the river banks in the grounds of the ancient castle of Macroom. By evening time the Battalion had settled down and every one hoped for a long stay in this glorious spot. The following day was market day in Macroom, and the town was crowded with people from the surrounding villages and farms; officers and men were allowed in the town, a happy release after the restrictions in existence since our arrival in Ireland. Shops were besieged and luxuries were purchased to supplement the rations of "active service." Talking of purchases, most members of the Battalion will remember the famous small goat bought by an officer, which although an affectionate animal, became a nuisance by thrusting its vocal efforts upon that tent in any battalion camp which should be approached with bated breath, a salute and the word "Sir." Mystery surrounded the first armed party of about 100 strong which left the camp that night under the</p> | | |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>guidance of the Royal Irish Constabulary. However, the following morning all was common knowledge; a few Irishmen had been arrested, while the farm in which they lived had been surrounded by the troops to prevent escape. These were the "rebels" which the Battalion had set out to quell. The stay at Macroom only lasted a few days, and the Battalion continued its march inland under the command of Major A. A. Oliver; our Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel Strange having been sent to hospital seriously ill. Only a privileged few knew the day's destination, but towards dusk the Battalion halted near Mill Street and turned off the main road into a field where tea was soon prepared by the company cooks. No tents or motor lorries were to be seen, a drizzle set in, and every one wondered whether it would mean a night in the wet with only waterproof sheets, which had already done great service throughout the day. Several hours passed, no orders were forthcoming, and every one became pessimistic. Finally, however, an entraining officer was appointed with the usual complement of N.C.O.'s and this ended all discussion. The Battalion was to move off by train. The geography of Ireland had been forgotten since school days and the names of likely places were confined to the Limerick and Dublin areas; however, about midnight the Battalion marched to the station at Mill Street, entrained rapidly and steamed out into the gloom of a wet, misty Irish fog. Tired by the day's march of 16 miles over the moorlands of the Bochrugh Mountains every one slept, and no one troubled about our destination. Great was the surprise, however, the next morning to wake and find that the train had pulled up on Rosslare Pier. France was in every one's mouth, and then the memory of the Quartermaster Stores and rear details at Warminster dispelled such ideas. The day was spent on the stone pier of the harbour and eventually at 7 p.m. the Battalion set sail on the Connaught, reaching Fishguard after a pleasant crossing of four hours' duration. Little did one think that within a few weeks the same troopship would convey the Battalion to France. Within an hour of reaching Fishguard the Battalion was entrained and started for Warminster, which was reached about 7 am. on the 13th May. 1916. After a short F march we arrived back at our old camp at Longbridge Deverill. The visit to Ireland soon appeared like a dream, so sudden and so short had it been. The value of the "Irish stunt," as it was commonly called, cannot be discounted, even if actual warfare had not been encountered. The Battalion had learnt to entrain and detrain; embark and disembark; and move its home day by day and in general to become a mobile unit. The experience was invaluable."</p> <p>On transferring back from Ireland the 2/15th London Regiment returned to Longbridge Deverill, where it remained until June 1916, when the battalion was ordered to France, landing at Havre on 23/6/1916. After a brief period of service in France, the battalion embarked at Marseilles in November 1916 for Salonika, transferring again in June 1917 to Egypt. On 30th May 1918 the battalion left 60th Division and transferred back to France via Taranto, 22/6/1918, arriving at Audruicq on 1/7/1918. In France the 2/15th Londons now saw service with 90th Brigade, 30th Division, and were still serving with 90th Brigade when the Armistice was declared on 11/11/1918, being based at Heestert, south-east of Courtrai in Belgium.</p> <p>Private Joines's Military Medal and bar are confirmed in the regimental history, Private Joines being one of only four men from the Civil Service Rifles to win a bar to his Military Medal (no man from the Civil Service Rifles won a second bar). The regimental history also confirms Private Joines as being one of only 45 other ranks from the Civil Service Rifles to be mentioned in despatches during WW1, Private Joines thus being one of only two men from the 15th Londons to be awarded the MM and bar and M.I.D., the other being Sergeant E.F. Hughes.</p> <p>The regimental history also confirms that Private Joines was the batman to the battalion's Intelligence Officer, 2nd Lieutenant R.B.W.G. Andrew. Together the two men adopted a pro-active attitude so far as intelligence gathering was concerned, with the result that they were both decorated on two occasions and also mentioned in dispatches. Joines and Andrew are mentioned on a number of</p> | | |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>occasions in the regimental history, the first occasion being for an offensive patrol that they carried out from the battalion's position in the front line between Wagon Hill and the village of Bekerli, east of Reselli village, during the Salonika campaign in March 1917: "Although in daytime it was not advisable to wander across 'No Man's Land', on one occasion our Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant Andrew, and his batman, Private Joines, spent a day searching the village of Dautli. They walked to the village during the night and hid themselves at dawn in an empty house to watch the movements of the enemy near the fords across the Selemlı Dere near by. Great was their surprise, however, when a party of eight Bulgars appeared from the other side of the village carrying some rabbits and hares. Discretion was the better part of valour and Andrew and his batman decided to keep quiet. After a few exciting minutes and by quietly sneaking around the houses they were able to evade the enemy shooting party, and spent the rest of the day quietly enough locating and sketching the enemy forward posts. They returned to our lines in the evening." Joines and Andrew are next mentioned for another offensive reconnaissance that they carried out in May 1917 from their position on Goldies 1, one of the three peaks on Goldies Hill, again during the Salonika campaign, in May 1917. "The patrol on Goldies 1 pushed out scouts at night of the ravine in front, and one night a patrol, under Lieutenant Lewis, met a strong force of 20 Bulgars and a short sharp fight ensued. Our losses were only slight, chiefly wounds from bombs, but several Bulgars were killed, Lieutenant Lewis gallantly rushing the post and shooting two of the enemy with his revolver. The next night it was decided to raid the post with artillery support, but the patrol found that the Bulgar had fled. A special watch on this ravine was therefore kept and Lieutenant Andrew and his batman Joines ("D" Company) spent the next day hidden in the bushes at the foot of Goldies 1. A strong post of Bulgars came up to the ravine at daylight and settled themselves comfortably in the ravine, unaware of the watching couple. After at time a Bulgar N.C.O. wandered away from his comrades and approached the hiding place of Andrew and his batman, which was only 25 yards from the enemy. Suddenly the Bulgar's attention was attracted by a walking stick on the ground which had been left by Andrew just before dawn when they took cover in the bushes. The Bulgar picked it up and examined his souvenir, but before he had taken full details of his find, Lieutenant Andrew and Private Joines rushed at him and captured him. Whether the other Bulgars near by were struck motionless or whether the N.C.O. was particularly unpopular, it is not known, but in broad daylight and in full view of the enemy Andrew and his batman chased their prisoner towards our lines and soon got under cover of the hill. No attempt was made to follow them and the Bulgar N.C.O. was soon on his way to Brigade Headquarters. It was an amusing adventure, but the brilliant daring of our two representatives cannot be over-estimated. Surprise had beaten numbers." Andrew is subsequently mentioned in the regimental history for his services on 27th December 1917 in Palestine, for the part he played in the repulse of a Turkish attack on the 2/15th's position at Beit Hannina "On the left in front of Beit Hannina "A" Company did no less glorious work. After being in the line in the early morning they were withdrawn until about midday, when the Turk made his final onslaught on our line. He pressed his attack right up to the stone breastworks which had been erected and fought with determination. As on the right in the early morning, the situation was critical and "A" Company were called up to assist. In company with the Kensingtons they counter-attacked with the bayonet, and forced the enemy back. In this action Lieutenant R.W.G. Andrew greatly distinguished himself." Andrew is mentioned for a final time in the 2/15th's history for his services in France at Mont Kemmel in September 1918 "On 1st September the enemy withdrew from Mont Kemmel, and the British line was immediately pushed forward as far as Daylight Corner, and close to Wulverghem. On the night of 3rd-4th of September we relieved the London Scottish near Wulverghem, which was merely indicated by a notice-board with 'This is Wulverghem' and a few chipped and broken tombstones which marked the site of the church. Our orders were to carry on the same policy of advancing as far as possible without a full-dress attack. But we were now up against the outposts of the enemy's main line of resistance; he held the high ground, and furthermore the</p> | | |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>ground was of the worst possible type for advance under fire. Hardly a yard of it but had been wired at some time in one direction or another. In fact, it looked exactly as if the wire had taken root and spread like brambles. What was not wire was shell-holes or old trenches full, or perhaps only half full, of water. Any advance at all was creditable. There was, too, from this time a noticeable increase in artillery fire of all calibres, with a fair amount of gas from our line back beyond Daylight Corner to beyond Kemmel. Wulverghem and Daylight Corner succeeded Lore and the Mont Rouge Hills. Thus, though the left company of the 2/15th Londons managed on the 4th to advance their right about 200 yards and establish new posts east of Wulverghem, efforts during the night of 4th-5th yeilded little in the way of progress, but more in the way of heroism, when Private Cleaver stayed by his wounded comrade in "No Man's Land" until they were found two or three days later. But even as this bald outline suggests, there was plenty of work and opportunity for both leadership and initiative, whether on the part of the Company Commander, e.g. Captain Andrew, whose bold reconnaissances were of as great value to his Company as to the battalion, or on the part of the Platoon Commanders."</p> <p>Since Joines and Andrew served alongside each other, and received a similar tally of gallantry awards (a Military Medal and Bar and and M.I.D. to Joines and a Military Cross and Bar and and M.I.D. to Andrew), it is reasonable to assume that both were decorated and / or mentioned in dispatches for the same actions.</p> <p>Private Joines's M.M. was announced in the London Gazette of 4/2/1918, page 1613, while Andrew's M.C. was announced in the London Gazette of 22/4/1918, page 4823, "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an enemy attack he led his platoon through an intense artillery and machine-gun barrage over very difficult country to render assistance to a battalion at a critical juncture, which, thanks to his timely aid, was able to repulse the enemy attack. His courageous determination and initiative were most praiseworthy". The wording of the citation for Lieutenant Andrew's Military Cross indicates that it was undoubtedly for the counter-attack at Beit Hannina, Palestine, 27/12/1917. Private Joines's Military Medal was probably for the same action.</p> <p>Andrew and Joines were both mentioned in the dispatch of General G.F. Milne, C in C, British Salonika Force, of 25/10/1917 "For gallant conduct and distinguished services rendered during the past six months" (London Gazette, 28/11/1917, page 12486). The period covered by this mention includes the dates during which Joines and Andrew went out together on the two offensive patrols in Salonika that are mentioned in the regimental history.</p> <p>The bar to Andrew's M.C. was announced in the London Gazette of 2/12/1918, page 14216, "For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership during an advance. After his company had relieved another battalion he made a personal reconnaissance of the front line, during which he was wounded, but remained at duty, and the following night set up his patrols and took up a new line. Later, he made a daylight reconnaissance under enemy fire and obtained accurate information of the position. He showed marked courage and devotion to duty."</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card, Military Medal Card and M.I.D. Card details for Private Harry E. Joines, M.M. along with Medal Index Card and M.I.D. Card details for Captain Reginald Barret William Goldsworth Andrew, M.C. London Gazette details for the bar to Private Joines's M.M. not traced, but it was presumably for the same action that saw Lieutenant Andrew winning the bar to his Military Cross. London Gazette entry for Joines's M.M. gives his home town as Banbury, Oxfordshire.</p> | | |
| BG2233 | 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 | £2650 | €3180 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>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 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> <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 Ploegsteert 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 Ploegsteert village was arranged, to take place at 5pm. The battalion contributed two companies to the mixed force of sappers, pioneers,</p> | | |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>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 skillfully 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> | | |
| BG2235 | <p>CORPORAL F. SMART, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT. Five: Military Medal George V (115 Lance Corporal, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment); 1914 Star and bar (115 Private, Royal Warwickshire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals, Victory Medal with M.I.D. oakleaf (115 Corporal, Royal Warwickshire Regiment); gold football prize medal (apparently not hallmarked), in the form of a shield, surrounded by a cut openwork ribbon and wreath, with suspension knob at top in the shape of a football, this engraved on the obverse "Rovers Football Tournament, Bombay 1911", and on the reverse "1st R. WAWR F. SMART", 35mm high including suspension loop, weight 9 grams approx. Copy bar on Star, otherwise generally Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card details, London Gazette entries for Military Medal and M.I.D., and photocopied details from 1914 Star Medal Roll, confirming Corporal Smart first saw active in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 22/8/1914 (the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment landed in France as a unit on 22/8/1914, and by 26th August were in action at Le Cateau).</p> <p>Corporal Smart's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 11/11/1916, and his M.I.D. was announced in the London Gazette of 4/1/1917. Corporal Smart's Military Medal was probably for the failed attack at Les Bouefs, 12/9/1916, and his M.I.D. was probably for the successful assault on 22/10/1916. Both of these operations are covered in some details in the regimental history: "The 4th Division had now returned after its long rest, and on October 9 went up to the trenches east of Les Boeufs. Thence on the afternoon of October 12 a fresh attack was delivered. Under the cover of a creeping barrage the 1st Royal Warwickshires went out of the trenches at the double in four waves. At first they made good progress; but the Royal Irish Fusiliers on the left were hung up early in the day, and together with one company of the Warwickshires were forced to return. The other three companies got forward about a quarter of a mile, where they dug themselves in and held out until evening, when the failure of the attack on either flank compelled them to withdraw. The battalion had five officers killed and 260 other casualties. In spite of the heavy loss they returned to the trenches on October 22, and next day took part in a renewed attack. On this occasion the Royal Warwickshires advance in support of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The attack was delayed by fog till 1.30 in the afternoon; in both battalions the casualties were heavy, and at evening in small isolated parties they were digging in near Frosty and Hazy trenches. They held on during the night, and on the following day gradually consolidated their gains, till at evening they were relieved. The Royal Warwickshires again lost heavily, 2 officers killed and 156 other casualties; amongst the wounded was Lieut. J.L. Shute, who had been wounded on October 12, but had rejoined. The capture of Frosty Trench was important as a step to a future advance. The 4th Division was now withdrawn for a needed rest. "</p> <p>Group also accompanied by original Mention in Dispatches certificate, confirming Corporal Smart's M.I.D. as having been from Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of 13/11/1916. M.I.D. certificate with printed signature of Winston S. Churchill as Secretary of State for War, and dated Whitehall, 1st March 1919.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by a recent newspaper article (2007) from the Daily</p> | £950 | €1140 |

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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>Telegraph regarding a newly discovered wartime diary compiled by an officer of the 1st Warwickshires, Captain Robert Hamilton, which reveals the central role played by the 1st Warwick in the remarkable 48 hour front-line truce that began on Christmas Eve 1914. Captain Hamilton recorded in detail the events leading up to the truce and the truce itself, and the article quotes extensively from the diary: "From the trenches, Captain Hamilton wrote that he heard the enemy shouting across no-man's land "They said, you come half way, and we will come half way and bring you some cigars". After some debate, a Private Gregory siezed the moment. . . . Private Gregory asked Captain Hamilton "if he might go out half way" to which Captain Hamilton replied "Yes, at your own risk." Captain Hamilton wrote "Private Gregory stepped over the parapet, and got halfway, and was heard saying "Well here I am, where are you", come half way they said, so on he went, until he came upon two unarmed Germans, and one fully armed, lying down just behind, with his rifle pointed at him. Typically German. Gregory was unarmed and alone. Typically British. He got his cigar and spun them some magnificent yarns about the strength of his Company, which amused us all very much when he told us later. They wanted me to meet their officer, and after a great deal of shouting across, I said I would meet him at dawn, unarmed. Xmas Day - - I went out and found a Saxon officer of the 134th Saxon Corps, who was fully armed. I pointed to his revolver and pouch. He smiled and said, seeing I was unarmed "Alright now". We shook hands and said what we could in double dutch, arranged a local armistice for 48 hours, and returned to our trenches. This was the signal for our respective soldiers to come out. As far as I can make out, this effort of ours extended itself for either side for some considerable distance. The soldiers on both sides met in their hundreds and exchanged greetings and gifts. We buried many Germans, and they did the same to ours. Among the Saxons was the chef of the Trocadero, who seemed delighted to meet some of his former clients."</p> <p>As a member of the 1st Warwickshires, Private Smart was undoubtedly a participant in the unofficial Christmas truce that his battalion was responsible for organising, a participant in one of the more remarkable events to take place during WW1. Amongst the officers of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment that Corporal Smart served under was a young 2nd Lieutenant by the name of Bruce Bairnsfather (who went on to become the most famous cartoonist of WW1, but at Christmas 1914 was the Machine-gun Officer of the Royal Warwicks). He was undoubtedly highly amused by the Christmas 1914 truce. The following description of the events in the 1st Royal Warwick's sector has been extracted from "Bullets and Billets", Bruce Bairnsfather (Grant Richards, 1916).</p> <p>On Christmas Eve 1914, returning to the front line from a Christmas trench dinner, Bairnsfather found several of his men "listening to the burst of song floating across the frosty air". Noticing that the singing seemed to be at its loudest off to his right, Bairnsfather decided to investigate, taking one of his men along with him. "Come on", he said, "lets go along the trench to the hedge there on the right - that's the nearest point to them, over there." Bairnsfather and his companion "stumbled along our now hard, frosted ditch, and scrambled up onto the bank above, strode across to the field to our next bit of trench on the right. Everyone was listening. An impoverished Boche band was playing a precarious version of 'Deutschland Deutschland Uber Alles' at the conclusion of which some of our mouth-organ experts retaliated with snatches of rag-time songs and imitations of the German tune. Suddenly we heard a confused shouting from the other side. We all stopped to listen. The shout came again. A voice in the darkness shouted in English, with a strong German accent, 'Come over here!'. A ripple of mirth swept along our trench, followed by a rude outburst of mouth organs and laughter. Presently, in a lull, one of our sergeants repeated the request, 'Come over here!' . . . After much suspicious shouting and jocular derision from both sides, our sergeant went along the hedge which went at right angles to the two lines of trenches. He was quickly out of sight; but as we all listened in breathless silence, we soon heard a spasmodic conversation taking place in the darkness. When the sergeant met two Germans they lit each others cigarettes, at which there were loud</p> | | |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | cheers from both lines". It was quickly agreed that the German and British soldiers on both sides of the front line would not fire on each other till Boxing Day. Bairnsfather was elated, "After months of vindictive sniping and shelling, this little episode came as an invigorating tonic, and a welcome relief to the daily monotony of antagonism". The following day, Christmas Day, the men of the 1st Royal Warwicks and the German infantrymen opposite them met each other in no-man's land. The Christmas truce was a reality. | | |
| 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 | €930 |
| 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, India 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 | €468 |
| BG2887 | <p>BATTERY SERGEANT MAJOR - ACTING SERGEANT MAJOR G. DAY, ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY and 1ST SUSSEX ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS. Two: Meritorious Service Medal, George V (Battery Sergeant Major - Acting Sergeant Major Royal Garrison Artillery); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3, 1874-1901 (officially engraved: 590. BY. SGT. MAJ. G. DAY. 1ST. SUSSEX ARTY. VOLS). Generally Good Very Fine and probably a unique combination to the Sussex Artillery Volunteers.</p> <p>Battery Sergeant Major Day's Meritorious Service Medal , an annuity award, was announced by Army Order 55 of 1920. There is no Medal Index Card for Sergeant Day so presumably the MSM and LSGC were his sole medal entitlement.</p> | £490 | €588 |
| BG2891 | <p>THE POST WW2 MSM GROUP OF SIX TO BATTERY QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANT C. ROBERTS, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Six: 1939-45 and Burma Stars; Defence and War Medals, Army LSGC, regular army suspender (779440 Battery Quartermaster Sergeant, Royal Artillery); Meritorious Service Medal, George VI, 2nd type, obverse legend ends "FID:DEF:", issue of 1949-52. Mounted loose style, as worn, generally Good Very Fine and better, the silver medals with attractive old dark tone.</p> | £390 | €468 |
| 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, circa 1812, in red morocco binding with gilt tooled decoration and gilt title to spine "Order of the Bath", 72pp, seal of the Order bound in at rear end papers, the rear free end paper also signed James Pulman, Deputy Bath King of Arms. Letter from the College of Arms, dated 26/7/1828, bound in before title page, confirming receipt of the collar and badge of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath that belonged to the late Admiral Domett G.C.B., on their return to the Central Chancery of the Order following his death. Minor scuffing to binding, otherwise internally clean, good condition, and, given the fact that Admiral Domett's Orders were returned on his death, presumably the sole surviving "medallic" record of his services.</p> <p>Admiral Sir William Domett was first commissioned Lieutenant, 17/12/1778 and promoted Captain, 9/12/1782 (Colonel of the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, 1/1/1801), Rear Admiral of the Blue, 23/4/1804, Rear Admiral of the</p> | £950 | €1140 |

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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>White, 9/11/1805, Rear Admiral of the Red, 28/4/1808, (Commissioner of the Admiralty 9/5/1808-23/10/1813), Vice-Admiral of the White, 25/10/1809, Vice-Admiral of the Red, 4/12/1813, 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. One of the most experienced officers of his day, he saw service under many of the great fleet commanders, including Admirals Hood, Rodney, Howe, Hyde Parker, Cornwallis and Nelson. Nelson was so impressed by him that he specifically requested at one stage that Domett retain his position as Captain of the Fleet. Few seamen of his era can have seen as much action, Domett taking part in numerous engagements. 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, and 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 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, 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 1784 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 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." The achievements of Admiral Sir William Domett are</p> | | |
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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>additionally further recorded on a memorial tablet erected in his memory in the Church of St John, Hawkchurch.</p> <p>Sacred to the Memory of Sir William Domett, G.C.B., Admiral of the White</p> <p>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> | | |
| bs3646 | <p>CORPORAL T. QUINN, KING'S COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS. Royal Victorian Medal, Victorian, bronze (officially engraved: 8355 L(ce) C(pl) T. QUINN. KING'S COMPANY 1st G(.) (1)901). Obverse and rim contact marked, partially obscuring naming details (as indicated), Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from Royal Victorian Medal roll, medal index card and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>Thomas Quinn's Royal Victorian Medal was awarded for service at the funeral of Queen Victoria, February 1901. During WW1 he saw active service in France with the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, entering that theatre of operations on 6/10/1914. He was killed in action on 7/11/1914. Thomas Quinn was from Haggardstown, Co. Louth, Ireland, and originally enlisted at Dundalk, Co. Louth.</p> | £380 | €456 |
| 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 | €78 |
| BS2900 | <p>TERENCE JAMES JOHNSON, Imperial Service Medal, QEII, Dei Gratia reverse (1955 to date). Virtually mint state, mounted for wearing, in its original case of issue.</p> | £20 | €24 |
| BS3489 | <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 | €36 |
| BS3614 | <p>AUDREY GAINES. Imperial Service Medal, George VI, first type, "India: Imp" obverse legend (impressed: AUDREY GAINES). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> | £25 | €30 |

| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | I have been unable to trace the entry for Audrey Gaines in the online London Gazette, however, naming is perfectly o.k. and the medal is as issued. Worthy of further research. | | |
| BS3544 | MILITARY CROSS, George V, with additional award bar (un-named). 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. | £480 | €576 |
| bs3266 | 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. 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. | £365 | €438 |
| BS3641 | LANCE CORPORAL B. CAMPBELL, 9TH (WEST BELFAST) BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. Military Medal, George V, officially impressed (3-7581 Lance Corporal, 9th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles). Original ribbon, obverse rim bruised at 5 o'clock, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine. With photocopied medal index card and London Gazette entry. Beernard Campbell first saw active service with the Royal Irish Rifles in France, entering that theatre of operations on 17/12/1915 (the 9th Battalion had already landed as a unit earlier that year, in October 1915). After service with the Royal Irish Rifles Campbell subsequently served as 702883 Private with the Labour Corps. Campbells Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 21/12/1916, page 12442 (also entitled 1914-15 Star trio and Silver War Badge). Campbell's Military Medal was undoubtedly for the Battle of the Somme. On 1st July 1916 the 9th Royal Irish Rifles formed part of 107th Brigade, 36th (Ulster) Division. Before launching their attack the battalion moved forward from Aveluy Wood and assembled in Thiepval Wood, where they experienced a large number of casualties as a result of shelling, and machine-gun fire from Thiepval, while waiting for orders to advance. The battalion crossed no-man's land under heavy fire, and were eventually involved in intense close-quarter fighting at the Schwaben Redoubt. The battalion was withdrawn from the front line on 2nd July 1916, and the 107th Brigade did not return to the front line till the end of July 1916. | £750 | €900 |
| bs2648 | PRIVATE J. MCDERMOTT, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. Military Medal George V, officially impressed (10411 Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles). Almost Extremely Fine. With photocopied medal index card which confirms John McDermott first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 3/2/1915 as 10411 Private, Royal Irish Rifles (his battalion, the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, had originally landed in France as a unit on 14/8/1914) and subsequently saw service with the Royal Engineers. Private McDermott's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 18/10/1917, page 10723, his home town given as Boyle, Co. Roscommon. | £580 | €696 |
| BS3338 | 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 | £575 | €690 |

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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>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 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> | | |
| BS2850 | <p>PRIVATE L. RUDD, 3RD BATTALION SUFFOLK REGIMENT (ATTACHED 2ND BATTALION). Military Medal, George V (8386 Private, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment). Good Very Fine, and a rare award to a WW1 p.o.w. escapee.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card and Military Medal Card details, along with photocopied extracts from Private Rudd's Escaped Prisoner of War Debriefing File and Silver War Badge Roll details. Leslie Rudd originally enlisted on 28th December 1911 and first saw active service in France with the Suffolk Regiment, entering that theatre of operations on 16th January 1915. Rudd's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 30th January 1920, page 1231, "8386 Private, 3rd Battalion (Norwich)". The regimental history notes that Private Rudd's Military Medal was one of a number of special awards to the regiment "in recognition of gallant conduct and determination displayed in escaping or attempting to escape from captivity", the awards to the regiment in this category comprising one Military Cross, four Military Medals and one mentioned in dispatches. Debriefing File gives Rudd's rank as Drummer, confirms that he was a pre-war regular, that he was taken p.o.w. during the German Spring Offensive on 28th March 1918 at Wancourt, whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, and that he subsequently made a successful "Home Run". The debrief, running to some 2 pages in length, details his experiences whilst a prisoner and his successful escape in company with Drummer Robert Waller, also of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment: "At 3.30am on the morning of 28th March 1918, a terrific barrage was raised and the enemy made a charge and got behind our front line and took it. I was in the 3rd Division and had to surrender We were used as stretcher bearers for a day. In the evening 1,500 of us, all British, were put in a cage". Rudd and the rest of the prisoners were subsequently marched 15km away from the German lines to the village of Dury. At Dury, two men from the British cage attempted to escape, but were recaptured, whereupon the German officer in charge of the cage read out a notice informing the prisoners that "the next man who attempted to (escape) would be court martialed and shot, as had already (been done) to these two". By 2nd April Rudd was some 40km behind the front line, in the Marchiennes P.O.W. Camp, which housed some 2,000 prisoners. Rudd and 200 of his compatriots were subsequently moved close to the German front line, where they were employed as labourers on ammunition dumps. After this, Rudd was moved to another cage in the village of Saily, some 5 miles from the front line, where he was once again employed as a labourer. At Saily, Rudd and his compatriots were much abused by their German guards "they treated us very badly and beat us with sticks and rifles all times of the day. Many of us were in a bad state and incapable to work from dirt and lack of food." At one stage Rudd and his compatriots refused to carry out war work for the Germans, loading shells for delivery to the front line, whereupon a German officer told them that "the first man who refused to work should be instantly shot". Despite the threat of being executed, Rudd eventually made a break for the British lines, in company with a Drummer R. Waller, also of the 2nd Suffolks, Rudd and Waller regaining the British lines on 2nd May 1918. The escaped prisoner de-brief of Drummer R. Waller also accompanies medal, Waller corroborating all the statements made by Rudd.</p> | £1650 | €1980 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>Silver War Badge Roll confirms that Rudd was discharged on 18th April 1919 as a result of wounds. Prisoner de-brief gives Rudd's home address as St. Helen's, Worstead, near Norwich, and his age at time of escape as 26. Rudd's Soldiers Papers not traced.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment was stationed at Khartoum in the Sudan when war was declared. Ordered home, it disembarked at Liverpool on 23/10/1914. Whilst the battalion was mobilising for active service it received a large draft of reinforcements from the 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, which must undoubtedly included in its ranks Private Rudd. The 1st Suffolks were eventually allotted to the 28th Division, and sailed for France on the evening of 16/1/1915.</p> | | |
| BS3339 | <p>SERGEANT C.E. KEMP, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY. Army Meritorious Service Medal, George V (15076 Sergeant, Royal Field Artillery). Extremely Fine.</p> <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> | £180 | €216 |
| BS2719 | <p>PRIVATE-LANCE CORPORAL W. ELLIOTT, 9TH BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. Army Meritorious Service Medal, George V (S-1572 Private - Lance Corporal, 9th 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> | £450 | €540 |
| BS3020 | <p>COLOUR SERGEANT (ACTING SERGEANT-MAJOR) W. SCOTT, ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT. Meritorious Service Medal, George V (officially impressed: C-SJT. (A/ S-M). W. SCOTT. R. SUSS. R.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Colour Sergeant Scott's Meritorious Service Medal was an annuity award, which was announced by Army Order 166 of 1928. Medal accompanied by Colour Sergeant Scott's WW! Medal Index Card, which indicates that he did not receive any medals for WW1 service, although there are two annotations with regard to</p> | £380 | €456 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | his Meritorious Service Medal, one of which gives his regimental number as 416, and both of which refer to the award of the MSM in 1928. | | |
| 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 Quartermaster 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 no 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> | £185 | €222 |
| BS2393 | <p>PRIVATE H. COLLINS, 44TH (EAST ESSEX) FOOT (1ST BATTALION THE ESSEX REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (officially impressed: 44TH. BDE. 76. PTE. H. COLLINS, 44TH. FOOT). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 7 pages of photocopied service papers. Henry Collins was born in the city of Londonderry, county Londonderry, Ireland, and enlisted at Belfast on 24th May 1861. A labourer by trade, he was 27 years of age at the time of his enlistment, and had previously seen service with the militia in the Royal Antrim Artillery. He initially saw service as 527 Private with the 26th Foot, being present with that regiment during the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68 (entitled Abyssinia War Medal). Collins volunteered to transfer to the 44th Regiment on 1st August 1874, and was finally discharged from the 44th Foot at Netley on 15th June 1880. His total reckonable service amounted to 19 years and 22 days, of which he spent 14 years and 8 months overseas, 14 years and 6 months in India and 2 months in Abyssinia. Private Collins was discharged "in consequence of his being found unfit for further service" (his medical history sheets note that he contracted syphilis at Belfast in August 1861, scabies at Portsmouth in July 1863, and whilst in India was hospitalised on a number of occasions, twice as a result of the climate, eventually being invalided to England on 17th December 1879, to be hospitalised at Netley on 15th May 1880, and discharged from the service one month later, on 15th June 1880. His final medical report notes that he was "Weakly & worn out" and that he would only "be able to contribute slightly towards (his own) support". The final medal report also notes that his condition was "caused & aggravated" by "intemperance or other vices". However, despite</p> | £190 | €228 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | Collins's physical condition and his intemperance and other vices, his service papers record that his conduct whilst with the colours had been "very good", and that though his name had been three times entered in the Regimental Defaulters Book, he had never been tried by Court Martial. | | |
| 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> <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> | £190 | €228 |
| 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 | €120 |
| 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 | €156 |
| BS3514 | <p>SERGEANT WILLIAM BLEET, 43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 1 (1837-55), large letters reverse (officially engraved in large serified capitals: SERJEANT WILLIAM BLEET 43rd. REGT. 1850.). With replacement post 1855 swivelling scroll suspender, couple of small minor rim bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 9 pages of photocopied service papers. 523 Sergeant William Bleet, born Cambridge, January 1810, enlisted into the 43rd Foot in January 1826. Promoted Corporal December 1830 and Sergeant November 1832, Bleet was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1850. Sergeant Bleet was discharged on 10/5/1857, after serving 23 years and 127 days with the colours. In addition to service at home, Bleet also saw service in North America for 10 years and 10 months.</p> <p>Interestingly, the day on which Sergeant Bleet was discharged, 10/5/1857, was the day on which the Indian Mutiny broke out, Sepoy refusing to use the new greased bullets mutinying at Meerut. A total of 818 officers and men of Sergeant Bleet's old regiment, the 43rd Foot, saw service in India during the Indian Mutiny. Bleet, having been discharged, was not present, and the LSGC Medal was his sole medal entitlement.</p> | £275 | €330 |
| BS2775 | 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. | £180 | €216 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| BS3532 | <p>PRIVATE ROBERT BEGGS, 103RD FOOT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 2 (issue of 1855-74, swivelling scroll suspension and officially impressed naming), officially impressed (3227 Robert Beggs, 103rd Foot). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Robert Beggs was recommended for a Long Service & Good Conduct Medal on 1/4/1867 by his commanding officer, the award being presented to him during the season of 1867-68. Since the statutes governing the award of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal applicable at the time Beggs was recommended for the LSGC stipulate 21 years continuous service and good conduct, Beggs presumably enlisted no later than 31/3/1846, in which case he may have been awarded both a Punjab Medal 1849 and /or the Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-8, also for service with the 1st Bombay Fusiliers or another regiment. An interesting LSGC award, worthy of further research.</p> | £325 | €390 |
| 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> <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> | £160 | €192 |
| BS2414 | <p>COLOUR SERGEANT A. ROBINSON, LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially impressed, 3964 Colour Sergeant, Lancashire Fusiliers). Small scratch in field in front of monarch's bust, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> | £110 | €132 |
| 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 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> | £140 | €168 |
| M915 | <p>VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, Victoria, overseas issue, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix" legend ì (unnamed, as issued). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> | £70 | €84 |
| BS2670 | <p>VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, Victoria, U.K. issue, Victoria Regina legend (unnamed, as issued). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> | £50 | €60 |
| BS2971 | <p>MAJOR A.R. BENSON, 8th (IRISH) BATTALION KING'S LIVERPOOL REGIMENT. Territorial Decoration, George V (reverse engraved: MAJOR R.A. BENSON 8th (IRISH) Bn. K.L.R.). Pin removed from top suspender, otherwise Extremely Fine. Hallmarked London 1919.</p> <p>Arthur Raywood Benson was commissioned Captain, 8th (Irish) Battalion The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, 8th June 1909 and promoted Acting Major 12th December 1914, and Major 1st June 1916. Major Benson is not listed in the Army</p> | £275 | €330 |

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY

Groups and Single awards

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| | <p>Lists for the period from March 1921. Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card details confirming service with the Liverpool Regiment during WW1 and indication no additional medal entitlement, which would imply that Major Benson served exclusively at home during WW1. Major Benson's Territorial Decoration was announced in the London Gazette of 15th July 1919. November 1918 Monthl Army List records Benson as a Major in the 8th (Irish) Battalion Liverpool Regiment (the Liverpool Irish), seniority 1/6/1916.</p> <p>Officer's Papers not traced.</p> | | |
| BS2669 | 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. | £50 | €60 |
| BS1879 | EFFICIENCY DECORATION, ELIZABETH II, Australia top suspender bar, unnamed specimen (reverse engraved "Collectors Item"). Mint State.BS1879 | £90 | €108 |
| BS2984 | <p>PRIVATE T. PARNELL, 4TH BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT (QUEEN'S COUNTY MILITIA). Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII, officially impressed (2170 Private, Leinster Militia). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Parnell's Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was announced in the London Gazette of July 1905. Only 22 Militia LSGC Medals (both types, Edward VII and George V) to the 4th Battalion Leinster Regiment.</p> <p>A search of the 1911 Census reveals only one T. Parnell living in Queen's County at that time, a Thomas Parnell of 20 Quality Row, Maryborough (now Portlaoise), Queen's County. In 1911 Thomas Parnell was 72 years of age (and so would have been approximately 66 years of age when his Militia LSGC was awarded). The 1911 Census records him as residing at 20 Quality Row with his 60 year old wife and two sons, Frank and John, aged 33 and 32 respectively. The census records Thomas Parnell as being a Roman Catholic, illiterate "cannot read nor write", but fluent in both Irish and English. Parnell's wife and sons could all both read and write and were also all fluent in Irish and English. The three men of the house all gave their occupations as "labourer".</p> <p>Given that Parnell was 66 when he was awarded his Militia LSGC he may also have seen service in the regular army before serving in the Militia. Worth researching in this regard.</p> <p>Quality Street, Maryborough, was also known as Coburg Street in 1911.</p> | £750 | €900 |
| BS2649 | SEPOY MOHAMMED SHAH, 72ND PUNJABIS. Indian Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially engraved: "862 Sepoy Mohammed Shah. 72nd. Punjabis"). Suspender slack, scattered minor edge nicks, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine. | £100 | €120 |
| BS2638 | SPECIAL CONSTABLE ALFRED J. KENNETT, Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, George V, type 1, crowned bust in coronation robes, officially impressed naming. Lustrous Extremely Fine | £12 | €14.4 |
| BS2639 | SPECIAL CONSTABLE JONATHAN W. JONES, Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, George V, type 1 (Coronation robes), officially impressed. Extremely fine. | £12 | €14.4 |
| BS2671 | CHARLES T. GEAVES, SPECIAL CONSTABULARY. Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, George VI, type 1, Ind Imp legend. Extremely Fine. | £15 | €18 |
| BS2889 | ARTHUR H. BURCHETT. Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, George VI, first type, "IND IMP" title. Extremely Fine. | £12 | €14.4 |
| BS3519 | STANLEY M. NOTT. Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, George VI, impressed (Stanley M. Nott). Extremely Fine. | £12 | €14.4 |
| BS3460 | FRANK SCOTT. Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, George VI. Almost Extremely Fine. | £12 | €14.4 |
| M1149 | S. REEVE, BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, PROFICIENCY IN FIRST AID BREAST BADGE, gilt bronze and enamel, with ornate gilt bronze and enamel top brooch suspender, by J. R. Gaunt, London (reverse i | £18 | €21.6 |

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| REF | | STG | EURO |
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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND GALLANTRY
Groups and Single awards

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| | officially impressed: 33429 S. REEVE). Extremely Fine. | | |
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