

BRITISH SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDAL

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Ref	Description	Sterling	Euro
BS2949	<p>IRISH ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT- ROYAL IRISH ARTILLERY, MEDAL OF MERIT, bronze, 40.5mm, with integral suspension loop (unnamed, as issued). Obverse: garnished shield bearing three canon balls above three field guns, trophy of arms behind, crowned harp above with a palm to the left and a laurel to the right, and above this the title "Ordnance". Reverse plain, stamped "99". By Mossop, signed on obverse at 7 o'clock. Good Very Fine and a rare award, probably dating from the time of the 1798 Rebellion.</p> <p>The actual origins of the Ordnance Office, due to the nature of that Office, are lost in the mists of antiquity, but it probably came into being at the time of the Norman Conquest. Originally, the ordnance service would have been merely in charge of small arms and ammunition, making and providing the king's armies with bows and arrows. However, the advent of the canon gave the office greater consequence and broader responsibilities, the casting of guns and the making of gunpowder being new and difficult arts. The corps expanded during the following centuries, and for a time included elements that went on to form the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Corps of Royal Engineers.</p> <p>From the early days there was a separate Irish establishment. By the end of the 17th century there was also a Train of Artillery in Ireland, but both it and the Ordnance Service were disorganised and badly administered. They were put on a proper footing in 1687, when a Royal Warrant was issued for the establishment of an Office of Ordnance and Train of Artillery. Initially, the office's personnel merely presided over the ordnance and stores at various garrisons and magazines throughout Ireland. During the early 18th century fortifications and ordnance throughout Ireland came to be much neglected, the service being reduced in peacetime to an absolute minimum strength. The garrisons at Duncannon, Galway and Limerick had only 6 men each, the fortress at Kinsale, a staff of 14, other smaller places only 2 or 3 each, and the headquarters at Dublin, which was known as the Train of Artillery, had a staff of only 40. In addition, Ireland lacked it's own specialist Artillery Corps.</p> <p>The service was modernised during the mid 18th century by James, Earl of Kildare, who was then Master General of the Office of Ordnance and Train of Artillery. In 1756 the Train of Artillery was expanded to a company, and in 1760 it was further increased to four companies and designated a Regiment with the full title The Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery, with the Earl of Kildare being appointed it's first Colonel in Chief. The Regiment served overseas with considerable distinction in the late 18th century. During the American War of Independence, 1775-83, Royal Irish Artillery volunteers were attached to under strength batteries of the Royal Artillery and fought at the Battle of Saratoga, 7th October 1777, and numerous other actions. In Flanders, in 1794, the Royal Irish Artillery detachment covered the retreat of the British Army before Dunkirk. In the West Indies during the late 1790's the Regiment served at Martinique, Guadeloupe and St. Lucia. During this latter campaign the Regiment was decimated by disease, yellow fever killing more men than the French. Out of 11 officers and 288 n.c.o's and men who took part in the West Indies campaign, only 4 officers and 43 n.c.o's and men survived.</p> <p>The 1798 Rebellion, necessitating rapid transportation of troops and ordnance, saw technical improvements to the Royal Irish Artillery's methods of transportation. Fast moving companies were re-designated Royal Irish Flying Artillery, and took part in the actions at Enniscorthy on 28th May, Tubberneering, 4th June, New Ross, 5th June, and Vinegar Hill, on 21st June 1798. At Castlebar, on 27th August 1798, grenadiers of the French 70th Demi-Brigade sabred the gun crews and captured six field pieces of the Royal Irish Artillery, these captured pieces eventually being retaken following General Humbert's defeat at Ballinamuck. By 1800 the Royal Irish Artillery had expanded to 20 Companies with 2,085 men serving in them. After the Act of Union in 1801, the Irish Ordnance and Royal Irish Artillery were absorbed by their respective British counterparts, becoming components of the Ordnance Corps and Royal Artillery. The Royal Irish Artillery, reduced to ten companies, was absorbed into the Royal Artillery as the 7th Battalion Royal Artillery. The 7th Battalion Royal Artillery was eventually broken up, and most of the original companies have since been disbanded. Of the ten original companies, only one retained an Irish connection to the present time, being titled 24th (Irish) Battery, Royal Artillery in 1947, and in 1978 being re-designated 24th Training</p>	750.00	900

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	<p>Battery, Regimental Depot.</p> <p>The Irish Ordnance Medal was most likely issued as a Reward of Merit and instituted circa 1798 for service during the Rebellion. An extremely rare medal, issued only from it's introduction circa 1798 to the disbandment of the Irish Ordnance and Royal Irish Artillery in 1801, with only a handful known still to exist today (see note below re. it's designer, William Mossop, and Forrer's chronological catalogue of Mossop's work, which places this medal firmly at the end of the 18th century).</p> <p>William Mossop was born in Dublin in 1751 and died there circa 1804. He was apprenticed in 1765 to Mr. Stone, a die sinker who made seal-dies for the Linen Board and other similar items. At that time in Dublin die sinking was extremely remunerative, workmen being so well paid that they seldom worked more than three or four days a week, spending the rest of their time in idleness and drinking. Stone, being of an intemperate disposition, drank himself to death, and his son quickly followed in his father's footsteps, whereupon the entire support of the Stone family devolved on Mossop. He continued to work for the Linen Board until 1781, but developed an interest in medals. The first medal that he produced, in 1782, was of Mr Ryder, a popular Dublin actor. Thereafter, he produced a succession of much admired tokens and medals, including; the 1793 Camac Kyan and Camac halfpenny tokens, the Cunningham Prize Medal for the Royal Irish Academy (produced 1786), the celebrated Union Penny (produced 1789 and executed from a design by Joshua Reynolds), the Tyrone Regiment Soldierly Merit Medal (produced circa 1797), and various medals for the Royal Dublin Society. The Irish Ordnance Medal is listed by Forrer in his "Biographical Dictionary of Medallists" as being one of Mossop's last works, and thus dating from the period 1798-1800. J.L. Balmer in his catalogue, "British and Irish Regimental and Volunteer Medals 1745-1895" lists this medal as R591, describes it as the "Irish Ordnance Department Medal, 1780?". He is incorrect in this tentative assertion, Forrer's chronological list clearly dating the piece to the closing years of the 18th century. Balmer also states that the number impressed on the reverse of the medals is reputedly that of the recipient's company, but notes that it is "just as likely to have been that of the recipient of the reward", and illustrates a medal numbered "52" in his catalogue. The numbers impressed on the reverse of these rare medals are more likely to be issue numbers.</p>		
BS3773	<p>CORPORAL CHARLES MURRAY, ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY. Naval General Service Medal, 2 clasps, London 13 March 1806, Java (officially impressed: CHARLES MURRAY). Attractive old dark tone, Almost Extremely Fine to Extremely Fine and with a length of original silk ribbon (this slightly frayed).</p> <p>With photocopied Muster Rolls, extracts from Medal Rolls for both clasps, and extracts from James's Naval History.</p> <p>Charles Murray was born at Skirt, Queen's County (now County Laois), Ireland. He enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Cork on 30/7/1805 as a private with the Plymouth Division (48th Company RMLI). At the time of enlistment Murray was 22 years of age and stood 5 feet 4.5 inches tall. His papers describe him as having a dark complexion and grey eyes, and state that prior to enlisting he had been employed as a gardener and had also served in the Militia. Murray saw service aboard HMS London from 7/9/1805, rated as a 3rd Class Marine. He was discharged from HMS London to Chatham Headquarters on 26/6/1809. Murray served aboard HMS Hussar from 1/6/1810 (126th Company RMLI), initially as a Private, 3rd Class Marine, being promoted Corporal and 2nd Class Marine during July-August 1812. Murray was discharged from HMS London to HMS Drake on 3/9/1812 and was finally discharged from the Royal Marines on 29/8/1814. At the time of discharge he was recorded as suffering from an old wound and a broken collar bone.</p> <p>The Allotment Registers for Murray record that, from 20/12/1805, 4d per day (9 shillings and 4 pence per month) was paid to his mother, Mary, who was living in Maryborough, Co. Cork. From 2/12/1809 payments were made instead to his wife Anne, of 5d per day (11 shillings and 8 pence per month), who was living in Kinsale, Co. Cork.</p> <p>Charles Murray is confirmed as serving as a Private, Royal Marines, aboard HMS</p>	3850.00	4620

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	<p>London during the capture of the French ship-of-the-line "Marengo" and the frigate "Belle Poule" off the Azores after a running fight that lasted five hours on 13/3/1806. He is also confirmed as a Private, Royal Marines, serving aboard HMS Hussar during the operations that led to the capture of the island of Java, July 1811 to the island's surrender on 18/9/1811.</p> <p>Approximately 27 "London 13 March 1806" clasps issued, and some 684 Java clasps, including 42 to HMS Hussar (7 officers and 35 other ranks).</p> <p>Two other men named Charles Murray are listed on the Naval General Service Medal Roll, both being entitled to single clasp medals for Egypt and St Vincent respectively.</p> <p>A single clasp Naval General Service Medal, named to Charles Murray, with the clasp London 13 March 1806 was sold at part of the Whitaker collection in 1890. Undoubtedly this medal, which came up for sale again in 2011 (Spink, 21/4/2011, lot 306). When this medal reappeared in 2011 it had a Java clasp crudely affixed above the London 13 March 1806 clasp, bringing the medal up to its full entitlement so far as bars were concerned, but with both clasps mounted on a single clasp carriage. The medal has been professionally restored, with both the clasps transferred to an original 2 clasp carriage</p>		
BS3542	<p>LANDSMAN GEORGE WALKER, HMS ATLAS, ROYAL NAVY. Naval General Service Medal 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Domingo (officially impressed: GEO. WALKER.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>396 clasps for St Domingo, including 4 to the officers and 26 to the ratings of HMS Atlas.</p> <p>The action off St Domingo, Dominica, 6/2/1806, saw the destruction of two French ships of the line and the capture of three others by Vice Admiral Sir John Duckworth's squadron. The action was one of the more remarkable of the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, for the manner in which Admiral Duckworth led his squadron into the attack. On 6/2/1806 Admiral Duckworth discovered a French squadron comprising three ships of the line, two frigates and a corvette anchored off St Domingo, the principal French territory in the Carribean. The ships were in the process of landing large-scale French reinforcements, which threatened both the American mainland and British possessions in the Carribean. As Admiral Duckworth's squadron approached, the French ships slipped their anchors, made off westwards and formed a line of battle. Admiral Duckworth immediately signalled for attack to commence, and with a portrait of the dead hero Admiral Nelson fixed from the mizzen-stay of his flagship, and his personal band playing "God Save the King" and "Nelson of the Nile", he went into action. After a severe two hour action the 84 gun enemy flagship was driven on shore afire, three other ships were captured and one managed to escape. This action resulted in the award of ten Naval Gold Medals to the senior officers present, three large and seven small, the three large gold medals awarded to the Flag Officers present being quite remarkable in proportion to the small squadron engaged in the action at St Domingo. These three large Naval Gold Medals were the last ones to be awarded during the wars of 1795-1815.</p> <p>Although Admiral Duckworth's personal band played a prominent role in the action at St Domingo, they had earlier been partially to blame for his failure to take part in the battle of Trafalgar. For, although third in command to Nelson at the time, Duckworth's flagship failed to put to sea in time, because he waited too long for some of his old officers to join him aboard ship, and also because he was waiting for his band to join him, a quartet of fiddlers.</p> <p>In addition to the George Walker of HMS Atlas, there are three other George Walkers listed on the Naval General Service Medal Roll: another George Walker received a 2 clasp Naval GSM as an Ordinary Seaman aboard HMS Amethyst, clasps Amethyst with WH Thetis (31 clasps awarded), and Amethyst 5 April 1809 (26 clasps awarded); a Landsman George Walker aboard HMS Malta, who received a clasp for Gaieta 24 July 1815 (89 clasps awarded); and another Landsman George Walker aboard HMS Berwick, who also received the clasp Gaieta 24 July 1815.</p>	2850.00	3420

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	<p>Given that the medals to the other three George Walkers all bear much rarer clasps, there can be little doubt that the medal offered here is the one awarded to Landsman George Walker of HMS Atlas for the action off St. Domingo.</p> <p>Provenance, ex Seaby auction, January 1956.</p>		
BS3402	<p>BOY W. HORNSBY, HMS EXPERIMENT. Naval General Service Medal 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (officially impressed: W. HORNSBY). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>William Hornsby is confirmed as a Boy aboard HMS Experiment for the operations off the coast of Egypt in 1801, which involved the landing of a British force commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby in Aboukir Bay. There is another William Hornsby on the medal roll, who was awarded the clasp Ap and May 1813. Of the 511 clasps awarded for the Egypt campaign just 3 were awarded to HMS Experiment, 1 officer and 2 ratings.</p> <p>The HMS Experiment of 1801 was a 44-gun Roebuck class of 1769 5th rate two-decker. Ordered in 1780, her keel was laid in 1781 and she was launched in 1784. By 1793 she had been converted to a troop ship and was hulked in 1805.</p>	2750.00	3300
BS3810	<p>PRIVATE J. TAYLOR, 2ND BATTALION 87TH (ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS). Military General Service Medal 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Barrosa (officially impressed: J. TAYLOR, 87th. FOOT.). Few small rim nicks and bruises, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extracts from medal rolls (original x 2 and published). Medal rolls give recipient's full name as John Taylor. Original rolls confirm that he was a pensioner, and saw service with the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion 87th Regiment.</p> <p>At Barrosa the 2nd Battalion 87th Regiment captured the Eagle of the French 8th Regiment, the first French Eagle to be captured during the Napoleonic war. After this famous victory, and the capture of the French Eagle, Barrosa Day was celebrated annually as the Regimental Day of the 87th Regiment and, after the amalgamation in 1881 of the 87th and 89th Regiments to form the Royal Irish Fusiliers, as the Regimental Day of that successor regiment.</p> <p>The regimental history records the 2nd Battalion 87th Regiment as losing 1 officer and 44 men killed, and 4 officers and 124 men wounded at Barrosa, a total of 173 casualties from a total strength of 722 officers and men, a casualty rate of 24%. Given that John Taylor only received the single clasp Barrosa, I strongly suspect he was among the wounded, and subsequently evacuated and pensioned.</p> <p>110 clasps for Barrosa to the 2nd Battalion 87th Foot, of which just 16 were single clasp entitlements (1 officer and 15 men).</p>	2250.00	2700
BS3809	<p>PRIVATE W. OLIVER, 3/1ST (THE ROYAL SCOTS) FOOT (THE POST 1880 ROYAL SCOTS, THE LOTHIAN REGIMENT). Military General Service Medal 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Busaco (officially impressed: W. OLIVER. 1st. FOOT.). Scattered minor rim nicks and bruises, otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal rolls (original x 2, plus published medal roll). These give recipient's full name as William Oliver. Only 9 single clasp Busaco Military General Service Medals to the 1st Foot.</p> <p>The 3/1st Foot played a decisive part in the victory at Busaco. During the action they saw service with Major General Leith's 5th Division, that Division comprising two brigades, one Portuguese and one British, Major General Sir Alan Cameron's British Brigade comprising the 3/1st, 1/9th and 2/38th Foot. At a critical moment, as the French were attempting to turn the right flank of the British line along the ridge at Busaco, Major General Cameron advanced his brigade along the reverse slope of the ridge, out of sight of the attacking French, and launched a surprise attack that drove the attacking French</p>	1400.00	1680

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	<p>troops back down the slopes of the ridge before them, as they attacked, thus bringing about a successful conclusion to the engagement. For their services at Busaco the 1st Foot were granted royal permission to wear the battle honour "Busaco" on their regimental colour. Ian Fletcher, in his "Wellington's Regiments" (1994 and 2005), records the 3/1st 1st Foot as suffering only minor casualties at Busaco, just two men wounded. Unfortunately, the regimental history, "Regimental Records of the Royal Scots" by Leisk and McCance, does not record the number of casualties for Busaco. However, given the important role played by the 3/1st Foot at this battle, I strongly suspect they suffered more than just 2 men wounded, and that some or all of the 9 men who went on to be awarded single clasp Busaco medals were casualties, including perhaps William Oliver.</p> <p>When I purchased this medal, it came with a note to the effect that the recipient was born in Southover, Dorset.</p>		
BS3670	<p>PRIVATE R. JACKSON, GRENADIER GUARDS. Military General Service Medal 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Nivelles, Nive (officially impressed: R. JACKSON, 1st. FOOT GUARDS). Couple of small edge bruises, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from published medal roll, and Waterloo Medal Roll, confirming medal and clasps and that Jackson also saw service at Waterloo with Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Saltoun's Light Company of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards. At Waterloo the Light Company of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards were positioned in the Orchard during the decisive defence of the Chateau Hougmont. At Waterloo the 3rd Grenadier Guards suffered some 58% casualties, losing 4 officers killed and 12 wounded and 101 men killed and 487 wounded.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by 2 pages photocopied discharge papers. Richard Jackson was born in the parish of Dunnington, Shropshire. He enlisted into the Grenadier Guards at Birmingham on 29/7/1804. At the time of enlistment he was 22 years of age, and enlisted for "unlimited service". Jackson was eventually discharged on 21/5/1828 after 25 years and 332 days with the colours (including 2 years additional for Waterloo). Jackson was discharged as a result of "being rheumatic, contracted while in the regiment". At the time of discharge his conduct was described as having been "very good".</p>	1950.00	2340
bs3619	<p>PRIVATE THOMAS NEWBERRY, 83RD FOOT (THE POST 1859 COUNTY OF DUBLIN REGIMENT AND POST 1881 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES). Military General Service Medal 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Pyrennees, Nivelles (officially impressed: THOs. NEWBERRY, 83RD. FOOT.). Scattered edge nicks, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll, which gives spelling of surname as Newbury.</p> <p>When I purchased this medal it was accompanied by a note to the effect that the recipient's service papers (which are no longer with the medal) record him as having been born at Great Stouton, Huntingdonshire. A labourer by trade, he was discharged as a result of the army being reduced and a gunshot wound to the left thigh. At the time of discharge he was 21 years of age and had also seen service with the 7th and 13th Royal Veteran Battalions.</p> <p>The 2nd Battalion 83rd Foot sailed for Spain from Cove (now Cobh), Ireland, on 29/3/1809. Prior to the campaign in the Pyrennees and the action at Nivelles the battalion had already taken part in the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca and Vittoria. Newberry was undoubtedly one of the men drafted to replace men lost in these earlier actions.</p> <p>The men of the 2/83rd distinguished themselves at Nivelles, 10/11/1813, where with the 1/5th, 2/87th and 94th Regiments they formed General Keane's 2nd Brigade, part of General Charles Colville's 3rd Division. During the general assault at Nivelles Wellington's army, which comprised nine British divisions and three independent brigades, advanced on a five mile front, with the 2/83rd Division at the centre of the attacking line. The 3rd Division were tasked with capturing the strategically important</p>	1450.00	1740

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	<p>bridge at Amotz, which provided the only lateral means of communication between the left and right halves of the French army positioned along the Nivelle river. The following description of the attack by the 3rd Division on the bridge at Amotz and the 2/83rd's part in its capture is taken from the regimental history of the Royal Irish Rifles: Though all the three British attacks this day were completely successful, that delivered by the 3rd Division - with Colville in command, and Keane leading the second brigade - was the most decisive of all. It was launched against the French left centre, where the Nivelle River cut diagonally through the hostile lines, and the bridge of Amotz, by the village of the same name, constituted the only good line of communication between the wings of Soult's army. While Hill, on the one side, and Alten, on the other, were driving in the French divisions on the hills, the 3rd Division, advancing across the one piece of fairly low ground in the whole line, struck at the entrenchments about the bridge-head of Amotz and carried them in the first rush, completely breaking up Conroux's French Division, the troops holding this part of Sault's position. Thus, the enemy's centre was pierced, and the success here gained was decisive, for Colville, turning against the line of redoubts to the left of the bridge, took them one after the other by assaults from the flank and rear, thus enabling the other British divisions of the centre section of the battle to drive in the enemy opposed to them with ease, for few troops, even if entrenched, can resist the combination of a frontal and a flank attack on their positions. At the end of the day the 3rd Division crossed the Nivelle, and took post on its farther side, covering the passage of the remainder of Wellington's centre. But the day was by this time too far spent to allow of pursuit; the French had lost 4,500 men, including 1,200 prisoners, captured in various redoubts held too long, and 51 guns. The Allies had only 2,600 casualties. The 2nd Battalion 83rd had naturally suffered considerable loss in carrying the entrenchments at and above Amotz. It had seven privates killed, and Lieutenants F. M. Barry, H. Wyatt, and C. Watson, Ensign F. Burgess, one serjeant and thirty-five men wounded. Considering the importance of the work that it did, a casualty list of forty-six was not over heavy. The name " Nivelle" was very properly added, by Royal authority, to the names blazoned on its colours.</p> <p>The fact that Newberry did not see service with the 2nd/83rd in any of the other actions that the battalion took part in after Nivelle (Nive, Orthes and Toulouse) and the record on his service papers to the effect that he had received a gunshot wound to the left thigh, indicates that Newberry was probably one of the casualties sustained by the regiment at Nivelle.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by photocopied extracts re the 1851 Census. Recipient traced as living at 58 Ogden Green, Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire. In the census of that year he gave his place of birth as Great Staughton, year of birth as 1796 and stated that he was a "pensioner". Undoubtedly the recipient of this medal (census gives spelling of surname as Newbery and lists recipient as single and the sole occupant of the house).</p>		
BS3335	<p>PRIVATE F. POULTNEY, 3RD FOOT GUARDS (SCOTS GUARDS). Military General Service Medal 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nive (officially impressed: F. POULTNEY, 3RD. FOOT GUARDS). Some slight edge bruising and rubbing at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, scattered minor edge nicks and contact marks (the bruising, nicks and marks presumably from contact with Poultney's Waterloo medal), otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine, single clasp Nive scarce to the Scots Guards.</p> <p>Medal and clasp confirmed on roll to Private Francis Poultney. Also entitled Waterloo Medal. Total of 155 Nive clasps to the 3rd Foot Guards, of which only 6 are single clasp medals.</p> <p>The 3rd Foot Guards suffered 65 casualties at the battle of Nive, 9th - 13th December 1813, which was the last action during the Peninsular War that the 3rd Foot Guards fought in as a unit, and for which a clasp for the MGS Medal was awarded. They did, however, afterwards take part in the crossing of the river Adour, February 1814, men of the Coldstream and 3rd Foot Guards crossed the river under covering fire from rockets, and holding the bridgehead until reinforcements came across. The battalion last daw action during the Peninsular War, during the siege of Bayonne, where the Governor of the town launched a sortie against the beseigers that cost the 3rd Foot Guards some 203 officers and men killed, wounded or taken prisoner (no clasp to the MGS Medal awarded</p>	1350.00	1620

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	<p>for this action, or the crossing of the Adour).</p> <p>Private Poultney also saw service at Waterloo in Lieutenant-Colonel Master's Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. The 2/3rd Battalion Foot Guards was stationed near Brussels when Napoleon launched his final campaign in June 1815. As a result, the battalion was one of the first into action, taking part in the action at Quatre Bras on 16th June, and at Waterloo two days later. At Waterloo the 2/3rd Battalion Foot Guards was positioned on the right of the British line, with its Light Company helping to defend the chateau of Hougoumont, along with the Light Companies of the 1st Foot Guards and the Coldstream Guards. Throughout the day the defenders of Hougoumont repeatedly repulsed attacks by over 30,000 French soldiers, who failed to take the position. At Waterloo the 2/3rd Foot Guards suffered 23% casualties at Waterloo, losing 3 officers and 39 men killed, and 9 officers and 195 men wounded..</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 2 pages of photocopied service papers. Francis Poultney was born in the parish of Asley in Worcestershire and enlisted in London at the age of 18, having previously worked as a wheelwright. He saw service with the 3rd Foot Guards for just over 6 years. He was discharge on 11/3/1817, as a result of "being scrofulous" (I.e. suffering from tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, a condition known in earlier days as the King's Evil, which results in serious swelling to the glands in the neck). At the time of discharge Private Poultney's conduct whilst with the colours was noted as having been "good". Medal sold with a collector's index card indicating that this medal was purchased from James Crichton in September 1921 for £12 and 10 shillings.</p>		
BS3896	<p>CORPORAL JAMES HAWES, 2ND BATTALION 3RD REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS (SCOTS GUARDS). Waterloo Medal, small section of naming partially obscured by contact marks to rim, what remains, however, is clearly legible, the officially impressed naming details that remain reading: CORP. JA--S -AWES, 2nd BATT. 3rd RÉG. GUARDS. Scattered light contact marks, obverse and reverse, probably from contact with another medal, otherwise attractively toned, Good Fine or better.</p> <p>Corporal James Hawes is confirmed on the published roll as serving in Lieutenant-Colonel Charles West's Company at Waterloo, one of eight corporals who saw service with that company.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Charles West was the son of Colonel West, 3rd Foot Guards. He was appointed Ensign, 3rd Foot Guards, 8/11/1901, and saw service, in addition to Waterloo, in Hanover, Denmark, Spain and Portugal. He was severely wounded during the sortie from Bayonne and again at Waterloo. He retired in 1829 and died in 1872.</p> <p>The 2nd Battalion 3rd Foot Guards took part in the defence of Chateau Hougoumont at Waterloo. During the battle the battalion suffered 23% casualties.</p> <p>James Hawes is not recorded on the published roll as being entitled to a Military General Service Medal. If the contact marks to the obverse, reverse, and edge of his Waterloo Medal were caused by contact with another medal, it might, instead, have been a regimental medal of some kind. The medal thus perhaps worthy of further research in this regard.</p>	2400.00	2880
bs3812	<p>PRIVATE J. HOLLIDAY, 1ST BATTALION 27TH (INNISKILLING) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS) AND 8TH BATTALION ROYAL VETERAN'S REGIMENT. Waterloo Medal (officially impressed: JOSEPH H(.. ..)IDAY, 1st BATT. 27th REG. FOOT.). Replacement silver hinged straight bar suspension, scattered rim bruises and edge knocks, partially obscuring naming details, as indicated, scattered surface marks, otherwise attractively toned and Fine to Good Fine.</p> <p>Only one man on the Waterloo Medal roll for the 1st Battalion 27th Foot with surname beginning with the letter H and ending IDAY. Traces of the letters "OLL" between "H" and "IDAY" can also be made out. The Christian name Joseph also confirms attribution.</p> <p>With 2 pages of photocopied Discharge Papers and photocopied medal rolls (original and</p>	2900.00	3480

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	<p>published). The medal rolls give recipient's full name as Joseph Holliday. The "original" roll states that Holliday served in Captain Henry Thomas's Company. This, however, would have been both before and/or after the Battle of Waterloo, Captain Thomas not being present at this action (Captain (later Major-General), Henry Thomas saw extensive service during the Peninsular War, receiving a Gold Medal for Nivelles with clasps for Orthes and Toulouse, and saw service with the regiment again after Waterloo).</p> <p>Discharge Papers relate to Holliday's service with the 8th Battalion Royal Veteran's Regiment, and state Holliday was born in the parish of Kirkiell, Co. Down, and enlisted into the 8th Battalion Royal Veterans Regiment at Newry, Co. Down, on 28/12/1819. Papers confirm 15 years and 75 days previous service with the 27th Foot, and 202 days as a pensioner prior to re-enlisting into the 8th Battalion Royal Veteran's Regiment. Holliday was discharged from the Royal Veteran's Regiment on 24/3/1821, after a further 1 year and 87 days with the colours. (Note: discharge papers spell surname as Holaday).</p> <p>The Royal Veteran's Regiment battalions that saw service during the period 1819-21 were raised to combat the disturbances, agrarian, industrial and political, that swept the United Kingdom in the years immediately following the end of the Napoleonic Wars (the most infamous incident that took place during this period being the Peterloo Massacre, in Manchester 1819). The 9th Battalion Royal Veteran's Regiment was formed at Birr, King's County (now Co. Offaly) in 1819. The battalion saw service in Plymouth from September 1820 and was disbanded at Dublin in March -April 1821.</p> <p>At Waterloo the 1st Battalion 27th Foot suffered total casualties of 478 officers and men killed and wounded, out of a total strength of 698 officers and men present, a casualty rate of 68%, the highest casualty rate sustained by any regiment at Waterloo. Wellington positioned the 2nd Battalion 27th Foot at the strategically important centre of his line, next to the crossroads. There they were a constant target for the French infantry, cavalry and artillery, one of the French artillery rounds setting off the ammunition dump at the centre of the 27th's square, this one round alone causing enormous casualties.</p> <p>Holliday's Royal Veteran's Regiment Discharge Papers confirm that, by the time of his discharge on 24/3/1821, he had seen 16 years and 364 days service, either with the colours or as a pensioner. He therefore enlisted into the 27th Foot circa 23/3/1804, and would have been serving with the 27th during most of the period of the Napoleonic Wars, a period which saw officers and men from the 27th Foot taking part in the following 17 actions that saw clasps awarded for wear on the MGS Medal: Maida, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Barossa, Fuentes d'Onor, Abuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vitoria, Pyrennees, St Sabastian, Nivelles, Nive, Orthe and Toulouse. Holliday is not listed on the published MGS Medal roll, so he presumably did not live to receive his MGS Medal. A check of the muster rolls might reveal which clasps he would have been entitled to. I suspect that Holliday would have been entitled to a multi-clasp medal had he lived to make a claim.</p> <p>Given the amount of contact marks and wear on the edge of Holliday's Waterloo Medal, it appears that it was in regular contact with another medal. As such, I suspect he was also entitled to the 27th Foot's Regimental Medal for the Napoleonic Wars</p>		
BS3699	<p>PRIVATE RICHARD SMITH, 1ST REGIMENT, LIFE GUARDS. Waterloo Medal (renamed, re-engraved in a similar style to the original impressed naming, serifed block letters: RICHARD SMITH, 1ST. REGT. LIFE GUARDS.). Small pawnbroker's mark scratched in field to rear of the Prince Regent's bust, original steel clip and replacement steel straight bar suspender, Good Very Fine, an attractive example.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from published roll and extract from original muster roll for Waterloo, both of which confirm only one Richard Smith serving with the 1st Life Guards.</p> <p>The 1st Life Guards suffered 36% casualties at Waterloo.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by 2 pages photocopied service papers. Richard Smith, born Thornton, Lancashire, enlisted into the 1st Life Guards at Colne, Lancashire, on</p>	1150.00	1380

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	<p>20/1/1812 and was discharged on 10/11/1817 as a result of "having suffered from a Fistula brought on by hard riding at Waterloo, and of a crush, from his horse falling over him at Paris, and thereby impaired health."</p> <p>A fistula : an abnormal opening or void between a hollow organ and the surface of the skin.</p>		
BS3461	<p>CHRISTOPH BAUSEN, 2ND REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS, KING'S GERMAN LEGION. Waterloo Medal (officially impressed: CHRISTOPH BAUSEN, 2nd REG. LIGHT DRAG. K.G.L.). Original steel clip and ring suspender, clip tightened, few minor edge nicks, otherwise an attractive example and Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal confirmed on roll, which gives spelling of surname as Bansen.</p> <p>The 2nd Regiment Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, played only a subsidiary role during the opening stages of the battle of Waterloo, having been detached from their brigade to cover the movements of some French cavalry. However, the regiment was brought back to the field of battle late in the evening of 18th June, to take part in one of the more important cavalry charges of the day, the success of which resulted in the officer who led the regiment in the final stages of the charge receiving the thanks of not only the regiment's brigade commander, Sir William Dornberg, but also of the Duke of Wellington (during the charge the regiment's two senior officers, Lieutenant Colonel Jonquieres and Lieutenant Colonel Maydel were both wounded, and command of the regiment devolved upon Major Friederichs, who at this critical moment rallied the faltering 2nd Light Dragoons and led them forward again to break the French cavalry they had been ordered to charge). The following account of the charge is taken from the regimental history: "The second dragoons of the German Legion made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's cavalry during the allied advance. This regiment it will be remembered, had been detached from Sir William Dornberg's brigade, in the early part of the day, for the purpose of watching a body of the enemy's cavalry which shewed itself in the neighbourhood of Braine la Leud; bur these withdrawing about half-past six, the regiment returned to the field, and soon after received orders to charge a large body of the enemy's cuirassiers and chasseurs, which stood in a most favourable position behind a ditch. The French received the charge with a carbine fire from their rear ranks and then went about, followed by the Germans. The superior number of the enemy, however, enabled them to wheel round upon the flanks and rear of their pursuers, who were thus thrown into disorder, and lieutenant-colonel de Jonquieres and Meydell wereboth wounded. At this critical moment major Friederichs, on whom the command of the regiment devolved, rallied round him a few of the dispersed men, and made front to the enemy; the rest of the scattered horsemen soon placed themselves on his flanks, and led by the gallant officer, again advanced upon their opponents whom they put to flight, capturing a gun and making many prisoners; they also re-took those of the regiment who had been made prisoners in the first charge. For his distinguished conduct on this occasion major Friederichs received the special thanks of the Duke of Wellington, as well as of sir William Dornberg, who commanded the brigade."</p> <p>The charge by the 2nd Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion on the evening of 18th June proved enormously costly. Although the regiment had survived relatively unscathed up till then, by the end of the day it had suffered 18% casualties, losing 82 officers and men killed, wounded and missing, out of the 437 present on the morning of 18th June 1815.</p>	2750.00	3300
BS3250	<p>THOMAS LLOYD, 1ST DRAGOON GUARDS. Waterloo Medal (officially impressed: THOMAS LL(O)YD, 1st REG. DRAGOON GUARDS.). Original steel clip and ring suspender, attempted erasure of surname, letters "LL" file marked but still clear, letter "O" almost obscured, remaining letters clear, otherwise Fine.</p> <p>Medal confirmed on roll. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Dwelly's Waterloo Cavalry Roll, which gives spelling of surname as Lloyd(e), and confirms Private Lloyd(e) as having been wounded at Waterloo. The 1st Dragoon Guards suffered 50% casualties at Waterloo.</p>	2650.00	3180

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BS2778	<p>PRIVATE GEORGE ANDREWS, 54TH (WEST NORFOLK) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT). Waterloo Medal (officially impressed: GEORGE ANDREWS, 54th REGIMENT FOOT.). Replacement steel clip and ring suspender, Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion 54th Foot formed part of Major General Johnstone's 6th Brigade of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville's 4th Division at Waterloo. The battalion had the lowest number of casualties of any British regiment present at Waterloo, losing 2 other ranks killed and 2 other ranks wounded.</p>	1800.00	2160
bs3657	<p>THE SIEGE OF BHURTPOOR ARMY OF INDIA MEDAL TO LIEUTENANT (LATER MAJOR) G.A. BARBOR, 8TH BENGAL LIGHT CAVALRY, WHO PERSONALLY CAPTURED THE USURPER CHIEFTAIN DOOJAN SAL AT BHURTPOOR. Army of India Medal 1793-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (officially impressed: LIEUT. G.A. BARBOR, 8TH. LT. CAVY.). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>George Alexander Barbor was born at Oldswinford, Stourbridge, Worcestershire on 28 February 1805. He was educated at Mr. Banks in Boston and was nominated for a Cadetship in the East India Company's Bengal Cavalry in 1820, by Campbell Majoribanks at the recommendation of Mungo Dick; his father, George Barbor, then being dead. Barbor arrived in India on 8 October 1821, and was posted Cornet in the 8th Light Cavalry. In March 1825, he became Lieutenant and in December of that year was present with his regiment at the Siege of Bhurtpoor. On the death of Baldeo Singh, the friendly Rajah of Bhurtpoor, his throne was usurped by his nephew, Doojan Sal. The British Government recognised the right of the late Rajah's son, Balwant Singh, but Doojan Sal refused to stand aside in favour of his cousin and consequently Lord Combermere, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, received orders to bring an army, comprising eighteen infantry battalions, eight regiments of cavalry, fifty field guns and a siege train of a hundred and twelve heavy guns before Bhurtpoor and coerce the usurper by force of arms.</p> <p>On 18 January 1826, mines were exploded beneath the city's ramparts, and the assaulting infantry surged forward into the town. Doojan Sal in the citadel seeing that all was lost collected a vast quantity of jewels and secured them on the persons of his wife, his two sons and forty selected followers. Cutting their way out of the city through a party of H.M's 14th Regiment at Kumbhir Gate, Doojan Sal and his followers entered a small jungle where they were joined by a number of other mounted fugitives trying to make good their escape, but their every attempt to find an opening onto the plain beyond was foiled by British cavalry piquets posted on the edge of the jungle. Captain John Hearsay (Ritchie 2-12) of the 6th Light Cavalry, being anxious to capture Doojan Sal himself, received permission to enter the jungle, and by his own account flushed out the Rajah and his party. At any event by 2:30 p.m. Brigadier Sleigh had pulled in the piquets and dismissed the cavalry brigade. Doojan Sal seized the moment but was spotted breaking cover by the Riding Master of the 8th Light Cavalry just as the men of that regiment had dismounted. Lieutenant Barbor and his troop were ordered to saddle up and pursue. Doojan Sal was swiftly apprehended, 'surrendering with Barbor's pistol at his head.' A note on Barbor's Statement of Service reports: 'His promptitude on this occasion was eulogized by Lieut-Colonel Gall [Ritchie 1-30], the officer commanding the 8th Cavalry, and the sword of Doorjun Saul [sic] was presented to him by General Sleigh, who directed him to proceed with that Chief to Lord Combermere's camp. Captain John Luard of H.M's 16th Lancers came up to Barbor as he made his way to the C-in-C's tent: 'The Rajah rode a large bay Persian horse overloaded with flesh, on which he sat well considering his weight, which must be 18 stone (all fat), he looked dejected, as well he might, but still dignified and important; he had even now the appearance of man used to command. He ... was taken after little resistance by an out-piquet of the 8th Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Barber [sic], who now rode in advance of the prisoner with the splendid sword he had taken from the Rajah, stuck in his girdle. The piquet had in the most shameful manner plundered and stripped Darjan Sal [sic], whose dress now consisted of the slightest dotee, a pink kummerbund was thrown over his shoulders and could only partially cover his naked body and thighs, and a dirty pink turban was on his head, such as only your lowest caste servants would wear. In this plight he was conducted</p>	3850.00	4620

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	<p>to the tent of Lord Combermere. His favourite wife followed him, sitting behind her brother on a fine horse; Darjan's son was also taken prisoner and formed one of the party.'</p> <p>Barbor shared in the Bhurtpoor Prize Money (some £408,000 in total, of which a subaltern's share was about £238), and went on to become Adjutant of the 8th Light Cavalry on 26 March 1827. The capture of Doojan Sal, however, remained the high point of his career and in 1832 he returned to England and 'solicited the E.I.C. Court Directors to recommend him to His Majesty for the brevet rank of Captain for services at Bhurtpoore'. He was curtly informed that 'subalterns are not as such eligible for brevet rank for services in the field.'</p> <p>Barbor served as second-in-command of the 3rd Local Horse between 1837-38, and as Major of Brigade to the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, attached to the Army of Exercise on the borders of Gwalior prior to Sir Hugh Gough's campaign of conquest. Barbor retired the following year and in 1854 was advanced to the rank of Honorary Major. He died at 4 Bedford Circus, Exeter, on 26 August 1888. On his death, Major Barbor bequeathed the sword captured from 'the Chieftan of Bhurtpoor in the year 1826' to his cousin, Sir Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, Renfrew, North Britain, having expressed his wish that it be kept in his kinsman's family as 'an heirloom'.</p> <p>The Army of India Medal with Bhurtpoor clasp was Major Barbor's sole medal entitlement.</p> <p>Refs: Hodson Index (NAM); Cadet Papers IOL/L/MIL/9/143 ff.479-82; IOL/L/MIL/10/25; Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834; The Harseys, Five Generations of an Anglo-Indian Family (Pearse); Scarlet Lancer (Lunt); Somerset House Will</p>		
BS3376	<p>PRIVATE JOHN CONNISTER, 87TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS). Army of India Medal, short hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Nepaul (officially impressed: JOHN CONNISTER, 87TH FOOT.). Some minor edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasp confirmed on roll, only 54 Nepaul clasps to the 87th Foot.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 3 pages of photocopied service papers, on which Connister's surname is spelt Connester. John Connister was born at Kilbride, Co. Roscommon, and enlisted into the 87th Foot at Athlone on 28/2/1810. At the time of enlistment he was 16 years of age, and volunteered for unlimited service. Connister saw service in India from September 1812 until May 1826, but was discharged on 9/6/1826 in consequence of "Long Service".</p>	2400.00	2880
BS3377	<p>PRIVATE J. SULLIVAN, 1ST MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Army of India Medal, short hyphen reverse, 1 clasp, Ava (officially impressed: J. SULLIVAN, EUR. REGT.). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>113 Ava clasps to the 1st Madras European Regiment</p>	1800.00	2160
BS1997	<p>PRIVATE TOBIAS BUTLER, BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT (2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Army of India Medal, 1 clasp, Kirkee and Poona (officially impressed: T. BUTLER, EUR. REGt.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Kirkee and Poona clasp rare, only 88 to European recipients, including 40 to the Bombay European Regiment. Medal and clasp confirmed on roll</p>	4750.00	5700
BS3658	<p>PRIVATE G. COCKADAY, 17TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT). Ghuznee Medal 1839 (contemporary re-engraved naming, crudely scratch engraved in serifed letters: G. COCKADAY. Pte H.M. 17 REGt.). Replacement steel swiveling straight bar suspension, few scattered small rim nicks, ttractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	445.00	534

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BS3700	GWALIOR STAR, PUNIAR OBVERSE (name erased). Fitted with ornate replacement hinged white metal straight bar suspender.	400.00	480
BS2824	<p>CAPTAIN (LATER MAJOR-GENERAL) J. MACDUFF C.B., 40TH (2ND SOMERSETSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT) LATER 74TH HIGHLANDERS. Gwalior Star 1843, Maharajpore obverse (contemporarily renamed, engraved: CAPt. J McDUFF H M 40th REGT OF Foot). Hook suspension removed and replacement brooch pin suspender affixed for attachment to ribbon, steel straight bar top loop suspender for attachment to tunic button, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>John MacDuff was first commissioned Ensign, 15th Foot, 10th February 1814, but placed on half pay 25th March 1816, subsequently being re-employed and promoted Lieutenant, 40th Foot, 26th June 1827, Captain (by purchase) 13th April 1839, Major (without purchase) 13th November 1847, Lieutenant-Colonel (by purchase), St. Helena Regiment, 8th June 1849. MacDuff subsequently took command of the 74th Highlanders circa 1853, and was promoted Colonel 28th November 1854, and commanded a brigade during the 3rd Kaffir War 1851-53 (appointed C.B.). Army lists of the period confirm that Major MacDuff served in India for over 40 years with the 40th Foot, including the operations in 1840 in Lower and Upper Scinde; also the campaigns in Belloochistan, Kandahar and Kabul during 1841-42, acting as a Field Officer in the 40th Regiment during the operations in Candahar and Afghanistan (awarded Candahar, Ghuznee and Cabul Medal). Subsequently he was with the 40th Foot during the operations against Gwalior in 1843-4 and commanded the Grenadier Company of the 40th Foot at the battle of Maharajpore (awarded Maharajpore Star). In 1852 he commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade with the force under Sir George Cathcart's in the advance across the Orange and Caledon rivers, South Africa, into the Basuto chief Mosesh's country. Afterwards he commanded the force encamped at the Dhoonie Station in Kaffraria, until the end of the Kaffir War in 1853 (appointed C.B., awarded South Africa Medal).</p>	600.00	720
BS3813	PRIVATE P. CROGAN, 1ST BENGAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1860 101ST ROYAL BENGAL FUSILIERS AND POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Sutlej Medal, Ferozeshuhur reverse, 1 clasp, Sobroan (officially impressed: P: CROGAN 1st. E:L:I:). Scattered rim nicks and bruises and some surface contact marks, otherwise Good Very Fine and attractively toned.	700.00	840
bs3686	<p>PRIVATE T. WATTS, 1ST BATTALION 60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Punjab Medal 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Mooltan (officially impressed: T. WATTS, 1st. Bn. 60th. R. RIFLES). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extracts from the original medal roll, which confirms only one T. Watts seeing service with the 1st KRRC during the Punjab campaign.</p>	650.00	780
BS3410	<p>PRIVATE PATRICK DONAHON, 29TH (WORCESTERSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT). Punjab Campaign Medal 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (officially re-named, in the style seen on medals awarded to Indian Army regiments, engraved in running script: Private Patrick Donahon, H.M. 29th Regt.). Suspender slack, otherwise Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>Private Patrick Donahon was wounded in action at Chilianwala, 13/1/1849.</p> <p>Given the fact that this medal is officially re-named in the style normally seen to Indian Army regiments, it is probably a late issue or a replacement for a lost medal.</p>	650.00	780
BS3398	THE PUNJAB CAMPAIGN MEDAL AWARDED TO VOLUNTEER (LATER MAJOR-GENERAL) MASTER H.E. WHISH, WHO SAW SERVICE DURING THAT CAMPAIGN AS A 15 YEAR OLD BOY SOLDIER ALONGSIDE HIS FATHER, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM SAMPSON WHISH, COMMANDER OF THE MOOLTAN FIELD FORCE DURING THE SECOND SIKH WAR. Punjab Campaign Medal 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (officially impressed: MR. H.E. WHISH, VOLR.). Numerous hairline marks obverse and reverse (probably due to old, heavy, abrasive polishing), but now with an attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine.	2450.00	2940

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Medal accompanied by photocopied extracts from Hodson's "Officers of the Bengal Army 1758-1834", Dictionary of National Biography, and census returns for 1891, 1901 and 1911.

Henry Edward Whish, born 30/11/1832, was the son of Lieutenant General Sir William Sampson Whish (1787-1853). Prior to joining the East India Company's army, the then 15 year old Whish gained an early introduction to military life in the field, when he accompanied his father as a Volunteer during the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. Whish was subsequently commissioned Ensign, 9/6/1849, seeing service with the 26th Bengal Native Infantry from 5/12/1849, and was promoted Lieutenant, 26th Bengal Native Infantry, 23/11/1856. Whish transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps, 18/2/1861, being promoted Captain, 9/6/1861, Major, 9/6/1869, Lieutenant Colonel, 9/6/1875, Brevet Colonel 9/6/1880, and retired 11/12/1881 with the honorary rank of Major-General. Hart's Army Lists of the period confirm Major-General H.E. Whish as having served as a volunteer during the siege of Mooltan (medal and clasp). The Punjab Medal was Major-General Whish's sole medal entitlement.

The census return of 1891 records Major-General H.E. Whish as having been born at Cawnpore, India. In 1891 he was living in retirement at 54 Gloucester Gardens, Paddington, London with his wife Margaret, son Henry and daughter Mary, and the family's four servants. The 1901 census records Whish as living in Stanley House, Richmond, Surrey, and the 1911 census records him as residing at 68 Clifden Road, Twickenham.

The Punjab Campaign of 1848 was something of a family affair. Henry Edward Whish, being the son of Lieutenant-General Sir William Sampson Whish (1787-1853), who commanded the Mooltan Field Force from August 1848 during the Second Sikh War, including the siege and capture of Mooltan. He was also the brother of General George Palmer Whish (1813-1902), who was ADC to his father from 18/1/1848, and served under him with the Mooltan Field Force during the Second Sikh War. The father, Sir William Sampson Whish, obviously brought his fifteen year old son, Henry Edward Whish, along with him, with a view to giving him a taste of military life prior to beginning his military career proper.

The following brief account of the operations during 1848-49 in the Punjab, which gives some idea of the events in which the young Master Whish was involved during that campaign, have been extracted from the Dictionary of National Biography entry for his father. General William Sampson Whish was given command of the Mooltan Field Force, some 8,000 strong, in August 1848, with orders to operate against Mulraj Singh, the Muslim Governor of Mooltan Province. Towards the end of that month he took up a position before the fortress of Mooltan. The siege of the fortress commenced on 7th September 1848, but owing to the defection of allied Indian forces under Sher Singh a week later, Whish was forced to withdraw his besieging force to Tibi, and a period of inaction followed. This allowed Mulraj Singh to improve his defences and increase the size of his garrison in Mooltan. At the beginning of November, Mulraj Singh put in position batteries of artillery which threatened Whish's camp at Tibi. General Whish responded with a successful action that resulted in the destruction of Mulraj Singh's advanced batteries and the capture of five guns. Another period of inactivity followed, during which, on 30/11/1848, the young Henry Edward Whish celebrated his 16th birthday. On 21st December, Whish was reinforced by a column from Bombay, and on Christmas Day he was able to reoccupy his old position before Mooltan. On 27th December enemy forces were driven from the suburbs of Mooltan, and the siege of the fortress recommenced on 28th December. All of the fortress, apart from the citadel, was captured on 2nd January 1849, with the siege of the citadel continuing for a further three weeks. Mulraj Singh eventually surrendered the citadel on 22nd January 1849, rather than face an assault. General Whish subsequently commanded the 1st Division of Lord Gough's army at the battle of Gujerat, but his young son was not awarded a clasp for that action, so he had possibly been left behind with the garrison at Mooltan, or did not see service at Gujerat within the battlefield area. For his services during the Punjab campaign General Whish received the thanks of the Governor-General, of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and both Houses of Parliament, was knighted KCB and

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	<p>promoted to the command of the Bengal Division of the East India Company's army.</p> <p>The Dictionary of National Biography entry for his father credits Henry Edward Whish with having taken part in the Indian Mutiny campaign. I can find no record of him having done so, and there is also no record of his having received a medal for that campaign. Army Lists of the period also make no mention of his taking part in or receiving a medal for the Indian Mutiny. As late as the 1890's, by which time Whish would have had plenty of opportunity to correct any errors, both Harts and the Official Army List entries regarding his military service confirm only the Punjab Medal with Mooltan clasp and make no reference to the Indian Mutiny and/or a medal for that campaign. I suspect that, although Whish was present in India during the period of the mutiny, he did not actually take part in the campaign and so was not entitled to a medal (the Indian Army List of 1859 records Henry Edward Whish as a Lieutenant in the 26th Bengal Native Infantry, serving with the Canal Department in the North West Provinces, and by 1867 he was an Executive Engineer 1st class serving with the Public Works Department, Benares Division, North West Provinces).</p>		
BS3369	<p>C.W. BAYLEY, 9TH LANCERS. Punjab Medal, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (officially impressed: C.W. BAYLEY, 9TH. LANCERS.). Small test mark to obverse rim at 6 o'clock, scattered contact marks to rim and surfaces, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. 13982 Private Charles W. Bailey is also confirmed on the Sutlej Medal Roll as being entitled to the medal for that campaign with Sobroan clasp.</p>	650.00	780
BS3320	<p>PRIVATE W.S. BARRY, 1ST (BENGAL EUROPEAN) FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Punjab Medal 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Mooltan (officially impressed: Wm. S. BARRY, 1st. EUR. FUs.). Small bruise to reverse rim at 5 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p>	650.00	780
BS3309	<p>J. SHELDON, 24TH(2ND WARWICKSHIRE) FOOT (THE POST 1880 SOUTH WALES BORDERERS). Punjab Campaign Medal, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (officially impressed: J. SHELDON, 24TH FOOT.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll, which gives Christian name as John and regimental number as 2172. The 24th Foot suffered enormous casualties at the battle of Chilianwala. It went into action with a strength of 31 officers and 1,065 other ranks, but had 13 officers and 225 men killed and 9 officers and 278 men wounded, in all nearly half the regiment's strength. In addition, the Queen's Colour was lost. The regimental history gives two possibilities as to its fate, either it fell into a pool, where the officer who was carrying it was hit, or its staff was broken and a Private Connolly wrapped the Colour around his body underneath his uniform in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Sikhs. Private Connolly was subsequently killed and it is presumed that the Colour was buried with him. The Regimental Colour was rescued by a Private Perry when the officer who was carrying it, Ensign Collis, fell.</p>	1100.00	1320
BS3209	<p>PRIVATE PATRICK SMITH, 32ND FOOT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY). Punjab Campaign Medal 1848-1849, 1 clasp, Mooltan, officially impressed, Patrick Smith, 32nd Foot. Obverse rim bruised at 9 o'clock (from contact with another medal), otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by extracts from the Punjab Campaign Medal Roll and the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll, which confirm single clasp Punjab Medal to Smith, that he was wounded before Mooltan on 27/12/1848, and that during the Indian Mutiny he saw service during the Defence of Lucknow as an original defender, being disabled by wounds on 18/7/1857 (also entitled Indian Mutiny Medal with Defence of Lucknow clasp).</p> <p>Only one Patrick Smith on the 32nd Foot rolls for the Punjab and Indian Mutiny campaigns.</p>	1100.00	1320
BS2951	<p>SERGEANT J. HOWELLS, 53RD FOOT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY). Punjab Medal 1848-1849, no clasp (officially</p>	450.00	540

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	<p>impressed: SERJT. J. HOWELLS, 53rd. FOOT). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Roll extracts dated 15th June 1851, confirming no clasp medal, that recipient was employed during the campaign in the Punjab to the occupation of Peshawar and had embarked for England on 1st February 1851 (presumably time expired).</p>		
BS2745	<p>SERGEANT HENRY CATESBY, 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Punjab Campaign Medal, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Mooltan (officially impressed: SERJT. HENRY CATESBY, 1st. EUR. FUSILIERS.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by biographical and service details taken from the 30th September 1850 Bombay Army Muster of the 1st European Fusiliers. Henry Catesby was born at Norfolk, England. He enlisted circa 1841, at the age of 20, and disembarked in India from the transport Glendy on 20th July 1841. Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	700.00	840
BS2746	<p>PRIVATE JOHN COSTELLOE, 10TH (NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE) FOOT (THE POST 1880 LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT). Punjab Medal, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Mooltan (officially renamed, engraved in running script in the same style as seen on medals with engraved naming issued to Indian Army units: 1941 John Costelloe 10th. Regt.). Overall light contact marks, rim contact marked at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied discharge papers. John Costello attested for the 10th Foot on 6th April 1843, and spent a total of 22 years and 111 days with the regiment before being finally discharged on 25th July 1865 at Chatham. Private Costello spent 15 years and 10 months in the East Indies, during which time he earned medals for the Sutelej campaign, the Punjab (clasps for Goojerat and Mooltan) and the Indian Mutiny (Lucknow clasp). He was wounded in action on 20th July 1857, at Arragh, receiving a gunshot wound to the right leg.</p> <p>Given that the naming on this medal is engraved in the same style as that on medals issued to Indian Army units, it is probably a late issue medal, possibly an official replacement for Private Costello's original medal lost during the Indian Mutiny (?).</p>	450.00	540
BS2744	<p>PRIVATE PATRICK THUMPKIN, 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Punjab Medal 1848-1849, 1 clasp, Mooltan (officially impressed: PATk. THUMPKIN, 1st. EUR. FUs.). Good Very Fine, and a scarce confirmed single clasp medal to the regiment.</p> <p>Patrick Thumpkin, a labourer from Carlow, originally enlisted at Wexford on 3rd March 1845, and arrived in India aboard the transport Mary Ann later that year. He is confirmed on the medal roll as being entitled to the Punjab Medal with Mooltan clasp only, and the casualty roll additionally notes that he had been invalided to "Europe". The 1st Bombay European Fusiliers received 124 no bar medals, 132 medals with the single bar Mooltan and 969 with the two clasps Mooltan and Goojerat.</p> <p>The 1st Bombay European Fusiliers played a prominent part in the taking of Mooltan. During the storming of the fortress of Mooltan, 2nd January 1849, the 1st Bombay Europeans carried the Kooni Boorj breach, where the Queen's Colour of the regiment was planted by Sergeant (afterwards Major) John Bennett of the regiment, who was awarded a commission for his bravery on this occasion, the pike of the colour being severed by a bullet as he held it. For their services at the storming of Mooltan, the 1st Bombay Europeans were awarded the battle honour "Mooltan".</p>	650.00	780
BS2705	<p>THE PUNJAB CAMPAIGN MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN (LATER MAJOR) HENRY J. WOODWARD, 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS), THE FIRST REGIMENTAL HISTORIAN OF THE 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN FUSILIERS. Punjab Medal 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (officially impressed: CAPTN. HENRY J. WOODWARD, 1ST. EUR. FUSILIERS.). Good Very Fine.</p>	2250.00	2700

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Henry Jacob Woodward was appointed a Cadet in the East India Company's service during the season of 1826, and first commissioned Ensign, 1st Bombay European Regiment, 16th February 1827, and promoted Lieutenant, 10th May 1829, Captain, 16th February 1842, and retired with the rank of Major on 28 November 1854

The regimental history, "Crown and Company", quotes extensively from the journal of W.G. Mainwaring, who saw service as a Subaltern with the 1st Bombay European Regiment during the Punjab campaign. Woodward being mentioned on a number of occasions in the journal extracts with regard to the operations around Mooltan, September 1848 to January 1849. Mainwaring records that on Sunday 15th October 1848 a wing of the regiment embarked aboard the steamer Meteor and the flatboat Ravee at Tatta Bunder, No. 9 Company and 47 men from No. 10 Company aboard the steamer, with the remaining companies travelling in the flatboat under the command of Woodward. Mainwaring later recorded that, on Monday 23rd October, the wing of the regiment arrived at a wood station, where they were due to pick up fuel and supplies, and that the supplies, which comprised beef and mutton, were not fit to eat. As a result, it appears that the men of the regiment set about obtaining supplies of fresh meat themselves, the head of the local village later complaining that men from the regiment were stealing his chickens. At this point Woodward ordered that "assembly" be sounded, whereupon he formed up the wing of the regiment and began haranguing them about their behaviour, asking the assembled troops "have any of you men bought chickens?". There was dead silence, whereupon Woodward responded "Then if nobody has bought any chickens, there can be no chickens to cook tomorrow morning. Orderly Sergeants, take care that the men have no chickens tomorrow morning". Woodward had obviously caught his men out, and the rest of the evening found them men complaining bitterly and making every excuse for the fact that they actually had chickens. Eventually, Woodward relented and countermanded his anti-fowl-cooking order, but placed a guard of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 12 sergeants over the village to prevent any further rustling. On Tuesday 28th November Woodward, with two other officers, were tasked with evacuating a body of sick men down-river to Sukkur. On Sunday 24th December the steamer Napier returned with the sick men who had recovered, along with Woodward and five other officers.

The final operations around and assault on Mooltan took place in late December of 1848 and January 1849. Woodward is noted as having played a prominent part in the operations of 27th December, when the Sikh forces attempted to move out of Mooltan and occupy houses and walls on the right flank of the Bombay Europeans, with a view to driving a wedge between them and the 60th Foot, who held positions immediately on the right of the Bombay Europeans. The colonel of the Bombay Europeans ordered that the positions occupied by the Sikhs be cleared immediately, if necessary at the point of the bayonet, and communications be re-established with the 60th Foot. Nos. 9 and 10 Companies of the Bombay Europeans, led by Woodward and five other officers, were selected for the task. As the two companies advanced, they came under fire from the Sikh positions. Once the Bombay Europeans got within 100 yards of their quarry, orders were given that the two companies were to fan out in extended order, and, moving at the double, with orders that no man was to fire, clear the Sikh positions with the bayonet. As they did so, the defending Sikh troops broke and ran, with all but the odd straggler racing to the rear. The Bombay Europeans drove on until they were below the walls of the fortress of Mooltan, and eventually re-established contact with the 60th Foot.

Following the successful conclusion of the Punjab campaign, Woodward was invalided on 30/11/1849, and placed on the Invalid Establishment, retaining the rank of Captain. He retired with the rank of Captain on 11/7/1852, and was promoted Major, 28/11/1854.

Mainwaring and Woodward not only served together in the 1st Bombay European Regiment, they were both regimental historians. Major Woodward was the first regimental historian of the 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, Mainwaring, in his preface to "Crown and Company" noting that the foundation for his work had been a small book published at Devonport in 1875, under the supervision of Lieutenant and Adjutant R.H. Mansell, which itself was based on an unpublished manuscript history written by Captain Woodward, which was at that time (1911) preserved in the officer's mess of the Royal

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	Dublin Fusiliers. The present whereabouts of Captain Woodward's history is unknown. A Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Woodward commanded the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers in Burma during the campaigns of 1885-87. Perhaps a relative (son?) of the recipient.		
BS2385	SERGEANT J. GRAY, 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Punjab Medal 1849, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (officially impressed: SERJT. J. GRAY. 14TH. LT. DRAGNS.). Clasps listed in order fitted, obverse brooch marked, otherwise Good Very Fine.	425.00	510
BS2360	PRIVATE FRANCIS LANGLEY, 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Punjab Campaign Medal 1849, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Mooltan (officially impressed: FRANCIS LANGLEY, 1st. EUR. FUs.). Couple of edge bumps, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine. Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. With some photocopied details re. the services of the 1st European Fusiliers in the Punjab campaign of 7th September 1848-14th March 1849. During the storming of the fortress of Mooltan, 2nd January 1849, the 1st Bombay Europeans carried the Kooni Boorj breach, where the Queen's Colour of the regiment was planted by Sergeant (afterwards Major) John Bennett of the regiment, who was awarded a commission for his bravery on this occasion, the pike of the colour being severed by a bullet as he held it. For their services at the storming of Mooltan, the 1st Bombay Europeans were awarded the battle honour "Mooltan".	625.00	750
BS1289 A	PRIVATE O. MULDOWN, 2ND BENGAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT (2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Punjab Medal 1848-9, 2 clasps; Goojerat, Chilianwala (officially impressed: O. MULDOWN, 2ND. EUR. REGT.). Good Very Fine.	550.00	660
bs3671	PRIVATE J. McLOUGHLIN, 12TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 SUFFOLK REGIMENT). South Africa Medal 1834-53 (officially impressed: J. McLOUGHLIN. 12th. REGt). Suspension slack, numerous edge nicks and light contact marks to rim and edge of medal from 3 o'clock all way round to 9 o'clock, but all letters and numbers in naming details still clearly visible, somewhat polished, otherwise Very Fine. With photocopied extract from medal rolls (2), original and published, both of which confirm only one J. McLoughlin serving with the 12th Foot during the campaigns in South Africa 1834-53, a John McLoughlin. Everson's published medal roll confirms service during the 3rd Kaffir War, and that at the time that Everson compiled his roll, McLoughlin's medal (the medal offered here, undoubtedly) was known to exist and in a private collection.	385.00	462
BS3818	CAPTAIN (LATER MAJOR) D.W. HICKMAN, 34TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY (PIONEERS), KILLED IN ACTION DURING THE TIRAH EXPEDITION, 1898. India General Service Medal 1854-1895, 2 clasps, Samana 1891, Burma 1885-7 (officially engraved in running script: Captn. D.W. Hickman 1st. Bl. Infy.). Clasps listed in order fitted, attractively toned and Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by two photographs and one oil on ivory miniature portrait of recipient (see below for details). Major Hickman was killed in action, shot through the heart, at Sultan Khel, near Landi Kotal, in the Khyber Pass, 3rd January 1898. Born 3/8/1857, Devereux Walter Hickman was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Foot (the post 1880 Royal Lancaster Regiment. He transferred to the Indian Army in 1876, with the rank of Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, 11/2/1876. He saw service with the 1st Bengal Native Infantry for some eleven years, being promoted Captain, 11/2/1887. Hickman transferred to the 34th Native Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), with the rank of Captain, on 1/7/1887. Major Hickman first saw active service during the Burma campaign of 1885-87 with the 1st Bengal Native Infantry (awarded medal and clasp), and subsequently during the Samana campaign of 1891 with the 34th Bengal Native Infantry (awarded clasp). His final campaign was to be the Tirah campaign of 1897-98 (also entitled IGS Medal 1895).	1650.00	1980

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	<p>Major Hickman was one of just 3 casualties to the 34th Bengal Native Infantry for the Tirah campaign of 1897-98, the other two casualties being Sepoys, both shot dead on 1/1/1898. Hickman is one of 23 British officers recorded as having been killed in action during the Tirah campaign by Colonel M.D. Hutchinson in his "The British and Indian Armies in Tirah 1897-98" (McMillan, London, 1898). Hickman was killed in action when the campaign was essentially over, and British and Indian forces in the process of withdrawing from the Khyber Pass area. The Regimental History records that Hickman was killed whilst passing through the Nikki Khel villages "by a long range shot fired into the rear-guard" (photocopied extracts from the regimental history re. the 34th Bengal Native Infantry in the Tirah campaign of 1897-98 accompany medal).</p> <p>Medal accompanied by a studio portrait photograph of Hickman, seated full length in the uniform of a 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Foot, holding sword, and with 1869-78 pattern 4th Foot shako on table beside him, circa 1875, approx. 5.5 inches high, ; a good quality, shoulder length, miniature portrait of Hickman, in uniform, and wearing two 1854 India General Service Medals, oil on ivory, 2.5 inches high approx., painted circa 1891 (this housed in contemporary gilt mounted ebonised frame - some damage to frame); and a small photographic portrait of the recipient, in civilian clothes, circa 1895, approx 1.75 inches high, mounted in gilt frame.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by original ribbon bar for Hickman's 1854 IGS Medal, and a "studio" type photograph of the memorial tablet erected in St Paul's Church, Ambala, which bears the following inscription: "In memory of my beloved husband, Devereux Walter Hickman, Major, 34th Pioneers, formerly D.A.A.G. Umballa, who was killed in action during the Tirah campaign near Landi Kotal, on January 3rd 1898, aged 40 years". This memorial panel includes a photographic representation of Hickman's 1854 India General Service Medal, showing the clasps fitted as listed above, and with the lugs removed from the top clasp, so it is obviously as worn. Major Hickman is buried at Jhelum.</p> <p>He was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab, 21/1/1892.</p> <p>It is obvious from the oil on ivory miniature included with this lot that Hickman was actually issued with two 1854 India General Service Medals, the first for service as a Captain with the 1st Bengal Native Infantry in Burma 1885-87, and the second for service as a Captain with the 34th Bengal Native Infantry during the Samana campaign of 1891. Obviously, when he realised he was not entitled to wear two medals, and following proper procedure, he removed the clasp from his second medal and had it affixed to his first medal. But, since he had already removed the lugs from the Burma 1885-7 clasp, the Samana 1891 clasp had to be fitted out of order, and as portrayed on the memorial panel in St Paul's Church, Ambala.</p>		
BS3687	<p>PRIVATE J. LAWLOR, 2ND BATTALION THE LIVERPOOL REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, officially engraved (1364 Private, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment). Official correction to first two numbers of regimental number, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal rolls for the Burma campaign of 1885-87 and the Afghan campaign of 1878-80, confirming Burma 1885-7 clasp and that recipient also entitled to Afghan War Medal with Peiwar Kotal clasp.</p>	225.00	270
bs3682	<p>PRIVATE B. FAULKNER, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1854-1895, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (officially engraved in running script: 376 Pte. B. Faulkner 1st. Bn. R. W. Fus.). Official correction to "W" in unit details, otherwise attractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extract, confirming medal and clasp, and 6 pages of service papers.</p> <p>Benjamin Faulkner enlisted into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Wrexham on 17/4/1883. At time of enlistment he stated that he had been born in Birmingham, was 20 years and 11</p>	200.00	240

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	months old, a carpenter by trade and had previously served for 40 days in the Warwickshire Regiment, and that at the time of enlistment he was serving in the 4th Warwickshire Militia. Faulkner never rose above the rank of Private, transferred to the Army Reserve on 13/2/1891 and was discharged on 13/4/1895. Service papers confirm IGS with Burma clasp as Faulkner's sole medal entitlement.		
BS3661	PRIVATE S. CHAMBERLAIN, 2ND BATTALION LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (officially re-engraved naming, engraved in running script: 550. Pte. S. Chamberlain. 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.). Almost Extremely Fine. With photocopied medal roll extract, confirming medal and clasp and service in Burma from 3/12/1888 to 31/3/1889. Roll give first name as Samuel.	165.00	198
BS3635	PRIVATE D. MCLOUGHLIN, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1854-1895, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888, officially engraved in running script, 1238 Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. Almost Extremely Fine. With photocopied medal roll extracts confirming medal and clasp to 1238 Private Denis McLoughlin.	290.00	348
BS3438	PRIVATE J. POWER, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1854-1895, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, officially engraved in running script (1043 Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers). Suspension a little slack, a few minor edge nicks and bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine. With photocopied medal roll extracts confirming medal and Burma 1885-87 clasp. Private Power was also entitled Burma 1887-89 clasp.	275.00	330
BS3399	PRIVATE JAMES GIBBONEY, 18TH ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: JAS. GIBBONEY. 18TH. ROYAL IRISH REGT.). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine and virtually as struck. Medal sold with photocopy extract from medal roll, which confirms that Private James Gibboney died at Prome on 31/3/1853. The headquarter companies of the Royal Irish Regiment were based at Prome during the Burma campaign of 1852-53. Conditions there and throughout the area of operations were appalling. As the regimental history notes, "Sickness was rampant; in a letter written at the end of November, 1852, an officer of the XVIIIth mentions that the regiment could only turn out 350 men fit to take the field. Ninety men had been buried at Rangoon, where cholera broke out a few days after the capture of the Great Pagoda. For a month the Royal Irish had been dying at the rate of almost one a day; 137 were in hospital; large numbers had broken down and been invalided out of the country. The other regiments were equally unhealthy, and out of the whole garrison of Prome the General could only count on some 900 effectives, whose numbers were daily reduced by the ravages of climate and by the strain of the guards and piquets, which, though cut down as low as safety permitted, told severely upon the troops that remained at duty. The only break in the harrassing and monotonous existence was afforded by occasional reconnaissances and night attacks in which the enemy showed themselves more anxious to murder and decapitate individual men than to close with any formed body of soldiers."	550.00	660
BS3380	PRIVATE S. BARNES, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1854-1895, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891, officially engraved (1104 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers). Extremely Fine and virtually mint state. Private Barnes saw service during the Boer War and died of disease at Krugersdorf on 15/7/1900.	375.00	450
BS3372	PRIVATE J. MAHONEY, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1854, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-9. Clasps listed in order fitted (lugs removed from top clasp, hence order fitted), small bruise to obverse rim at 6 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine, with a length of original silk ribbon	350.00	420

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BS2964	PRIVATE T.J. MCEVOY, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1854, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (officially engraved in running script: 251 Private I.J. McEvoy 2nd: Bn: R. Muns Fus.). Lugs removed from first clasp, as often found on medals to the Munsters, with the result that the top clasp is loose on ribbon, otherwise Good Very Fine.	280.00	336
BS2962	PRIVATE J. PYZER, 1ST BATTALION KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (officially engraved in running script: 430 Pte. J. Pyzer, 1st. Bn. K.O.-Sco Bord). Correction to service number (possibly official), claw tightened, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine.	280.00	336
BS2925	PRIVATE ROBERT KAVANAGH, ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: ROBT. KAVANAGH. 18th. ROYAL IRISH REGt.). Attractive old dark tone, with a length of original silk ribbon, Extremely Fine and virtually as struck. Medal and clasp confirmed on roll (the only man of this name serving with the regiment at this time), which additionally notes that Private Robert Kavanagh died at Prome on 3rd January 1853. On that date the Royal Irish Regiment formed part of the garrison at Prome, which was being invested by the Burmese, and against whom the garrison saw much action. The Royal Irish Regiment had embarked for Burma 962 strong in January of 1852. By the time the regiment returned to India in November 1853 at the conclusion of the Burmese operations it had lost some 335 officers and men. Only 18 of these casualties were the result of officers and men being killed in action or dying of wounds, the vast majority of casualties, like Robert Kavanagh, being the victims of what the regimental history describes as "the diseases which rendered the swamps and jungles of Burma fatal to Europeans".	550.00	660
BS2750	ASSISTANT SURGEON H. CHOLMELEY, M.D., 1ST MADRAS EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). India General Service Medal 1854-1895, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: AST. SURGN. HENRY CHOLMELEY. M.D. 1st. MADRAS FUSrs.). Obverse rim bruised at 8 o'clock, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine. Henry Cholmeley was born in 1826, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1849, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon 19th August 1850. Serving as an Assistant Surgeon Cholmeley with the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, Cholmeley was present at the capture of Pegu in November 1852, and at both defences, under Major Hill, in December 1852 and January 1853. In 1855 he was in Amerapoor, in medical charge of the Embassy to the Court, and was subsequently appointed Medical Storekeeper at Rangoon. Cholmeley died in Calcutta on 9th September 1859.	900.00	1080
BS2753	PRIVATE W. TURNER, 2ND BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1854-1895, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (officially engraved: 406 Pte. W. Turner 2d. Bn. North'd Fus.). Small pawnbroker's mark lightly scratched on rim at 11 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Extremely Fine.	300.00	360
BS2748	SERGEANT GEORGE SAVAGE, 1ST BENGAL EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). India General Service Medal 1854-1895, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially renamed, engraved in running script: Serjt. Geo Savage Pt. Eupn. Bengal Fusrs.). Contact mark to clasp, otherwise Good Very Fine.	250.00	300
BS2749	LIEUTENANT (LATER CAPTAIN) R. MENZIES, 1ST MADRAS EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). India General Service Medal 1854-1895, clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: LIEUTt. ROBT. MENZIES. 1st. MADRAS FUSrs., and additionally engraved after the naming details with the dates "1852-53"). With plain white metal top suspender brooch, Almost Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by 6 pages of photocopied documents from Lieutenant Menzies's service papers. Robert Menzies was born on 11th September 1829, the son of Major Archibald Menzies, late 42nd Foot (Royal Highlanders), of 54 Great King Street, Edinburgh, who	1650.00	1980

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	<p>distinguished himself at the Battle of Waterloo, his subsequent promotion to the rank of Major being backdated 18th June 1815, the day on which the Battle of Waterloo was fought, and survived to receive his single clasp Military General Service Medal for Salamanca.</p> <p>Robert Menzies was educated at Dr Cowan's School in Sunderland, where he received a classical and mathematical education. He was recommended to the East India Company by a Captain Eastwick, and was commissioned into the Madras Infantry in the season of 1848, being appointed Ensign, and promoted Lieutenant 15th May 1852 and Captain, 11th February 1859. Captain Menzies is mentioned several times in the regimental history, "Neill's Blue Caps", wherein he is noted as being among the 49 officers and 960 other ranks who embarked aboard HMS Sphinx and the transports Moozuffer and Graham for Burma on 7th September 1852. Then a young 2nd Lieutenant, he was one of the 12 officers of the regiment who commanded the three companies of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers attached to the column dispatched by General Godwin to recapture Pegu in November 1852. Menzies was present at the capture of Pegu, November 1852, and at its investment in December of the same year. He subsequently accompanied the Martaban column from Mataban and Shoegeen in January 1853, and was mentioned in dispatches for his services with that column. The Mataban column, commanded by Brigadier-General Steel, embarked at Mataban on January 3rd 1853 the part of a force ordered to proceed up the Sittang River to Tonghoo. The column, which included Nos 2 and 6 Companies of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, commanded by Captain Geils, had several engagements with the enemy whilst in transit, most notably on 14th January 1853. In his subsequent dispatch conveying the thanks of the Governor-General of India to General Steel and the officers and men under his command, Captain Geils and his detachment, which included Lieutenants Grant, Brown and Menzies, were singled out for special mention. Captain Menzies died at Bangalore, India, in August 1860. At the time of his death he was 30 years and 11 months of age.</p> <p>The following anecdote regarding Major Archibal Menzies at Quatre Bras has been extracted from "The Waterloo Roll Call" by Charles Dalton.</p> <p>"In Capt. George Jones's "Waterloo Memoirs" is to be found an interesting letter regarding Major Menzies of the 42nd, who was dangerously wounded at Quatre Bras. The major's name is omitted in this letter "On the 16th June, Major -, of the 42nd, preferring to fight on foot, in front of his men, had given his horse to hold to a little drummer-boy. After severe fighting he fell wounded near a brave private, Donald Mackintosh. The drummer left the horse to assist his friend Donald. A French lancer attempted to seize the horse, upon which the prostrate Donald exclaimed "Hoot man, ye mauna tak that beast, 't belongs to our captain here !" The lancer, little heeding, seized the horse. Donald, with a last expiring effort, loaded his musket and shot the lancer dead. A French cavalry officer, seeing the major bestirring himself, rode up and attempted to dispatch him with his sword. As he stooped from his saddle, the major seized his leg, and managed to pull him off his horse upon him. Another lancer, observing this struggle, galloped up and tried to spear the major and relieve his officer; but the former, by a sudden jerk and desperate exertion, placed the French officer uppermost, who received the mortal thrust below his cuirass and continued lying upon the major's body for near ten minutes, sword in hand. A pause in the battle permitted some men of the 42nd to carry their officer into the square of the 92nd, where he was found to have received sixteen wounds."</p> <p>Earlier, Menzies had acted as major following the death of his commanding officer, Sir Robert Macara, at Quatre Bras, and continued in that capacity until incapacitated by wounds. In recognition of his gallantry, Menzies was promoted in the field, 18th June, 1815, retired from the regiment in 1828 and died in 1864. Charles Dalton additionally recorded that "This gallant officer's claymore (an Andrea Ferrara) is in the possession of his granddaughters, the Misses Murray Menzies."</p> <p>Provenance: Ex Thomas Lees Collection, Sotheby's, 6th March 1986, lot 61.</p>		
BS2424	SERGEANT JAMES FEGAN, ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: SERJt. Jas. FEGAN. 18th. RI. IRISH	380.00	456

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	<p>REGt.). Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied service papers. James Fegan was born in the parish of Kilbride, near the town of Clane in King's County (now county Offaly), Ireland. He attested for the 18th Foot at Tullamore, King's County, 2nd January 1840. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of labourer. Appointed Private, 2nd January 1840, Fegan was promoted Corporal, 1st December 1844. However, he was "in confinement" from 15th - 21st February 1846, whereupon he was reduced to Private. He was again promoted Corporal, 1st July 1847 and Sergeant, 1st September 1850, but was once more placed "in confinement" from 17th - 25th November 1853, whereupon he was reduced to Private for a second time. Fegan was promoted Corporal for a third time, 1st March 1857, and regained the rank of Sergeant on 29th August 1859. Sergeant Fegan was discharged at Dublin on 3rd September 1861, after 21 years and 2 days service with the colours, of which 13 years and 207 days were spent overseas, including 262 days in the Bombay Presidency, 6 years and 216 days in China, 4 years and 228 days in Bengal and 1 year and 231 days in Burma. He was discharged in consequence of his "being admitted to Out Pension at his own request having completed 21 years service, and serving on the permanent staff of the Longford Rifles" (Fegan spent a total of 201 days with the Longford Rifles). It was noted that his "conduct has been good. He has been twice tried by court martial, the proceedings of one of which are not forthcoming. He appears to have been only once entered in the Regimental Defaulters Book. He has been promoted to Sergeant, in possession of three Good Conduct badges, and became entitled to a fourth in January 1861". At the time of discharge, Fegan gave his intended place of residence as "Longford, being on the staff of the Longford Rifles".</p> <p>Note: the town of Clane is actually in county Kildare, Ireland, though the parish of Kilbride is just over the border in the adjoining county of Offaly.</p>		
BS2364	PRIVATE R. LECKIE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (officially engraved, 2162 Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment). Almost Extremely Fine.	325.00	390
BS2320	PRIVATE J. LARGE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (officially engraved: 5116 : Pte. J. Large 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.). Couple of minor edge bruises, otherwise attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.	265.00	318
BS2318	PRIVATE J. POWER, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (officially engraved: 1314 Pte. J. Power 2nd. Bn. R. Ir. R.). Almost Extremely Fine.	325.00	390
BS2317	PATRICK WALLACE, 2ND EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: PATk. WALLACE. 2nd. EUR. BENGAL FUSrs.). Attractively toned, some contact marks to obverse, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	350.00	420
BS2300	WILLIAM SHEILL, 1ST EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). India General Service Medal 1854, 1 clasp, Pegu (officially impressed: Wm. SHEILL. 1st. EUR. BENGAL FUSrs.). Couple of minor edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine, mounted as worn from a silver plated pin backed ribbon buckle	350.00	420
BS1978	PRIVATE J. FEENEY, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps; Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (officially engraved: 4685 Pte. J. Feeney 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.). Small edge nick to obverse rim at 5 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine.	295.00	354
	With photocopy of Medal Roll, confirming medal and clasps and also stating "invalided 6.4.98".		
bs3781	MASTER T. SPRATT, H.M.S. HAWKE, ROYAL NAVY. Baltic Medal 1854-55 (contemporary engraved naming, engraved in blackened serifed capitals: MASTER T. SPRATT. H.M.S. HAWKE). Couple of heavy rim nicks to obverse rim at 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.	240.00	288

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	<p>HMS Hawke was a 72 gun, Black Prince class of 1810, 2 deck, 3rd rate. She was converted to a 60 gun, screw Line of Battle ship in 1855 and broken up in 1865. She took part in the second Baltic campaign of 1855, where she was dispatched to the Gulf of Riga, engaging the batteries and row gun-boats at the mouth of the river Dwina on 10/8/1855, and the forts at Domeness on 14/8/1855. The British Vice-Consul reported that an attack on the fortified camp at Dwinamunde would produce unrest in the Baltic provinces, but the Commande in Chief of the Baltic fleet, Admiral Dundas, ordered Captain Ommaney, commanding the Hawke, to attack anything he wished to attack (whilst at the same time ridiculing Captain Ommaney's exaggerated reports as to his activities).</p> <p>I can find no trace of an officer by the name of T. Spratt in the Navy Lists for the Baltic and Crimea campaign period serving aboard HMS Hawke. He was thus possibly a young gentleman serving aboard the ship as an officer's assistant or similar. The medal thus perhaps worthy of further research in this regard.</p>		
Min25	<p>MINIATURE CRIMEA MEDAL. A good quality, contemporary, die-struck example with 4 die-struck clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol. Attractive old dark tone, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>NOTE: this is a MINIATURE MEDAL, not a full-size medal</p>	80.00	96
EPH038	<p>6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS, AN EARLY PRESENTATION SILVER DOUBLE LIDDED POCKET VESTA CASE, rectangular, engine turned decoration overall, gilt interior, by James Nasmyth & Co., Edinburgh hallmarks for 1850, the inside of lid inscribed "R.D. Barbor, 6th Dragoons, from W.C. Morshead, 1851". Some minor contact marks to lid and corners, otherwise lightly polished and in good working order. Measures 6cm x 3.2cm x 1cm.</p> <p>Robert Douglas Barbor was first commissioned Cornet, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons on 15th March 1827. He served with the Regiment for 24 years, being promoted Lieutenant on 9th April 1829 and Captain on 28th April 1837. He went on half pay on 6th June 1845, was appointed Regimental Paymaster on 16th February 1849, and retired on 11th November 1851 with the rank of Major (half pay). After retiring from the Regiment he subsequently continued for many years as a Barrack Master at Glasgow, only relinquishing that post in 1869, after 42 years service with the colours.</p> <p>Sir Warwick Charles Morshead, Baronet, of Tenant Park, Cornwall, Justice of the Peace for Berkshire and Cornwall, was born in 1824. He succeeded as 3rd Baronet in 1828, at four years of age, and was first commissioned Ensign, 15th Foot, on 2nd June 1843. He transferred to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons as Cornet in 1845, was promoted Lieutenant on 9th June 1846, Captain on 22nd March 1850, and retired in 1853. He died in 1905, when the title became extinct.</p> <p>This is an example of the earliest type of purpose made vesta case. Initially (circa 1835-1855), vesta cases were merely converted from other boxes such as vinaigrettes or snuff boxes. Early boxes made specifically as vesta cases, like this Edinburgh example, were produced from 1850 to circa 1865, still following the format of the earlier "snuff box" types, with the lid along the top of the box. The later, more common type (produced circa 1865 onwards), have the lid set at the end or on one side of the box.</p>	350.00	420
bs5659	<p>PRIVATE D. HYLAHAN, 17TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT). Crimea Medal 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (officially renamed, impressed in serified capitals: DANL. HYLAHAN 17TH. REGT.). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Private Daniel Hylahan, a member of the 17th Foot Regimental Band, died in the Crimea on 15/6/1855. Daniel Hylahan's grave stone is recorded in "Memorials of the Brave" as having the following inscription: "To the memory, IHS, Daniel Hylahan, Band 17th Regiment, who died on the 15 June 1855, age 27 years, may he rest in peace".</p>	480.00	576

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	<p>Only one man by the name of Hylahan on the Crimea Medal roll for the 17th Foot. Private Hylahan is recorded on the roll as a Drummer, one of only three Drummers listed on the roll, and the only Drummer from the regiment to become a casualty during the Crimean War.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extracts, one of which bears a note to the effect "Mint 1/9/64" which presumably indicates that Hylahan's original medal was returned to the mint unclaimed in 1864. His family must at some later stage have applied for a medal and been issued this renamed example in place of the original.</p>		
BS3971	<p>CRIMEA MEDAL, 1 clasp, Balaklava (naming erased). Edge bruises to rim at 9 o'clock (from contact with other medal), scattered surface contact marks, otherwise Very Fine to Good Very Fine and a useful space filler.</p>	200.00	240
bs3892	<p>PRIVATE G. PLAYNE, SCOTS GUARDS. Crimea Medal 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (officially impressed in serified capitals: GEO. PLAYNE. SCOTS FUSR. GDS.). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private George Playne, Scots Fusilier Guards, was killed in action at the Battle of the Alma River, 20/9/1854.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from medal roll, confirming medal and clasp, and that recipient was "killed at Alma".</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by photocopied extract from 1841 census. There are three men by the name of George Playne recorded in the 1841 census. The first, a 60 year old brewer resident at Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, the second, the 15 year old son of a merchant also resident at Minchinhampton, and the third, the 8 year old son of a 45 year old agricultural labourer, resident at South Hamlet, Gloucestershire. Of the two younger George Playnes, only the former, the 15 year old merchant's son appears in the 1851 census, where he is recorded as being a 27 year old woolen cloth manufacturer. It is highly unlikely that he would have been recruited into the Scots Guards. The 8 year old son of the agricultural labourer listed in the 1841 census, however, is not recorded in the 1851 census. He is thus probably the recipient of this medal, and not recorded in the 1851 census because he had by then enlisted into the army.</p> <p>The published casualty roll miss-spells the recipient's surname as "Payne". The medal roll, however, gives correct spelling as "Playne".</p> <p>The published casualty list records 28 nco's and privates of the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards as having been killed in action at the battle of the Alma River, along with one Corporal died of wounds and numerous officers and men wounded in action.</p>	1100.00	1320
BS3871	<p>SERGEANT F STEWART, 30TH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE) FOOT (LATER 1ST BATTALION THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT). Crimea Medal , 1 clasp, Sebastopol (engraved naming in semi-official Hunt & Roskell style squat serified capitals: SERJt. Fk. STEWART. 30TH. FOOT.). Scattered edge bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p>	280.00	336
bs3870	<p>JOSEPH MCGRATH, 7TH FOOT (THE ROYAL FUSILIERS). Crimea Medal 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, (depot impressed naming: JOSEPH MC. GRATH. 7TH. ROYAL FUSILIERS.). Scattered edge nicks and small rim bruises, Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied medal rolls (2) confirming medal and clasp.</p> <p>There is only one man on the medal roll for the 7th Foot with the surname McGrath and initial "J". On the medal rolls, however, Christian name is actually given as John (although on one roll the name John appears to have been written over the name Joseph). Service number and rank for Private John / Joseph McGrath given as 3507 Private.</p>	260.00	312
BS3782	<p>THE CRIMEA MEDAL WITH SEBASTOPOL CLASP AWARDED TO PRIVATE W. JACKSON, 3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS, WOUNDED BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, OCTOBER 1854. Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally</p>	385.00	462

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	<p>impressed naming, impressed in serified capitals: 6565. WM. JACKSON 3RD. BATTN. GREN GUARDS.). Rim bruise at 6 o'clock, otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages of copied service papers, medal roll extracts (2), confirming medal, and extract from published casualty roll, confirming Private Jackson wounded in action before Sebastopol, 18th - 21st October 1854.</p> <p>William Jackson, born in the parish of Henlow, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, enlisted into the Grenadier Guards at Gosmore, Hertfordshire, 20/2/1854. At the time of enlistment he was 20 years of age and gave his trade as labourer. Jackson never rose above the rank of Private and was discharged on 23/11/1857, after 3 years and 296 days service with the colours, as a result of "deformity ... of the bones of the right foot". At the time of discharge Jackson's general character was described as "good" and it was confirmed that he had never been tried by court-martial.</p>		
BS3757	<p>CRIMEA MEDAL, unnamed, as issued. Attractively toned, few small edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	160.00	192
BS3659	<p>PRIVATE M. FLYNN, 17TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT). Crimea Medal 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (contemporary engraved naming, engraved in serified letters: PRIt MICHL. FLYNN 17TH. REGt). Signs of old minor repairs to suspension claw and post, scattered surface contact marks, rim nicks and a couple of small rim bruises, light scattered surface contact marks, otherwise Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extracts, confirming medal and clasps. Only one M. Flynn on the Crimea Medal roll of the 17th Foot, 3571 Private Michael Flynn.</p>	285.00	342
BS3634	<p>PRIVATE CHARLES ALLEN, 1ST BATTALION 14TH (BUCKINGHAMSHIRE) FOOT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT). Crimea Medal 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (officially impressed: CHAs ALLEN 1st. Bn. 14th. REGt.). Brooch marks neatly removed from reverse field at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, several heavy edge bruises between 7 o'clock and 11 o'clock, otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Roll confirming medal and Sebastopol clasp and 4 pages of discharge papers. Charles Allen, born Ellesmere, Shropshire, enlisted into the 14th Foot at Shrewsbury on 14/2/1855. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of bricklayer. During the course of his military career Allen was promoted Corporal and reduced to Private on several occasions, and eventually discharged with the rank of private on 21/6/1875, with a total of 20 years and 89 days reckonable towards a service pension. At the time of discharge, Allen's conduct was described as good. Discharge papers confirm medal and clasp, and that recipient also entitled Turkish Crimea Medal. Discharge papers give intended place of residence as Ellesmere, Shropshire.</p>	185.00	222
BS3575	<p>CRIMEA MEDAL 1854-56, no clasp (unnamed, as issued). Couple of small rim bruises at 12 o'clock, otherwise attractive old dark tone and Good Very Fine.</p> <p>There is a tiny French hall mark on the rim of this medal at 1 o'clock, a swan incuse with an oval frame. This swan mark was introduced in France on 1/7/1893, and was used on domestically produced watch cases up to 1970 and also struck on to small articles entering France, and also on silverware of the legal standard of fineness which was sold at public auctions. Obviously, all of this would indicate that this medal left England after 1893.</p>	150.00	180
BS3546	<p>PRIVATE GEORGE BARRETT, 3rd BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS. Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (officially impressed: G. BARRETT. GRENADIER GDS.). Scattered small edge nicks and bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, attractively toned and with a length of original silk ribbon..</p> <p>With copy medal roll extracts, confirming Private George Barrett's entitlement to medal and clasp. There is a manuscript note against Barrett's name on one of the medal rolls, "WO 17/12/56". This sometimes indicates that the recipient was a casualty. The medal</p>	325.00	390

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	perhaps worthy of further research in this regard.		
BS3533	<p>PRIVATE J. WILLIAMS, 90TH (PERTSHIRE VOLUNTEERS) FOOT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION THE CAMERONIANS). Crimea Medal, one clasp, Sebastopol (naming engraved in squat serifed capitals: No. 3099 Pte. J. WILLIAMS. H.M. 90(th FOOT)). Brooch marks removed from reverse field at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock, leaving some rim damage at 3 o'clock, edge bruises and contact marks, partially obscuring naming details, as indicated, otherwise Very Fine, and with a length of original silk ribbon.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied medal rolls (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), confirming Crimea Medal and Sebastopol clasp (also entitled Turkish Crimea Medal), and that Williams also saw service during the Indian Mutiny, entitled medal with Lucknow clasp.</p>	220.00	264
BS3528	<p>PRIVATE HUGH McNIDER, 77TH (EAST MIDDLESEX) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION MIDDLESEX REGIMENT). Crimea Medal 1854-56, three clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (officially impressed: HUGH McNIDER. 77TH. REGt.). Top lugs removed from Inkermann clasp, with the result that the Sebastopol clasp is loose on ribbon, couple of small rim bruises to reverse rim at 4 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p>	650.00	780
BS3452	<p>PRIVATE G. JORDON, 3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS. Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally impressed: 7682 G. JORDON. 3RD. Bn. (...) GDS.). Medal contact marked and rim bruised, partially obscuring naming details (as indicated), otherwise with an attractive old dark tone and Almost Very Fine to Very Fine.</p>	265.00	318
BS3370	<p>PRIVATE JAMES QUINN, 88TH FOOT (POST 1880 1ST BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS). Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (privately engraved in running script: 3848 James Quinn 88th Foot). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extracts from the Medal Roll confirming medal and clasp. Private Quinn was wounded on at least two and possibly three occasions during the Crimean campaign. The casualty roll confirms that 3848 Private James Quinn was slightly wounded on 12th July 1855 (the regimental history confirms that during the period 8th – 12th July 1855 two privates of the regiment were killed and eleven wounded), and was subsequently severely wounded during the final attack on the Redan, 8th September 1855. A Private James Quinn of the 88th Foot, who has no service number against his name on the casualty roll but is possibly the same man (there are two James Quinns on the 88th Foot Crimea Medal Roll 3676 Private and 3848 Private), was also severely wounded before Sebastopol on 14th August 1855.</p>	525.00	630
BS3341	<p>PRIVATE MARTIN CONNOR, 21ST (ROYAL NORTH BRITISH) FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS). Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally impressed: 24(50) PTE. MARTIN CONNOR 21ST. R.N.B. FUSILIERS). Contact marks to rim at 9 o'clock, partially obscuring naming details, as indicated, otherwise Very Fine.</p>	260.00	312
BS3344	<p>PRIVATE GEORGE LEVETT, 2ND BATTALION 1ST FOOT (THE ROYAL SCOTS). Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally impressed in the style normally seen to this regiment: 3152 GEORGE. LEVETT. 2ND. BATTN. 1ST. ROYALS). Rim bruised and contact marked at 9 o'clock, surfaces with scattered contact marks, otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from medal roll confirming medal and Sebastopol clasp only. Medal roll gives regimental number as 3154.</p>	280.00	336
BS3340	<p>PRIVATE GEORGE PEARCY, 2ND BATTALION 1ST FOOT (THE ROYAL SCOTS). Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally impressed: 1449. GEORGE. PEARCY. 2. BATTN. 1ST. ROYAL). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	260.00	312
BS3292	<p>PRIVATE GEORGE KILLEEN, 18TH FOOT (THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT). Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally engraved, in block capitals, and in the serif style usually seen on medals to this regiment: PTE. GEO. KILLEEN. 18TH. FT.). Several small rim bruises and contact marks, otherwise attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	425.00	510

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	The published casualty roll confirms 3037 Private George Killeen as having been slightly wounded during the first attack on the Redan, 18th June 1855.		
BS3291	PRIVATE P. KILDEA, 39TH (DORSETSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT). Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (officially impressed: P. KILDEA. 39TH. REGt.). Obverse rim with some small contact marks and nicks at 4 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned, and Good Very Fine or better.	290.00	348
BS3280	PRIVATE G. BENNETT, 82ND (THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT). Crimea Medal, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (officially impressed: G. BENNETT. 82ND. REGt.). Edge nicks, bumps and bruises, otherwise attractive old dark tone, Very Fine. Accompanied by a length of original silk ribbon and gilt safety pin from which originally worn.	280.00	336
BS2997	PRIVATE PATRICK TONER, 49TH (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION BERKSHIRE REGIMENT). Crimea Medal, 2 clasps, Inkerman, Sebastopol (officially impressed: PATk. TONER. 49th. REGt.). Bruise to obverse rim at 10 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine. Patrick Toner was slightly wounded during the final attack on the Redan, 8/9/1855. This was an assault from which attack the 49th Regiment emerged relatively unscathed, losing just 1 officer and 2 men killed, and 2 officers and 26 other ranks wounded. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from published casualty roll and photocopied extracts from medal rolls, confirming medal and clasps. On the roll for the Inkerman clasp, recipient's surnamer is spelt Tonner, but on all other rolls it is spelt Toner, which is most likely the correct spelling, Toner being a fairly common Irish surname.	585.00	702
BS2895	PRIVATE MAURICE DAILY, 57TH (WEST MIDDLESEX) REGIMENT (the post 1880 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment) Crimea Medal 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (regimentally impressed: No. 2927 MAURICE DAILY 57TH. REGT.). Several edge nicks and contact marks to obverse and reverse rims, otherwise Good Very Fine. W.O. 100/31 confirms medal and clasp to 2927 Private Maurice Daley. Roll states "Arrived from Malta 1st. June 1885."	265.00	318
BS2826	PRIVATE G. WHEELER, 3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS. Crimea Medal, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (officially impressed: G. WHEELER. GRENADIER GDs.). Naming impressed off-centre towards the obverse edge, backstrap of Alma clasp sprung and detached on one side, Extremely Fine. Private George Wheeler, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, was wounded in action at the battle of the Alma River, 20th September 1854.	900.00	1080
BS2816	LIEUTENANT T.C. BROWN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL SCOTS. Crimea Medal , 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (contemporary engraved naming, in running script: THOMAS (C). BROWN, LIEUT. 1st. BATTn. the R(OYAL) REGIMENT). Minor bruising to rim at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, partially obscuring naming details (as indicated), surfaces contact marked, otherwise Good Very Fine and with a length of original narrow silk ribbon, this somewhat faded. Thomas Calderhead Brown was first commissioned Ensign 5th November 1854 and promoted Lieutenant 15th May 1855. Brown transferred to the 13th Foot with the rank of Lieutenant on 27th July 1855, and saw service with that regiment as Regimental Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion, and was promoted Honorary Captain 27th July 1860 and Honorary Major 3rd November 1869. He subsequently transferred for service with the Army Pay Department as a Staff Paymaster, was promoted Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel 1st April 1878, and retired from the army on 27th August 1879. Army lists of the period confirm that Lieutenant T.C. Brown served in the Crimea and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman and siege and fall of Sebastopol.	650.00	780

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BS2795	<p>PRIVATE C. GALLAGHER, 30TH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT). Crimea Medal, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (officially impressed: C. GALLAGHER. 30th. REGt.). Attractive old dark tone, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from medal roll confirming medal and Alma clasp to 3045 Private Charles Gallagher (the Sebastopol clasp would have been automatically credited by the roll, since Private Gallagher's period of service with the 30th Foot in the Crimea covered the opening weeks of the operations leading up to the investment of Sebastopol). Medal also accompanied by quarterly pay list from July - September 1854, which notes that Private Gallagher had been transferred "sick to ship" in September 1854, and was "missing 26th September" from the regimental muster. Latter roll also notes recipient as being "dead". Private Gallagher's entry in the "Removals" section records that he was born in Glasgow, a coalminer by trade, enlisted on 7th April 1849 and died on 27th September 1854 (this latter record housed in the Public Record Office is too fragile to photocopy by ordinary means, but the foregoing details have been extracted from it). Private Gallagher was possibly a casualty of the battle of the Alma River, which was fought on 20th September 1854 (the names of the men who were thought lightly wounded, had their wounds dressed, and then returned to duty after the battle, are not recorded as casualties in the regimental history, and the records of any of the lightly wounded who subsequently succumbed were later destroyed when the regimental hospital was closed down). Equally, he may have been a victim of the cholera epidemic that swept through the British army in the Crimea after the battle of the Alma River, as it moved across the peninsula towards Sebastopol.</p>	650.00	780
BS2642	<p>A. COLLINS, 13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Crimea Medal 1854-56 (officially impressed: A. COLLINS. 13TH. Lt. DRAGOONS.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Soldier's Papers not traced.</p> <p>Trooper Collins arrived in the Crimea after the cut-off date for the award of the Sebastopol clasp (9th September 1855). Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from regimental history, which confirms that a draft of 50 rank and file under Lieutenant MacNeill joined the 13th Hussars in the Crimea on 27th September 1855. Since the Treaty of Paris ending the Crimean War was not signed until 30th March 1856, Lieutenant MacNeill and the 50 men who arrived with him would have qualified for the Crimea Medal without clasp. The 13th Hussars sailed for England from Constantinople on 5/5/1856, landing at Gosport, Hampshire, on 29/5/1856.</p> <p>Trooper Collins does not appear on any of the 13th Dragoon's medal rolls for the Crimea, and so his medal was presumably awarded as a result of a late claim. Scarce as a no-clasp medal to the 13th Light Dragoons.</p>	250.00	300
BS2645	<p>PRIVATE PETER MCGINLEY, 57TH (WEST MIDDLESEX) REGIMENT. Crimea Medal 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (regimentally impressed: No. 2013 PRIVATE PETER MCGINLEY 57TH. REGT.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied extracts from medal roll confirming medal and clasps.</p>	550.00	660
BS2449	<p>GUNNER AND DRIVER R. HILLIER, NO. 1 COMPANY, 12TH BATTALION ROYAL ARTILLERY. Crimea Medal 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkerman, Sebastopol (officially impressed: GUNr. & DRIVER R. HILLIER. R. ARTy.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>1569 Gunner and Driver Robert Hillier died whilst on active service in the Crimea on 3/2/1855.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied medal roll extracts for No. 1 Company, 12th Battalion Royal Artillery for the Alma and Inkerman clasps, confirming Inkerman clasp only, and the roll for men of the same unit serving in the Crimea between 1/10/1854 and 9/9/1855, confirming Sebastopol clasp. Sebastopol roll confirms Hillier as having died on 3/2/1855.</p>	490.00	588

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	<p>Because Robert Hillier was a casualty, as confirmed by the Sebastopol roll and the officially impressed naming on his medal, his service papers are among those that have not survived.</p> <p>There was one other R. Hillier serving with the Royal Artillery during the Crimea campaign, a Gunner Richard Hillier, who was entitled to the Crimea Medal with Sebastopol clasp only. This second R. Hillier served with the 1st Battalion Royal Artillery.</p> <p>That this is the medal for 1569 Gunner and Driver Robert Hillier rather than the one awarded to Gunner Richard Hillier is confirmed both by the rank impressed on the medal, Gunner and Driver rather than Gunner, and by the medal roll for Robert Hillier's Sebastopol clasp, which records him as having died on 3/2/1855 and gives his rank as Gunner and Driver, whereas Richard Hillier is given only as Gunner.</p>		
bs3910	<p>PRIVATE S. CAMPBELL, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS. Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore and "La Crimea" legend (contemporary engraved naming: 223 S. Campbell. 6th. Dragoons.). Replacement Crimea type silver suspender, several scattered edge nicks to obverse and reverse, otherwise Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from original medal roll confirming medal, and that Campbell also entitled Crimea Medal. Roll gives full name as Samuel Campbell, and is dated Kirkee, East Indies (India) 23/3/1855, indicating that Campbell also saw service in India following the end of the Crimea campaign.</p>	140.00	168
bs3866	<p>TURKISH CRIMEA MEDAL, Sardinian flag to the fore, "La Crimea" legend, unnamed as issued.. Holed to take original double ring suspender, Good Very Fine and with a length of original "silk" ribbon.</p>	140.00	168
bs3679	<p>TURKISH CRIMEA MEDAL, Sardinian flag to the fore "La Crimea" legend, unnamed, as issued.. Original hole for suspender plugged and with replacement "British Crimea" type suspender, otherwise Good Very Fine and with a length of original silk ribbon.</p>	150.00	180
BS3664	<p>PRIVATE (LATER LANCE-SERGEANT) S. EDWARDS, 2ND DRAGOONS (LATE ROYAL NAVY). Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian flag to the fore, "La Crimea" legend (regimentally impressed naming in serified capitals: S. EDWARDS. 2ND. DRAGOONS.). Few scattered edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages of photocopied Discharge Papers. Samuel Edwards was born in the parish of St Pancras, London, and enlisted into the 2nd Dragoons at Westminster on 4/3/1856. At time of enlistment he was 20 years of age and gave his trade as that of clerk. Assigned regimental number 1995, Edwards was promoted Corporal 10/8/1868, and was discharged at Aldershot with the rank of Lance-Sergeant, on 31/3/1874, after 18 years and 28 days with the colours. Edwards was discharged as a result of "being found unfit for further service ... extensive ulcers on legs and general debility, apparently the effects of military service ... scrofulous constitution as he has served over 4 years in the navy and 18 in the army."</p> <p>There is no man by the name of Edwards on the Crimea Roll for the 2nd Dragoons. Since discharge papers confirm Edwards as having enlisted in 1856, after the war was over, but having previously seen 4 years service with the navy, I suspect that this medal was actually awarded to him for service with the navy in the Crimean War. When he subsequently joined the 2nd Dragoons, and the men of the regiment were having their medals regimentally named, he had his Turkish Crimea named to his then unit, 2nd Dragoons.</p> <p>Edwards would have been approximately 16 years of age when he joined the Royal Navy.</p> <p>Scrofula: tuberculosis of the lymph glands in the neck, resulting in swelling of the glands, also known colloquially as "The King's Evil"</p>	140.00	168

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bs3640	<p>PRIVATE THOMAS WILLIAM SAMMONS, 13TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S) LIGHT INFANTRY. Turkish Crimea Medal, British issue (contemporary engraved naming, engraved in serified letters: THOS Wm SAMMONS 13th. PALI). Replacement silver double ring suspender, scattered minor edge nicks and contact marks, Very Fine, with a length of original silk ribbon.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied service papers and photocopied medal rolls for the Crimea Medal, Turkish Crimea Medal and Indian Mutiny Medal, confirming recipient entitled Crimea Medal with single clasp Sebastopol, Turkish Crimea Medal (roll for this medal states that the recipient was serving with the regiment in Bengal when it was drawn up) and Indian Mutiny Medal, without clasp.</p> <p>Thomas William Sammons, born in the parish of St Marys, Lambeth, Surrey, enlisted into the 13th Foot at Westminster on 5/6/1847. At the time of enlistment he was 14 years of age. Sammons was promoted Corporal, 5/1/1867, and discharged at Kilkenny on 25/6/1872, after 21 years and 22 days with the colours. At discharge, he gave his intended place of residence as the Corps of Commissionaires, Strand, London.</p>	160.00	192
BS2817	<p>PRIVATE THOMAS McPHERSON, 41ST FOOT. Turkish Crimea Medal, British flag to the fore (contemporary engraved naming in serified block capitals: T. McP. 41st. REGt.). Holed for suspension and with replacement swivelling Crimea type suspender, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from medal roll, which confirms only one man in the 41st Foot with surname beginning "McP". Roll confirms that Private Thomas McPherson, 41st Foot, was entitled to the Crimea Medal with clasps Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. In addition, the casualty roll for the Crimea notes that Private Thomas McPherson of the 41st Foot was dangerously wounded at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854, and was also slightly wounded on 27 June 1855.</p>	180.00	216
BS2309	<p>PRIVATE R. DOUGLAS, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS. Turkish Crimea Medal, British issue, pierced to take double ring suspender (contemporary engraved naming in running script: 1462 R. Douglas, 6th. Dragoons.). One suspension ring a replacement, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With relevant extract from Medal Roll, confirming that 1462 Private Robert Douglas saw active service in the Crimea and was entitled to the Crimea Medal with clasp Sebastopol.</p>	150.00	180
BS3872	<p>CORPORAL F.B. PERKIN, 1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Luckow (officially impressed: CORPL. F.B. PERKIN, 1st. MADRAS FUSRS.). Couple of small edge nicks and bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p>	600.00	720
BS3822	<p>THE INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL AWARDED TO SERGEANT (LATER HOSPITAL SERGEANT AND IN-PENSIONER CONSTABLE) JOHN BUDD, 2ND EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (THE POST 1860 104TH (BENGAL FUSILIERS) REGIMENT AND THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS), WHO SUBSEQUENTLY SAW SERVICE WITH THE 104TH (BENGAL FUSILIERS) REGIMENT, RISING FROM THE RANK OF PRIVATE TO HOSPITAL SERGEANT, AND SUBSEQUENTLY SEEING SERVICE IN RETIREMENT AS AN IN-PENSIONER CONSTABLE AT THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA. Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Delhi (officially impressed: SERJT. JOHN BUDD. 2ND. EURN. BENGAL FUSR'S.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Following the end of the Indian Mutiny the powers and functions of the East India Company, along with its armed forces and employees, were transferred to the Crown, and as a result the Indian and British armies were amalgamated. The officers and men of the Indian European Regiments were invited to volunteer for service with the British army, the rank and file being offered a bounty for volunteering and allowed to count their former service towards a pension. Many soldiers objected, since transfer to the Crown resulted in the loss of privileges. In some regiments there was a state of open revolt, with the result that the events of the period were described by some as the "White Sepoy Mutiny". The regimental history of the Royal Munster Fusiliers notes that there was little</p>	585.00	702

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	<p>disturbance in the ranks of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers during the period of the changeover, though 333 soldiers applied for and obtained their discharge. The remaining soldiers who transferred were granted 2 years additional service towards their pension. John Budd was among the soldiers who volunteered to transfer to the British army.</p> <p>With 4 pages of photocopied discharge papers. John Budd, born in the parish of Bishop Nympton, South Molton, Devon, originally enlisted for 10 years service with the Honorable East India Company's at Exeter on 7/4/1848 and was posted for service with the 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers.. At time of enlistment he was 20 years and 6 months old, and gave his trade as that of labourer. Budd was promoted Corporal, 1/2/1854, Sergeant, 11/8/1855, and Colour Sergeant, 22/3/1858. Budd re-engaged for additional service with the HEIC on 7/4/1858, and volunteered to transfer to the 104th Regiment on 17/2/1861, transferring in the rank of Colour Sergeant (papers confirm receipt of 2 years additional pension entitlement for volunteering). Budd was appointed Hospital Sergeant 5/2/1863, and was discharged at Jhansi on 22/11/1866. Discharge papers describe his conduct whilst with the colours as "very good", and that he was in receipt of the Indian Mutiny Medal with Delhi clasp. Budd was appointed In-Pensioner Constable at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 20/6/1879. He resigned from this post on 27/11/1880. Discharge papers confirm that he was still alive on 20/4/1888.</p> <p>Unusual to find a set of discharge papers for a man from this regiment, given the number of 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers men who decided not to transfer to the British army.</p>		
BS3794	<p>PRIVATE FRANCIS COOLING, 88TH REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasp (officially renamed, impressed in the correct style, serified capitals: FRAS. COOLING, 88TH., and additionally engraved "REGT" in serified capitals after "88TH" on edge of medal). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll and 2 pages of Discharge Papers. Medal roll confirms entitled no clasp medal (only 134 no clasp medals awarded 88th Regiment).</p> <p>Francis Cooling's service papers are mixed up with those of another soldier on the FindMyPast website. What can be read regarding Cooling confirms that he was born in 1836, in the parish of Burton near Somerton, Somerset, and enlisted into the 88th Regiment on 30/1/1855. Cooling was discharged at Chatham on 1/7/1862. Discharge papers give trade as labourer and note that he was discharged as a result of being "unfit for further service defective vision both eyes, the result of exposure in India". Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioners Admissions Book confirms Francis Cooling as having been admitted as an out-pensioner on the day of his discharge, 1/7/1862, and granted a pension of 6 pence per day, to be payable by the Paymaster at Taunton. Discharge papers have extensive notes re. pension and increases in same up to 12/3/1901, including a "special increase" of pension to 18 pence per day on 19/2/1901.</p>	380.00	456
bs3649	<p>PRIVATE (LATER LANCE-SERGEANT) JOHN COWLEY, 83RD REGIMENT (the 1859-81 County of Dublin Regiment, and post 1881 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Central India (officially impressed: JOHN COWLEY, 83RD. REGT.). Suspender re-affixed, few scattered rim nicks and bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal rolls (2, original and published), confirming medal and clasp, and 4 pages photocopied discharge papers, and extract from 1851 census. John Cowley was born in the parish of Kilmore, Ballina, Co. Mayo. He enlisted into the 83rd Foot at Liverpool on 3/4/1852. At time of enlistment he was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of labourer. Cowley eventually rose to the rank of Lance-Sergeant and was discharged at Newry on 22/4/1873, after 21 years and 20 days service with the colours (also entitled Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with a gratuity of £5). At the time of discharge Cowley's conduct was described as having been "very good".</p> <p>Medal roll confirms Mutiny Medal awarded for service at the second action at Awah, 18-24 January 1858, and the siege and capture of the fortress of Sanganeer, August 1858 (only 2 companies from the 83rd Foot present during the siege and capture of this</p>	590.00	708

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	<p>fortress).</p> <p>Given that Cowley was born in Mayo circa 1834 and was 18 years old at time of enlistment at Liverpool in 1852, he was undoubtedly a refugee from the potato famine in Ireland of 1845-48.</p> <p>1851 census records a 14 year old John Cowley living at 65 Hodson Street, Liverpool. Census records him as a fruit seller. The household that he lived in was typical of those occupied by the refugees from the potato famine in Liverpool. The Cowley household comprised John Cowley's parents, 4 sisters and 6 lodgers (the lodgers were all described as labourers on the census return). If Cowley was 14 years of age when the 1851 census was conducted, he must have lied about his age when he enlisted in 1852. Rather than being 18 years of age, he would in fact have been just 15 years of age.</p>		
BS3486	<p>PAY SERGEANT W. J. KELSEY, 1ST BENGAL FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (officially renamed, engraved in serifed capitals in the style seen on late issue medals, issued during the early 1860's: PAY SERGEANT. W.J. KELSEY, 1st. BENGAL FUSILIERS). Clasps listed in order fitted, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With brief service details confirming rank and that Pay Sergeant W.J. Kelsey took part in the operations against Lucknow, 2nd - 16th March 1858, and the capture of Delhi. 414 medals with the clasps Delhi and Lucknow to the 1st Bengal Fusiliers.</p> <p>The clasps on this medal are fitted in the wrong order because the Lucknow clasp, which should have been fitted at the bottom, has had its lugs removed. As a result, the Delhi clasp has been fitted first and the Lucknow clasp soldered above it.</p>	450.00	540
BS3373	<p>PRIVATE BURRIDGE, 1ST BENGAL EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Delhi (officially engraved slightly later issue). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll, which gives recipients Christian name as James. 203 Mutiny Medals to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers with single clasp Lucknow and 408 with clasps Lucknow and Delhi.</p>	750.00	900
BS3256	<p>THE INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE (LATER DRUM MAJOR) HENRY HOWITT, 84TH (YORK AND LANCASTER) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT), WOUNDED IN ACTION AT LUCKNOW, DURING THE SIEGE, ON 25/9/1857. Indian Mutiny Medal, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow (officially impressed: HY. HOWITT, 84TH. REGT., and additionally engraved "DRUMAJER" before impressed naming details). Clasps listed in order fitted, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from medal roll, confirming medal and clasps, which additionally notes that 2744 Private Henry Howitt was wounded at Lucknow on 25th September 1857. Private Howitt was a member of the first relief force, and was wounded in action as that relief force fought its way into Lucknow to link up with the original besieged garrison, 25th September 1857. This First Relief Force then found themselves besieged in Lucknow with the original garrison for a further two months, until the siege of Lucknow was finally raised by the Second Relief Force under Sir Colin Campbell in November 1857. Medal also accompanied by copied details from the Worldwide Army Index, 1861, which confirms that Howitt had by then been promoted Drum Major Sergeant, along with copied research by an online blogger, giving brief biographical details, photocopied extract from the Births, Marriages and Deaths Register for April - June 1875, re. the death of Howitt's eldest son, and 11 pages of copied service papers re. Drum Major Howitt's father, Samuel Howitt, 23rd Foot and 84th Foot.</p> <p>Henry Howitt was born circa 1838 in Jamaica. His final rank in the 84th Foot was Drum Major. Howitt married in Manchester, 1861, Mary Ann Lee. They had at least four children, his last recorded child being John Thomas, born in 1870 in Halifax, Nova</p>	1650.00	1980

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	<p>Scotia, Canada. Drum Major Howitt died prior to 1875 (his first born son Samuel dying in 1875 in the Union Work House, Salford, England, and his death certificate stating that his father was "deceased" by that date). At time of death, Drum Major Howitt would have been a relatively young man, even for the mid 19th century, just 37 years or so of age.</p> <p>I suspect that Drum Major Howitt died whilst in service, because his service papers have not survived. His family must have fallen on hard times after his death for them to have been living in a workhouse in 1875, when his eldest son died.</p> <p>Drum Major Howitt's father, Samuel Howitt, was born in 1810 in Grantham, Lincolnshire. He originally enlisted into the 33rd Foot, 16/11/1827, at Grantham, Lincolnshire. At time of enlistment he was 17 years of age. Samuel Howitt saw service in the West Indies for 9 years and 87 days and in India for 7 years and 58 days. He transferred from 33rd Foot to 84th Foot whilst serving in the West Indies, on 31/12/1831 (his son, Drum Major Henry Howitt, born Jamaica 1838, would thus have been a child of the regiment, and this undoubtedly prompted him, when enlisting, to seek service in the 84th). Samuel Howitt was discharged at Chatham, having never risen above the rank of private, on 23/7/1850, as a result of being unfit for further service, "tropical climate appears to be the cause of this man's decline of health and strength. He does not appear to be capable of performing the duties of efficient soldier." He was subsequently admitted as an In Pensioner, Chelsea, 1/8/1876, and died at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 2/10/1891, some 15 years or so after the death of his son Henry.</p> <p>The additional rank detail, "DRUMAJER" (sic), engraved on the edge of Howitt's Mutiny Medal, is a little crude, and as such it was probably engraved by Howitt himself. He was not doubt enormously proud of having reached the lofty rank of Drum Major, and thereby becoming something of a celebrity within his regiment.</p>		
BS3240	<p>PRIVATE MICHAEL GOUGH, 88TH REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Central India (officially impressed: MICHL. GOUGH, 88TH. REGT.) Attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasp confirmed on roll.</p>	650.00	780
BS3000	<p>PRIVATE JOHN ROURKE, 2ND EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Delhi (officially impressed: JOHN ROURKE, 2ND. EURn. BENGAL FUSRS.). Minor rim nick to obverse at 6 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Rourke was killed in action at Delhi during the final assault on 14/9/1857 (confirmed on Bengal Casualties Roll, India Office Library LMIL10/188).</p> <p>The following biographical details regarding John Rourke have been extracted from the India Office archives. Born Dublin, Rourke attested at Liverpool on 3/5/1855. At the time of enlistment he gave his trade as that of clerk and signed on for 10 years. He arrived in India aboard the Marchioness of Londonderry in 1855. Private Rourke left an estate, money and effects, amounting to some £93 12 shillings and 11 pence. However, since he died intestate, the money reverted to the government.</p>	1450.00	1740
BS2998	<p>PRIVATE WILLIAM STODDART, 92ND (GORDON) HIGHLANDERS. Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: Wm. STODDART, 92nd. HIGHLANDERS). Edge bruise to obverse rim at 1 o'clock, polished, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>3183 Private John Stoddart is confirmed on the published roll as being entitled to the Indian Mutiny Medal without clasp.</p>	250.00	300
BS2932	<p>CORPORAL JOHN BRIEN, 3RD BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Central India (officially impressed: CORPl., JOHN BRIEN, 3RD. BOMBAY EURPn. REGt.). Minor rim nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine and with an attractive old dark tone.</p>	450.00	540
BS2920	<p>THOMAS COLLARAN, 1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST</p>	700.00	840

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	BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (impressed Indian style naming: THOMAS COLLARAN, 1st MADRAS FUSILIERS.). Naming impressed slightly off-centre at start, upsetting the reverse rim at 3 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine.		
BS2841	PRIVATE JOHN COOK, 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: JOHN COOK, 1st BOMBAY EURn. FUSrs.). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.	350.00	420
BS2838	PRIVATE J. BOHANAN, 3RD MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Central India (officially impressed: JOHN. BOHANAN, 3rd. MADrs. EURPn. REGt.). Minor metal flaw on edge by surname, otherwise Extremely Fine.	480.00	576
BS2839	<p>THE INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN (LATER MAJOR) C.G. SOUTHEY, 3RD MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS), MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES FOR THE ACTION AT DUNDREE, 29 DECEMBER 1858. Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Central India (officially impressed: CAPTn. C.G. SOUTHEY, 3rd. MADrs. EURPn. REGt.). Couple of minor edge nicks, otherwise attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Charles Gonne Southey was first commissioned Ensign, 3rd Madras European Regiment 1837, and promoted Lieutenant 1841, Captain 1848 and Major 1860. Major Southey first saw active service in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories from 6th February 1858, taking part in the Battle of Banda, 19th April 1858, the affair on the banks of the Jumna River under Major Dallas of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry on 24th April 1858, and the action near the village of Dundree, December 1858. The then Captain Southey, along with Lieutenant Hunt and Ensign Sheffield of the 3rd Madras Europeans, were all subsequently mentioned in dispatches for their services during the action near the village of Dundree on 29th December 1858, during which engagement Captain Southey commanded the left column of the regiment. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from the regimental history re. latter this action.</p>	1650.00	1980
BS2834	<p>SURGEON (LATER DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL) DANIEL O'CALLAGHAN, BENGAL ARTILLERY. Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Delhi (contemporary re-engraved naming, in hatched block capitals: DAN O'CALLAGHAN SURGEON BENGAL ARTILLERY). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Although renamed, careful examination of the remaining underlying original naming details confirms that this is in fact the recipient's original medal, which was issued named to him officially impressed "SURGn. D. CALLAGHAN ARTy.). Obviously, O'Callaghan was unhappy about losing the "O" prefix to his surname, and had his medal renamed to correct the mistake.</p> <p>Daniel James O'Callaghan, born 1814, was first appointed Assistant Surgeon, Royal Navy, 1839, and saw service with the Royal Navy until 1841. He was subsequently appointed Assistant Surgeon, HEIC's Bengal Forces, 8th January 1842, and promoted Surgeon 6th December 1855, Surgeon Major 8th January 1862, and Deputy Inspector-General 31st March 1868. Retiring on 28th October 1872, he had a lengthy retirement, and died in London on 12th August 1900.</p> <p>O'Callaghan first saw service in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, and afterwards saw service during the Indian Mutiny, including the siege and recapture of Delhi, and went on to take part in the the China Expedition of 1860-61, including the capture of Peking.</p> <p>O'Callaghan was the author of "The Fatal Falter at Meerut", which was published in 1881, an account of the mutiny of the sepoy at Meerut and the start of the Indian Mutiny</p>	600.00	720
BS2837	PRIVATE C. WILLIAMS, 3RD MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: CHAS. WILLIAMS. 3rd. MADRAS EURn. REGt.). Several	300.00	360

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	<p>small edge nicks and bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>British Battles and Medals notes only 150 no-clasp medals to the 3rd Madras European Regiment, the bulk of the officers and men of the regiment, some 806, receiving the Central India clasp.</p>		
BS2829	<p>DANIEL DEMPSEY, 84TH (YORK AND LANCASTER) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT). Indian Muriny Medal, no clasp (officially renamed, impressed: DANL. DEMPSEY, 84th. REGt.). Attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal confirmed on roll.</p> <p>The first few letters of the original naming on this medal are just visible, and appear to read "SURGn. C."</p>	220.00	264
BS2830	<p>PRIVATE JOHN CLARNEY, 84TH (YORK AND LANCASTER) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT). Indian Muriny Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: JOHN CLARHEY, 84th. REGt.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal roll gives recipient's correct name as John Clarney and his regimental number as 254 (note incorrect spelling of surname on impressed details).</p>	270.00	324
BS2827	<p>PRIVATE J. SPELMAN, 54TH (WEST NORFOLK) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT). Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: 45 J. SPELMAN H.M's. 54th. REGt.). A slightly later issue (pre 1873, without claw pin, with regimental number), Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>45 Private John Spelman, 54th Foot, later transferred to the 82nd Foot.</p>	200.00	240
BS2828	<p>PRIVATE ROBERT HENDERSON, 71ST (HIGHLAND) LIGHT INFANTRY (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT). Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: (RO)Bt. HENDERSON 71st. HIGHLAND Lt. Iy.). Suspender re-affixed, contact marks to surfaces and rim at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock (partially erasing naming details, as indicated, the "RO" of abbreviated Christian no longer being visible), otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal confirmed on roll, which gives christian name as Robert and regimental number 504. Soldier's Papers not traced.</p>	250.00	300
BS2764	<p>PRIVATE JOHN MUNRO, 3RD MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Central India (officially impressed: JOHN MUNRO. 3rd. MADrs. EURPn. REGt.). Clasp a tailor's copy, couple of small rim bruises, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 5 pages of photocopied service papers, photocopy of relevant extract from Indian Mutiny medal roll and some typed research by Diana Birch. John Munro was born in the parish of St. Michael, Killearn, Ross, Scotland. He enlisted in the East India Company's forces at London on 31st January 1854. At the time of enlistment he was 20 years of age, gave his occupation as that of a labourer, and as unmarried. Munro embarked for Madras aboard the Royal Albert on 24th March 1854. He never rose above the rank of private, and was finally discharged at Netley on 27th January 1874, after 20 years and 314 days with the colours, including 175 days service at home and 20 years and 239 days in the East Indies. At the time of discharge his character and conduct was described as being good. However, he had been 13 times entered in the Regimental Defaulters Book and tried three times by courts martial, the first occasion on 25th April 1859, when he was convicted for "disgraceful conduct" and imprisoned to 9th June 1859. Munro was tried and convicted on a second occasion on 11th February 1861 for fraud, being imprisoned to 24th March 1861. His third period of imprisonment was by district court martial on 2nd June 1865 for theft, being released on 26th June 1865. Medal roll confirms medal and clasp, and that recipient was present at the battle of Banda.</p>	480.00	576

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BS2757	<p>DRUMMER A. GALLAGHER, 1ST BENGAL EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Delhi (officially impressed: DRUMR. ANDw. GALLAGHER, 1st. EURn. BENGAL FUSrs.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by biographical and service details taken from the muster of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers at Camp Durreabad, 1st September 1858. Andrew Gallagher enlisted at Chaylespoor, Sabathoo, on 17th September 1844. At the time of enlistment he was 14 years of age and the muster papers note that when he enlisted he was unemployed. Andrew Gallagher was undoubtedly a child of the regiment, the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers having been posted to Sabathoo in 1842, following the end of the First Afghan War, remaining there until late 1845.</p>	550.00	660
BS2759	<p>LIEUTENANT (LATER LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, SIR) J. LOUIS, 3RD BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Central India (official late issue naming, impressed in large block capitals: LIEUT. J. LOUIS, 3. BO. E.R.). Suspender re-affixed, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by an interesting archive of photocopied documents and research regarding this officer.</p> <p>Sir John Louis, 3rd Baronet, of Chelston, Devon, was born 28th August 1832 at Moradabad, India, the son of Thomas Louis, Bengal Civil Service (died 1836 in India). Educated initially at the Reverend F. Wickhams's Preparatory School, Louis was afterwards at Harrow from September 1843 to March 1847. He was recommended for a commission in the Bombay Infantry by Henry Princep, one of the directors of the East India Company, on 15th February 1854. Louis was first commissioned Ensign 4th March 1855, and promoted Lieutenant 23rd November 1856, Captain 27th November 1865, Major 7th October 1871 and Lieutenant-Colonel 5th February 1873. Lieutenant-Colonel Louis retired from the Indian Army in 1877. Though he initially remained in India, he later elected to reside in Europe, and died near Bruges in 1893. Louis saw active service during the Indian Mutiny campaign, 1857-58, being present with the 3rd Bombay European Regiment at the siege and capture of Ratghur, the action at Barodia, the relief of Saugor, capture of Garrakota, the forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, the siege and storming of the city and fortress of Jhansi and the battle of Betwa. The Indian Mutiny Medal was his sole medal entitlement.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Louis was the great-grandson of Sir Thomas Louis, 1st Baronet, Rear Admiral of the White, K.M.T., K.S.F., Royal Navy, who was created a Baronet for his distinguished services afloat. Sir Thomas was one of Nelson's captains, and in that capacity commanded HMS Canopus at, and received a Small Gold Medal for, the battle of the Nile. In 1799, when in command of a party of ships' boats, he had the honour of capturing Rome, hoisted the union flag on the Capitol Hill, and, as Governor, sat in Caesar's chair. He missed Trafalgar, being detached before the combined Spanish and French fleet set sail. Lieutenant-Colonel Louis's grandfather, Sir John Louis, 2nd Baronet, K.C.B., the distinguished seaman and admiral in the Royal Navy, was at one time Aide-de-Camp to William IV. Lieutenant-Colonel Louis's father, Thomas Louis, Bengal Civil Service, died in India in 1836, with the result that on the death of Admiral Sir John Louis, 2nd Baronet, in 1863, the then Lieutenant John Louis, the recipient of the medal offered here, succeeded to the Baronetcy.</p>	1250.00	1500
BS2430	<p>THOMAS THOMAS, 1ST BOMBAY FUSILIERS (2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: THOs. THOMAS 1st. BOMy. FUSs.). Good Very Fine.</p>	350.00	420
BS2426	<p>PRIVATE FLORENCE MAHONY, 88TH FOOT (1ST BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS). Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-58, no clasp (officially impressed: FLORENSE MAHONY, 88th. REGt.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Note incorrect spelling of Christian name in naming, which is given correctly on the Medal Roll as Florence. Service papers not traced in WO97/1648 (1855-72) or</p>	300.00	360

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	WO97/2043 (1873-82).		
BS2427	PRIVATE J. BEVERIDGE, 1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS (1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-58, 1 clasp, Lucknow (officially impressed: J. BEVERIDGE, 1st. MADRAS FUSrs.). Rim plugged at 6 o'clock where removed from swivel mount (naming details still completely clear), couple of heavy scratches to obverse field in front of Victoria's bust, otherwise Good Very Fine.	400.00	480
BS2355	PRIVATE MARTIN DIXON, 3RD MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT (2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-58, 1 clasp, Central India (officially impressed: MARTIN. DIXON, 3rd. MADrs. EURPn. REGt.). Good Very Fine.	480.00	576
BS2311	PRIVATE PATRICK BURNS, 2ND EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Delhi (officially impressed: PATk. BURNS. 2nd. EURn. BENGAL FUSr's.). Extremely Fine. Private Patrick Burns was severely wounded at Delhi on 14th September 1857 and died of his wounds 7th October 1857. On 14th September 1857 the final assault on Delhi, which eventually led to its re-capture from the mutineers, began. During that day's assault the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers lost 1 officer and 42 other ranks killed, 1 officer died of wounds, 9 officers and 76 other ranks wounded. The assault of 14th September was a double VC action for the regiment. During the fighting at the Kabul gate two men from the regiment, Sergeant J. McGuire and Drummer M. Ryan both won Victoria Crosses for conspicuous gallantry in throwing burning boxes of ammunition over the parapet at great risk to themselves, but saving many lives in the process.	1000.00	1200
BS2095	WILLIAM DICK, 2ND EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS), Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Delhi (officially impressed: Wm. DICK, 2nd. EURn. BENGAL FUSr's.). Extremely Fine. Private Dick was wounded in action during the assault on Delhi, 14th September 1857.	800.00	960
BS2090	ALEXANDER McKENNY, 3RD BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT (2ND BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Central India (officially impressed: ALEXr. McKENNY, 3rd BOMBAY EUPn. REGt.). Front claw of suspender broken (both teeth lacking), otherwise Good Very Fine.	400.00	480
BS1942	PRIVATE FREDERICK ORGELS, 3RD BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT (2ND BATTALION THE LEINSTER REGIMENT). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp; Central India (officially impressed: FREDk. ORGELS, 3rd BOMBAY EUPn. REGt.). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by photocopy of Private Orgels's Discharge Paper and confirmation of medal and clasp. The following biographical details have been extracted from Private Orgels's Discharge Paper. A native of the city of London, Frederick Orgels was a butcher by trade and aged 23 years at the time of his enlistment on 28th November 1854. 5 feet 7 inches in height, he originally enlisted for a term of 10 years. However, his Discharge Paper is dated 13th August 1859, less than 5 years after he originally enlisted. That he was discharged early is undoubtedly due to the fact that he was one of the "White Sepoy" mutineers. The regimental history records that, following the Indian Mutiny, various regiments of the East India Company's forces were transferred to the crown. Many of the officers and men resented this transfer, and this grew into what was called at the time the "White Mutiny" or "White Sepoy Mutiny". Considerable pressure was put on the men of the East India Company's regiments to transfer to the crown, though there was an understanding that any who did not wish to do so could take their discharge. The following description of the authorities' attempts to convince the men of the 3rd Bombay Europeans to transfer and the fate of the men who refused to do so, is taken from F.E. Whitton's history of the Leinster Regiment: "The 3rd Bombay Europeans were at Mhow when the proclamation was issued, transferring the British rule in India from the hands of the East India Company to the Crown. The non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment were asked to transfer to the Queen's service. This request gave rise to a considerable amount of discussion among the rank and file, and finally they gave a practically unanimous answer that they would transfer provided they were given a spell	465.00	558

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	<p>of leave in England and a fresh bounty. The authorities apparently did not see their way to granting these conditions, and nothing more was said for some time, until one day, at the conclusion of a battalion parade, the commanding officer again red out the conditions of transfer to the med, adding 'There will be no tickets for the canteen to-day, and beer will be issued free.' This, as may be imagined, was a very popular announcement, and before long the majority of the men were in the canteen, drinking heartily of the free beer, and expressing sentiments of the utmost loyalty towards the Queen, and determination to transfer to her service under any conditions, or none at all, for that matter. The next morning the canteen was again free, and the same loyal sentiments and determination to transfer were expressed with even greater vehemence. When the battalion had drunk itself into a sufficient state of cheerfulness, the men were invited to step into their various company offices and sign their names to their transfer in the presence of their officers, and a certain number did so.</p> <p>Next morning there was a very different scene. The canteen was closed, and the roysterers were confronted with their own signatures, unable to deny them, and yet with very little, if any, recollection of having written them. Many, more cautious, had, however, contented themselves with a modest pint or two, kept sober, and steadfastly refused to sign anything, and were consequently now able to claim their discharge and free passage home to England. These were sent down to Bombay and shipped home, with a number of discharged men, in a sailing transport. This turned out to be a rotten, leaky old tub, which took five months to perform the voyage, while the food and water served out was so bad and scanty that the men believed it was the intention of the authorities to poison them all on the way home as a punishment for not having agreed to transfer."</p>		
BS1952	<p>CORPORAL J. MOIR, 1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS (1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp; Defence of Lucknow (officially impressed: CORPL. J. MOIR, 1st. MADRAS FUSrs.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy extract from Casualty Roll, which confirms that Corporal John Moir, 1st Madras Fusiliers, was slightly wounded at Lucknow, 16th October 1857. Corporal Moir was a member of the first relief force.</p> <p>Corporal Moir's Mutiny Medal was among the hardest won of that campaign, since he would have been amongst the men of the wing of the 1st Madras Fusiliers who formed the vanguard of the first relief force, leading it in an epic series of engagements and in the final attack that led to the entry into Lucknow of the first relief force, which in turn found itself besieged with the original defenders in Lucknow for a further four weeks. The following account of the exploits of the Madras Fusiliers during the first relief of Lucknow has been extracted from H.C. Wylly's "Neill's Bluecaps", the regimental history of the 1st Madras Fusiliers. The 1st Madras Fusiliers, at sea enroute from Persia to India when the Indian Mutiny broke out, played a prominent part in its suppression. Under Lieutenant Colonel Neill, whose surname, along with the headgear that the Madras Fusiliers wore during the campaign, gave the battalion it's nickname, "Neill's Bluecaps", the regiment was first engaged in suppressing he mutinous 37th Bengal Native Infantry at Benares on 4th June 1857, and afterwards, on 6th and 7th June, two detachments from the regiment, numbering 50 and 57 men respectively, marched to the relief of the fort at Allahabad. Lieutenant Colonel Neill followed with 44 more men on 9th June, covering the seventy miles to Allahabad in two night marches. Conditions in the fort were at a low ebb, and Lieutenant Colonel Neill was soon prostrate with sickness. Even so, he continue to direct the movements of his regiment himself from a stretcher, conscious all the time that Cawnpore and Lucknow, with their garrisons and camp followers, were being threatened by the mutineers. On 20th June a Cawnpore relief force, under Major Renaud of the Madras Fusiliers, comprising 200 men of the 84th Foot and 200 men of the Madras Fusiliers, along with two guns manned by invalid gunners, and 120 Irregular Cavalry, was organised. On the same day Brigadier General Havelock arrived at Allahabad to take command of the Lucknow relief force. On 3rd July Captain Spurgin's Company of the Madras Fusiliers, with two guns, embarked by river steamer for Cawnpore, acting as Major Renaud's flank guard (en route, Spurgin's Company disembarked on the left bank of the Ganges and engaged a force of mutineers, who were repulsed with the loss of one field gun, which was captured by three Privates of the Madras Fusiliers). On the same day that Spurgin and his men left Allahabad, news reached that fort of the massacre at Cawnpore. On 7th July Havelock's force, barely 2,000 strong, and including 376 Madras</p>	1650.00	1980

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Fusiliers, began moving towards Lucknow. Of those in the relief force, only the Madras Fusiliers as a unit were completely armed with the new Enfield rifle, leading to their acting as the vanguard in all the engagements and assaults that were to follow, Captain Grant's Company of the Madras Fusiliers being placed at the very front of the advance. On 12th July Havelock's force joined up with Renaud's Cawnpore men, who were being pressed by a 4,000 strong force of rebels on the Cawnpore Road. As Havelock's force moved steadily closer to Lucknow it fought a series of engagements, on each occasion driving the rebels from the field and capturing many field guns and artillery pieces in the process, including: Futtehpore, 12th July 1857 (eleven guns captured, rebels scattered without the loss of a single British soldier); at Aong and Pandoo Nudhi, 15th July (rebels scattered, four guns captured); and on the Cawnpore Road, 16th July, when a party of 40 Madras Fusiliers became detached from the main body, was attacked by rebel cavalry, formed a square and drove off their attackers. On the same day Havelock, with 900 men only available (his guns and Sikh troops isolated in the rear), attacked a rebel force some 10,000 strong. Not hesitating for a moment, despite the disorganised situation, he drove the rebel force from the field and seized a hilltop position a half mile from Cawnpore. By this stage Havelock's force had marched 126 miles in the hottest season of the year, in full marching order, fought four pitched battles against rebel forces that were far superior numerically and captured 23 pieces of enemy artillery. But all had been to no avail. Cawnpore, its garrison and camp followers, women and children, lay before them, massacred.

Neill, by now promoted Brigadier General, remained at Allahabad with 200 men of the Madras Fusiliers as Havelock marched on Cawnpore. At Allahabad Neill arranged for the river steamer Bramaputra to cover the right flank of Havelock's advance. Aboard the vessel were 100 men of the Madras Fusiliers, two nine-pounders and a five and a half inch mortar. As Havelock and the Bramaputra neared Cawnpore, news from the other besieged garrisons became even graver. On 13th July a letter reached Allahabad confirming the death on 4th July of Sir Henry Lawrence, commander of the Lucknow garrison. Neill removed the remainder of his force forward and joined Havelock at Cawnpore on 20th July. The relief column left Cawnpore on the same day, leaving Neill at Cawnpore with two companies of Bluecaps to hold the river crossing. During the following weeks Havelock's force took part in a further series of engagements, including: 29th July at Unao, when a 6,000 strong rebel force was dispersed with the loss of all fifteen of its guns, Havelock subsequently complimenting the Madras Fusiliers in despatches for their "dashing and forward conduct" during this action; later the same day at Bashiratgant the relief column dispersing another rebel force and capturing four more guns; on 8th August, a party of fifty Madras Fusiliers with two guns was dispatched by steamer to disperse a mutinous band of the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry, who were attempting to rally local rebels and attack the relief force. On 12th August, Havelock's force fought a further action at Unao. By 26th August, the remnants of Havelock's much diminished force, 750 Europeans and 250 Sikhs, advanced towards Bithur, which was strongly defended by rebels and was described by Havelock himself as "one of the strongest positions I have ever seen". Nevertheless Havelock's force took the town and all of the enemy's guns, in an action that involved intense house to house street fighting. On 15th September Major General Sir James Outram joined the relief force's lines of communication at Cawnpore. Profoundly impressed by Havelock and his men's achievements, Outram waived his right to take up command of the relief force, publishing in a General Order his reasons for not wishing to do so "The Major-General ... in gratitude for and admiration of the brilliant deeds of arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops, will cheerfully waive his rank on the occasion, and will accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity, as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, tendering his military services to General Havelock as a volunteer." On 18th September a bridge was laid over the Ganges, and during the two following days Havelock's by now reinforced relief force crossed over to the Oudh bank of the river. On 21st September they engaged a rebel force at Mangulwar, and on 23rd September the relief force reached the Alam Bagh, a small palace or hunting lodge of the kings of Oudh, some two miles from Lucknow. There the relief column confronted and defeated a rebel force some 12,000 strong, capturing five guns. On 25th September the final assault on Lucknow by Havelock's force began, the wing of the Madras Fusiliers present forming part of the brigade that led the advance, taking the Charbagh Bridge on the way into the city at the point of the bayonet, and over-running a battery of enemy artillery at the

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	<p>opposing end of the bridge. Then, fighting their way through the narrow streets of the outskirts of Lucknow, drawing their guns with them by hand as they negotiated the numerous deep trenches cut across their path, fired at continuously from loopholes and the rooftops of houses, the relief force fought their way into the besieged Residency. One third of the relief force entered the Residency on 25th September and another third on the following day. The welcome that the relief force received on making their way into the Residency compound from the besieged garrison and camp followers, who by now were well aware, not only of the fate that had befallen their comrades at Cawnpore, but also of the fall of Delhi, was tremendous "Their hearts found expression in a burst of deafening cheers; the garrison caught up the cry; and from every pit and trench, and battery, from behind the roofless and shattered houses, the notes of triumph and welcome echoed and re-echoed. Women crowded up to shake hands with the men who had fought twelve battles to save them; and the Highlanders, with tears streaming down their cheeks, caught up in their arms the wondering children, and passed them from one to another. Anxious questions were tenderly answered; kinsmen long separated met once more; old comrades fought their battles over again; and the garrison, as they told their own tale, and learned with pride the admiration which their struggle had aroused, heard in their turn, with reverent sympathy, how and at what cost they had been relieved." The Madras Fusiliers' former commanding officer, Brigadier-General Neill, himself fell at the very moment of victory, shot from his horse by an enemy sniper, just as he was directing the men of his old regiment through the gates of the Lucknow Residency. Once the first relief force had entered Lucknow, however, its members found themselves in turn besieged with the original garrison for a further two months. During that period the Madras Fusiliers took part in numerous sorties against enemy gun positions and played a leading role in the defence of the Lucknow Residency, until it was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell's second relief force on 23rd November 1857 (this second relief force included the other wing of the Madras Fusiliers, some 411 strong). The Madras Fusiliers continued to serve for the remainder of the mutiny, only returning to Cawnpore on 9th December 1858. By then the regiment was much depleted, and only some 300 strong, despite numerous large drafts of recruits during the previous three months. This remnant was in a woeful condition and faced the prospect of a long journey back to Madras. Initially it was intended that the regiment would march to a railhead to begin their journey south. However, at this point Sir Colin Campbell intervened, and came to the assistance of the regiment. Determined to avoid imposing a lengthy route march on the regiment, particularly given the condition the men were in, he wrote to the Governor-General of India that "The Madras Fusiliers have a right to every indulgence that can be invented for them. It would be quite right that they should travel down in boats, like gentlemen." On departing Calcutta, capital of the Bengal Presidency, the Madras Fusiliers received a rousing send-off from the Presidency that they had done so much to save, the Madras Fusiliers being personally sent off by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who received the regiment with public honours at a parade before Government House, before they made their way down to their transports. As the regiment sailed out into the Bay of Bengal it received royal 21-gun salutes from both Calcutta Fort and H.M.S. Pearl, the Madras Fusiliers arriving back in Madras on 22nd February 1859.</p>		
BS1883	<p>PRIVATE WILLIAM RUSSELL, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Lucknow (officially impressed: Wm. RUSSELL, 1st. EURn. BENGAL FUSrs.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>British Battles and Medals states only 103 medals with single clasp Lucknow to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.</p>	650.00	780
bs1311	<p>THOMAS B. CHAFFER, 1ST EUROPEAN BENGAL FUSILIERS (1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS). Indian Mutiny Medal, 1 clasp, Lucknow (officially impressed: THOS. B. CHAFFER, 1st. EURn. BENGAL FUSrs.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>British Battles and Medals states only 103 medals with single clasp Lucknow to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.e</p>	650.00	780
BS3815	<p>LIEUTENANT (LATER MAJOR-GENERAL) C.E. RENNIE, 44TH (EAST ESSEX) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ESSEX REGIMENT). Second China War Medal, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (officially impressed: LIEUt. C.E. RENNIE, 44th.</p>	1350.00	1620

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	<p>REGt.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages of officer's "Statement of Services" papers. Born Edinburgh, 29/6/1839, Charles Elphinstone Rennie was first commissioned Ensign (without purchase) 44th Foot, 19/11/1858. He spent the whole of his military career, prior to being promoted Major-General, with the 44th Foot, being promoted Lieutenant (by purchase), 20/4/1860, Captain (by purchase), 22/6/1867, Major (without purchase), 1/1/1875, and Lieutenant-Colonel (without purchase), commanding 1st Battalion 44th Foot, 1/7/1881. Rennie commanded the 1st Battalion 44th Foot to 16/9/1885, when he retired with the rank of Major-General.</p> <p>Major-General Rennie's sole period of active service came during the campaign of 1860 in North China, where he took part in the action at Sinho and the storming and capture of the Taku Forts (awarded medal and clasp). The China Medal with Taku Forts 1860 clasp was Major-General Rennie's sole medal entitlement.</p> <p>Taku Forts was a double VC action for the 44th. The Taku Forts were surrounded by defensive moats. Initially the Royal Engineers attempted to put a pontoon bridge in place, to assist the storming parties in their assault, but this proved unsuccessful, with the result that the storming parties had to wade and/or swim the moats before launching their assault. The following account of the assault on the Taku Forts by the officers and men of the 44th, 67th and 99th Foot and their French allies is taken from "1st Bn. The Essex Regiment" by J.W. Burrows:</p> <p>"The Chinese concentrated their fire upon the Royal Engineers laying the bridge at the first ditch, and quickly accounted for most of them, destroying also one of the pontoons, so that the storming parties, both French and English, had to wade or swim the ditches. This difficulty, combined with the effective musketry of the Chinese, caused Sir Robert Napier to bring up two howitzers within fifty yards of the gate and they quickly breached it to a sufficient width to allow entry in single file. This assisted the stormers to attain their object. Lieut. Robert Montresor Rogers, of the leading company of the 44th, immediately rushed forward with Private John McDougall, Lieut. Burslem, of the 67th, and Lieut. Kempson, of the 99th. The gallant advance of the French had been noted and the British troops were anxious not to be the last in the fort. They swam the ditch and tried to force an entrance by the gate, but without success. Being joined by Lieut. Edmund Henry Lenon, of the 67th, and others, Lieut. Rogers and Lieut. Lenon climbed up the wall to the embrasure on the right of the gate, Lieut. Lenon sticking his sword into the wall to enable Lieut. Rogers, who had been wounded, to enter the fort, the first British officer so to do. Other officers and men quickly mounted by the same method. Led by Rogers and Lenon the party went forward again and aided the French, who had also entered, in driving the enemy off. Then, seeing the colours of the 67th, Rogers went with the officer carrying them, Lieut. Chaplin, on to the ramparts and displayed them. In a few minutes all was over."</p> <p>Burrows, in this history, gives Rennie's initials as R.G., this is clearly incorrect.</p>		
BS2987a	UNIDENTIFIED SOLDIER OF THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. New Zealand Medal, 1863-66 reverse (name erased, remains read "Bn. 18th. RYL. IRISH. REGt.)	325.00	390
BSM1203	CORPORAL R. ST. DENIS, 65TH (MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES) BATTALION. Canada General Service Medal 1866-70, 1 clasp; Fenian Raid 1870 (officially impressed: CORPL. R. ST. DENIS 65th BATTALION). Extremely Fine.	350.00	420
	Medal and clasp confirmed on roll to Corporal Roch St. Denis, a late issue claim of 20th February 1914. Only 47 medals, all with Fenian Raid 1870 clasp (including three late issues all awarded in 1914) to the 65th Battalion.		
BS3639	PRIVATE J. MCLAUGHLIN, 19TH (LINCOLN INFANTRY) BATTALION. Canada General Service Medal 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866, officially impressed (Private, 19th Battalion). Heavy edge bruising, rim nicks and some surface contact marks, otherwise Very Fine.	225.00	270

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	Confirmed on roll, a slightly later issue, awarded on 26/5/1913 (this medal was originally authorised for issue in 1899, many years after the campaigns to which it relates).		
BS3569	<p>THE CANADA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED TO COLOUR SERGEANT HENRY AXE, 2ND BATTALION 7TH FOOT (ROYAL FUSILIERS), IN CIVILIAN LIFE A VETERINARY SURGEON, WHO SAW SERVICE IN CANADA DURING THE 1866 FENIAN INVASION AT PIGEON HILL, ST ARMAND AND BRANTFORD, AND WHO, AFTER SERVICE WITH THE 7TH FOOT, ENLISTED INTO THE MILITIA, SEEING SERVICE WITH THE 3RD BATTALION WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT FOR A FURTHER FIFTEEN YEARS, AND FINALLY BEING DISCHARGED TO CIVILIAN LIFE AFTER OVER THIRTY-SIX YEARS SERVICE WITH THE COLOURS. Canada General Service Medal 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (officially engraved in sloping serified capitals: H. AXE. 2/7. R. FUS:). Good Very Fine or perhaps a little better.</p> <p>Regimental number and rank has been erased at start of naming details, but enough detail remains to confirm that these originally read: 615 CL. SGT.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages copied discharge papers, 5 pages copied Militia attestation papers, copied extracts from medal rolls (2), original and published, copied research re. 7th Foot during the 1866 Fenian Invasion of Canada and copied extracts from the 1851, 1891 and 1901 census returns.</p> <p>Henry Drewitt Axe (1836-1905) was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire. He enlisted into the 7th Foot at Westminster, Middlesex, on 24/11/1857. At the time of enlistment Axe was 21 years of age and gave his trade as that of Veterinary Surgeon. Axe was promoted Corporal 12/7/1858, Sergeant 4/1/1859, and Colour Sergeant 20/2/1865. Axe was discharged at Netley on 13/5/1879 after 21 years and 93 days pensionable service with the regular army. At the time of discharge he was 42 years and 5 months old, confirmed his trade as that of Veterinary Surgeon and gave his intended place of residence as Market Place, Doncaster, Yorkshire. Discharge papers confirm that in addition to service at home Axe also saw service overseas for a total of 14 years and 271 days, in Gibraltar, Malta, America and the East Indies. Axe was also awarded the Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with £5 gratuity in 1877. At the time of discharge Axe's conduct was confirmed as "very good" and it was noted that he had never been tried by court martial or the civil authorities and that he was discharged with a 1st Class Certificate of Education.</p> <p>Militia attestation papers confirm that 1817 Henry Axe enlisted into the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment 18/6/1879 with the rank of Sergeant, just over one month after being discharged from the 7th Foot. At the time of enlistment into the militia Axe was recorded as being 52 years and 6 months old. This is clearly a clerical error, Axe actually being 42 years and 6 months old at the time. On enlistment into the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, Axe confirmed his trade as still being that of Veterinary Surgeon. Axe was discharged from the militia on 17/12/1894 after 15 years and 183 days pensionable service with the militia, and 36 years and 276 days total pensionable service with the colours.</p> <p>The original medal roll for the Canada General Service Medal confirms that the then Colour Sergeant Henry Axe saw service "1866 at Pigeon Hill, St. Armand and Brantford, etc." under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen.</p> <p>The Fenian Invasion of Canada, June 1866, was undertaken by two bodies of men. The left wing under Colonel John O'Neill crossed the American-Ontario border on 1st June and captured Fort Erie, Ontario. Following the battle of Ridgeway, British and Canadian troops recaptured Fort Erie and drove O'Neill and his Fenian force back across the United States border. Meanwhile, an advance party of the right wing of the Fenian "army" under General Spier, some 1,000 strong, crossed the American-Quebec border on 4th June, and occupied St Armand, Quebec, and established their headquarters on the nearby prominence of Pigeon Hill. When promised reinforcements and supplies of weapons did not materialise, the Fenians at St Armand and Pigeon Hill became uneasy, and when a force of British infantry and Canadian militia, including the 2/7th Foot, began</p>	550.00	660

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to close in on their position, General Spier ordered his men to abandon their positions and retreat to US territory.

The following details regarding the operations around St Armand and Pigeon Hill are taken from John A. MacDonalds "Troublous times in Canada" (W.S. Johnston & Co., Toronto, 1910).

"During the night of the 31st of May a general movement of Fenian troops was commenced from different towns and cities in the New England States towards their point of concentration at St. Albans, Vermont. This force was designated as the "Right Wing of the Irish Republican Army." and was commanded by General Spier, with General Mahon of Boston as his Chief of Staff. By noon of the 1st of June over 800 men had reported to General Spier, and during the following twenty-four hours their number had increased to about 1,800. Like their comrades who had assembled at Buffalo they travelled in small squads and companies, unarmed, and were reticent as to their intentions while in American territory. They quietly scattered about the town in groups and made no disorderly demonstrations, as they seemed to be under some sort of military restraint or orders. Every train that arrived from the east or the south brought in fresh contingents, who on arrival received their orders and silently distributed themselves among the small towns and villages along the Vermont border. For some time previous cases of arms and ammunition had been shipped to convenient points where they would be ready for distribution, and staff officers were busy looking after this war material and getting everything ready for the equipment of the expedition. For a day or two matters looked very promising for General Spier. Thirteen thousand troops had been promised to him by General Sweeny, with an unlimited supply of arms and ammunition, and his hopes soared high. But alas for human reckoning! The fates proved unkind, as subsequent developments proved. On the 4th of June the Boston contingent of Fenians, about 400 in number, arrived at St. Albans, without arms. Of this command about 200 were sent to Fairfield, Vermont, a village eight miles east of St. Albans, and quite close to the Canadian frontier, where a column was being mobilized to cross the border. At East Highgate, Vermont, the Fenians established a camp and made preparations for an advance into Canadian territory from that point. All along the border of Missisquoi County, in Quebec, the invaders gathered in groups, companies and regiments, awaiting their arms and orders to move. Finally a sufficient force was equipped to make a forward movement, as the men were getting impatient, and on the 4th of June General Spier led his advance guard across the frontier into St. Armand, where he established his camp and set up his headquarters at Pigeon Hill, from the summit of which he flaunted a large green flag. There were about 1,000 men in this brigade, which was officered by several old soldiers who had achieved distinction in the American Civil War, among whom were General Mahon, of the 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Coutri, and others of prominence. The only Canadian force in the vicinity of St. Armand was composed of three companies of infantry, consisting of nine officers and about 100 non-commissioned officers and men, the whole being under command of Captain W. Carter, of H. M. 16th Regiment. These troops were all raw volunteers, who were very deficient in drill or military experience, some of whom had never handled a rifle before, but all were willing and anxious to contest General Spier's advance, and were brave to a fault. As soon as the Fenians appeared in force at St. Armand, Captain Carter hastily withdrew his force to the interior, as he said he was under the impression that it was not intended that he should bring on an engagement until he was properly reinforced, as his command was only an outpost. For his action in retiring so early he was severely criticized and reprimanded for his "error in judgment in retreating without sufficient reason," while his troops never forgave him for what they considered an exhibition of cowardice. The main body of General Spier's forces had advanced about a mile into Canadian territory, and took possession of all the houses and barns in the vicinity for their quarters. Their scouts and pickets were thrown out three or four miles in advance, and for some days they were in complete possession of the country. During this time the Fenians conducted themselves in a most lawless manner, robbing and stealing, and wantonly destroying property. All of the citizens and farmers residing in the neighborhood were the victims of pillage, being robbed of horses, provisions, valuables, etc., while cattle, sheep, poultry and other live stock were confiscated and slaughtered for the use of the raider. As the days passed by and the promised arms and reinforcements for General Spier failed to materialize, he became

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<p>restless and disheartened. The United States authorities had seized all of the arms and ammunition that could be discovered, and the fact was forced on the deluded General's mind that if he did not leave Canada soon a strong force of British troops would be upon him and annihilate his command. Moreover, the demoralization of his whole army was becoming complete, and both officers and men refused to do duty any longer. Desertions were taking place in a wholesale manner, and in several instances Colonels marched off with their entire commands and re-crossed the line. He therefore convened a Council of War to consider the situation. It was of short duration, as the officers were of the unanimous opinion that there was no other course left for them but to retrace their steps and give up the idea of invading Canada. The reinforcements, arms, provisions and munitions of war that had been so liberally promised had failed to reach them, and weakened as they were by such wholesale desertions to the rear, it was deemed by old soldiers to be nothing but madness to remain where they were, as they would be wholly unable with such a small force to make even a decent show of a fight, should they happen to be attacked and it was at once determined to give up the intended invasion, leave Canada, and head back for the United States. Therefore General Spier ordered Colonel Coutri and Colonel O'Connor to form up their men and march them back to St. Albans to report to General Sweeny. Both of these officers were deeply affected as they proceeded to carry out their orders, as they wanted to stay and fight it out. The men were formed in companies, but many went off on their own responsibility, and at 9.30 o'clock on the morning of June 9th, all that was left of the grand "Right Wing" were marching back across the border to the United States. The men had a few rounds of ammunition left in their pouches, and immediately commenced firing off their muskets and rifles in a most promiscuous manner. Arms, plunder and everything else that the men could carry off with them on their retreat were lashed upon their backs or packed in satchels, and quite a number of new suits of clothes, hats, shoes and other valuables which they had pilfered were carried off by them. Several horses were also taken across the line by the marauders. Generals Spier and Mahon marched on foot among their retreating troops, and were very much downcast. General Spier said that he would rather have been shot than have left Canada in the manner he was obliged to, while General Mahon wept with rage at the thought of having to abandon the invasion. Most of the officers expressed themselves as being ashamed of the affair, and would rather never go home. After all their boasting of how easily they would capture Canada and set up their visionary Republic, the disgraceful manner in which the whole campaign terminated, without so much as a slight skirmish having taken place, was more than they could bear. There were many brave yet deluded men who joined the expedition with a determination to fight, but the majority of them were "nothing more or less than an armed mob, roving about wherever they pleased, robbing the houses and insulting and abusing women and children", as stated by a newspaper correspondent. When the retreating raiders reached United States territory they found detachments of American troops stationed upon all the roads leading to St. Albans, who had received instructions to seize all the arms the Fenians might have in their possession. As the majority of them had thrown away their muskets, sabres and ammunition on their retreat, there was not much left for the United States troops to gather up, but what little there was left was promptly seized. Upon arrival on the American side of the line General Spier and his staff surrendered to Colonel Livingston of the United States Army, and were taken to St. Albans and placed under heavy bonds to await trial for violation of the neutrality laws. A portion of Spier's army who were stationed at a point about eight miles from St. Armand when the main body of men retreated, were charged upon by 40 men of the Montreal Guides, and in the skirmish several Fenians were killed and sixteen taken prisoner, who were conveyed to Montreal. There were no casualties on the Canadian side. On the night of the 9th of June a train left St. Albans for the east with nearly 1,000 Fenians bound for their homes, while many others were left skulking around the country in the hope that another raid would soon be organized, whereby they could have an opportunity of securing more booty. On the 22nd of June a small party of these marauders came on a reconnoitring expedition to Pigeon Hill, and on arriving at the outpost began firing at the Richelieu Light Infantry sentinel who was stationed there. They were in a thick bush off the road, leading across the lines to Franklin County. As soon as they were perceived, the Canadian detachment made an endeavour to get between the Fenians and American territory, for the purpose of intercepting their retreat. But the Fenians fled through a swamp and managed to effect their escape. About twenty shots were fired, but without effect. This was the last episode</p>		
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	<p>of the Pigeon Hill affair, and in another week peace and quietness again prevailed along the Vermont border.“</p> <p>Brantford, where Axe served after St Armand and Pigeon Hill, was one of the towns in which captured Fenian prisoners were held prior to being transferred for trial to Montreal.</p>		
BS3243	<p>PRIVATE W. MEAD, 23RD BATTALION. Canada General Service Medal 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866, officially impressed (Private, 23rd Battalion). Original ribbon, gilt top pin suspender, attractive old dark tone, otherwise Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied extracts from medal rolls (original and published), the original roll confirming that Private William Mead was from Wallaceburg, Ontario and that his medal was sent to him on 19/5/1915 (receipt dated 28/5/1915). Published roll confirms Mead's medal as a late issue, awarded on 19/5/1915. Only 5 Fenian Raid 1866 clasps to the 23rd Battalion (4 original issues plus Mead's late issue). The battalion also received 22 clasps for the 1870 Fenian Raid (18 original awards and 4 late issues).</p>	480.00	576
BS2928	<p>PRIVATE GEORGE WALKER, RIFLE BRIGADE. Canada General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (officially impressed in upper and lower case italics: No. 984 Pte. G. Walker, Rifle Bde.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal confirmed on roll. A slightly later issue, awarded on 11th October 1909 (the medals for this campaign were issued to most recipients in 1899). The regimental muster rolls record 984 Private George Walker, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, as having purchased his discharge in February 1867.</p>	525.00	630
BS3891	<p>ORDINARY SEAMAN C. PHIPPS, HMS ACTIVE. Ashantee Medal 1873-74, no clasp (officially engraved in serified capitals: C. PHIPPS, ORD, H.M.S., ACTIVE. 73-74). Obverse brooch mounted at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, polished, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 1 page photocopied service papers and copied extract from medal roll, which confirms Phipps entitled to no clasp Ashantee Medal.</p> <p>Born 31/10/1853 at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Charles Phipps enlisted into the Royal Navy for 10 years on 31/10/1871. Initially rated Boy 1st Class, Phipps was promoted Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class 28/1/1873 and Ordinary Seaman 15/2/1874. He was discharged on 22/5/1882, time expired.</p>	220.00	264
BS2451	<p>ASHANTEE MEDAL 1873-4, NO CLASP, AN OFFICIAL SPECIMEN STRIKING, ENGRAVED TO ILLUSTRATE THE STYLE OF NAMING TO BE USED FOR BOTH ARMY AND NAVY MEDALS. Officially engraved: "R. SUTHERLAND, 71st. :H.M.S. ACTIVE. 73-74". Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The 71st Foot was not present as a unit during the Ashantee campaign, and I can find no trace of an R. Sutherland having served with the regiment during the relevant period. I suspect that whoever engraved the specimen naming on this medal used the name of someone who was not entitled and a regiment that was not entitled in order to prevent it being mistaken for a properly issued medal. Naming has been corrected between "Sutherland" and 71st, further indicating that this was a practice piece of some sort.</p>	350.00	420
BS3873	<p>PRIVATE B.P. CRANE, 9TH LANCERS. Afghan War Medal, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (officially renamed, engraved in sloping serified capitals: 1371. B.P. CRANE. 9TH. LANCERS.). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine, and with a length of original ribbon.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from medal roll, confirming medal and clasps, that recipient was also entitled to the Kabul to Kandahar Star, and was serving with the Service Troops when the medal roll was compiled. Photocopied extract from 9th Lancers Discharge Book confirms that Crane was discharged on the termination of his first period of engagement, on 16/1/1884.</p>	420.00	504
BS3874	<p>PRIVATE W. SPROULE, 1ST BATTALION 5TH FOOT (POST 1880 1ST BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS). Afghan War Medal 1878-80, no</p>	175.00	210

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	<p>clasp (officially engraved: 2015 Pte. W. SPROULE. 1/5th FUSrs.). Scattered rim bruises and nicks, otherwise Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll, confirming medal, and photocopied extract from Northumberland Fusiliers Discharge Book, which confirms that 2015 Private William John Sproule was discharged on 25/9/1882 by purchase.</p>		
BS3622	<p>MAJOR F. H. T. GORDON-CUMMING, BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY. Afghan War Medal 1878-80, no clasp (officially engraved: MAJ. F.H.T.G. CUMMING, BO. S. C. TRANS DEP). Extremely Fine, with a length of original silk ribbon.</p> <p>Born 28/3/1842, Francis Hastings Toone Gordon-Cumming was the sixth son of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, 2nd Baronet, of Altyre and Gordonstown. First commissioned Ensign, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, 10/6/1859, Gordon-Cumming was promoted Lieutenant, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, 6/6/1860, Captain, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, 10/6/1871, and Major and Wing-Commander, 1st Bombay Native Infantry, 10/6/1879. Major Gordon-Cumming died in 1883.</p> <p>Major Gordon-Cumming saw service during the second campaign of the Second Afghan War as Brigade Superintendent of Transport, Khyber Line Force, and was present during the operations in the Kama district and during the action at Kam Dakka. For his services during the Second Afghan War, Major Gordon-Cumming was mentioned in dispatches.</p> <p>Major Gordon-Cumming is mentioned in the official history of the Afghan War, "The Second Afghan War 1878-80, abridged official account" (John Murray, 1908), chapter 14 "Operations in the Khyber Line from 1st January, 1880 to March, 1881", page 429, for leading a company strength patrol to cover the baggage train of the column in which he was serving as it struggled to make its way into camp at Kam Dakka during the Momand Rising of January 1880 (this would presumably be the incident for which he was mentioned in dispatches). On 14th January 1880 some 5,000 Mohmands were sighted camped on a small plateau west of Cam Dakka, and another body of some 3,000 were observed on the Gara Heights about three miles south-east of Dakka Fort. It was arranged that two columns under the command of Colonel T.W.R. Boisragon, 30th Punjab Infantry, and Brigadier General J. Doran, would advance from Dakka Fort and Landi Kotal respectively, and catch the Mohmands in a pincer movement. Colonel Boisragon's force eventually engaged the body of Mohmands on the Gara Heights, and had driven them from their positions by 2.30pm on 15th January. It had originally been planned that, at this point, the Mohmands on the Gara Heights would retreat into the arms of General Doran's column. Unfortunately, Doran's column experienced great difficulty traversing the route from Landi Kotal to the Gara Heights, repeatedly delayed by conditions en route, with the result that Doran was late positioning his force to set the trap. Advance elements of his column only reached the banks of the Kabul river, to which the Mohmands had retreated, at 3.30pm on 15th January, an hour after Boisragon's successful assault. Nevertheless, Doran and his column engaged the Mohmands successfully, causing numerous casualties, General Doran's column eventually linking up with Colonel Boisragon's column at Kam Dakka at 6.20pm on the evening of 15th January. By this stage, however, Doran's baggage train was well detached, and it was not until two days later, 17th January, that it eventually reached Doran and his men. Major Gordon-Cumming was with Brigadier General Doran's column, as Brigade Superintendent of Transport, when it went in to camp at Kam Dakka on 15th January. Two days later he assumed a role that he was more used to, infantry officer, when he led a party of infantry from General Doran's camp at Kam Dakka that went out to cover the baggage train as it struggled to make its way into Doran's camp: "On the 17th the baggage struggled over the Shilman Ghakhe, and being met by 100 men of the 31st Punjab Infantry, under Major Gordon-Cumming, who came out to render assistance, the bulk of it reached Kam Dakka about 10.30 that night; some, however, did not get in till the next morning."</p> <p>In addition to his regimental duties the army lists of the late 1870's also record Gordon-Cumming as being a Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, Mysore Commission. The Mysore Commission was responsible for governing the territories of the deposed Maharajah's of Mysore, who had been defeated during and overthrown following the Seringapatam campaign of 1799, the seat of government being the former royal palace of Tipu Sultan.</p>	550.00	660

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	<p>The Baronets Gordon-Cumming were, in the male line, Chiefs of the ancient family of Cumming, and inherited through female descent the estates of the knightly house of Gordon of Gordonstown, premier Baronets of Nova Scotia, they were also heirs general of the ancient family of Penrose, of Penrose in Cornwall. The Penrose family was one of some considerable antiquity, they having established their seat prior to the Norman Conquest.</p> <p>Note: Major Gordon-Cumming's surname in the army lists of the period is given as Cumming, and the medal is named to him as such.</p> <p>The Afghan War Medal was his sole medal entitlement.</p>		
BS2934	PRIVATE P. TARPE, 1ST BATTALION 18TH FOOT (ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT). Afghan War Medal, no clasp (officially engraved: 69, B/2328, Pte. P. TARPE, 1/18th. REGt.). Good Very Fine.	200.00	240
BS2929	PRIVATE J. HICKEY, 1st BATTALION 18TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT). Afghan War Medal, no clasp (officially engraved: 69B/908. Pte. J. HICKEY. 1/18th. REGt.). Attractive old dark tone, with a length of original silk ribbon, Extremely Fine.	210.00	252
BS2797	LANCE CORPORAL E. KEEN, 67TH (SOUTHAMPSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT). Afghan War Medal 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charaisia, Kabul (officially engraved: 1912. Lce. CORPL. E. KEEN. 67th. FOOT). Extremely Fine.	450.00	540
	Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from medal roll confirming medal and clasps, which additionally notes that Lance Corporal Keen was "since deceased", and 8 photocopied pages from the regimental history, detailing the regiment's service in Afghanistan.		
BS2647	PRIVATE J. WARD, 2ND BATTALION 8TH (THE KING'S LIVERPOOL) REGIMENT. Afghan War Medal 1878-80, no clasp (officially engraved: 550 PTE. J. (E.) WARD. 2/8TH. REGT.). Two small corrections to naming, the initial "E" erased from before surname, as indicated, and the battalion and regimental designation "2/8TH" officially corrected, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	185.00	222
	With photocopied extract from medal roll, confirming medal, and also confirming full name as James E. Ward.		
BS2626	PRIVATE M. DAY, 1ST BATTALION 18TH FOOT (ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT). Afghan War Medal 1878-80 (officially engraved: 69B/1026. Pte. M. DAY. 1/18th. REGt.). Very Fine.	200.00	240
BS2356	PRIVATE W. DENNOTT, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Afghan War Medal 1878-80, no clasp (officially engraved: 2061 Pte. W. DENNOTT. 1/18th. REGt.). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.	225.00	270
BS3483	SEPOY GHULA SOONWAR, 4TH GURKHA RIFLES. Kabul to Kandahar Star. A GOOD QUALITY MODERN CAST COPY. Good Very Fine.	20.00	24
BS3436	TROOPER R.C. STREAK, GELUK VOLUNTEERS. Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland, officially engraved (Trooper, Geluk Volunteers). Three small digs to reverse field at 1 o'clock, scattered edge nicks and contact marks, otherwise Good Very Fine.	450.00	540
	A unique award to this unit, Trooper Streak being the only man from it to take part in the Bechuanaland campaign, and no member of the Geluk Volunteers taking part in either the Transkei or Basutoland campaigns.		
BS2627	PRIVATE T. BLADES, ROYAL MARINES. Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (officially engraved: T. BLADES. Pte. R.M.). Attempted erasure of initial and surname, but all letters and punctuation still clearly visible, otherwise Good Very Fine.	280.00	336

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bs3875	<p>PRIVATE E. BECK, 3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885, officially engraved naming (9202 Private, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards). Brooch marks neatly removed from reverse at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock, few minor rim nicks and bruises, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Medal Roll confirming medal and clasp.</p>	175.00	210
bs3876	<p>PRIVATE E. WOOD, 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (officially engraved: 2427 (PTE) E. WOOD. 2/YORK & L(ANC) R.). Light overall surface contact marks from the Star to obverse and rim, partially obscuring naming details (as indicated), otherwise Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll, confirming medals and clasps, and 6 pages service papers.</p> <p>Edwin Wood, born Barnsley, Yorkshire, enlisted into the York & Lancaster Regiment on 11/3/1881. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 11 months old and gave his trade as that of miner and stated that he had previously seen service with the Leeds Engineer Volunteers. Wood never rose above the rank of Private and was discharged to the Army Reserve on 26/3/1887, being finally discharged from the Army Reserve on 30/9/1890. Wood re-enlisted on 11/3/1893, and was discharged for a second time on 10/3/1897. In addition to home service, Wood also saw service in Egypt from 5/8/1882 to 6/11/1882, Bermuda from 30/1/1884 to 22/10/1886 and Halifax Nova Scotia from 23/10/1886 to 9/4/1887. Service papers confirm sole medal entitlement as Egypt Medal with Tel-el-Kebir clasp and Khedives Bronze Star, and give next of kin as his mother and father, Fergus and Elizabeth Wood.</p>	235.00	282
BS3747	<p>PRIVATE F. BURTON, 4TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOON GUARDS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir, officially engraved (2627 Private, 4th Dragoon Guards). Edge nick to obverse rim at 9 o'clock, light contact marks from the Star, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>335 Tel-el-Kebir clasps to the 4th Dragoon Guards.</p>	350.00	420
BS3691	<p>PRIVATE A. SOMERVILLE, 2ND BATTALION SCOTS GUARDS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885, officially engraved (6109 Private, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards). Scattered light rim nicks and surface contact marks, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine or better.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extract confirming medal and clasp, and 8 pages service papers.</p> <p>Alexander Somerville, born Hamilton, Lanarkshire, enlisted into the Scots Guards on 25/1/1884. At time of enlistment he was 20 years old and gave his trade as mason. Somerville never rose above the rank of Private and was discharged on 24/1/1896, after 12 years with the colours, 7 years with the regulars and 5 years in the Army Reserve. In addition to service at home, papers confirm 138 days in Egypt and 63 days in Cyprus.</p>	265.00	318
BS3347	<p>PRIVATE A. COOPER, 1ST BATTALION YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp, officially engraved (2094 Private, 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Awarded for the battle of Ginniss, 30th December 1885, which took place outside the village of Ginniss on a bend in the Nile, within sight of the pyramids. Prior to the battle the men of the Yorkshire regiment were ordered to discard their khaki uniforms and put on their red tunics, the regimental history recording that this was done "so as to look more formidable in the eyes of the Dervishes". This was the last occasion on which British troops fought wearing red tunics.</p>	300.00	360
BS3311	<p>PRIVATE J. SCOTT, 3RD BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (officially engraved: 8 PTE. J. SCOTT. 3/K.R.RIF: C.). Overall light scattering of contact marks from the Star, otherwise Good</p>	225.00	270

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	Very Fine. Note low regimental number.		
BS3312	<p>PRIVATE P. CONLON, 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir, officially engraved (1691 Private, 2nd Battalion York & Lancaster Regiment). Couple of small bruises to reverse rim at 5 o'clock, contact marked from the Star, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>The 2nd York & Lancaster Regiment were stationed at the Curragh, Co. Kildare, Ireland, when they received orders to embark for Egypt. The battalion travelled in two special trains for Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire) via Dublin on 5/8/1882, and embarking at Kingstown at 3pm that afternoon. The battalion, which had an embarkation strength of 30 officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 677 other ranks, arrived at Alexandria on 17/8/1882. In Egypt the battalion took part in the action at Tel-el-Maskhuta dam, 24/8/1882 (one man killed, 6 wounded), the capture of the enemy camp at Mahsama, 25/8/1882 (no casualties, 7 krup guns captured, along with many rifles and a large amount of stores and railway material), the action at Kassasin, 28/8/1882, where the regiment were witness to the famous night-time cavalry charge against the retiring enemy guns and infantry (one man killed, 10 wounded) and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 13/9/1883 (the regimental history gives casualties as 1 man killed, 12 wounded, whereas General Wolsely's dispatch of 16/9/1882 noted only 12 men from the regiment wounded). The battalion sailed for home on 24/10/1882, arriving at Portsmouth on 5/11/1882.</p>	225.00	270
BS3258	PRIVATE J.A. FAY, 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Egypt Medal, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir, officially engraved (28 Private, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment). Contact marked from the Star, Almost Very Fine.	220.00	264
BS3259	PRIVATE J. JONES, 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Egypt Medal, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir, officially engraved (1551 Private, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment). Good Very Fine, an attractive example with only light pitting from the Star in the right of the obverse field.	250.00	300
BS3242	PRIVATE M. RICHARDS, 1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885, officially engraved (5516 Private, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards). Medal contact marked from the Star, otherwise Almost Very Fine.	250.00	300
BS3233	BOMBARDIER/COLLAR MAKER T. MORRISON, C/3 BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY. Egypt Medal 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel el Kebir (officially engraved 12618. BOMB: CR. MKR. T. MORRISON. C/3 (. . .) R.A.). Contact marks to rim at 3 o'clock, partially obscuring small section of naming details, as indicated, between "C/3" and "R.A.", otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine.	220.00	264
BS3029	<p>DRUMMER R. JACKSON, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir, officially engraved (1887 Drummer, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment). Some rim bumps and edge bruising, overall pitting from the Star, Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 10 pages of photocopied service papers. Robert Jackson was born in Fulham, London and enlisted into the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment on 25 June 1878. At the time of enlistment he was 14 years, 10 months of age and gave his trade as musician. Since he was considerably under age, Jackson enlisted by "Special Authority" (apparently previously obtained, being dated "Horse Guards, War Office, 7 June 1878") specifying that he was initially to be trained at the 69th Brigade HQ "as a Drummer or Musician". He eventually rose to the rank of corporal, and was discharged on 22 November 1890. In addition to service at home, Jackson saw service in Egypt, August 1882-February 1883; Malta, February-May 1883 and March 1884-January 1885, and India, January 1885-October 1890. In addition to his Egypt Medal with clasp, Jackson was also entitled to the Khedive's Star, and the India General Service Medal with clasp for Hazara 1888.</p>	280.00	336
BS3002	SERGEANT W. STUBBINGTON, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Egypt Medl 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb (officially engraved: 1773. SERGT. W. STUBBINGTON. 2/R.IR: FUSRS). Extremely Fine.	950.00	1140

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	<p>1773 Sergeant W. Stubbington was wounded in action at El Teb, 29th February 1884. Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from medal roll, which confirms single clasp El Teb, and gives full name as Walter Stubbington. Roll, dated Portsmouth, July 1884, notes that Stubbington was at Kales Grove, Reading, Berkshire, when the roll was compiled, perhaps indicating that his wounds were so serious that he had been discharged as a result. El Teb scarce as a single clasp. Photocopy of extract from Brinckman's history of the 89th Foot "Historical Record of the Eighty Ninth Princess Victoria's Regiment" also accompanies medal, Brinckman stating only 9 casualties to the Royal Irish Fusiliers at El Teb, Quartermaster John Watkins, Sergeant Stubbington, and 7 rank and file, all of whom were wounded.</p>		
BS3001	<p>LIEUTENANT E.H. MULOCK, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (officially engraved: LIEUT: E. H. MULOCK. 1/R.I.FUS:). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Edmonds Henry Mulock was first commissioned Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, 10/5/1882. He was accidentally killed in the Murree Hills, India, 31/8/1884. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Regimental Muster Roll for 30th September 1884, which confirms that Lieutenant Mulock died on 31/8/1884 (British Army Lists of the period confirm place of death as Khyra Gully, Murree Hills, India, 31/8/1884). Hart's Army List 1882 confirms Lieutenant Mulock as having seen service with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Egyptian war of 1882 and that he was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Photograph of Lieutenant Mulock's grave also accompanies medal, the monument comprising a celtic cross atop a pedestal, the pedestal inscribed "In Memory of Lieut Edmonds Henry Mulock, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was accidentally killed near Chungla Gully, on 31st Augt 1884, aged 22 years - Erected by the Officers of the Regt." Medal also accompanied by extract from Khedive's Star medal roll, confirming also entitled Khedive's Star 1882.</p>	850.00	1020
BS2972	<p>LANCE-CORPORAL J. COYLE, 1ST BATTALION YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Egypt Medal 1882-9, undated reverse, no clasp (officially engraved: 2217 L/CORP: J. COYLE. 1/YORKS: R.). Attractive old dark tone, couple small edge nicks to obverse rim at 7 o'clock, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Awarded for the battle of Ginniss, 30th December 1885, which took place outside the village of Ginniss on a bend in the Nile, within sight of the pyramids. Prior to the battle the men of the Yorkshire regiment were ordered to discard their khaki uniforms and put on their red tunics, the regimental history recording that this was done "so as to look more formidable in the eyes of the Dervishes". This was the last occasion on which British troops fought wearing red tunics.</p>	300.00	360
BS2938	<p>PRIVATE J. RUDDY, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (officially engraved: 671 Pte. J. RUDDY, 1/RI. IR: REGt.). Attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine.</p>	280.00	336
BS2844	<p>PRIVATE G. SHUTTLE, 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, 1882 reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (officially engraved: 2227 Pte. G. SHUTTLE. 7th. Dn. Gds.). Clasp a good quality contemporary copy, light file marks to edge at regimental number (possible attempted erasure?) but all numbers still fully legible, Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	250.00	300
BS2819	<p>PRIVATE W. BUSSEY, 1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (officially engraved: 5984. P(te) (W). BUSSEY. 1/ CO(LD)m Gds.). Contact marked from the Star to surfaces and rim at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, partially obscuring naming details (as indicated), otherwise Good Fine, with a small length of worn original silk ribbon.</p>	200.00	240
BS2435	<p>PRIVATE G. HUEBANK, 1ST BATTALION (SCOTS GUARDS?). Egypt Medal 1882, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (officially engraved: 5046 P(TE) G. HUEBANK. 1/S(COTS) G(DS)). Contact marked from star, partially obliterating naming details (as indicated), otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Medal Roll confirming medal and</p>	225.00	270

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	clasp, and additionally noting that 5046 Private George Huebank was serving with the regiment at the time the roll was drawn up.		
BS2388	PRIVATE J. LONG, 4TH (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON GUARDS. Egypt Medal 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (officially engraved: 1724 Pte. J. LONG, 4th. Dn. GDS.). Contact wear on obverse from the Khedive's Star, as so often found on medals to cavalrymen, otherwise Very Fine.	350.00	420
BS2038	PRIVATE C. HUMPHRIES, 2ND BATTALION ESSEX REGIMENT. Egypt Medal 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (officially engraved: 975 Pte., 2/ESSEX.R.). Minor light pitting from the Star, otherwise Good Very Fine.	250.00	300
BS1986	GUNNER G.F. JACKSON, 6TH BATTERY, 1ST BRIGADE, SCOTTISH DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Egypt Medal, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (officially engraved: 20564, GUNr. G.F. J(ACK)SON, 6/1. SCO: DIV: R.A.). Plugged hole in rim at 6 o'clock, erasing 3 letters from surname, as indicated, fields tooled at 6 o'clock on obverse and reverse (medal appears to have been in a swivel mount at one stage, but this has now been removed and the medal tidied up), couple of indentations to rim at 1 o'clock (test marks?), otherwise Good Very Fine. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Medal Roll, confirming medal and clasp.	175.00	210
BS3680	KHEDIVE'S STAR, undated obverse, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine and with much original black patination still present, with a length of original silk ribbon..	100.00	120
BS3608	KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed, as issued. Good Very Fine	85.00	102
BS2940	PRIVATE D. EDWARDS, 1ST BATTALION THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS. Khedive's Star, 1884 reverse (reverse regimentally impressed with recipient's regimental number "1537" and the pre-1880 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders regimental designation, "75", for 75th Foot). Good Very Fine. Medal accompanied by photocopied medal roll extract confirming recipient as 1537 Private D. Edwards, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. Recipient also entitled undated Egypt Medal with El Teb Tamaai, Suakin 1884 and The Nile 1884-5 clasps.	100.00	120
BS2939	PRIVATE A. TRUSTLER, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT. Khedive's Star, 1882-91 reverse, (reverse regimentally impressed: 1553 A.T. 1st. BN. THE R.S. REGt). Good Very Fine. Medal accompanied by photocopied extracts from the Medal Roll for the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, which confirms recipient's identity as 1553 Private A. Trustler. Recipient also entitled Egypt Medal, dated reverse, without clasp.	100.00	120
BS2703	KHEDIVE'S STAR, dated 1884-6. Bottom left corner of star slightly blunt, form contact with other medal(s), otherwise Good Very Fine.	95.00	114
BS2009	SERGEANT GEORGE MAUKSELOW, 2nd BATTALION SCOTS GUARDS. Khedive's Star 1882-19, 1884-6 obverse, (left and right lower rims of cross impressed on reverse "2 SG-4741" and reverse additionally scratch engraved with regimental number, "4741"). Very Fine. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from medal roll confirming medal awarded to 4741 Sergeant George Maukselow (handwriting on medal roll a little difficult to read, but I think that the surname reads Maukselow). Recipient entitled undated Egypt Medal with Suakin 1885 clasp.	110.00	132
BS3367	NORTH WEST CANADA 1885 MEDAL, no clasp (unnamed, as issued). Virtually as struck, a superb example.	390.00	468
BS3877	STOKER C.J. PYNE, HMS KINGFISHER, ROYAL NAVY. East & West Africa Medal 1887-1900, 1 clasp: Witu 1890, Officially impressed (Stoker, HMS Kingfisher). Two small residues of silver solder from brooch marks to reverse at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	190.00	228

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	<p>With one page of photocopied service papers. 146537 Charles James Pyne, born Dublin, 5/11/1867, enlisted into the Royal Navy on 14/9/1888. On enlistment he was appointed Stoker 2nd Class. Promoted Stoker 1/3/1890, Pyne saw service on board a variety of vessels during his period of service with the Royal Navy. He was discharged, dead, on 12/1/1897, at the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, North Shields, Tyneside, having succumbed to acute pneumonia.</p>		
BS3851	<p>THE IGS 1895 AWARDED TO PRIVATE C. O'LEARY, 1ST BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, WHO WAS A SURVIVOR OF THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP WARREN HASTINGS, WRECKED ON THE NIGHT OF 14TH JANUARY 1897. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (engraved in running script: 5918 Pte. C. O'Leary 1st. Bn. K.R. Rifles). Official correction to last 2 digits of regimental number, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied service papers and photocopied medal rolls for IGS 1895 and QSA, confirming O'Leary entitled 1895 India Medal and single clasp Relief of Chitral and QSA with clasps Cape Colony, Transvaal, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith and Laing's Nek.</p> <p>Christopher O'Leary, born in the parish of St Mark's, Dublin, enlisted into the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Dublin on 10/9/1890. At time of enlistment he was 18 years and 6 months old and gave his trade as that of house fitter. O'Leary never rose above the rank of Private, and was finally discharged on 9/9/1902. Service papers confirm that, in addition to time spent at home, O'Leary saw service in Burma, 18/9/1891 to 6/10/1892, in India from 7/10/1892 to 17/1/1897, in Mauritius from 18/1/1897 to 17/7/1898, and in South Africa from 4/11/1899 to 25/8/1902.</p> <p>Service papers confirm service with the 1st Battalion KRRC on 13th - 14th January 1897, when the Warren Hastings was wrecked whilst en route from South Africa to Mauritius, and that he was still with the battalion when it eventually landed in Mauritius on 18/1/1897.</p> <p>O'Leary's service papers, when listing the campaigns that he took part in, in addition to referring to the campaigns in Burma, India and South Africa, also list him as having taken part in the "Field Gun Drill" of 17/5/1898 (this would have taken place in Mauritius).</p> <p>Service papers give O'Leary's next of kin as his mother, Margaret, of 4 Boyne Street, Dublin.</p>	395.00	474
BS3775	<p>PRIVATE R. GRAHAM, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (officially engraved in running script: 3780 Pte. R. Graham 2d. Bn. Ryl. Innis. Fus.). Almost Extremely Fine and scarce as a single clasp (most other members of the regiment also received the Tirah 1897-98 clasp).</p> <p>Confirmed on roll as single clasp medal (photocopied roll with medal).</p> <p>Graham also served with the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers during the Boer War. Roll confirms entitled QSA with Cape Colony and Orange Free State clasps (roll notes that recipient had been transferred to the Army Reserve by the time the roll had been drawn up at Mafeking on 29/11/1902).</p>	265.00	318
BS3774	<p>PRIVATE J. SMITH, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895-1902, Victoria, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, officially engraved in running script (4918 Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment). Small edge bump to obverse rim at 5 o'clock, otherwise Extremely Fine and attractively toned.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	260.00	312
BS3759	<p>PRIVATE F. ARNOLD, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tyrah 1897-98</p>	275.00	330

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	<p>(officially engraved in running script: 3013 Pte. F. Arnold 1st Bn Ryl. W. Surr: Regt.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Private Arnold also saw service during the Boer War with the Royal West Surreys and was severely wounded at the Battle of Colenso, 15.12.1899.</p>		
BS3756	<p>PRIVATE P. COFFEY, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-1898, officially engraved (5478 Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment). Small edge bruise to obverse rim at 6 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With copy medal roll confirming medal and single clasp Punjab Frontier 1897-98, scarce as a single clasp to the Royal Irish Regiment, most of the men of the 2nd Battalion receiving 2 clasp medals, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 and Samana 1897.</p>	290.00	348
BS3615	<p>SWEEPER JHEUDIR, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1895, bronze issue, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-97, Tirah 1897-98 (officially engraved: Sweeper Jheudir 2d. Bn. Ryl. Innis: Fus.). One rivet missing between clasps, otherwise Good Very Fine and scarce in bronze to a native recipient serving with an Irish regiment.</p>	280.00	336
bs3581	<p>PRIVATE P. TAYLOR, 2ND BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (LATER NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS AND TANK CORPS). India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, officially engraved in running script (4365 Private, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders). Good Very Fine or perhaps a little better.</p> <p>Private Taylor was taken prisoner during the Boer War at Swalkrantz, 4/6/1900 (later released), one of 54 other ranks from the 2nd Seaforths taken prisoner on that day.</p> <p>Medal accompanied 6 pages of photocopied service papers, photocopied Boer War casualty roll, and WW1 Medal Index Card.</p> <p>Peter Taylor, born Forres in the county of Elgin, Scotland, enlisted at Forres on 29/10/1892. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 6 months old, gave his trade as that of labourer and confirmed that he had previously seen service in the 3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. On enlistment Taylor was posted for service with the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, transferred to the 2nd Battalion in 1894, and was discharged to the Army Reserve on 1/7/1899. Following the outbreak of the Boer War six months later, Taylor was recalled for service under the terms of the Special Army Order of 7/10/1899, rejoining his regiment on 9/10/1899 and being posted for service with the 2nd Battalion. He was transferred to the Army Reserve for a second time on 8/5/1903 and again discharged from the army 28/10/1904.</p> <p>Taylor obviously didn't like civilian life and attested for a second time on 15/11/1904, being discharged again on 14/11/1908 after an additional 4 years with the colours.</p> <p>Service papers confirm that Peter Taylor also saw service during WW1, initially with the Seaforth Highlanders, as 3/1592 Private (service number indicates that he was probably serving with the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion when war broke out). On 12/1/1915, two of the Seaforth Highlanders battalions were serving in France, the 1st and 2nd. Taylor presumably saw service with his old battalion, the 2nd.</p> <p>Medal Index Card confirms that Taylor saw active service in France from 12/1/1915 with the Seaforths and that he subsequently saw service as 99325 Private with the Northumberland Fusiliers. Service papers state that he transferred to the Tank Corps on 5/4/1918, serving with No. 2 Tank Group HQ as 302692 Private. Taylor was transferred to Class Z of the Army Reserve on demobilisation, 13/3/1919, but signed up again under Army Order no. 5 of 10/5/1919, being discharged for a fourth and final time on 8/8/1919, after spending a total of 20 years and 356 days with the colours.</p> <p>Taylor was taken prisoner of war in South Africa during the final advance on Pretoria.</p>	290.00	348

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	<p>During that advance, the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders marched the final 120 miles in eight days. During that march their column was attacked strongly at Roodeport by a Boer force that surrounded the column that the 2nd Seaforths formed part of, the Seaforths losing 18 men wounded during this action.</p> <p>Recipient also entitled QSA with 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal, and 1914-15 Star trio.</p>		
BS3487	<p>PRIVATE J. DOWLING, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (LATER 6TH BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS, LABOUR CORPS AND SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY). India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (officially (?) renamed: 5176 PTE. J. DOWLING 2ND. BN. ROYAL IRISH REGT.). Several rim bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 14 pages of photocopied service papers, which confirm that John Dowling originally enlisted at Wexford, Ireland, on 11/5/1894 using the false name John Dooley (this false name has been crossed out on his attestation paper and his correct name inserted at all the relevant points). John Dowling was born in the parish of Murrinstown, Wexford. At the time of enlistment Dowling was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of labourer. Despite giving a false name on enlistment, he confirmed that he had previously seen service in the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (Wexford Militia). This presumably gave the game away when his reference was checked. Dowling did not rise above the rank of private, and was eventually discharged on the termination of his 12 year period of engagement on 10/5/1906. Dowling saw service at home from 11/5/1894 to 27/10/1897, in India from 28/10/1897 to 18/3/1903, and at home again from 19/3/1903 to 10/5/1906. During WW1, the now 41 year old Dowling re-enlisted on 19/2/1917. He was initially posted for service with the 6th Battalion Connaught Rangers on 24/5/1917. After landing in France, Dowling first saw service with the 16th (Irish) Division's base depot at Etaples (at that time the 6th Battalion Connaught Rangers was serving with 16th Division). Service records indicate that Dowling did not actually see service in the front line with the 6th Battalion Connaught Rangers, and instead saw service attached to the Labour Corps at the 16th Division's base depot, Dowling eventually transferring to the Labour Corps on 30/9/1917, and then to the Somerset Light Infantry on 3/7/1918. During WW1 Dowling saw service at home from 19/2/1917 to 21/5/1917, in France from 22/5/1917 to 4/2/1918, and at home again from 5/2/1918. He was discharged to a pension in 1919, living in retirement at Kingsford, Barntown, Co. Wexford. Private Dowling died on 20/7/1945.</p> <p>This medal has been renamed impressed with a combination of plain and serifed capitals. The alignment of the letters is slightly irregular, which indicates that it may actually be privately impressed rather than officially impressed.</p> <p>The India General Service Medal with Punjab clasp was his sole medal entitlement for his first period of engagement. Also entitled 1914-15 Star trio for WW1.</p>	160.00	192
BS3427	<p>PRIVATE JOHN NOLAN (REAL NAME THOMAS BYRNE), 2ND BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (officially engraved in plain block capitals: No. 4395 PTE: J. NOLAN. 2. HIGH. L.I.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Thomas Byrne originally enlisted into the Highland Light Infantry at Warrington, Lancashire, on 30/9/1891, using his real name. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years of age and was described as having blue eyes, dark brown hair and a sallow complexion. A diamond shaped scar on the back of his head was recorded as an identifying feature. Byrne gave his home address as 164 Townsend Street, Dublin.</p> <p>Byrne arrived in India with his regiment in December 1892. By February 1897 he was in a state of serious conflict with the military authorities, charged with wilfully destroying public property, attempting to escape from confinement, using threatening language and resisting an escort. Following a period of imprisonment, Byrne went on to see active service with the Highland Light Infantry on the North West Frontier, in the Malakand operations, in Bajour, in the Mohmand country, and during the attack on and capture of</p>	225.00	270

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	<p>the Tanga Pass. Thomas Byrne must have assumed the alial John Nolan prior to the award of the campaign medal for these operations on the North West Frontier, that being the name engraved on his campaign medal (regimental number 4394 is the same as when he originally enlisted under his own name, Thomas Byrne).</p> <p>Byrne returned home in 1899 and was discharged from the colours. A few months later, following the outbreak of the Boer War, Byrne was recalled for service with the Highland Light Infantry in South Africa. His army records indicate that by this stage he was still using the alias "John Nolan" in civilian life, his identity on recall to the colours being confirmed by the presence of the scar on the back of his head. The continued use of an alias indicates that he obviously had something to hide, but what it was is not clear from his army records. His performance whilst with the colours certainly indicates that he was the type of person to get into a scrape. Soon after returning for service with the Highland Light Infantry in South Africa he was in trouble with the military authorities once again, imprisoned for irregular conduct while on outpost duty and for drunkenness. Matters finally came to a head in May 1902, when he was tried by District Court Martial for offering violence and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. On release from the glasshouse, he was discharged from the army as being unfit for further service, his conduct whilst with the colours being recorded as "Bad".</p> <p>It is highly likely that Thomas Byrne's QSA is also named using the alias John Nolan.</p>		
BS3300	<p>TROOPER T.A. McWILLIAM, 4TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOON GUARDS. India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (contemporary re-engraved naming, engraved in plain block capitals: 3976. TPR. T.A. Mc.WILLIAM. 4TH. D. GDS.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Only 2 squadrons of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards present during the 1897-98 North West Frontier campaign.</p>	180.00	216
BS2956	<p>LANCE CORPORAL D. ANDREW, 5TH ROYAL IRISH LANCERS. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (a slightly later issue, officially impressed in the style usually seen on Queen's and King's South Africa Medals: 4052 Lce. CORPL. D. ANDREW 5th. R.I. LANCERS). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages of photocopied service papers, photocopied IGS and QSA rolls and Boer War Casualty Roll.</p> <p>David James Andrew, born Perth, Scotland, enlisted into the 5th Lancers on 21st March 1892 at Queenstown (now Cobh), county Cork, Ireland. At time of enlistment he was 21 years and 6 months old and gave his trade as that of valet. Andrew was promoted and demoted on a number of occasions, his highest rank attained being Lance Sergeant, 4/12/1896, but by the time he was eventually discharged, on 31/1/1903, he had once again been reduced to Private.</p> <p>Although Andrew saw service in India during the period of the Punjab Frontier campaign of 1897-98, he is not on the roll for the medal and clasp for that campaign (copy of roll listing the 14 officers and men of the regiment entitled accompanies medal). Andrew subsequently saw service with the 5th Lancers in South Africa during the Boer War and was severely wounded at Ladysmith on 17th November 1899 (casualty roll spells surname as Andrews, but initial and regimental number are the same). The regimental history records Corporal Andrews (sic) as having been shot in the thigh on this date. Andrew was entitled to a QSA with clasps Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal and South Africa 1901. However, this medal was forfeit as a result of his having been convicted under Section 18 of the Army Act, his medal also being forfeit under Article 1255 of the Royal Warrant.</p> <p>Part 1 of the Army Act, Section 18 states that "Every soldier who commits any of the following offences; that is to say, (1) Malingers, or feigns or produces disease or infirmity; or (2) willfully maims or injures himself or any other soldier, whether at the instance of such other soldier or not, with intent thereby to render himself or such other soldier unfit for service, or causes himself to be maimed or injured by any person, with</p>	475.00	570

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	<p>intent thereby to render himself unfit for service; or (3) is willfully guilty of any misconduct, or willfully disobeys, whether in hospital or otherwise any orders, by means of which misconduct or disobedience he produces or aggravates disease or infirmity, or delays it's cure; or (4) steals or embezzles or receives, knowing them to be stolen or embezzled, any money or goods the property of a comrade or of an officer, or any money or goods belonging to any regimental mess or band, or to any regimental institution, or any public money or goods; or (5) is guilty of any other offence of a fraudulent nature not before in this Act particularly specified, or of any other disgraceful conduct of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind, shall on conviction by court-martial be liable to suffer imprisonment, or such less punishment as in this Act mentioned</p> <p>Service papers confirm that Andrew was actually tried and convicted of theft, being sentenced to 1 year imprisonment on 21/9/1901 (the unexpired portion of his sentence being remitted almost a year later, on 19/7/1902). Service papers also confirm QSA and its forfeiture, but make no mention of the award of an IGS 1895 Medal.</p> <p>I suspect that Andrew, after being discharged in 1903, made a late claim for the IGS 1894 Medal with Punjab Frontier 1897-98 clasp, and that this was granted because only his QSA would have been forfeit as a result of his conduct during that campaign. Alternatively, he may have re-enlisted during WW1, when recruits who had previously forfeited campaign medals had them restored on re-enlisting.</p> <p>Medal and clasp rare to 5th Royal Irish Lancers (British Battles and Medals states only 14 men from the regiment present, as listed on original roll). An interesting medal, worthy of further research</p>		
bs2812	<p>PRIVATE J. MACK, 1ST BATTALION CHESHIRE REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (officially renamed, engraved in the correct running script style: 4713 Pte. J. Mack. Pt. Cheshire.). Suspension slack, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Extremely rare, only 4 Waziristan 1901-2 clasps to the Cheshire Regiment, three to men of the 1st Battalion and one to the 2nd Battalion. Medal accompanied by photocopied India Office letter dated February 1938, with attached list, confirming the award of the IGS Medal with Waziristan with 1901-02 clasp to Mack, along with typed roll of "Stray Men" who were awarded this particular clasp for service with the Indian Telegraph Department (total 14 clasps to stray men). These awards to stray men were probably late, which would account for the fact that Private Mack was awarded an officially renamed medal, as a late issue to a man not on the original roll.</p>	480.00	576
BS2798	<p>PRIVATE C. DAVIS, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Tirah 1897-98 (officially engraved: 2959 Pte. C. Davis 1st. Bn. Ryl. W. Surr. Regt.). Old dark tone, scratches in obverse field, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Recipient also entitled Punjab Frontier 1897-98 clasp.</p>	160.00	192
BS2727	<p>LANCE NAIK FAZAL HUSSAIN, 123RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES (THE PRE 1903 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES). India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (2282 Lance Naik, 123rd Outram's Rifles). Good Very fine.</p>	120.00	144
BS2337	<p>PRIVATE J. VALLELY, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (officially engraved 4483 Pte. 2nd Bn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers). Couple of tiny rim nicks, otherwise Extremely Fine, mounted on a length of original silk ribbon.</p>	265.00	318
BS2322	<p>PRIVATE M. LANDERS, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (officially engraved: 3919 Pte. M. Landers 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.). Extremely Fine.</p>	265.00	318
BS2319	<p>PRIVATE T. CARBERRY, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (officially engraved: 5297 Pte. T. Carberry 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.) Couple of small edge bumps, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p>	300.00	360

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	Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from Medal Roll confirming that T. Carberry (regimental number on roll given as 5287) was entitled to the India General Service Medal 1895 with single clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98. Scarce as a single clasp.		
BS2314	PRIVATE J. KAVANAGH, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1895, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (officially engraved: 4318 Pte. J. Kavanagh 2d. Bn. Ryl. Innis: Fus.).	265.00	318
BS2021	SEPOY GANGA SINGH, 27TH PUNJAB INFANTRY. India General Service Medal 1895, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (officially engraved: 2916 Sepoy Ganga Singh, 27th Pjb. Infy.). Almost Extremely Fine.	135.00	162
BS3482	JUMMOO AND KASHMIR MEDAL 1895, bronze, 1 clasp, Chitral 1895. A modern cast copy, details weakly "struck up", Very Fine.	10.00	12
BS3865	ASHANTEE STAR 1896, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine.	240.00	288
BS3560	ASHANTI STAR 1896, unnamed, as issued. Original black finish, Almost Extremely Fine.	240.00	288
BS2969	ASHANTI STAR 1896. MODERN COPY, darkened base metal.	20.00	24
BS3462	PRIVATE H. READING, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT. Queen's Sudan Medal (officially named, engraved in sloping serified capitals: 4365. PTE. H. READING. 1ST/R. WAR:R.). Small rim bruise by "R" of surname, few minor edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine.	350.00	420
BS3330	PRIVATE A. TILLING, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Queen's Sudan Medal, officially engraved (10379 Private, Royal Army Medical Corps). Good Very Fine.	295.00	354
BS3681	PRIVATE W. STRACHAN, CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. Khedive's Sudan Medal 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (officially engraved: 3705 Pte. STRATTON. 1 CAM. HIGHRS.). Note incorrect spelling of surname on medal, several rim nicks and bruises, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine. With photocopied medal rolls, 6 pages of service papers and death certificate. Service papers confirm regimental number as 3705 and surname as Strachan. William Strachan, born in the parish of Dunall (?), Forfar, enlisted into the Cameron Highlanders on 31/7/1895. He was 16 years and 5 months old at the time of enlistment, gave his trade as mill worker, and stated that he was then serving in the Militia with the 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders. Strachan never rose above the rank of Private and was eventually discharged on 17/2/1903 at Inverness. At the time of discharge his character was described as "indifferent, addicted to drink and inclined to be insubordinate". Strachan had one brush with the military authorities while serving, being tried by District Court Martial on 3/2/1898 for "using insubordinate language to his superior officer" for which offence he was sentenced to 56 days imprisonment with hard labour. Strachan died on 24/2/1951. Recipient also entitled to Queen's Sudan Medal, QSA with clasps Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal, and KSA with 2 clasps.	190.00	228
BS2783	PRIVATE J. TURNBULL, 1ST BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS. Khedive's Sudan Medal, 1 clasp, Khartoum (officially engraved: 3846. Pte. J. TURNBULL. 5th. FUSrs.). Almost Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from medal roll confirming medal and clasp, and various other photocopied rolls confirming additional entitlement to Queen's Sudan Medal, Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State and Transvaal and King's South Africa Medal with 2 clasps. Private Turnbull was killed in action at Klerksdorp in the Transvaal on 25th February 1902. On that day three companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers formed part of a column under the command of General Anderson of the Yeomanry charged with guarding a convoy of 130 waggons	360.00	432

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	<p>en route from Wolmaranstad to Klerksdorp. The convoy set out on 23rd February, and all went well until the night of 24th February when, under cover of darkness and heavy rainfall, the Boers, under the command of General De La Rey, surrounded the the column and launched a surprise attack at 3am on the morning of the 25th. The men of the Northumberland Fusiliers, under the command of Major Enderby, immediately launched a counter-attack, driving back the Boers, and allowing the column to resume the march. Almost immediately, a large party of Boers resumed the attack, firing from the saddle and driving off wagons and mules. Once again the escort stood firm and repulsed the attack, allowing the convoy to re-form and resume the march. However, the Boers, this time led in person by De La Rey, once more resumed the assault, now in overwhelming numbers. General Anderson gave orders to draw up the waggons in the road five abreast, but the scattered convoy, stretching for more than a mile, and hindered by its impedimenta, with mules stampeding, was overwhelmed. The Northumberlands, many of them cut off in the rear, fought their way through the enemy and had almost made good their retreat when their ammunition ran out. They fixed bayonets and charged, but were overwhelmed . Of the entire column, only about 50 men succeeded in reaching Klerkdorf, the remainder of the column being killed, wounded or taken prisoner, including 58 officers and men killed and 129 wounded.</p>		
BS2721	<p>PRIVATE H. MCGOWAN, 1ST BATTALION (LATER 2ND BATTALION) SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. Khedive's Sudan Medal. 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (contemporary engraved naming, in upright block capitals: 3767 PTE. H. MCGOWAN, 1st. "SEA" HIGHRS). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private McGowan subsequently saw service with the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders during the Boer War, and was killed in action during the disastrous dawn attack on prepared Boer positions at Magersfontein, 11th December 1899, during which the 2nd Seaforths lost 5 officers and 53 other ranks killed or died of wounds, and 7 officers and 136 other ranks wounded.</p>	360.00	432
bs3578	<p>BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S MEDAL 1888-1916, in silver, 1 clasp, Rundun. Spink & Son example, edge stamped "SPECIMEN". Neat attempted erasure of "Specimen" from edge, though shadow of several letters visible, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	45.00	54
BSM850	<p>PRIVATE S. LONG, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, type 2, 3 clasps; Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast (officially impressed naming, this largely erased, what remains reads: 2(8--) PTE. (--)NG 1ST R(-) (--)ISH REGT.). Edge particularly heavily erased at 7 o'clock (portion of rim removed), otherwise Good Very Fine, and with scattered light surface marks from contact with another medal.</p> <p>After going through the QSA Medal Roll for the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, I can find only one man whose regimental number begins with the number 2 and whose surname ends with the letters NG, 2817 Private S. Long. Medal roll confirms entitlement to the three clasps on this medal. Recipient also entitled KSA with 2 clasps, which ties in with the surface contact marks on this medal. Copy medal rolls for QSA and KSA accompany medal.</p> <p>A cheap space filler for anyone looking for a QSA to the Royal Irish Regiment</p>	110.00	132
bs3883	<p>CAPTAIN (LATER MAJOR) W.A. BURN, 6TH BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT (ATTACHED 5TH BATTALION). Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (officially engraved in sloping serifed type: Capt. W. A. BURN. 6/Manch: Rgt.). Lacking rivets between Cape Colony and Orange Free State clasp, as issued (see medal rolls, below), contact mark to Cape Colony clasp (slightly dented), small bruise to obverse rim at 6 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine. Mounted on a top brooch pin from a length of original ribbon and accompanied by a matching dress miniature, this also identically mounted, both medals as worn.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extracts (3) for the 6th Battalion Manchester Regiment. Burn's medal and Cape Colony clasp were issued off one roll, and the remaining three</p>	285.00	342

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	<p>clasps off another roll (which would explain the missing rivets between Cape Colony and Orange Free State clasps). Rolls note recipient served with the 5th Battalion Manchester Regiment in South Africa.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extracts detailing the service of the 5th and 6th Battalions in South Africa. The 6th Battalion Manchester Regiment did not embark for South Africa until 13/2/1902, and thus were only present for a short period towards the end of the war. The then Captain Burn obviously preceded his parent battalion, having been seconded for service with the 5th Battalion. This battalion landed at Capetown on 10/7/1901. Given that Burn was entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasp, he presumably landed with the battalion on that date or not long afterwards.</p> <p>Army Lists of the period record Burn as having retired with the rank of Major on 12/3/1904.</p> <p>The Quarterly Army List for January 1901, page 1380a, lists Burn as being attached to the South Wales Borderers.</p>		
bs3878	<p>TROOPER W. MASTERS, BETHUNE'S MOUNTED INFANTRY (LATER NATAL VOLUNTEER COMPOSITE REGIMENT). Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, officially impressed (1430 Trooper, Bethune's Mounted Infantry). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With copy medal roll confirming medal and clasps, and that Trooper W. Masters also saw service in the Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment, regimental number 536.</p> <p>The Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment was raised in September 1900 and was a composite regiment of 300 officers and men recruited from previously existing units. It was a full-time force. Once raised, it allowed the volunteers from the units from which it was drawn to return to their normal employment. The men selected for service in the Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment were hand picked from their parent units, on the basis of experience, reliability and general suitability for continued full-time service in the field.</p>	125.00	150
BS3859	<p>THE QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL AWARDED TO SERGEANT E.H. WILLIAMS, IMPERIAL YEOMANRY FIELD HOSPITAL, WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER OF WAR DURING THE ACTION AT ROODEVAL ON 7TH JUNE 1900, WHEN THE DERBYSHIRE MILITIA (4TH BATTALION THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS), THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HEADQUARTERS BAGGAGE TRAIN AND THE ENTIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY FIELD HOSPITAL WERE CAPTURED BY THE BOERS. SERGEANT WILLIAMS WAS SUBSEQUENTLY "ESPECIALLY COMMENDED" BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIELD HOSPITAL FOR HIS WORK WITH THE HOSPITAL IN SOUTH AFRICA. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (officially impressed: SGT. E.H. WILLIAMS, IMP: YEO: FIELD HOSP:). Small bruise to obverse rim at 8 o'clock, couple of old light scratches and contact marks in obverse field, but now with an attractive old dark tone, and Good Very Fine or better, and a rare award to a member of the only civilian field hospital to see service in South Africa, one of just 61 officers and men who saw service with that field hospital.</p> <p>With photocopied medal rolls (original and published), confirming medal and clasps, along with photocopied extract from Will Bennett's "Absent-Minded Beggars - Yeomanry and Volunteers in the Boer War", giving details of the raising and services of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital during the Boer War.</p> <p>During the Boer War vast numbers of volunteers come forward from throughout the United Kingdom and the Empire, offering their services in a military capacity during that campaign. In addition, there was a large number of volunteers who offered their services in a medical rather than a military capacity, with the result that a number of purely civilian hospitals and medical units went on to see service during the Boer War. Among the better known were John Langman's Hospital, Lord Iveagh's Irish Hospital, the hospital financed by and named after the wealthy American philanthropist Mr A Van</p>	465.00	558

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Alen, the Princess Christian Hospital, the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Hospital, The Scottish National Red Cross Hospital and the Welsh Hospital.

The largest contingent of military volunteers was provided by the Imperial Yeomanry. Likewise, the largest number of medical volunteers was also provided by the Imperial Yeomanry, who went on to staff the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and the Imperial Yeomanry Bearer Corps.

The Organising Committee for these Imperial Yeomanry medical ventures was led by Countess Howe and Lady Chesham, and its members included a large number of titled ladies, including seven Duchesses, four Marchionesses and forty-three other titled ladies. With their contacts they were able to raise some £127,000 within four months, which went towards equipping the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, and institution that in its day was regarded as the best hospital in South Africa. The Imperial Yeomanry Hospital opened at Deelfontein on 17 March 1900. Soldiers treated there, well aware of how lucky they were, and suitably impressed, nick-named it "The Haven of Rest". By the end of May 1900 the hospital had expanded to more than 1,000 beds.

The coffers of the organising committee were so full that it was also decided to expand on the original plans and set up an Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital (the unit in which Sergeant Williams served) and an Imperial Yeomanry Stretcher-Bearer Company, the Bearer Company. The Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and the Bearer Company went on to become the only civilian units of their kind to operate in South Africa during the Boer War. The Field Hospital's senior surgeon was Charles Stonham F.R.C.S., F.Z.S. (awarded a C.M.G. for his services in South Africa), was a leading consultant at Westminster Hospital and a Surgeon Captain in the Middlesex Yeomanry, and the majority of the staff of the Field Hospital and Bearer Corps were recruited from the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps. The two units arrived in Capetown on 17 April 1900. Two months later the Field Hospital and Bearer Corps were in the front line at Roodeval where, on 7th June, a Boer Commando under Christian De Wet captured the 4th Battalion Sherwood Foresters, the Imperial Yeomanry Headquarter's Baggage Train, and the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Corps. The Boers initially opened fire on the members of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Company, but apparently later apologised when it was brought to their attention that they had been firing on medical units. The members of the two units were, however, all taken prisoner. After obtaining permission from a number of Boer officers, the Field Hospital and Bearer Corps subsequently took care of the wounded and dying on the battlefield, Imperial and Boer, at a number of locations. The Field Hospital's Commanding Officer, Charles Stonham, later wrote a detailed account of the action and the unit's subsequent attempts to care for the wounded, which describes graphically the difficult conditions. "Our first care was, of course, for the wounded. We found fourteen of them lying in the station sheds or propped up against the extemporised defences. Poor chaps, many of them had been hard hit." Later that day the British prisoners taken at Roodeval were transferred to a camp by the Rhenoster River. There the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospitals operated from 4pm until midnight, amputating limbs, repairing fractures and dealing with many serious neck, chest and abdominal wounds. Stonham's account paints a surreal, nightmarish scene, the surgeons operating by flickering lamplight, as around them a stockpile of captured British ammunition was being blown up by the Boers, providing a huge fireworks display (by this stage the war had entered its guerrilla stage, and the Boers were in no position to carry off the huge store of munitions they had captured). This was the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital's first experience of dealing with battle casualties. Four days later the Field Hospital and Bearer Corp's staff were rescued from captivity by advancing British forces, by men from their own parent unit, the Imperial Yeomanry, and shortly afterwards Lord Chesham, whose wife had played a key role in organising the hospital and bearer unit, came on the scene with his Buckinghamshire Imperial Yeomanry, to find out how the released prisoners were faring.

For some reason the published casualty rolls, so far as I can see, do not list any of the members of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Corps as having been taken prisoner at Roodeval. This includes Stonham, despite the fact that he wrote a clear account of the incident, which was published in 1902 as Volume 2 of the three volume

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	<p>“The Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals in South Africa 1900-1902”, Stonham’s account containing a photograph, page 35, captioned “The Boers who made us prisoners advancing on our wagons”. I suspect that the Field Hospital and Bearer Company members taken prisoner at Roodeval were not officially considered to have been prisoners, and thus not recorded as such in the casualty returns. Technically, the Field Hospital was a Red Cross unit. When Henry Dunant established the Geneva Convention for the conduct of war in 1864, one of its foundation clauses specifically conferred “immunity from capture and destruction of all establishments for the treatment of the wounded and sick”. The Field Hospital staff could thus not technically be recorded as having been taken prisoner of war, despite the facts of the matter, officialdom subsequently regarding them as having merely continued to do their duty under Boer supervision.</p> <p>After service at the front Sergeant Williams is recorded as having been posted for service at the Headquarters and Wonderfontein Detachment, 27/1/1901.</p> <p>Sergeant Williams was one of only ten sergeants to see service with the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital (one Staff Sergeant, three Sergeant-Majors, and six Sergeants). The history of the Field Hospital in South Africa records him as the Field Hospital’s Steward and Storekeeper, a unique position in the unit, who had working under him an Assistant Steward, Mr. A.W. Evershed.</p> <p>There are at least 2 photographs of Williams in the published history of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, page 18, on the trek upcountry to Roodeval, and page 107.</p> <p>The Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital was staffed by 5 officers, 37 n.c.o.’s and men, and had a transport detail of 19 n.c.o.’s and men, 61 officers and men in total. The Bearer Company had a staff of 3 officers, 56 n.c.o.’s and men and a transport detail of 24 n.c.o.’s and men, with a total strength of 83 officers and men. The total strength of the two units thus being 144 officers and men.</p> <p>For further details regarding the services of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and the Imperial Yeomanry Bearer Company see “The Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals in South Africa, 1900-1902” (Countess Howe, editor, 3 vols, Arthur L. Humphreys, London 1902). In particular, volume 2, whose 266 pages comprise a detailed account of the Field Hospital and Bearer Company by Charles Stonham, complete with a roll of officers and men.</p> <p>In his account of the services of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital and Bearer Company, Stonham notes, page 226, that he “especially commended” Sergeant Williams for the work that he did whilst service with the Field Hospital in South Africa. Williams was one of 22 n.c.o.’s and men to be especially commended, Stonham remarking with regard to them “all of these men did most excellent work in their several capacities”.</p>		
bs3837	<p>CIVIL SURGEON N. THOMAS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 3, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (officially impressed: CIV: SURGN: N. THOMAS.). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Nevill Everard Thomas, born 8/11/1869, was the son of William Nevill and Cordelia Thomas. Nevill Thomas came from a medical background, his father being a surgical belt manufacturer, based at Dalston, Cumbria. Educated at Merchant Taylor’s School, Thomas graduated MRCP, MRCS, in 1895. Prior to the Boer War he was employed in the Middlesex hospital. After the Boer War he was resident at Bridge Bungalow, Norwood, Ceylon. In addition to his medical duties in Ceylon, he served as a JP.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from Medal Roll confirming medal and clasp.</p>	265.00	318
bs3798	<p>PRIVATE W.E. PODGER, 2ND BATTALION GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, type 2, ghost dates visible on reverse, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (officially engraved: 700 Pte. W.E. PODGER. Glouc: Rgt.). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	290.00	348

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Private Podger was taken prisoner of war at Dewetsdorp, 23/11/1900, subsequently being released on 5/12/1900.

The following description of the action at Dewetsdorp, 23/11/1900, is taken from the Official History, vol 3, pp 490-493: On November 14th, Major W. G. Massy, R.F.A., Commandant of Dewetsdorp, received warning from the Intelligence Officer at Bloemfontein that De Wet and Haasbroek, with a force of 1,700 men and one or two guns, were moving south, and had reached a point some forty miles north of the Thabanchu-Ladybrand road. From Bloemfontein to Thabanchu and thence to Ladybrand a line of blockhouses had been established, with the object of checking a Boer movement to the south; but De Wet was not to be baulked, and approaching the line on the afternoon of the 16th, where there was a gap of 2,000 yards between two blockhouses, he decided to rush through. Accordingly, he opened fire with a Krupp gun on one of the blockhouses, near Thabanchu, and with his whole force successfully ran the gauntlet. Massy was duly informed of this, and further, that the Boers were apparently making for Daggafontein, in the direction of Dewetsdorp. Next day (November 17th), his mounted infantry observed a Boer laager near Grootfontein, having advanced scouts on Paul Schmidt's Berg, which overhangs the town on the east. On the 18th the enemy made a reconnaissance in force to within 4,000 yards of the town, retiring under fire from the guns of the garrison. The Commandos did not go far, however; and on the following day they were discovered to be in laager four miles south of Damfontein. Dewetsdorp is closely surrounded on three sides by steep hills, seamed with watercourses and strewn with boulders and rocks. The fourth side is flat and open, except for a deep nullah, or dry river-bed, which passes through the town. The garrison was disposed as follows: - One company Highland Light Infantry held a kopje to the south-east of and overlooking the town, with a small observation post on Lonely Kop, to the east; two Cossack posts were thrown out in a south-westerly direction, towards Reddersburg; the remainder of the troops were posted on the high ground to the north and west of the town. On November 19th Massy endeavoured to break the cordon which was enclosing him by sending out a force to shell the laager. The Boers replied by rushing two of the outlying posts the same night. They then practised the ruse of disappearing entirely from the neighbourhood, only to return on the night of the 20th, when they drove in two other small posts. At about 3.30 a.m. on the 21st the piquet on Lonely Kop was rushed, and the Boers, now in possession of high ground commanding the main camp of the garrison, poured in a vigorous fire. At 6 a.m. they brought a Krupp gun into action, but with little effect, as the guns of the 68th battery R.F.A. soon silenced it. Yet they continued to gain ground, driving the garrison of a fourth post back on the main camp. About midday, another strong Commando was seen to be approaching, and Massy attempted to hold the eastern side of the town with his mounted infantry. This failed at once, the mounted infantry being forced back by a hot cross-fire from the nullahs running from the hills towards the town. Desultory firing went on all day; the trenches occupied by the Highland Light Infantry were attacked, the burghers establishing themselves in close proximity to them. By nightfall the enemy had gained possession of the heights to the west and north of the town. Before daylight on the 22nd firing was resumed. As soon as the sun had risen Massy flashed a message to Bloemfontein, asking for assistance, and was answered that a column would start at once from Edenburg. At 8 a.m. the Boers drove in another post; and with their gun in action on Lonely Kop, in addition to the overwhelming rifle fire which they were now able to bring to bear, they soon raked the shelters occupied by the men of the Highland Light Infantry. These trenches were, however, held until dark, when the occupants were ordered to set fire to the stores at the south end of the town, and to fall back on the main position, which was done at 7 p.m. The night was spent in improving the defences of the main position, by strengthening the gun pits for the two Field guns, and by providing head cover and shelter from reverse fire.

At 2.30 a.m. on the 23rd, No. I outpost, composed of a detachment of the Gloucestershire regiment, and situated in an important position to the north of the town, was surprised by a party which crept stealthily up the side of the hill. A strenuous resistance was offered; but after losing half their numbers in killed and wounded, the men were forced to surrender, and the Boers gained yet another point of vantage. The capture of this post, coupled with the occupation of the ground evacuated on the previous evening by the Highland Light Infantry, enabled the enemy to pass through the town to the western edge

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	<p>of the plateau. From their new position the Boers now looked into nearly the whole of the defences at close rifle range. Moreover, by moving their gun on to the heights towards the Smithfield road, they commanded the ravine, wherein lay the water supply of the garrison; they had already shot down all the horses, which had been collected in another ravine. With daylight came a tremendous cross-fire from every direction. The garrison, now crowded behind sangars and in trenches about the main camp, could do little; but the Field guns, one in a donga running down towards the town, the other near a trench occupied by some men of the Gloucestershire regiment, continued firing from their pits. At 2 p.m. Massy received a message that one of the guns had been put out of action, and most of the gun detachment wounded. At 4 p.m. a young officer, who with his men had all day been defending a trench near the other gun, was persuaded to send a message to the commandant asking permission to raise the white flag. Massy peremptorily refused; but his reply was not delivered, and at 4.45 p.m. he heard that the detachment had surrendered. Nevertheless, firing continued in other parts until 5.25 p.m. Then Massy was told that his wounded were being murdered. Giving credence to a statement neither well-founded nor likely to be, he ordered the white flag to be shown. Even had no such influence precipitated the surrender, it is doubtful if the garrison could have held out much longer. Three days of continuous and creditable fighting had exhausted the defence. On this final day the troops had been under fire for fifteen hours. The drinking water was in the hands of the enemy, and only at the point of the bayonet could a bottle have been filled. Of the garrison fourteen men were killed, four officers and seventy-one men wounded, and six men missing. The remainder were marched away along the Wepener road as prisoners of war.</p> <p>The battle of Dewetsdorp was one of the most successful actions fought by the Boers during the Guerilla phase of the war. It was also a disaster for the Gloucestershire Regiment who lost over 250 officers and men killed, wounded and prisoner of war.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extract confirming clasps and p.o.w. roll extract.</p>		
bs3797	<p>TROOPER B. STAPYLTON, 68TH COMPANY, 19TH BATTALION IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (PAGET'S HORSE). Queen's South Africa medal, type 3, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, (officially impressed: 13400 TPR: . STAPYLTON, 68TH. COY. 19TH. IMPL: YEO:=). Note, initial omitted from naming, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Trooper Bryan Stapylton was mortally wounded at Lichtenburg, 12/3/1901, dying of his wounds the following day. He is buried in St Anne's Churchyard, Kew, London.</p> <p>Bryan Stapylton was the son of Miles Stapylton (Senior Customs Officer) and Sara Dorcas Stapylton. The 1881 census records him as being 10 years of age and living at 10 Mortlake Road, Kew.</p> <p>Paget's Horse, the 51st, 52nd, 68th and 73rd Companies, which together made up the 19th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, was an elite unit. The following description of that regiment, the man who raised it and its recruits is taken from "Absent Minded Beggars" by Will Bennett'. "They were public school-educated men recruited through advertisements in gentlemen's clubs. The battalion was raised by George Paget, the son of a British general and a compulsive amateur soldier with a penchant for getting himself involved in any conflict that afforded the chance of action. He never seems to have been a regular officer but served in the Russo- Turkish War of 1877-8 and the Greco-Turkish War of 1897, as well as the Zulu War in 1879. Although aged 46 when the Boer War broke out, he went out to South Africa as second-in-command of his regiment and proved himself to be a man of some courage, being wounded twice. A portly figure who felt at home in the dining rooms and smoking rooms of Pall Mall, Paget recruited 500 officers and men from a tiny, hopelessly inadequate room at the Imperial Yeomanry Committee's offices in Suffolk Street. However, it at least had the advantage of being only a short stroll from the clubs of which he was a member. Paget's Horse wore a badge made up of the letters PH which provided a source of instant merriment for the wags on the streets of London, who suggested that it stood for 'Piccadilly Heroes' or more commonly for 'Perfectly Harmless'. Gentlemen troopers such as Cosmo Rose-Innes, a barrister, found that wearing their new uniforms in the capital produced a rich variety of reactions and some odd social contradictions. He later recalled: "The khaki drew to its wearer,</p>	425.00	510

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	<p>however, many amusing experiences; the fervent 'God bless you' of old ladies in the bus, the friendly offers of navvies to "ave half a pint' in the street, the respect of substantial citizens for one's opinion on the war. The "ave half a pint' situation was the most embarrassing. We were clad as troopers but flattered ourselves we bore the impress of officers and hence a conflict of emotions, the desire to be rollicking good fellows qualified by surprise that our would-be host should not detect the gentleman under the plain khaki."</p>		
BS3777	<p>TROOPER J.C. MITCHELL, STEINAECKER'S HORSE. Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 1 clasp, Transvaal, officially impressed (1334 Trooper, Steinaecker's Horse). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasp confirmed on roll (copy roll with medal).</p> <p>The following details regarding Steinaecker's Horse have been extracted from John Stirling's "The Colonials in South Africa".</p> <p>Steinaecker's Horse was raised in June 1900 by Major Francis Christian Ludwig, Baron von Steinaecker, one of the outstanding Light Cavalry commanders of the Boer War. Born Berlin, 1854, he had originally seen service with the German Army, Leib Grenadiers Regiment, in the 1870's. Resigning his commission in 1879, he subsequently took part in the Bulgarian revolution in the mid-1880's, and led an expedition to the interior of German South-West Africa in 1888. After spending 20 years in South Africa and South West Africa, he was entirely at home in the bush. Before raising his Regiment of Horse, he had led one of the most daring exploits performed during the course of the war. In March 1899, Steinaecker, then a lieutenant in the Intelligence Department, selected six scouts for special service. With this small party and eight Zulu Nonquai, black members of the Zululand Police, Steinaecker left Eshowe on 3rd April 1900, and rode or walked through Zululand and Swaziland, a distance of 500 miles. Their horses having died of horse-sickness, the party were on foot when the Transvaal border was reached. On their journey they had picked up a British settler, Holgate, afterwards a Captain in Steinaecker's Horse. He knew the country thoroughly, and as a guide in the last stages was invaluable. The party intended to attempt the blowing up of the great bridge at Komati Poort, but found it too strongly guarded. Steinaecker and three men now struck through the bush, swam the Komati river "when the crocodiles were off their feed." travelled all the night of 16th June, and on the 17th, after dark, placed nearly 100 lb. of dynamite between the masonry and girders of a bridge at Malelane, forty miles up the line, and destroyed it. Having returned to Natal, Steinaecker now recruited for his Regiment of Horse, which served with great distinction throughout the remainder of the Boer War.</p> <p>Llike Mitchell, the vast majority of the men who served in Steinaecker's Horse received only the single clasp Transvaal on their QSA. The regiment served almost exclusively in the high veldt of Northern Transvaal, where they fought alongside an equally famous unit, the Bushveldt Carabiniers. The conditions they endured in the high veldt were extreme. Most of the men had to camp out in the wild for weeks at a time in districts that were wild and roving lions a real danger. According to Stirling, in the Sabie River valley, more than one member of the regiment was seized from round the camp fire by lions, and another was seized by crocodiles. Many members of the regiment did not see the railway for months on end, and some of the wounded had to be carried over 150 miles before reaching any kind of hospital.</p>	320.00	384
bs3766	<p>PRIVATE C. EDIKER, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. Queens South Africa Medal, type 2, ghost dates visible in reverse field, three clasps: Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, officially impressed (4498 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers). Attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Ediker was wounded in action at Inniskilling Hill, Natal, 23/2/1900.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 6 pages of copied service papers. Charles Ediker was born in Blackfriars, London. He enlisted into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 4/1/1894. At the</p>	290.00	348

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	<p>time of enlistment he was 18 years 7 months old, and gave his trade as labourer. Ediker was promoted Lance Corporal 2/8/1899. The wounds he received in February 1900 were serious enough to see him discharged from the army on 5/01/1901.</p> <p>Ediker saw service at home from 1/01/1894 to 4/11/1899, in South Africa from 5/11/1899 to 27/1/1900, and at home from 28/4/1900 to 5/1/1900.</p> <p>Service papers give his next of kin as his brother James Ediker of 165 Meyrick Road, Battersea, London.</p> <p>Papers confirm discharged as a result of gunshot wounds to shoulder and neck.</p>		
BS3696	<p>PRIVATE E. WILSON, COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 2, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, officially impressed (2134 Private, Coldstream Guards). Scattered minor rim nicks and edge bruises, pawnbroker's mark lightly scratched in obverse field behind Queen's head, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extracts confirming medal and clasps.</p>	250.00	300
BS3693	<p>PRIVATE J. FREER, 3rd BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT (KING'S COUNTY MILITIA). Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 2 (ghost dates just visible on reverse), 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, officially impressed (1526 Private, Leinster Regiment). Few minor rim nicks, otherwise attractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extracts, confirming medal and clasps, and that recipient also entitled KSA with 2 clasps. Medal also accompanied by 3 pages photocopied Militia attestation papers, photocopied extract from "The Constitutional Force" re the services of the 3rd Battalion Leinster Regiment in South Africa, photocopied extracts from the Regimental History and extract from the 1911 Irish census.</p> <p>Born in the parish of Kilbride, Tullamore, King's County (now Co. Offaly), John Freer enlisted into the 3rd Battalion Leinster Regiment for the second time on 2/12/1897 (enlistment papers confirm Freer as having previously served with the 3rd Battalion, purchasing his discharge in August 1897). At the time of his second enlistment Freer stated that he was 18 years and 2 months old, was employed by Goodbodys of Tullamore and gave his trade as labourer. Freer joined the Special Service Section of the 3rd Leinsters, volunteering to undertake service abroad with the regular army, should he be required, on 20/5/1899. Papers record Freer as being absent from training in 1903, and his KSA Medal roll records him as actually having deserted in 1903.</p> <p>Transvaal clasp scarce to the 3rd Battalion Leinster Regiment. Approximately 100 awarded. These would all appear to have been awarded to the detachment of 100 men from the 3rd Leinsters who served with the Kimberley Column for six months in a mounted capacity, under Major Barry of the 3rd Leinsters. Extract from Regimental History gives details of the services of the Kimberley Column, initially in pursuit of a force under the Boer general Christian De Wet, and later during the action at Tweebosch, 7/3/1902, when a British column under General Lord Methuen was routed and destroyed by a Boer force under General De La Rey. Some three-quarters of the officers and men under Methuen being killed were wounded or taken prisoner, one of the worst defeats suffered by the British Army in South Africa, the captured including Methuen himself, the most senior British officer to be taken prisoner by the Boers during the war.</p> <p>Following his 1903 desertion Freer moved to Dublin. The 1911 census records John Freer as a married 30 year old general labourer from King's County, living at Chamber Street, Merchant's Quay, Dublin. If John Freer was 30 years of age in 1911, this would imply that he lied about his age when re-enlisting in December 1897. Rather than being 18 years old, he would have been 17 when he re-enlisted in 1897.</p>	295.00	354
bs3695	<p>PRIVATE J. HEANEY, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 3, ghost dates visible on reverse, 5 clasps, Tugela</p>	575.00	690

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	<p>Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (3791 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Heaney was wounded in action at Almond's Nek on 11/6/1900.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 7 pages photocopied service papers and photocopied extract from published casualty roll.</p> <p>James Heaney, born Rathmines, Dublin, enlisted into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Naas, on 17/9/1890. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years of age and gave his trade as that of groom. Heaney never rose above the rank of Private and was eventually discharged following the termination of his second period of engagement, on 16/9/1911.</p> <p>On enlistment Heaney was posted for service with the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 19/7/1898, but was recalled for service following the outbreak of the Boer War. After recall Heaney opted to re-engage with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 30/6/1902, so as to complete 21 years service with the colours. He was transferred to the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 9/8/1906 and was still serving with that battalion when he was discharged in 1911. In addition to service at home, service papers confirm service in India from 1892 to 1897, South Africa, 1897-98, and in South Africa for a second time from November 1899 to November 1900. Service papers give his next of kin as his father, James Heaney, of 14 Church Place, Rathmines, Dublin.</p>		
bs3692	<p>PRIVATE T. LYONS, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (LATE CARLOW MILITIA AND LEINSTER REGIMENT). Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 2, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith, officially impressed (2295 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Some light contact marks and scratches in obverse field, but these now attractively toned over, otherwise Good Very Fine or better.</p> <p>With photocopied extract QSA Medal roll, confirming single clasp Relief of Ladysmith. Roll states recipient time expired and returned to England during campaign, hence single clasp.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by 13 pages service papers. Thomas Lyons enlisted into the British Army on two occasions, the service papers spanning these two separate enlistments.</p> <p>Thomas Lyons, born Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow, first enlisted into the Leinster Regiment at the Regimental Depot, Birr, Co. Offaly, Ireland, 13/8/1885. At time of enlistment Lyons was 19 years of age, gave his trade as labourer, and stated that he had previously seen service with the 8th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (Carlow Militia). Lyons transferred to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers shortly after enlisting, on 5/11/1885. He never rose above the rank of Private and was eventually discharged on 16/4/1902. In addition to home service, papers confirm service in India for 7 years and 173 days, September 1886 to March 1895, and in South Africa for 248 days, from November 1899 to July 1900.</p> <p>Lyons enlisted for a second time at Carlow on 27/5/1902, confirming that he had previously seen service for 12 years with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and been discharged, time expired. Lyons never rose above the rank of Private during his second period of enlistment, being discharged for a second time on 20/6/1904, after a further 2 years and 25 days with the colours. In addition to service at home during his second enlistment, Lyons also saw service in Halifax, Nova Scotia, for 1 year and 273 days, from September 1902 to June 1904.</p> <p>Service papers give next of kin as his mother, Margaret Lyons, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.</p> <p>Relief of Ladysmith clasp scarce as a single clasp to British regiments.</p>	465.00	558
BS3666	<p>DRUMMER (LATER SERGEANT) DAVID ATKINS, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE</p>	285.00	342

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	<p>REGIMENT (LATER KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES). Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 3, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (officially impressed: 5026 DMR: T. ATKINS. N. STAFF: REGT.). Old dark tone, scattered light contact marks and edge bruising from other medals, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Note: the initial on Drummer Atkins's QSA is incorrect. This is no doubt due to the fact that the letter T is the initial entered on both the QSA and KSA Medal rolls for him. However, WW1 Medal Index Card and Service Papers both confirm correct christian name as David (QSA and KSA Rolls, M.I.C. and service papers all have same matching service number, 5026). QSA Medal roll confirms medal and clasps and KSA roll confirms also entitled medal and 2 clasps.</p> <p>In addition to QSA and KSA Medal rolls and WW1 M.I.C., group also accompanied by 18 pages of photocopied service papers.</p> <p>David Atkins enlisted into the North Staffordshire Regiment on 28/7/1896. At time of enlistment he was 14 years and 10 months old. Service papers state that his trade at time of enlistment was "musician", but I suspect that this trade was one given to him by the recruiting officer, Atkins being posted on attestation to the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment as a Boy Drummer. Service papers indicate that David Atkins was an orphan, deserted by his parents at birth and initially raised in a Foundling Hospital. As a result, at the time of enlistment he stated that he did not know where he was born, parish, town or county. At time of enlistment Atkins stood some 4ft 7.5 inches tall and weighed just 6 stones 1 pounds (73 pounds). Service papers confirm service during the Boer War as a Drummer. Atkins was promoted unpaid Lance-Corporal, 1/5/1903, Lance-Corporal, 1/4/1904, Corporal, 7/12/1906, Lance-Sergeant, 4/10/1911, and Sergeant, 24/4/1912. He was discharged following the termination of his second period of engagement on 28/3/1919.</p> <p>In addition to peace-time service, service papers confirm active service in South Africa from 14/1/1900 to 8/10/1902 with the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, with the expeditionary force in France, 10/9/1914 to 24/9/1916, with the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment (10/9/1914 would be his date of embarkation for France, the 1st North Staffords shires landing at St Nazaire two days later, on 12/9/1914), and in East Africa attached to the King's African Rifles from 24/5/1917 to 28/1/1919.</p> <p>Atkins was wounded in action on at least three occasions during his military career, the first occasion being on 26/9/1914 (shrapnel wound to arm), again on 24/8/1918 (slightly wounded), and on 6/9/1918 (slightly wounded, returned to duty). The final two occasions on which Atkins was wounded occurred while he was attached King's African Rifles in East Africa, during the closing stages of that campaign. This was perhaps the toughest campaign fought during WW1, men on both sides fighting in the most difficult conditions, beset by climate, sickness and disease, and on the British side often on the verge of starvation. Facing them was a mixed force of German and native troops led by Major-General Von Lettow, who commanded Germany's only undefeated army during WW1 and who was still leading the opposing British forces a merry dance through East Africa when the Armistice came into force on 11/11/1918. Medal accompanied by photocopied extracts from Malcolm Page's "History of the King's African Rifles", giving details of the period during which Atkins was wounded. During August and September 1918, when Atkins was twice wounded, British forces in East Africa initially believed they had managed to "bag" Von Lettow, surrounding his forces with a number of mobile columns. Von Lettow, as usual, managed to break through the surrounding columns by splitting his force into several smaller columns, each of which fought their way to safety.</p> <p>As regards next of kin, service papers state that Atkins had "no relatives".</p> <p>Also entitled 1914 Star and bar trio.</p>		
bs3667	<p>TROOPER J. LAVERY, 74TH (DUBLIN) COMPANY IMPERIAL YEOMANRY. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 3, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially impressed (35169 Trooper, 74th Company Imperial Yeomanry). Suspender re-affixed (re-pinned), one small bruise to obverse rim at 3</p>	285.00	342

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<p>o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopy medal roll extracts (2) confirming medal and clasps.</p> <p>The 74th Company Imperial Yeomanry landed in South Africa on 3/5/1900. Medal rolls confirm that Trooper Lavery continued to serve in South Africa until the end of the Boer War, returning to Ireland with his unit aboard the SS Norham Castle following the cessation of hostilities. He would thus have been serving with the 74th Company at the time of the action at Rooikopjes, 24/8/1901 (see below).</p> <p>Public opinion with regard to the performance of the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa rose and fell in line with its performance in the field. That opinion reached a fresh low during the first half of 1901, when the Imperial Yeomanry were heavily criticised with regard to their performance during a series of minor actions, in particular for their incompetence and willingness to surrender. Major Edmond Allenby, who later commanded the British forces in Palestine during WW1, was particularly critical, writing that "These yeomen are useless. After being some months in the field they learn a bit, but by the time they are of any use, they have probably been captured two or three times, presenting the Boers on each occasion with a horse, rifle and 150 rounds of ammunition per man." Questions were asked in Parliament, and the furore received wide coverage in the newspapers of the day. By July of 1901 even Kitchener himself had reached the end of his tether and was suggesting that the whole of the Imperial Yeomanry be sent home. At this point the reputation of the Imperial Yeomanry was once again saved by the outstanding bravery displayed by one of its units in the field, the gallant defence of a convoy at Rooikopjes, outside Griquatown, by men of the 74th (Dublin) Company on 24th August 1901. The two mile long convoy was transporting food to the remote town of Griquatown in the north-west of Cape Colony, which was surrounded by Boer commandos and in urgent need of supplies. The convoy was escorted by the 100 strong 74th Company, commanded by a Captain James Humby, who had himself been taken prisoner at Lindley the previous year. When the convoy was attacked by several hundred Boers, Captain Humby quickly laagered the wagons. At the same time he ordered the Irish yeomanry to seize a ridge which overlooked the convoy and provide covering fire. This they did, holding it throughout the whole of the following night, during which they were involved in intense close-quarter fighting. During the defence of the convoy, the Dublin Company lost 7 men killed and 25 wounded, two of the wounded later dying. Public sympathy was increased further when it was revealed that three of the volunteer privates of the 74th who had been killed during the action, Oliffe, McLean and Bonynge, were childhood friends who had grown up together, playing alongside each other on the streets of the North Strand area of Dublin, and died fighting beside each other on the ridge. Afterwards they were buried together in the same grave.</p> <p>Medals sold with a photocopy of a brief article from the June 2006 edition of the Journal of the Medal Society of Ireland by Ken McLean regarding the services of the 74th Dublin Company during the action of 24th August 1901, Ken Mclean being the nephew of the Private McLean who was killed in action that day. In the article, Ken McLean quotes from a letter of condolence written to his family by Captain Humby, paying tribute to the bravery of McLean, Oliffe and Bonynge, and of the 74th Company as a unit: "Please accept my sincere sympathy with you in the great loss you have sustained in losing such a good brother and two such noble friends in John Oliffe and Charles Bonynge. I am please to say the boys acquitted themselves magnificently; no-one could have stood up better than they did and it was nothing but their indomitable courage that saved the convoy from being taken as we were entirely outnumbered and surrounded and the country in which we had to fight was everything against us. The description of the fight, I have no doubt, has appeared in the papers before this. I am please to say the General (Kitchener) sent a very nice telegram to the men congratulating them in their stand and sympathising with them on the loss of so many noble comrades." All of the casualties suffered by the 74th Dublin Company in the South African campaign are commemorated on a memorial erected in the square outside St Andrew Church, St Andrew Street, Dublin, where it stands to this day, just inside the railings.</p> <p>Captain Humby, who commanded the 74th Dublins during the action, was subsequently</p>		
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	mentioned in Lord Kitchener's dispatches of 8/10/1901 for the "able manner in which he extricated a convoy from a difficult situation near Griquetown, Cape Colony, August 24th" and was subsequently awarded the Distinguished Service Order (London Gazette 31/10/1902).		
BS3655	<p>PRIVATE W. BEVAN, 2ND BATTALION THE QUEEN'S ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 2, ghost dates clearly visible on reverse, 1 clasp, Natal (officially impressed: 5698 PTE. W. BEVAN, RL. WT. SURREY REGT). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck, and with an attractive old dark tone.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extract which confirms medal and single clasp Natal, and that Private Bevan "died" whilst serving in South Africa.</p>	345.00	414
BS3632	<p>THE QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE J. McQUEIRNS, ROYAL IRISH RIFLES, WHO WAS TWICE TAKEN PRISONER OF WAR, BY THE BOER'S IN SOUTH AFRICA AND BY THE GERMANS, IN THE SPRING OFFENSIVE OF 1918. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 2, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (officially engraved: Pte. T. McQUEINS. R. Ir. RIF.). Note incorrect spelling of surname on medal, surfaces with contact marks from other medals, and rim contact marked at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, causing some wear to naming details, though these still legible at contact points, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from Boer War Casualty Roll, 14 pages of photocopied service papers, extracts from QSA and KSA medal rolls and WW1 Medal Index cards (2).</p> <p>Born in the parish of St Lawrence O'Toole, Dublin, Thomas McQueirns enlisted into the Royal Irish Rifles at Dublin on 2/8/1898. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 5 months old, gave his trade as that of labourer, and stated that he had previously seen service in the 3rd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Kildare Militia). He was posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles on 21/8/1898, promoted Lance Corporal, 1/12/1901, Corporal, 26/9/1902, but reverted to Private at his own request on 2/4/1903. McQuerins transferred to 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles on 1/10/1906 and was promoted Lance Corporal, 30/11/1910, Corporal, 9/8/1914, following the outbreak of WW1, and Acting Sergeant, 18/11/1914.</p> <p>McQueirns saw active service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles during the Boer War, being taken prisoner of war at Reddersburg, 3-4 April 1900. During WW1 he first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 16/8/1914 (the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles had already landed in France two days earlier, at Havre, on 14/8/1914). McQuerins was wounded in action on 7/5/1915, gunshot wound to the shoulder, and evacuated home on 16/5/1915, being posted to the Royal Irish Rifles Depot on 17/5/1915 with the rank of Corporal. McQueirns must have been seriously wounded, as he did not return to France for almost 3 years, returning to see service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles in France on 12/3/1918. He was posted "missing", prisoner of war, during the German Spring Offensive, on 24/3/1918, just thirteen days after returning to duty. Imprisoned in Germany, he was eventually repatriated on 4/12/1918. McQueirns was discharged from the army and granted a pension of 15 pence a day for life, from 30/8/1919. Service papers confirm as a Signaller during WW1.</p> <p>There is some correspondence amongst the papers regarding the transfer of McQueirns from the Royal Irish Rifles to the Corps of Military Police in 1912. However, this fell through when an officer from the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles informed the Corps of Military Police that he had been "severely reprimanded" on 9/9/1912 for "quitting barracks about 8.30pm without permission whilst Acting Orderly Sergeant of the Signallers and remaining absent until 12.50am the following day, a total of 4 hours and 20 minutes".</p> <p>Note there are two WW1 Medal Index Cards for McQueirns. One in the name of Thomas McQueirns, which confirms BWM and Victory only, and another in the name of Thomas McQuerns, which confirms 1914 Star tiro. Both these medal index cards have same regimental number and regiment, 5611 Royal Irish Rifles.</p>	350.00	420

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BS3631	<p>THE Q.S.A. AWARDED TO PRIVATE G. HAYWARD, 1ST BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, WHO WAS COURT-MARTIALED AND "DISCHARGED WITH IGNOMINY" IN 1901, ONLY TO RE-ENLIST WITHIN THREE WEEKS INTO ANOTHER REGIMENT, THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 3, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (1052 Private, King's Royal Rifle Corps). Attractively toned, light scratch in field in front of Queen's face, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from QSA medal roll, which notes that Private Hayward was "discharged with ignominy" on 1st April 1901. However, roll also notes that he somehow managed to rejoin the army with remarkable speed using an assumed name, Robert Bradley, and re-enlisting just three weeks after being discharged, on 23rd April 1901, as 6320 Private R. Bradley. Royal Irish Rifles. Using that assumed name Hayward continued to serve with the Royal Irish Rifles up to and including the outbreak of WW1, as a private with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. He subsequently saw service during WW1 as G/12 Private, 1st Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers and 40023 Sergeant, 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment.</p> <p>Recipient's Queen's South Africa Medal was originally forfeit as a result of his dishonourable discharge, but medal roll notes that it was later restored and forwarded for issue to the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles on 15/9/1911.</p> <p>For his services during WW1 recipient was also awarded a 1914 Star and Bar trio (medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Index card).</p> <p>Recipient of this medal not to be confused with 3099 Private R. Bradley of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, who also served during the Boer War but was a different man entirely.</p>	495.00	594
bs3617	<p>COLOUR SERGEANT P. DUNNE, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3 reverse, wreath points to "F" of AFRICA, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, officially impressed (2179 Colour Sergeant, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment). Top two clasps loose on ribbon, bruise to obverse rim at 7 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Scarce award to a Colour Sergeant.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Medal Roll, dated Lydenburg 25/7/1901, confirming clasps and service with 1st Battalion, and initially noting that recipient had by that date "transferred home" (probably time expired).</p>	250.00	300
BS3592	<p>SERGEANT J. PEBBLE, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, officially impressed (4893 Sergeant, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment). Medal polished and contact marked, otherwise Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>Sergeant Pebble was wounded during the action at Ramah (also known as Klipdrift) on 11/2/1900, whilst serving with the Mounted Infantry. Afterwards, he was stripped naked by marauding Boers and left for dead on the battlefield. Note: the published casualty roll spells surname incorrectly as Pebbles.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied service papers and photocopied medal roll extract.</p> <p>James Pebble, born Kensal Newtown, London, enlisted into the Royal Irish Regiment on 11/10/1893. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 9 months old and gave his trade as labourer. Pebble joined the Royal Irish at the Regimental Depot, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on 13/10/1893, and was appointed Private on the same day. He was posted for service with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment on 8/1/1894. Subsequently promoted Lance Corporal, 7/5/1894, Corporal, 29/12/1894, Lance Sergeant, 1/12/1897 and Sergeant, 7/3/1898, Pebble was discharged "medically unfit for further service" on 31/12/1900. Service papers record Pebbles as having been wounded "at Klipdrift on 16th Feb 1900, while on duty & in action".</p>	350.00	420

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The Royal Irish Regiment provided two contingents of Mounted Infantry for service during the Boer War, both of whom saw active service in the same brigade, though in different battalions. The battalion provided 1 officer and 37 other ranks for service as a Section in Captain St Leger's "Cork" Company of the 1st Regiment of Mounted Infantry. The battalion also provided one Company for service with the 5th Regiment of Mounted Infantry. Both the 1st and 5th Mounted Infantry saw service with the 1st Brigade Mounted Infantry, Sergeant Pebble seeing service with the 5th Battalion Mounted Infantry.

The 5th Battalion Mounted Infantry received its baptism of fire on the day that Sergeant Pebble was wounded in action, 11/2/1900, while reinforcing the flank guard of a convoy in difficulties between Ramah and Roudipan. The following description of the action at Ramah is taken from the official history of the Boer War: "During the 10th, the brigade was ordered to march next day to Ramdam, but after sunset a report reached Colonel Hannay that a Boer commando, on a rocky range of hills ten miles to the north-east, threatened his line of advance. A detachment under Captain (local Lieut.-Colonel) H. de B. de Lisle, consisting of the 6th mounted infantry, New Zealand mounted infantry, and New South Wales Rifles - in all about 1,000 mounted men with two machine guns - was sent in that direction with instructions to bivouac four miles out, and next morning "to drive through the hills," an operation which the experiences at Colesberg had shown to be very difficult against Boers holding a defile with magazine rifles. At dawn on the 11th the scouts ascertained that the enemy was posted in force on the kopjes, and was evidently expecting to be attacked. De Lisle held the front of the hills with one regiment, and attempted to turn the flanks with the remainder of his men, but without success; nor did a reinforcement of the 5th and half the 7th regiments of mounted infantry and a squadron of Kitchener's Horse enable him to drive away the defenders. But though de Lisle failed to dislodge the Boers, he occupied their attention, and the transport was able to pass on in safety. Colonel Hannay, who came up at noon, decided to make no further effort to carry the hills; he ordered de Lisle to confine himself to a demonstration sufficient to hold the enemy to his ground. Two companies were already so warmly engaged, at a range of six hundred yards, that it was found impossible to extricate them till nightfall. The transport and the remainder of the column marched on to Roodepan, a farm twelve miles to the south of Ramdam. This they reached at 4.30 p.m., but they were not joined by de Lisle's troops until midnight. Though Hannay's skirmish had so greatly delayed his march that he was unable to join the cavalry division on the 11th, yet his flanking movement to the eastward answered the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief, by causing the enemy to believe that he was demonstrating towards Koffyfontein. Hannay's casualties were four killed, twenty-two wounded, and thirteen missing. The numbers of the enemy engaged are stated by the Boer accounts to have been 226 men, under Commandant Van der Post."

The Royal Irish Regiment's regimental history states that, of the tally of casualties during this action, just two were men from the Royal Irish Regiment, and neither fatal (this tallies with the South Africa Field Force casualty roll, which lists just two casualties for the Royal Irish Regiment at Ramah, 6255 Private D. Fitzgerald and 4892 Sergeant J. Pebble - surname spelt Pebbles on this roll - both of whom were wounded). The regimental history also contains a graphic account of the wounding of Sergeant Pebble and what transpired subsequently. "While on patrol he was shot through the thighs, and falling helpless to the ground was stripped naked by marauding Boers, and left for dead, until late in the evening he was rescued by a party of his comrades."

NOTE. The regimental history gives the date on which Pebble was wounded as 15th February, but this would appear to be an error, since both the Boer War Casualty Roll and the S.A. Field Force Casualty Roll give date of wounding as 11/2/1900, which is the correct date for the action at Ramah or Klippdrift. The regimental history goes on to compound this error by listing Pebble (surname this time mis-spelt as Pebbles) as having been wounded at Paardeberg on 27/2/1900, in its casualty roll for the Boer War. Once again, clearly an error. In addition, Pebble's service papers are also incorrect in recording his being wounded on 16/2/1900. The front page of his service papers are stamped "deceased", Pebble is not recorded in the 1911 census, so he presumably died at some time between his discharge in 1900 and the 1911 census, probably as a result of the

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	<p>injuries received in South Africa.</p> <p>Scarce combination of clasps to the Royal Irish Regiment, who received a total of 139 Relief of Kimberley of clasps in a wide variety of combinations.</p>		
BS3577	<p>PRIVATE H. WOODS, 18TH HUSSARS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, officially impressed (4769 Private, 18th Hussars). Pitted (heat damage from removal of brooching to obverse), couple of test marks to rim and some bruising, otherwise Good Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied service papers and photocopied extract from medal roll.</p> <p>Harry Woods, born Everton, Liverpool, originally enlisted at Bootle on 4/1/1901. At time of enlistment he was 19 years and 8 months old and gave his trade as engineer. Woods never rose above the rank of Private, and purchased his discharge for £10 on 7/11/1902. Service papers confirm service in South Africa for 171 days, from 26/3/1902 to 12/9/1902, and give his next of kin as his parents, Edward and Sarah Woods, of 39 St Andrews Road, Anfield, Liverpool. Medal roll confirm medal and clasps, but gives date of discharge by purchase as 6/11/1902.</p>	85.00	102
BS3573	<p>PRIVATE J. EVERS, 1ST BATTALION LIVERPOOL REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 3, wreath points to F in AFRICA, 3 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, officially impressed (5864 Private, Liverpool Regiment), Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Evers was taken prisoner of war at Helvetia, 29th December 1900. In December 1900 the garrison at Helvetia consisted of a small detachment of the 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment and some artillery, the main camp, comprising three separate posts, being situated on some rising ground in the middle of a large upland plain, from where the garrison kept a protective watch over convoys as they passed through. In early December the garrison learnt that Louis Botha himself, with a strong force, was in the neighbourhood, and that an attack was imminent. Precautions were taken immediately, the men sleeping in their boots, with their rifles, loaded, at their sides at all times. On the night of 27th December the Boers launched a concerted surprise attack on Helvetia. The British sentries were overcome, shot down before they had time to warn their comrades, and quickly the general assault devolved into hand to hand fighting. Eventually two of the garrisons posts surrendered, after which the Boers attempted to remove a 4.7 inch gun that they had captured at one of the posts. Initially they were prevented from doing so by rifle fire from the third post, directed by a Lieutenant Wilkinson. As daylight broke, the Boers also came under artillery fire as they continued the attempt to remove the artillery piece. At this point, what was at the time described as "an incident of the most disgraceful nature" occurred. The members of the Liverpool Regiment and gunners who had been captured when the two posts fell, no doubt including Private Evers, were placed as a screen between the the Boers, who were attempting to remove the gun, and the incoming artillery fire. As a result the British gunners ceased fire, and the Boers got away with their prize. During this action at Helvetia the British losses amounted to some 13 men killed, 4 officers and 28 men wounded and some 231 officers and men taken prisoner. Private Evers was subsequently released.</p>	350.00	420
BS3572	<p>PRIVATE F. SIBBICK, 2ND BATTALION HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 2, wreath points to letter R in AFRICA, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, officially impressed (3342 Private, 2nd Hampshire Regiment). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The Boer War casualty roll confirms Private Sibbick as having been injured during a railway accident near Barberton on 30/3/1902. This must have been a fairly significant accident, the casualty roll listing 75 casualties to the Hampshire Regiment as a result of the accident; 29 men killed and 39 injured from the 2nd Battalion and 5 killed and 2 injured from the 3rd Battalion.</p> <p>The WW1 Medal Index Cards index lists only 11 cards with the surname Sibbick, including one with the initial F: 10682 Private Frank Sibbick of the 1st Battalion</p>	220.00	264

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	Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 20/2/1915. Possibly same man, the WW1 F. Sibbick having a Hampshire place of birth (Sharkill, Isle of Wight). Medal accompanied by MIC and WW1 casualty details.		
BS3557	<p>PRIVATE J.P. RYAN, DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S OWN VOLUNTEER RIFLES. Queen's South Africa Medal, 1 clasp, Cape Colony, officially impressed (2650 Private, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles (The Cape Colony Volunteers) was embodied for service in October 1899 and saw service throughout Cape Colony during the Boer War.</p>	120.00	144
BS3558	<p>PRIVATE W. RYAN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith, officially impressed (3894 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). There has been a very half-hearted attempt to erase the naming details from this medal, however all the naming details are still clearly legible, otherwise attractively toned and Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and single clasp confirmed on roll and scarce as such.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied service papers. William Ryan enlisted at Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland, on 6/12/1890. Born in the parish of St Paul's, Dublin, he was 18 years and 6 months of age at the time of enlistment and gave his trade as labourer. Private Ryan saw service exclusively at home, never rising above the rank of private, and being transferred to the Army Reserve on 5/12/1897, after completing his term of engagement. However, following the outbreak of the Boer War, Ryan was recalled to army service by Army Order of 7/10/1899, and posted private, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 9/10/1899. Ryan appears to have seen service for a total of 257 days during the Boer War, before being transferred to the reserve for a second time, where he continued to serve until he had completed 12 years service.</p> <p>While enlisted, Ryan gave as his next of kin his mother, Mary Ryan, of 2 Church St, Dublin.</p>	390.00	468
BS3549	<p>LIEUTENANT E. MOSS, DRISCOLL'S SCOUTS (LATE QUEENSTOWN RIFLE VOLUNTEERS). Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (renamed, contemporary re-engraved naming, engraved in ornate running script: Lieut. E. Moss. Driscoll's Scouts). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Lieutenant Moss was severely wounded near Jagersfontein on 4/2/1901, whilst serving with Driscoll's Scouts.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Driscoll's Scouts medal roll, which confirms South Africa 1901 clasp and notes that Moss had previously seen service with the "Q.R.V." (Queenstown Rifle Volunteers). Photocopy of Queenstown Rifle Volunteers Roll also accompanies medal, confirming service with that unit as 532 Private, entitled Cape Colony and Wittebergen clasps. This latter roll also confirms Moss's subsequent service as "Lieut. Driscoll's Scouts". Interestingly, the Q.R.V. roll initially credits Moss, along with many other members of the Q.R.V., with the Wepener clasp as well, but this entitlement was subsequently struck out (the Q.R.V. had taken part in the relief of Wepener, hence the initial award of a clasp, but this award was subsequently withdrawn when it was decided that the clasp should only go to members of the besieged garrison at Wepener). This does however confirm that Moss was an early recruit to the QRV from at least as early as April 1900, when the siege and relief of Wepener took place.</p> <p>Lieutenant Moss was severely wounded near Jagersfontein on 4/2/1901, whilst serving with Driscoll's Scouts. Since Jagersfontein is in the Orange Free State, this would confirm entitlement to the Orange Free State clasp.</p> <p>Driscoll's Scouts was one of the more successful colonial units raised during the Boer War, and had a reputation for taking the fight to the Boers. The regiment was raised by Daniel Patrick Driscoll. Born in Burma, 11/5/1862, he saw service in the Indian Merchant</p>	250.00	300

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	<p>Marine as a young man, taking part in the Burma Campaign of 1886-88. In South Africa he first raised a small Scouting Party which was attached to the Colonial Division, which was later expanded to a full regiment, Driscoll's Scouts. Driscoll led by example, and expected his men to follow. Early on during the campaign he single handedly captured four armed Boers and brought them back to camp as prisoners. He had been drinking coffee at the door of a store when he saw four armed Boers go round the rear of a house. He promptly "covered" them, whereupon they surrendered their arms. Driscoll was later Chief Executive Officer of the Legion of Frontiersmen and subsequently commanded the 25th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Frontiersmen) which was raised by the Legion of Frontiersmen for service during WW1.</p> <p>Driscoll's Scouts had something of an Irish character, the cap badge comprising a Maid of Erin harp within a laurel wreath.</p> <p>I suspect that Lieutenant Moss had his QSA re-engraved himself. The medal rolls indicate that his QSA was issued to him off the Queenstown Rifle Volunteers roll "Medal & three clasps issued 24/7/03" (including the Wepener clasp would have been subsequently retrieved). This would have been named to him as a private in the Queenstown Rifle Volunteers. Moss probably had the medal renamed to reflect his having been commissioned and also having served with an elite unit.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied extracts from The Colonials in South Africa re. the services of Driscoll's Scouts during the Boer War (this account gives the date of Lieutenant Moss's wounding incorrectly as 4th March 1901)</p>		
BS3550	<p>PRIVATE H. SMITH, KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, officially impressed: (8550 Private, King's Royal Rifle Corps). Attractive old tone, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from medal roll, confirming medal and clasps and noting that Private Smith was invalidated on 23/5/1900.</p>	480.00	576
BS3541	<p>DRUMMER W. QUINN, 5TH (DUBLIN COUNTY MILITIA) BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, officially impressed (5607 Drummer, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Small horizontal plain silver plate affixed across top of Transvaal clasp to facilitate mounting of swivel pin to reverse of clasp (pin now lacking from this device), otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Drummer Quinn was one of 11 Drummers to see service with the 5th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in South Africa. The 5th Dublins saw service in South Africa from 14/3/1900. Medal sold with photocopied details of the battalion's services in South Africa</p>	380.00	456
BS3539	<p>THE QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL AWARDED TO CORPORAL T.W. MALONEY, 1ST BATTALION (FORMERLY 2ND, AND SUBSEQUENTLY 6TH AND 8TH BATTALIONS) ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, WHO ALSO SAW SERVICE IN GALLIPOLI AND FRANCE DURING WW1. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (3996 Corporal, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Clasps fitted in order listed, couple of heavy edge bruises to obverse rim between 7 o'clock and 10 o'clock, otherwise Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. Medal accompanied by 22 pages of photocopied service papers and Medal Index Card details. Thomas Michael Maloney was born in the parish of Camberwell, London, and originally enlisted on 3rd February 1891. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 9 months old, gave his trade as that of labourer, and confirmed that he had previously seen service in the Militia with the 4th Battalion East Surrey regiment. Maloney was subsequently posted for service with the 2nd Battalion on 15th November 1892. He was promoted Lance Corporal 8th April 1896, Corporal 23rd February 1897 and Lance-Sergeant 5th March 1898. Maloney transferred to the Army Reserve in December 1898, but volunteered for a further term of service on 7th July 1899, rejoining with the rank of Corporal and being posted for service with the 1st</p>	480.00	576

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	<p>Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. After the end of the Boer War he regained the rank of Lance-Sergeant, but on 26th October 1902 he was tried by court-martial, and was sentenced to be reduced to Private for going absent on 1st November 1902. The sentence was, however, remitted on 7th November 1902, Moloney regaining his rank of Lance-Sergeant. Maloney was discharged for the second time on the termination of his engagement on 2nd February 1903. During Maloney's initial 12 years term of engagement he saw service at home from 3.2.91 to 14.11.92, in the East Indies from 15.11.92 to 17.5.97, in South Africa from 18.5.97 to 29.11.98, at home from 30.11.98 to 9.11.99, in South Africa from 10.11.99 to 10.11.00, and at home from 11.11.00 to 2.2.03. Service papers give Maloney's next of kin as his father, Thomas Maloney, 15 Crown Street, Avenue Road, Camberwell, London.</p> <p>Maloney rejoined the colours following the outbreak of the First World War, on 8th September 1914. At the time of re-enlistment, Maloney was 40 years of age and gave his trades as those of Telephone Lineman and Builder's Labourer (Scaffolder). He was posted for service with the 6th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 10th September 1914, being promoted 13513 Sergeant the same day, and landed with the 6th Battalion at Suvla Bay on 7th August 1915. Maloney was promoted Colour Sergeant and Company Quartermaster-Sergeant on 9th April 1915. He was subsequently invalided and hospitalized for a time in Alexandria, eventually being evacuated to England aboard the hospital ship Essequibo on 12th December 1915. On 16th March 1917 Maloney was posted for service with the 8th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in France, with the rank of Company Quartermaster Sergeant, but reverted to Sergeant at his own request on 5th March 1917. Maloney was hospitalized again on 6th November 1917, but afterwards was posted for service with the 1st Battalion in France, on 16th August 1918. After the cessation of hostilities he was granted 14 days leave, from 29th December 1918, but eventually extended his leave and was demobilized whilst on leave in the UK on 23rd February 1919. Maloney was subsequently awarded a disability pension, as a result of rheumatism and heart trouble, the effects of active service, his disability being assessed at 30 percent (subsequently downgraded to 10 percent). Service papers confirm total active service during WW1 comprised 4 months in Gallipoli and 1 year and 9 months in France (also entitled 1914-15 Star trio).</p> <p>Service Papers indicate that there was some confusion as to Maloney's service number, one entry correcting his regimental service number from "3996" to "3994". This confusion can also be seen on the QSA Medal Roll, where Maloney's regimental number is given as 3994 (although his rank, initials and surname are given correctly as Corporal T.W. Maloney).</p>		
BS3540	<p>7829 PRIVATE T. WILKINSON, 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902. Naming rubbed (possible half-hearted attempt to erase surname, but all letters still clearly visible), couple of edge nicks and bruises, Very Fine to Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Sold with a copy of the medal roll, which confirms medal and clasps, and that Private Wilkinson subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.</p>	130.00	156
BS3530	<p>PRIVATE W. DONALDSON, CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 1, one clasp, Cape Colony, officially impressed (1220 Private, Cape Town Highlanders). Attractive old dark tone, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Donaldson died of disease at Cape Town on 8/10/1901.</p>	190.00	228
BS3497	<p>PRIVATE C. COOPER, 4TH BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (DUBLIN CITY MILITIA). Queen's South Africa Medal, type 1, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, officially impressed (3274 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. Private Cooper saw service in South Africa with the 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, attached 2nd Battalion.</p>	375.00	450
bs3516	<p>CORPORAL J. SHERLOCK, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type 1, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, officially</p>	250.00	300

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	impressed (3328 Corporal, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Almost Extremely Fine.		
BS3412	<p>PRIVATE P. MURRAY, 1ST BATTALION, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (3755 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Ghost dates visible on reverse, small bruise to obverse rim at 5 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	390.00	468
BS3407	<p>TROOPER E. ROGER, 2ND SCOTTISH HORSE (LATER PRIVATE, ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS AND 2ND LIEUTENANT, ARMY SERVICE CORPS). Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, officially impressed (37648 Trooper, 2nd Scottish Horse). Clasps listed in order fitted, i.e., incorrect, suspender slack, otherwise with an attractive old dark tone and Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Recipient also saw service WW1 and was killed in action on 19/7/1918. Also entitled 1914-15 Star trio.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from published QSA roll for 2nd Scottish Horse, 16 pages photocopied documents form 2nd Lieutenant Roger's Officer's Papers file and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>QSA roll confirms medal and clasps, and gives place and date of discharge as Aldershot, 3/9/1902.</p> <p>Edward James Pringle Roger, born Aberdeen, 13/4/1879, the son of George Stevenson Roger and Mary Walker Roger, of Aberdeen, was educated at Albany Academy, Glasgow. He enlisted into the 14th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on 14/6/1915, and saw service in France, initially with that battalion from 4/6/1916 (the 14th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders landed as a unit at Havre in June 1916). Within two weeks of landing in France he was attached for service to the 40th Division Train, Army Service Corps. Roger was transferred home in 1917 with a view to being commissioned and posted to the Army Service Corps Training Establishment on 1/9/1917. Roger was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Army Service Corps, 28/10/1917 and subsequently served in France from 22/11/1917 with No 2 (464) Company, 49th Divisional Train, Army Service Corps. The 39 year old 2nd Lieutenant Roger was killed in action on 19/7/1918, near Ypres, whilst serving with 49th Divisional Train. He is buried in Mendingham Military Cemetery, grave reference X.E.3. During WW1 Roger gave as his next of kin his mother, Mrs Mary Roger, of Dunosdale, Cramond Bridge, Edinburgh, and his brother in law, A.M. McLeod, S.S.C., 27 Rutland Street, Edinburgh.</p> <p>For whatever reason, when re-enlisting in 1914 Roger stated that he had never previously seen service with the forces, naval or military. However, a WW1 report amongst his service papers notes Roger as being "a good horseman and horse master... suitable for horse transport duties". No doubt a reflection of his extensive service during the Boer War with the Scottish Horse.</p> <p>Following his discharge from the Scottish Horse Roger had emigrated to Canada, where he farmed in New Brunswick. On his death Roger left a considerable estate, with a gross value of some £6,135.</p>	290.00	348
BS3359	<p>PRIVATE T. MITTEN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (4110 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers Regiment). Some light scratches in obverse field behind bust, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	380.00	456
BS3355	<p>THE QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE J. KELLY, 1ST, 2ND AND 4TH BATTALIONS ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, WHO ALSO SAW</p>	275.00	330

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	<p>SERVICE WITH THE MUNSTERS IN INDIA DURING THE 1908 NORTH-WEST FRONTIER CAMPAIGN, AND IN FRANCE DURING WW1. Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, with 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, officially impressed (5996 Private, Munster Fusiliers). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 5 pages of photocopied service papers, copied medal roll extracts for Queen's South Africa Medal, King's South Africa Medal and India General Service Medal 1908, along with WW1 Medal Index Cards (2) and copied extracts from WW1 medal rolls (2).</p> <p>John Kelly was born in the parish of Newtown, near Tarbert, Co. Kerry. He enlisted into the Royal Munster Fusiliers at the Regimental Depot, Tralee, 3/9/1898. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years of age, gave his trade as that of labourer and confirmed that he had previously seen service in the 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (the Kerry Militia). Kelly was posted from the Regimental Depot for service with the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers on 1/11/1898. He elected to extend his service to 12 years with the colours on 26/10/1906, never rose above the rank of private and was discharged from the army on 29/10/1910, after 12 years and 57 days service with the colours. Service papers confirm that, in addition to service at home, Kelly saw service in South Africa from 24/8/1899 to 22/9/1902 and in India from 23/9/1902 to 26/10/1910. QSA Medal roll confirms entitlement to medal with clasps Cape Colony, Transvaal and Wittebergen. Private Kelly is also confirmed on the relevant rolls as being entitled to the KSA Medal with 2 clasps and the India General Service Medal 1908 with North-West Frontier 1908 clasp.</p> <p>Private Kelly re-enlisted following the outbreak of WW1, and was posted for service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers. Medal Index Cards confirm service initially as 4258 Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and subsequently as 6981 Private, Leinster Regiment, and 409331 Private, Labour Corps. WW1 medal rolls and Medal Index Cards confirm that Kelly was discharged, medically unfit, on 20/4/1915 (one of the WW1 medal rolls, for the British War and Victory Medals, gives year of discharge incorrectly as 1916, but Medal Index Card and 1914 Star roll both confirm correct year of discharge as 1915). Kelly saw service during WW1 in France, entering that theater of operations on 8/11/1914 (Kelly would have been part of a reinforcement draft, the 2nd Munsters having landed as a unit at Havre almost three months earlier, on 14/8/1914). For his services during WW1 Kelly was awarded the 1914 Star, British War and Victory Medals.</p> <p>There is a note in Private Kelly's service papers from the officer in charge of Labour Corps records, dated 24/4/1925, requesting that Kelly's records with regard to pension entitlement be updated to include his prior service with the Royal Munster Fusiliers, service with that regiment amounting to 13 years and 313 days.</p> <p>At the time of enlistment in 1898, Kelly gave his next of kin as his mother, Maggie Kelly, of Newtown, Co. Kerry.</p>		
BS3357	<p>THE QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE B. SEERY, 5TH BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ATTACHED 2ND BATTALION), WHO ENLISTED INTO THE BRITISH ARMY ON NO LESS THAN 6 OCCASIONS, SERVING VARIOUSLY WITH THE 1ST, 4TH, 5TH AND 9TH BATTALION'S ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, THE DUBLIN ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY, THE ROYAL GARRISON REGIMENT, THE 658TH EMPLOYMENT COMPANY AND THE LABOUR CORPS, HIS PERIOD OF SERVICE SPANNING A TOTAL OF 33 YEARS. Queen's South Africa, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, officially impressed (4329 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Ghost dates visible on reverse, otherwise attractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 18 pages of photocopied service papers and copy Medal Index Card. Bartholomew Seery was born in the parish of St Nicholas, Dublin, and first saw service with the 5th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Dublin County Militia) in 1886. He enlisted for a second time at Naas on 3/12/1886, into the regular army. At the time of this enlistment he</p>	425.00	510

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	<p>was 18 years and 4 months old, gave his trade as laborer and stated that he had been serving with the 5th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Dublin County Militia) since October 1886. Seery was posted to the Regimental Depot on 3/12/1886, posted for service with the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 15/2/1887, posted back to the Depot on 16/10/1889, and returned to the 1st Battalion on 2/10/1891. Seery transferred to the Army Reserve on 3/12/1893 and was discharged from the Army Reserve on 2/12/1898, having never risen above the rank of private during this period of enlistment. Seery rejoined the 5th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers prior to the Boer War and saw service with that Battalion in South Africa from 5/12/1899 to 31/8/1902. On returning from South Africa Seery re-enlisted into the regular army at Dublin on 2/12/1902, joining the Royal Garrison Regiment, seeing service with the 1st Battalion of that regiment. By this time he was 36 years old, was still a laborer and confirmed that he had previously seen service as 2459 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers and 4329 Private, 5th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. During his fourth period of enlistment Seery served exclusively with the 1st Battalion Royal Garrison Regiment, never rose above the rank of private and bought himself out on 6/5/1905, after paying a £33 gratuity. Seery enlisted for a fifth time into the Dublin City Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia) at Wicklow on 30/8/1908. By now he was 41 years of age and still a laborer. On joining, Seery was granted the rank of gunner. He was discharged on 29/8/1912 on the termination of his engagement, never having risen above the rank of gunner. During WW1 Seery enlisted for a sixth time, volunteering for service with the 9th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 21/9/1914. Appointed Private on enlistment, this time Seery was rapidly promoted, no doubt due to his prior military service, being promoted Corporal on the same day he enlisted, and Sergeant on 6/5/1915. Seery saw service in France during WW1 from 19/12/1915 to 26/2/1917 with the 9th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He was posted back to the Regimental Depot from France on 27/2/1917, and at home was posted for service with the 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Dublin City Militia), on 26/3/1917. Seery transferred to the 658th Employment Company on 7/7/1917 and was posted for service with the Labour Corps on 12/9/1917. He was discharged with the rank of sergeant on 24/10/1919, "no longer fit for war service".</p> <p>Seery fell foul of the military authorities on a couple of occasions, going absent without leave from 12/2/1899 to 21/2/1899, and convicted of making a false accusation against a fellow soldier, 3/1/1893, was imprisoned for 84 days.</p> <p>On originally enlisting in 1886 Seery gave his next of kin as his father, Jeremiah Seery of 26 Patrick Street, Dublin. Seery married Elizabeth Ferguson at St Nicholas Church, Dublin, on 30/11/1899. They had three children, Bartholomew, Mary and Judy. During WW1 Seery gave his next of kin as his wife, with an address in Salford, Lancashire.</p> <p>Recipient also entitled King's South Africa Medal and 2 clasps, 1914-15 Star trio and Silver War Badge.</p>		
BS3353	PRIVATE P. GUILFOYLE, 1ST BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, officially impressed (4784 Private, Leinster Regiment). Couple of bruises to reverse rim, otherwise Good Very Fine.	180.00	216
BS3354	PRIVATE T. DAVIS, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, officially impressed (6141 Private, Munster Fusiliers). Couple of bruises to obverse rim at 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine.	265.00	318
BS3351	PRIVATE M. COSTELLO, 1ST BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, officially impressed (5102 Private, Leinster Regiment). Couple of minor rim bruises, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	180.00	216
BS3352	PRIVATE J. GALLAGHER, 1ST BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, officially impressed (4623 Private, Leinster Regiment). Several small edge nicks and rim bruises to both obverse and reverse rims, suspender loose, otherwise Good Very Fine.	170.00	204
BS3349	PRIVATE J. CRONAN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South	225.00	270

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	Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast, officially impressed (519 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.		
BS3332	<p>PRIVATE P. STEVENS, 3RD BATTALION (KING'S COUNTY MILITIA) LEINSTER REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, officially impressed (3533 Private, Leinster Regiment). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of extract from medal roll confirming medal and clasps (most men from the 3rd Leinsters only received these 2 clasps, with a small number receiving only the Cape Colony clasp, and an equally small number receiving the Transvaal clasp, either singly or with the 2 clasps on this medal. The 3rd Battalion Leinster Regiment volunteered for foreign service during the Boer War. On embarkation the strength of the battalion was 27 officers, 1 warrant officer and 525 other ranks. After arriving at Capetown, 26/3/1902, the battalion moved up country to Vryburg, where it was employed fortifying the town. Afterwards the battalion moved south to guard 38 miles of railway line, along which they constructed and occupied blockhouses at half mile intervals. Several attempts were made to cross the line by Boer commandos, two blockhouses being attacked on one occasion by Van Zyl's Commando, which was driven off by an armoured train. One company of the battalion was sent up the railway line on patrol, only to be ambushed by a Boer commando. A party of 100 officers and men from the battalion later took part in the big drive against the Boers north of Vryburg, the final drive of the war, which saw some 600 Boers surrendering and 20,000 head of stock being captured.</p>	225.00	270
BS3321	<p>PRIVATE J. JORDAN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (6641 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Few small edge nicks and bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Casualty Roll, which confirms Private Jordan as "missing" in action near Tweefontein, 25/10/1901. The Casualty Roll notes that he subsequently re-joined his battalion.</p>	450.00	540
BS3322	<p>PRIVATE T. O'BRIEN, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal, officially impressed (4790 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Ghost dates visible on reverse, mounted court style for display, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from published Casualty Roll, which confirms that Private O'Brien was wounded at Glencoe (Talana) 20/10/1899.</p>	675.00	810
BS3315	<p>PRIVATE J. MONAGHAN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (4019 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	400.00	480
BS3303	<p>PRIVATE G.B. HEARD, 51ST (PAGET'S HORSE) COMPANY, 12TH BATTALION IMPERIAL YEOMANRY. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially impressed (28705 Private, 51st Company Imperial Yeomanry). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Heard was taken prisoner of war at Korannafontein, 23/5/1901. He was subsequently released.</p> <p>Paget's Horse, the 51st, 52nd, 68th and 73rd Companies, which together made up the 19th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, was an elite unit. The following description of that regiment, the man who raised it and its recruits is taken from "Absent Minded Beggars" by Will Bennett'. "They were public school-educated men recruited through advertisements in gentlemen's clubs. The battalion was raised by George Paget, the son of a British general and a compulsive amateur soldier with a penchant for getting himself</p>	290.00	348

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	<p>involved in any conflict that afforded the chance of action. He never seems to have been a regular officer but served in the Russo- Turkish War of 1877-8 and the Greco-Turkish War of 1897, as well as the Zulu War in 1879. Although aged 46 when the Boer War broke out, he went out to South Africa as second-in-command of his regiment and proved himself to be a man of some courage, being wounded twice. A portly figure who felt at home in the dining rooms and smoking rooms of Pall Mall, Paget recruited 500 officers and men from a tiny, hopelessly inadequate room at the Imperial Yeomanry Committee's offices in Suffolk Street. However, it at least had the advantage of being only a short stroll from the clubs of which he was a member. Paget's Horse wore a badge made up of the letters PH which provided a source of instant merriment for the wags on the streets of London, who suggested that it stood for 'Piccadilly Heroes' or more commonly for 'Perfectly Harmless'. Gentlemen troopers such as Cosmo Rose-Innes, a barrister, found that wearing their new uniforms in the capital produced a rich variety of reactions and some odd social contradictions. He later recalled: "The khaki drew to its wearer, however, many amusing experiences; the fervent 'God bless you' of old ladies in the bus, the friendly offers of navvies to "ave half a pint' in the street, the respect of substantial citizens for one's opinion on the war. The "ave half a pint' situation was the most embarrassing. We were clad as troopers but flattered ourselves we bore the impress of officers and hence a conflict of emotions, the desire to be rollicking good fellows qualified by surprise that our would-be host should not detect the gentleman under the plain khaki."</p>		
BS3301	<p>THE QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE A. KNIGHT, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS, WOUNDED IN ACTION AT "HORRIBLE HILL" ON 26TH FEBRUARY 1900. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, officially impressed (5780 Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers). Several small nicks and abrasions to rim, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied medal rolls, confirming medal and clasps and that Knight was also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with 2 clasps, along with copied extracts from the published casualty roll.</p> <p>Private Knight was wounded in action in Natal on 26/2/1900, during the intense fighting that took place in closing stages of the advance on Ladysmith, which was finally relieved two days later on 28/2/1900. The concluding stage of the relief of Ladysmith, a general advance, commenced at daylight on 23/2/1900, the 2nd Royal Fusiliers crossing the Tugela River by pontoon bridge later that day. After crossing the Tugela the 2nd Royal Fusiliers took up a forward position on a long rocky ridge, which the regimental history describes as being variously named Onderbrook Hill, Horseshoe Hill, or Forward Kopje, and which the troops on it, with good reason, nicknamed "Horrible Hill". The 2nd Fusiliers remained in an exposed position on the hill till the morning of 28th February, subject throughout that time to rifle and artillery fire from front, left and rear, sustaining numerous casualties as a result. The fighting on and around the ridge ended two days after Private Knight was wounded, 28th February, when the opposing Boer forces withdrew, following the successful relief of Ladysmith on that day. The regimental history records three other ranks killed, one mortally wounded and fifty-nine wounded (including Private Knight) during the advance to and fighting on "Horrible Hill", 23rd - 28th February 1900.</p>	300.00	360
BS3297	<p>PRIVATE B. WILLIAMS, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast, officially impressed (3219 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from medal roll, confirming medal and clasps.</p>	225.00	270
BS3298	<p>PRIVATE W. HANRAHAN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast, officially impressed (3178 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from medal roll, confirming medal</p>	225.00	270

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	and clasps.		
BS3294	<p>PRIVATE P. LONG, 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 7 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially impressed (6546 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Virtually as struck.</p> <p>Private Long was wounded in action, 21st January 1900, at Acton Homes, during the military operations leading up to the relief of Ladysmith.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 8 pages of photocopied service papers. Patrick Long enlisted into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Cork on 10/12/1898. At the time of enlistment he was 22 years of age, gave his trade as that of laborer and stated that he had previously seen service in the Cork Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia). Long was posted Private, 10/12/1898, for service at the Regimental Depot. On 22/2/1899 Long was posted for service with the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and was with that battalion when it sailed for South Africa on the outbreak of the Boer War.</p> <p>It had originally been intended that, when the 1st Dublins reached South Africa, they would form part of Major-General Sir Fitzroy Hart's 5th (Irish) Brigade. The Battalion landed at Cape Town on 28/11/1899. The officer appointed to command the British forces in South Africa, General Buller, arrived three days later. Whilst the British reinforcements and their commanding officer had been at sea, the army in Natal had fought a series of disastrous actions that left it defeated on all fronts and besieged in the towns of Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking. The British army in South Africa, which included the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, had suffered quite serious casualties during the opening weeks of the war. As a result, on 6/11/1899, General Buller ordered three companies from the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A. B. and C., to transfer to the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to make up for the losses sustained by that battalion during the battle of Talana, and for the 56 officers and men of G Company and the Transport Section of the battalion who were by then besieged in Ladysmith. Private Long would have been among the men transferred for service with the 2nd Battalion, as confirmed by the fact that he was wounded in action at Acton Homes, only the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers taking part in that action (the remainder of the 1st Battalion that had not been transferred were posted for service in the lines of communication).</p> <p>In October 1899 the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers formed part of General Hart's 5th (Irish) Brigade. On 15/12/1899, after Long transferred to the 2nd Battalion, the 2nd Battalion took part in the battle of Colenso, during which the battalion lost 1 officer and 51 men killed and 167 officers and men wounded (and of this total, the three companies transferred from the 1st Battalion suffered a particularly high level of casualties, 28 other ranks being killed and 2 officers and 98 other ranks wounded, along with a further 5 men missing in action).</p> <p>The action fought at Acton Homes, 21/1/1900, during which Long was wounded, was one of the continuing series of actions by which General Buller attempted to force a way through the Boer positions on the north bank of the Tugela River, along the dominating line of hills that run east-west on the north bank of the river around the town of Colenso, as the British forces attempted to advance to the relief of Ladysmith. On the previous day the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers was engaged by Boer forces close to Venter's Spruit as it advanced towards Ladysmith on the Trichardt's Drift Road, suffering a number of casualties. The advance recommenced on 21/1/1900, when the battalion was again engaged by Boer forces attempting to delay the British advance. The action at Acton Homes typified the problems encountered by the British forces in attempting to break through the Boer defensive line, their positions, particularly those of their artillery, being well sited and difficult to move against, as evidenced by the following description of the action taken from the official history of the Boer War.</p> <p>"Dawn of the 21st January broke in silence, each combatant waiting for a movement on the part of the other. On the British side the first stir occurred on the left, where, at 4.10 a.m., three companies of the East Surrey regiment, followed at 8 a.m. by the remaining</p>	750.00	900

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three, reinforced the Queen's regiment upon Bastion Hill, the cavalry relinquishing this position to the infantry and retiring to Venter's Spruit, where they came under Hildyard's command. All the infantry of the 2nd brigade which were now in the front line, viz., the Queen's, West Yorkshire and East Surrey regiments, were then brigaded under Brevet Colonel F. W. Kitchener of the West Yorkshire regiment and added to General Hart's command. East of Bastion Hill, that is, to Hart's left and front, ran a stretch of crest-line which had not been occupied during the previous day's operations, and Hart was now ordered to make this good, whilst Kitchener endeavoured to turn the enemy's flank by the west of Bastion Hill. The two movements began simultaneously, under a general discharge from every gun and rifle in the Boer lines. Hart, sending the Dublin Fusiliers and the Border regiment around the head of the long donga which ran down from Long Kopje, and the York and Lancaster regiment and the Inniskilling Fusiliers across the donga lower down, gained his point with few casualties, and was soon secure along the crest on Kitchener's right. The latter was less fortunate in his enterprise. It had been planned that whilst four companies of the East Surrey regiment worked around the west of Bastion Hill, covered by the fire of the Queen's regiment from the Nek east of the hill, two companies of the Queen's regiment on the right, and two of the West Yorkshire on the left would push across the top of the plateau, covered by the remainder of the latter battalion. Artillery support was provided by the arrival of the 19th and 28th batteries, Royal Field artillery, which came into action with their left on the Venter's Spruit, whence they could send shrapnel past the left side of Bastion Hill. But the movement was too fragmentary for success. The companies of the East Surreys were soon brought to a standstill on the western face of Bastion Hill, and the troops on the top of the plateau, who had made good progress in spite of a fierce fire, had to be withdrawn from their frontal attack, the flank movement having failed. One company of the West Yorkshire remained out in front in a donga until the evening, to avoid heavy losses in retiring. By 11 a.m. the attempt, which had cost 123 casualties, was discontinued. Soon afterwards a rumour reached the wide-thrown line of battle that the siege of Ladysmith had been raised, and a roar of cheering ran along the ragged crests held by the fighting line, and rose from the deep gorges beneath, wherein the supports lay crowded together. It was silenced as quickly as it had arisen and the shooting, which had paused a moment, continued without intermission. Although all these movements were over early in the day, no further offence was attempted throughout the rest of the 21st January. The enemy in his main position across the glacia-like plateau remained unshaken, practically untouched by the artillery, and at no time mastered by the musketry and Maxim-gun fire of the infantry, which, continuous and heavy as it was, never failed to be answered in equal volume from the Boer schanzes. Indeed, an accurate cross fire from the enemy's field guns, pom-poms and Maxims, which the artillery never succeeded in silencing, inclined the balance all day against the troops of the attack, who neither in the front line nor in the deep resting-places of the supports, were secure from the bursting of shrapnel or the strings of little projectiles from the automatic pieces. The casualties on January 21st were: killed, 1 officer, 13 men; wounded, 8 officers, 131 men; missing, 5 men. "

The following description of the part played specifically by the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers during the action at Acton Hornes, 21/1/1900, has been taken from Romer and Mainwaring's "The 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in the South Africa War".

"With daylight (January 21st), however, the rifle fire at once broke out. The battalion had just managed to have a scratch meal when orders were received to move to the support of the 2nd Brigade, which was away to the left. General Hart ordered Colonel Cooper to move by the straightest line, first down a ravine across a spruit, and then over a hill. While climbing the latter, the battalion was in full view of the enemy, who at once opened fire with guns and rifles. Each company extended in succession, and doubled, so far as possible, over the exposed ground. Once over the hill a region of comparative safety was reached and General Hart finally formed up his command behind a rocky ridge overlooking his position held by the 2nd Brigade. The latter were having a rifle duel with the Boer trenches. The 5th Brigade played a very passive part, and spent the day behind the rocks." The day ended with the 2nd Dublins withdrawing to a bivouac. During the action at Acton Hornes the 2nd Dublins lost 13 men wounded.

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	<p>When the relief force finally marched into Ladysmith on 28/2/1900, the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers were given the honour of leading the relief column into the town, in recognition of the prominent part they had played in the operations to relieve Ladysmith.</p> <p>NOTE. On 21/3/1900 the remaining able bodied men of A, B and C Companies of the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers who had been serving with the 2nd Battalion rejoined the 1st Battalion. However, Private Long's service papers record him as being posted permanently for service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 16/4/1900. Long probably did not return to the 1st Battalion with the rest of his comrades because he had not recovered from his wounds.</p> <p>For some reason there is an error in Long's papers with regard to his service record, which state that he served at home from 10/12/1898 to 16/4/1900, in South Africa from 17/4/1900 to 22/11/1902 and at home from 23/11/1902 to 19/12/1910. Whoever transcribed this record has obviously dated Long's service in South Africa as only beginning the day after he was permanently posted for service with the 2nd Battalion, failing to realise that he was already in South Africa whilst serving with the 1st Battalion.</p> <p>Long never rose above the rank of private, transferred to the Army Reserve on 25/11/1902, and was finally discharged on 9/12/1910. Private Long saw service at home from 10/12/1898 to 16/11/1899, in South Africa from 17/11/1899 to 22/11/1902 and at home from 23/11/1902 to 9/12/1910. At the time of enlistment he gave his next of kin as his brothers Richard and John, of 13 Winters Hill, Cork.</p>		
BS3275	<p>PRIVATE T. ROOKE, 2ND BATTALION SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, officially impressed (2765 Private, 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry). Medal contact marked, particularly to obverse (probably as a result of contact with a WW1 Star), otherwise Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>Private Rooke was wounded in action at Colenso, 21/2/1900. Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card details for a Private Thomas Rooke of the Somerset Light Infantry, who was service during WW1 (presumably the same man, which would explain the contact marks to this QSA, which clearly appear to have been made by the points of a WW1 Star). This Thomas Rooke first saw active service in France and Flanders from 11/1/1915 (he would have seen service with the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, the only battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry serving in France on that date). He saw service initially as 10033 Private, Somerset Light Infantry, and then subsequently with the Royal Engineers, and was discharged to the "Z" class reserve on 19/2/1919 (entitled 1914-15 Star trio).</p>	295.00	354
BS3211	<p>PRIVATE J. O'DONNELL, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasp, Belmont, Transvaal, Wittebergen, officially impressed 2339 Private, Munster Fusiliers. Small bruise to obverse rim at 5 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Only 239 Belmont clasps to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.</p>	380.00	456
BS3034	<p>TROOPER A. QUINN, A DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY. Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially impressed (472 Trooper, South African Constabulary). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, with a length of original ribbon.</p> <p>Trooper Quinn was severely wounded at Leeuwfontein, 29/4/1902.</p> <p>With photocopied extract from medal roll, confirming clasps and that Quinn served with A Division of the South African Constabulary, and that he was eventually discharged on 16/12/1902.</p>	290.00	348

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	<p>Medal also accompanied by pre 1902 pattern Queen's crown bronzed white metal South African Constabulary cap badge, which has been converted to use as a miniature photograph frame, by having the central device from the circlet (the springbok's head) removed, and a wooden backing plate affixed at rear to the two lugs. This now houses a portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, but much faded and just barely discernible (I am told by a photographic studio that this photograph is restorable to bring back the original image)</p>		
BS3025	<p>CORPORAL S. KAVANAGH, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 1 clasp, Cape Colony, officially impressed 6427 Corporal, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. Attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine, single clasp Cape Colony scarce to regiment.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Roll verification, confirming Kavanagh entitled Cape Colony clasp only. Remarks column on Medal Roll states "transferred home".</p>	160.00	192
BS3007	<p>SERGEANT E. LONG, 3RD BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT (KING'S COUNTY MILITIA). Queen's South Africa Medal, 1 clasp, Cape Colony, officially impressed (3489 Sergeant, Leinster Regiment). Extremely Fine, scarce as a single clasp to the Kildare Militia.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from medal roll, confirming Sergeant Long entitled single Cape Colony clasp. Roll additionally notes that he was "invalided home", hence entitlement to single clasp Cape Colony only. Most men from the 3rd Leinsters only received 2 clasps, Cape Colony and Orange Free State, with only a small number receiving only the Cape Colony clasp, and an equally small number receiving the Transvaal clasp, either singly or with the 2 clasps on this medal. The 3rd Battalion Leinster Regiment volunteered for foreign service during the Boer War. On embarkation the strength of the battalion was 27 officers, 1 warrant officer and 525 other ranks. After arriving at Capetown, 26/3/1902, the battalion moved up country to Vryburg, where it was employed fortifying the town. Afterwards the battalion moved south to guard 38 miles of railway line, along which they constructed and occupied blockhouses at half mile intervals. Several attempts were made to cross the line by Boer commandos, two blockhouses being attacked on one occasion by Van Zyl's Commando, which was driven off by an armoured train. One company of the battalion was sent up the railway line on patrol, only to be ambushed by a Boer commando. A party of 100 officers and men from the battalion later took part in the big drive against the Boers north of Vryburg, the final drive of the war, which saw some 600 Boers surrendering and 20,000 head of stock being captured.</p>	225.00	270
BS3006	<p>CORPORAL H. DONOHUE, 1ST BATTALION LEINSTER REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, officially impressed (5204 Corporal, Leinster Regiment). Couple of minor edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from medal roll confirming medal and clasps. Medal roll gives rank as Lance Corporal. Unusual combination of clasps to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, most of the men from the battalion also receiving the Wittebergen and/or the Transvaal clasp in addition to the Cape Colony and Orange Free State clasps.</p>	165.00	198
BS2989	<p>PRIVATE J. SMITH, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, officially impressed (6183 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	380.00	456
BS2985	<p>PRIVATE J. SUTTON, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, officially impressed (5969 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Bruise to reverse rim at 5 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Extremely Fine.</p>	680.00	816

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	Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. Private Sutton died of disease at Krugersdorp on 18th January 1901 whilst serving with 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.		
BS2983	SERJEANT J. MCKEE, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal, officially impressed (3832 Sergeant, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Almost Extremely Fine.	450.00	540
BS2953	<p>TROOPER G. RAMSAY, 1st BRABANT'S HORSE. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (officially impressed, 2 Trooper, 1st Brabants Horse). Virtually As Struck.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 6 pages of photocopied documents, discharge papers and muster roll entries for 1st Battalion Brabant's Horse. George Ramsay originally enlisted in Brabant's Horse at East London on 19th June 1900, when he was given the regimental number 2. At the time of enlistment he gave his age as 31, his trade as that of machine man, and stated that he had previously seen service in the 3rd Dragoons Guards, having been discharged on 4th October 1897 (3rd Dragoon Guards discharge papers searched for but not traced). At the time of enlistment Ramsay gave both his business and private address as 35 Glen Park Street, Dennistown Street, Glasgow East, South Africa. Trooper Ramsay was wounded in action near Frankfort on 22nd November 1900 and discharged (transferred to the Supernumerary List) on 15th April 1901. Ramsay's discharge papers contain a note that he was not in possession of any arms, saddlery or equipment at the time of discharge, because "everything lost in action", and only had his uniform to hand in at the time of discharge.</p> <p>Brabant's Horse was one of the more infamous of the South African locally raised units of the Boer War. Its members came not only from throughout the British Empire, but were as the Marquis of Anglesea notes in his "A History of the British Cavalry" also "adventurers from every quarter of the globe; Poles, Jews, Texas cowboys, Mexicans, Norwegians and Swedes". They had the reputation of being poorly disciplined, and at the time were described as "rascally bandits" by the then Lieutenant Colonel (later Field Marshal Sir) Douglas Haig.</p>	300.00	360
BS2954	<p>PRIVATE R. GREEN, 1ST BATTALION LIVERPOOL REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, (officially impressed, 4902 Private, Liverpool Regiment). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Green was taken prisoner of war at Helvetia, 29th December 1900. In December 1900 the garrison at Helvetia consisted of a small detachment of the Liverpool Regiment and some artillery, the main camp, comprising three separate posts, being situated on some rising ground in the middle of a large upland plain, from where the garrison kept a protective watch over convoys as they passed through. In early December the garrison learnt that Louis Botha himself, with a strong force, was in the neighbourhood, and that an attack was imminent. Precautions were taken immediately, the men sleeping in their boots, with their rifles, loaded, at their sides at all times. On the night of 27th December the Boers launched a concerted surprise attack on Helvetia. The British sentries were overcome, shot down before they had time to warn their comrades, and quickly the general assault devolved into hand to hand fighting. Eventually two of the garrisons posts surrendered, after which the Boers attempted to remove a 4.7 inch gun that they had captured at one of the posts. Initially they were prevented from doing so by rifle fire from the third post, directed by a Lieutenant Wilkinson. As daylight broke, the Boers also came under artillery fire as they continued the attempt to remove the artillery piece. At this point, what was at the time described as "an incident of the most disgraceful nature" occurred. The members of the Liverpool Regiment and gunners who had been captured when the two posts fell, no doubt including Private Green, were placed as a screen between the the Boers, who were attempting to remove the gun, and the incoming artillery fire. As a result the British gunners ceased fire, and the Boers got away with their prize. During this action at Helvetia the British losses amounted to some 13 men killed, 4 officers and 28 men wounded and some 231 officers and men taken prisoner. Private Green was subsequently released.</p>	350.00	420
BS2898	PRIVATE J. DEMPSEY, 5th BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS (DUBLIN	650.00	780

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	<p>COUNTY MILITIA). Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (officially impressed: 2936 Pte. J. DEMPSEY. RL: DUBLIN FUS:). Naming heavily impressed between 7 o'clock & 8 o'clock, otherwise lightly polished, Almost Extremely Fine and the Natal clasp rare to the Dublin County Militia, only 5 being awarded to the unit.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Roll extract, confirming medal and clasps.</p> <p>Private Dempsey saw service during the Boer War attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. Natal clasp scarce to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and particularly rare to the 5th Battalion. British Battles and Medals gives a total of 136 Natal clasps to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 25 to the 1st Battalion and 111 to the 2nd Battalion. A recent double check of the medal roll reveals that, although the figure for the 1st Battalion is correct, the figure for the 2nd Battalion is a considerable over-estimate, even allowing for clasps awarded to men from the 4th (Dublin City Militia) and 5th (Dublin County Militia) Battalions who saw service during the Boer War attached to the 2nd Battalion.</p> <p>The actual breakdown of Natal clasps awarded to the regiment during the Boer War is as follows:</p> <p>25 clasps to other ranks of the 1st Battalion (20 single clasp medals, two 2 clasp medals, Natal and Transvaal, two 2 clasp medals, Natal and SA01, and one 3 clasp medal, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal);</p> <p>61 clasps to other ranks of the 2nd Battalion (eleven single clasp medals, five 2 clasp medals, Natal and Transvaal, twenty-three 3 clasp medals, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and twenty-two 4 clasp medals, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA01);</p> <p>5 clasps to other ranks of the 3rd Battalion (one single clasp medal, three 3 clasp medals, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and one 4 clasp medal, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA01);</p> <p>5 clasps to other ranks of the 4th Battalion (two single clasp medals, two with 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and one with 4 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA01);</p> <p>5 clasps to the 5th Battalion (one single clasp medal, three with 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and one with 4 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA01);</p> <p>3 medals with Natal clasps to officers of the regiment who saw service with the 2nd Battalion RDF, Captains Clarke and Nelson and Lieutenant Higginson.</p> <p>This gives a total of 25 Natal clasps to other ranks of the 1st RDF, and 79 clasps to the 2nd RDF, including officers and men attached for service to the latter battalion from the 3rd, 4th and 5th Battalions.</p> <p>There was a 38 year old 13692 Private J. Dempsey of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers who was killed in action in France on 31/03/1916 while serving with the 9th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He would have been approximately 22 years of age in 1900, when the 5th Royal Dublins were serving in South Africa, so possibly the same man. Copied Medal Index Card, Commonwealth War Graves and Ireland's Memorial Records details for this man also accompany medal. 13692 Private James Dempsey, born Dublin, killed in action 31/3/1916, was the son of Patrick Dempsey, of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, and the father of Mrs Margaret Furey of 2 Eugene Street, Dublin.</p>		
BS2891	<p>PRIVATE J. MAHON, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 4 clasps; Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed, 3333 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Right arm of suspender slightly bent and with some minor contact marks, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	350.00	420

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BS2804	<p>SERGEANT (LATER WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 2) E.J. MOTH, 2ND BATTALION NORFOLK REGIMENT AND NORFOLK COMPANY, 7TH MOUNTED INFANTRY (LATER ARMY GYMNASTIC STAFF). Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (officially impressed: 3382 Sgt. E. J. MOTH, NORFOLK REGt.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Sergeant Moth was invalided from South Africa suffering from the effects of enteric fever in June 1900.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 25 pages of photocopied service papers and photocopied medal rolls for QSA and KSA (the QSA roll being a complete roll of the 100 officers and men of the Norfolk Regiment who saw service with the Norfolk Company, 7th Mounted Infantry).</p> <p>Edgar James Moth was born in Southsea, Portsmouth. A baker by occupation, he attested for the Norfolk Regiment on 14 November 1892, aged 18 years, 9 months. Moth gained his Mounted Infantry Certificate in November 1897 and attained the rank of Sergeant in April 1899. His overseas service was restricted to South Africa, where he served from January - June 1900. Moth was invalided to England in June 1900 suffering from the effects of enteric fever (note: service papers give date invalided from South Africa as 25th June, but medal roll give 22nd June). Moth was transferred as a Sergeant Instructor to the Army Gymnastic Staff in February 1903. Awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. with £5 gratuity in 1911, and was discharged from the Gymnastic Staff on completion of his second period of engagement on 13 November 1913. With the outbreak of the Great War, the then 41 year old Moth re-enlisted into the Northamptonshire Regiment on 12 /5/1915. On re-enlistment Moth was initially given the rank of Private, but immediately promoted the same day, 12/5/1915, to Company Sergeant Major Instructor with the Army Gymnastic Service. Moth was promoted Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor, 6/6/1916, and Warrant Officer Class II, 22/6/1918.</p> <p>Moth served in France, September 1917 to June 1918 (also entitled British War and Victory Medals) and transferred to the Reserve on 13/5/1919 on demobilisation.</p> <p>Only 4 officers and 96 other ranks of the Norfolk Regiment saw service with the Norfolk Company, 7th Mounted Infantry, at Paardeberg. They formed part of the Mounted Infantry Brigade under the command of Colonel Hannay, which was much praised for the work that they did in surrounding Cronje and his forces at Paardeberg. Only 4 Sergeants from the Norfolk Regiment saw service with the Norfolk Company, 7th Mounted Infantry (a Colour Sergeant, two Sergeants, including Moth, and a Lance Sergeant).</p> <p>Moth was hospitalised on 16/3/1900 at Paardeberg, within three weeks of the action fought there on 17th - 26th February 1900. He probably caught enteric fever as a result of drinking water from the river at Paardeberg, which was badly polluted by the decaying bodies of horses killed during the battle. Moth was lucky to survive, more soldiers dying during the Boer War as a result of enteric fever and disease than fell victim to Boer bullets.</p> <p>Captain Charles Ross, Norfolk Regiment, who commanded the Norfolk Company, 7th Mounted Infantry, was awarded the DSO for services with the Norfolk Company in South Africa</p>	325.00	390
BS2806 B	<p>PRIVATE A. NOONE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed: 5104 Pte. A. NOONE, RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	500.00	600
BS2800	<p>PRIVATE T. DOYLE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Talana, Relief of Ladysmith (officially impressed: 5260 Pte. T. DOYLE, RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	600.00	720

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	Medal and clasps confirmed on roll, which additionally notes that Private Doyle was invalidated in March 1900.		
BS2801	<p>PRIVATE P. McKEARNAN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (officially impressed: 6381 Pte. P. Mc'KEARNAN, RL.DUB:FUS:). Unofficial rivet bar between clasps, otherwise attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll. Soldiers Papers not traced in WO97/5419 (1900-13 Discharges).</p>	400.00	480
BS2799	<p>PRIVATE W. KINNARD, WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (officially impressed: 2060 Pte. W. KINNARD. WORCESTER REGt.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 5 pages of photocopied service papers, photocopied extracts from the housing records of the parish of Leigh, near Malvern, Worcestershire, and WW1 Medal Index Card details. Walter H. Kinnard was born in the Parish of Leigh, near Malvern, Worcestershire. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the Worcestershire Regiment on 23 February 1887, aged 18 years, 5 months. He served with the Regiment in East India, January 1891 to January 1895, but during this period was tried and imprisoned for a minor misdemeanour during February/March 1893. Kinnard was transferred to the Army Reserve in January 1895, but was mobilised in March 1900 for service during the Boer War. He was discharged as time expired on 21 February 1903. Kinnard re-enlisted in 1914 and saw service during the First World War with the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment (also entitled 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals).</p>	140.00	168
BS2791	<p>MR C.E. STAMP, ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (officially impressed: MR. C.E. STAMP. A.S.C.). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>A scarce award to a civilian serving with the army in South Africa. Medal accompanied by photocopied medal roll extract, confirming medal and clasp, and listing C.E. Stamp as a Civilian Clerk serving with the Army Service Corps.</p>	150.00	180
BS2784	<p>PRIVATE W. BUCKLE, 2ND BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (officially impressed: 4502 Pte. W. BUCKLE. WORCESTER REGt.). Attractive old dark tone, Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Private Buckle was wounded in action at Slingsfontein, 12th February 1900. On that day the British position on the right of Slingsfontein was attacked by a large force of Boers under the command of General De la Rey, the key to the British position was a kopje held by three companies of the 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment. Using darkness to great effect, the Boers took up a position in front of the kopje held by the Worcestershires in the period between the setting of the moon and the rising of the sun, from which they launched an initially successful assault on the 2nd Worcestershire's position, overrunning many of the British trenches. Ultimately, though, the Worcesters brought the Boers advance to a halt and the rest of the day was spent in a close range duell between the marksmen of the Worcestershire Regiment and the Boer snipers. When darkness fell at the end of the day, the Boers withdrew with the loss of over 200 killed and wounded. The Worcestershire Regiment lost 20 officers and men killed, including their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Coningham, 31 officers and men wounded, 9 missing and 9 taken prisoner.</p>	350.00	420
BS2771	<p>PRIVATE E. ALFORD, DEVON REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (officially impressed: 2088 Pte. E. ALFORD, DEVON: REGt.). Mounted from original white metal brooch suspender, as worn, ghost dates visible on reverse, attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	240.00	288
BS2773	<p>PRIVATE E.W. BUCKLE, ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (officially impressed: 2791 Pte. E. W. BUCKLE, RL.</p>	240.00	288

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	WT. SURREY REGt.). Top clasp loose on ribbon, ghost dates visible on reverse, attractively toned, Extremely Fine.		
BS2770	PRIVATE A. SCOTT, DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed: 6393 Pte. A. SCOTT, DURHAM Lt. INFy.). Several small edge bumps to reverse rim, otherwise Very Fine.	190.00	228
BS2724	<p>LIEUTENANT F. CRANSWICK, DRISCOLL'S SCOUTS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (officially impressed: LIEUT: F. CRAUSWICK. DRISCOLL'S SCTS.). Note surname spelled incorrectly (see below), otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from medal roll for Driscoll's Scouts, confirming Frank Cranswick (surname also spelt Crauswick on roll, which no doubt was the cause of incorrect spelling on medal) initially saw service as 283 Sergeant (B Squadron?) from 18th May 1901, and was promoted Lieutenant, Driscoll's Scouts, 1st March 1902. Medal also accompanied by extract from 12th October 1903 edition of The Star newspaper of Johannesburg, South Africa, reporting Lieutenant Cranswick's suicide and a copy of the official death notice from the Transvaal archives, both of these latter documents confirming that the recipient's correct surname was Cranswick.</p> <p>Frank Cranswick was born in Reighton, Yorkshire, the son of Mathew Cranswick of Reighton and Annie Eliza Cranswick of Bridlington, Yorkshire. Lieutenant Cranswick took his own life at 113 Andries Street, Troyeville, Johannesburg, on 11th October 1903. The following account of the events surrounding his death is taken from the 12th October 1903 edition of The Star. "Suicide at Troyeville. Early this morning it was discovered that a young man named Frank Cranswick committed suicide during the night at Troyeville. It appears that the unfortunate young man, whose age is 25 years, resided with three companions at 113 Andries Street, Troyeville, and last night, when he retired to bed, nothing unusual was noticed in his demeanour. This morning a native boy went to the room and found the body of Cranswick in the bed, with a bullet wound in the forehead, and in his right hand was clutched a revolver. The boy immediately raised the alarm, and when the friends of the young man entered the room they discovered that life was extinct. The police and the doctor were at once communicated with. Cranswick served as a Lieutenant in Driscoll's Scouts during the recent war and had subsequently been employed in the Repatriation Department. No cause can at present be assigned for his action." Death notice gives age at time of death as 21 years and 7 months and occupation as Secretary of Syndicates. Lieutenant Cranswick left behind 14 brothers and sisters residing in the U.K. and one sister resident in South Africa, a Julia Coates of 16 Belgravia Chambers, Johannesburg. Her husband, Lieutenant Cranswick's brother-in-law, signed the death notice and was appointed administrator of his estate, which amounted to £50, three shillings and nine pence.</p> <p>Driscoll's Scouts was originally raised as a small corps of scouts at Aliwal North on 17/3/1900 by the Irish soldier and adventurer, Captain Daniel Patrick Driscoll. This officer had been born in Burma on 11th May 1862, the son of John Driscoll. After being educated in Burma he joined the Merchant Marine, and subsequently saw service in the Burma campaign of 1886-88. During the South African War he initially saw service with his small party of scouts, attached to the Colonial Division. Subsequently he was promoted commander of an expanded unit which became known as Driscoll's Scouts. In 1901 he was appointed Column Commander, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. He was mentioned in Despatches twice; received the Queen's Medal with two clasps, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order [London Gazette, 19 April, 1901]. His regiment was in many marches, battles and skirmishes with the Boers, particularly during the difficult and dangerous guerrilla war phase of the operations that brought the war in South Africa to a conclusion.</p> <p>Driscoll's Scouts are often mentioned in the official "History of the War in South Africa". Three officers, 53 other ranks took part in the defence of Wepener. Elements of Driscoll's Scouts also took part in the May 1900 advance of Sir L. Rundles column along the Bethlehem Road, and were with that column when it fought the action at Biddulphsberg</p>	600.00	720

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	<p>on 29th May. Driscoll's Scouts were still with Rundle on 12 and 13 July 1900, in the chase after de Wet, and after the escape of de Wet, in the attack on Slabbert's Nek. Later, again with the same column, they took part in the occupation of Commando Nek, 25th July, of Fouriesburg, 26th July, and took part in the engagement of enemy at Slaap Kranz on 27th July. In the middle of August 1901, Driscoll's Scouts formed part of the garrison at Harrismith. During the second or guerrilla phase of the Boer War, Driscoll's Scouts was much increased in size, and having made a name for itself during the earlier stages of the Boer War, got many recruits. By May 1901 the unit comprised some 422 officers and men. Subsequently, it saw much service in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. They took part in numerous patrols and skirmishes. Particularly noteworthy was the action on 2nd March 1901, when a party of 50 of Driscoll's Scouts, who had been sent to join a column, were surrounded by 300 Boers. About 35 of them managed to get into a kraal, which they held for twenty-four hours until relieved. Driscoll's Scouts was disbanded in Bloemfontein on 4/7/1902.</p>		
BS2701	<p>PRIVATE P. LARWIN, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (officially impressed: 5660 PTE. P. LARWIN, RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Top clasp slightly bent and with hairline fracture at centre, couple of minor edge nicks, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	475.00	570
BS2698	<p>PRIVATE P. DEMPSEY, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed: 3873 PTE. P. DEMPSEY, RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Ghost dates clearly visible on reverse, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	400.00	480
BS2700	<p>PRIVATE J. BYRNE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (officially impressed: 4505 PTE. J. BYRNE, RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Trace of ghost dates on reverse, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied service papers. James Byrne was born in the parish of St Nicholas, Dublin, Ireland, and educated at the Royal Military Asylum and the Royal Hibernian Military School. He attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Dublin on 4th August 1892. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years and 2 months of age and gave his trade as that of builders labourer. Attestation papers note previous service with the 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers from October 1891, and that he previously volunteered for service, but had been rejected because he was under age and under the required chest measurement (at the time of enlistment Byrne's height was given as 5 feet 5.5 inches, and his weight as a mere 8 stone 4 pounds). Byrne was posted for service as a private with the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 16th October 1892. Within 2 years he had gone absent without leave, 15th September 1894, but returned to duty on 22nd September of the same year, whereupon he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 26th September 1894. Following service during the Boer War Byrne was posted back to the 1st Battalion, transferred to the Army Reserve on 14th March 1903, and discharged "time expired" on 3rd August 1904. In addition to service in South Africa for 5 years and 48 days, from 18th May 1897 to 12th October 1902, Byrne also saw service in India from September 1894 to May 1897. At the time of discharge he gave his next of kin as his father, of 18 Bride St, Dublin.</p> <p>Private Byrne was posted missing in action at Colenso, 15th December 1899. A prisoner of war, he was later released. Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	700.00	840
BS2697	<p>PRIVATE T. DUNNE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal (officially impressed: 5640 PTE. T. DUNNE, RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	500.00	600

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BS2660	PRIVATE G.A. BRISTOW, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed: 4989 PTE. G.A. BRISTOW, DEVON: REGT.). Unofficial rivets between first and second clasps, second and third clasps and third and fourth clasps at left hand side (all other rivets official, including matching rivets on right hand side of affected clasps), otherwise Good Very Fine.	180.00	216
BS2635	<p>THE QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE J. O'BRIEN, 3RD BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (WEXFORD MILITIA) WHO SAW SERVICE DURING THE BOER WAR ATTACHED TO THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, type3, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (officially impressed: 554 PTE. J. O'BRIEN, 1ST. RL: IRISH REGT.). Extremely Fine and a rare award to the Wexford Militia.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Medal Roll confirming medal and clasps, and 3 pages photocopied service papers.</p> <p>John O'Brien was born in the parish of Kilmore, co. Wexford, and enlisted into the Wexford Militia on 9/3/1887. At the time of enlistment he was 15 years and 10 months old and gave his trade as that of labourer. O'Brien volunteered for the Militia Reserve on 26/6/1897, which rendered him liable to be called up for active service in the event of war being declared. The Wexford Militia was embodied following the outbreak of the Boer War, on 11/1/1900, but did not see service overseas, remaining at home instead to take the place of regular battalions posted to South Africa. O'Brien, however, because he was a member of the Militia Reserve, was posted for service in South Africa on 1/2/1900, where he saw service with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. O'Brien was discharged on 14/4/1902, following the termination of his period of Militia engagement.</p> <p>Since O'Brien had not served the required 18 years with the Militia, he was not entitled to a Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He was, however, awarded a King's South Africa Medal with 2 clasps.</p> <p>This combination of clasps on a QSA to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment is considerably scarcer than the more frequently encountered combination of Cape Colony, Wittebergen and Belfast. A quick scan of the medal roll indicates that probably only one company of the battalion qualified for the Transvaal clasp.</p>	295.00	354
BS2637	<p>PRIVATE J. MONAGHAN, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (officially impressed, 4570 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Minor edge bump on reverse rim at 6 o'clock, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Photocopy of medal roll accompanies medal, confirming medal and clasps.</p>	280.00	336
BS2628	<p>PRIVATE B. DINEEN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, SA 1901 (officially impressed: 1725 Pte. B. DINEEN, MUNSTER FUS:). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extracts from medal rolls, confirming recipient entitled to QSA with clasps Transvaal and SA 1901, and noting that recipient was discharged "time expired" by the time that the final roll was compiled at Mooltan, in India, on 23rd March 1903. Soldier's Papers not traced.</p>	190.00	228
BS2457	<p>CORPORAL E. JONES, KITCHENER'S FIGHTING SCOUTS (LATE KAFFRARIAN RIFLES). Queen's South Africa Medal, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Wepener, Transvaal, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (officially impressed: 368 CPL: E. JONES. KITCHENER'S F.S.). Pawnbroker's code lightly scratched in obverse field in front of bust, Cape Colony and Orange Free States clasps contact marked, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine and a rare, probably unique, combination of clasps (and the Wepener clasp in itself rare on a medal named to Kitchener's Fighting Scouts).</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copy medal rolls and copy Attestation Form for Kitchener's</p>	950.00	1140

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	<p>Fighting Scouts.</p> <p>Kaffrarian Rifles QSA medal roll confirms service initially as 1072 Private, Kaffrarian Rifles, entitled Wepener, Wittebergen, Cape Colony and Transvaal clasps and notes Orange Free State clasp had been deleted from this roll because it had previously been issued off the roll for Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, and confirming that Jones had already been issued with the Diamond Hill clasp, although there is no note as to which roll that particular clasp was issued off. Roll for 2nd Kitchener's Fighting Scouts confirms service as 368 Corporal, entitled SA 1901 clasp and notes that recipient had previously seen service with the Kaffrarian Rifles.</p> <p>Interestingly, one of the QSA roll for 2nd Kitchener's Fighting Scouts lists Privates 367 Harry Jones, 369 John Jones and 370 Hugh Jones (but no 368 Ernest Jones on this particular roll, Ernest Jones being listed separately on a different roll). The four were presumably brothers who enlisted together into the 2nd Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.</p> <p>Ernest Jones appears to have been one of the first recruits to Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, enlisting at Durban on 1st December 1900, an initially being allocated regimental number 4. For some reason he subsequently re-enlisted and was given the regimental number 368 (the two battalions of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts were raised in Cape Colony and Natal in December 1900).</p> <p>QSA with Wepener clasp named to Kitchener's Fighting Scouts rare. British Battles and Medals records 8 Wepener clasps to the 2nd Battalion Kitchener's Fighting Scouts. Since the Defence of Wepener covered the period 9th - 25th April 1900, and both battalions of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts were not raised until December 1900, these 8 men must all have been men who transferred from the Kaffrarian Rifles or other units present at the defence to Kitchener's Fighting Scouts when that unit was raised.</p> <p>Undoubtedly a unique combination of clasps to the Kaffrarian Rifles and/or Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, and probably a unique combination to any recipient for the Boer War.</p>		
BS2456	<p>PRIVATE A.E. SPENCE, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 1 clasp, Natal (officially impressed: 8956 Pte. A.E. SPENCE, R.A.M.C.). Obverse lightly contact marked in fields, otherwise attractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Spence died of enteric fever at Mooi River, 29th April 1900.</p>	200.00	240
BS2442	<p>PRIVATE H. CHOWW, 7TH HUSSARS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA 01, SA 02 (officially renamed, impressed: 4913 Pte. H. CHOWW. 7th. H(USSA)RS.). Replacement carriage bar, few letters in "Hussars" not fully struck up, as indicated, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p>	150.00	180
BS2441	<p>PRIVATE A.F. FAULKNER, 7TH HUSSARS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA 01, SA 02 (officially impressed: 4873 Pte. A.F. FAULKNER. 7th. HUSSARS.). Good Very Fine.</p>	165.00	198
BS2431	<p>PRIVATE A. HARDY-SMITH, 51ST COMPANY (PAGET'S HORSE) IMPERIAL YEOMANRY. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA 01, SA 02 (officially impressed: 31243 Pte. A. HARDY-SMITH. 51st. Coy. IMP: YEO:). Unofficial rivet between 1st and 2nd clasp, last 4 clasps tailor's copies, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll, and accompanied by 8 pages of photocopied service papers. Arnold Hardy-Smith was born at Lewisham in Kent, and attested for service with Paget's Horse at London on 28th February 1901. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 11 months old, single, gave his trade as that of clerk, and his next of kin as his father, R. Hardy-Smith of Briscoe House, Abbey Wood, Kent, and had previously seen 1 year's service with the Middlesex Yeomanry. He was a tall man for that time, standing some 6 feet 1.5 inches in height and weighing a healthy 165 pounds. Paget-Smith saw service at home with Paget's Horse for 18 days, from 28th February 1901 to 17th March 1901, in South Africa from 18th March 1901 to 20th May 1902, and at home from 21st May 1902 to 24th June 1902 (the date of Paget-Smith's arrival in South Africa clearly</p>	225.00	270

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	<p>indicate that he was shipped out to the front almost immediately after enlisting, no doubt because his prior service in the yeomanry would have rendered him fit for immediate active service). He was eventually invalidated out of the services as a result of rheumatism. At a Medical Board convened at the Imperial Yeomanry depot, Elandsfontein, on 10th April 1902, it was noted that "about the middle of August 1901 he began to feel pains in limbs which became aggravated he states by getting a wetting. He was admitted into No. 11 General Hospital on 28th March 1901, where he remained under treatment for about three weeks. He was discharged, but had to go into hospital again on 12th December 1901 suffering from the same ailment. He was once more admitted on February 18th (1902). He now complains of pains and is not fit for active service." Hardy-Smith was discharged as a result of "exposure as a soldier from the hardships of active service". He was discharged on 24th June 1902, after 1 year and 117 days with the colours.</p> <p>Paget's Horse, the 51st, 52nd, 68th and 73rd Companies, which together made up the 19th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, was an elite unit. The following description of that regiment, the man who raised it and its recruits is taken from "Absent Minded Beggars" by Will Bennett'. "They were public school-educated men recruited through advertisements in gentlemen's clubs. The battalion was raised by George Paget, the son of a British general and a compulsive amateur soldier with a penchant for getting himself involved in any conflict that afforded the chance of action. He never seems to have been a regular officer but served in the Russo- Turkish War of 1877-8 and the Greco-Turkish War of 1897, as well as the Zulu War in 1879. Although aged 46 when the Boer War broke out, he went out to South Africa as second-in-command of his regiment and proved himself to be a man of some courage, being wounded twice. A portly figure who felt at home in the dining rooms and smoking rooms of Pall Mall, Paget recruited 500 officers and men from a tiny, hopelessly inadequate room at the Imperial Yeomanry Committee's offices in Suffolk Street. However, it at least had the advantage of being only a short stroll from the clubs of which he was a member. Paget's Horse wore a badge made up of the letters PH which provided a source of instant merriment for the wags on the streets of London, who suggested that it stood for 'Piccadilly Heroes' or more commonly for 'Perfectly Harmless'. Gentlemen troopers such as Cosmo Rose-Innes, a barrister, found that wearing their new uniforms in the capital produced a rich variety of reactions and some odd social contradictions. He later recalled: "The khaki drew to its wearer, however, many amusing experiences; the fervent 'God bless you' of old ladies in the bus, the friendly offers of navvies to "ave half a pint' in the street, the respect of substantial citizens for one's opinion on the war. The "ave half a pint' situation was the most embarrassing. We were clad as troopers but flattered ourselves we bore the impress of officers and hence a conflict of emotions, the desire to be rollicking good fellows qualified by surprise that our would-be host should not detect the gentleman under the plain khaki."</p>		
BS2408	<p>PRIVATE W. SPENCER, 13TH HUSSARS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, SA 01, SA 02 (officially impressed: 4956 Pte. W. SPENCER. 13TH HUSSARS). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on Kenneth Asplin's roll.</p>	160.00	192
BS2390	<p>PRIVATE P. GOLDER, 2ND BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Transvaal, Wittebergen (officially impressed, 2907 Private, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders). Ghost dates in reverse field, rim lightly pitted (from contact with other medal?), otherwise Good Very Fine.</p>	200.00	240
BS2367	<p>LIEUTENANT H. E. REDMAN, 6TH BATTALION ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (2ND WARWICKSHIRE MILITIA). Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (renamed, engraved in block capitals: Lieutenant, 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Indian Army List, January 1924, confirms service in South Africa 1900-1902, and Queen's Medal with 4 clasps, and that recipient transferred to the Indian Army, taking part in the Mahsud operations, 2nd March - 8th April 1917, and the operations in Iraq, 15th April - 9th June 1917.</p>	130.00	156

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BS2368	PRIVATE G. GOODMAN, EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (officially impressed: 4146 Private, East Lancashire Regiment). Extremely Fine.	120.00	144
BS2348	<p>PRIVATE W. WILLIAMS, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, (officially impressed: 5500 Pte. W. WILLIAMS, 1st. RL. IRISH REGt:). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from medal roll confirming medal and clasps. Roll, dated 6th December 1901, additionally notes that Private Williams had "transferred home". The Relief of Kimberley and Paardeberg clasps were earned by Private Williams whilst serving with the Mounted Infantry.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment provided two groups of officers and men who saw service with the Mounted Infantry. The first group comprised 37 non-commissioned officers and men under 2nd Lieutenant P.U. Vigors, who saw service with the Royal Irish Regiment section, Cork Company, 1st Regiment Mounted Infantry. The second group comprised the officers and men of one company of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, who saw service with the 5th Regiment Mounted Infantry. In early February 1900 the 1st Regiment of Mounted Infantry was transferred for service with the 1st Brigade Mounted Infantry, a newly formed body that comprised the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th Regiments of Mounted Infantry. The elements of the Royal Irish Regiment who saw service with the 1st and 5th Regiments Mounted Infantry saw much action during the campaign in South Africa. The Royal Irish section of the Cork Company of the 1st Mounted Infantry charged with the cavalry at Klip Drift, took part in the Relief of Kimberley, reached Paardeberg some days before Kronje surrendered and also took part in the actions at Poplar Grove and Dreifontein. Later, at Sannah's Post, 31st March 1900, the Cork Company served with the rear-guard covering the retreat of the broken British forces as they withdrew from the trap they had fallen into.</p>	375.00	450
BS2353	PRIVATE H. MARSTON, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (officially impressed: 5528 Private, Middlesex Regiment). Good Very Fine.	180.00	216
BS2323	<p>PRIVATE R. RICHARDSON, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (officially impressed: 2175 Pte. R. RICHARDSON, RL. DUBLIN FUS.). Ghost dates visible on reverse, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from medal roll, confirming medal and single clasp, Relief of Ladysmith, scarce to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers as such.</p>	400.00	480
BS2091	<p>PRIVATE J. O'BRIEN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast (officially impressed: 2936 Pte, 1st. RL: IRISH REGt:). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from medal roll, confirming medal and clasps.</p>	250.00	300
BS2075	<p>PRIVATE R. SHELLY, 2ND BATTALION EAST SURREY REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (officially impressed: 5497 Pte R. SHELLY, 2nd E. SURREY). Trace of ghost dates visible on reverse, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from Medal Roll confirming recipient entitled to QSA with 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith. Roll additionally states that recipient "died 1/3/00". Private Shelly died on the day after the 28th February 1900 Relief of Ladysmith. Although not listed in the officially published casualty roll, the regimental history confirms that 5497 Private R. Skelley (note different spelling of surname, but same regimental number) died of wounds. Private Shelly was mortally wounded during the actions on and around Pieter's Hill, 18th - 27th February 1900, as General Buller's relief column made the final breakthrough to relieve the besieged garrison in Ladysmith.. Between 18th and 27th February inclusive the 2nd</p>	400.00	480

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	Battalion East Surrey Regiment lost 1 officer and 26 other ranks killed and 6 officers and 159 other ranks wounded. Of the wounded other ranks, five, including Private Shelly, succumbed to their wounds.		
BS2076	<p>PRIVATE J. CUNNINGHAM, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laings Nek, South Africa 1901 (officially impressed, 2925 Pte., MIDDLESEX REGt). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 6 pages of photocopied service papers, confirming that James Cunningham was born in Belfast, county Antrim, Northern Ireland, and originally enlisted into the Middlesex Regiment at Hounslow on 11th July 1890. A labourer by trade, he was 18 years and 3 months old at the time of his enlistment. Cunningham had previously seen service in the 7th (2nd Middlesex) Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, and his service papers indicate that he was considered "a good recruit". He was posted Private, 1st Battalion, 14th November 1890, and transferred to the Army Reserve on 11th July 1897. He was recalled for service during the Boer War on 13th October 1899, posted to the 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment on 22nd June 1900, and discharged on 22nd May 1902. In addition to service in South Africa from 2nd December 1899 to 22nd May 1902, Private Cunningham saw overseas service in Gibraltar from 20th September 1892 to 30th March 1894. Service papers give next of kin address as his father, James Cunningham, at 22 Lennox Road, Walthamstowe, Essex.</p> <p>BY AN ENORMOUS COINCIDENCE THERE WERE TWO DIFFERENT 2925 PRIVATE J. CUNNINGHAMS SERVING IN THE BRITISH ARMY AT THE SAME TIME, BOTH OF WHOM SAW ACTIVE SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA. THIS 2925 PRIVATE J. CUNNINGHAM OF THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT AND A 2925 PRIVATE J. CUNNINGHAM OF THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT MAN, A CORPORAL, DIED OF DISEASE AT PRETORIA ON 24TH OCTOBER 1901 (COPY OF MEDAL ROLL FOR THIS SECOND MAN ALSO ACCOMPANIES MEDAL).</p>	300.00	360
BS2071	PRIVATE J. KAVANAGH, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, (officially impressed: 3848 Pte., RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Ghost dates visible on reverse, Extremely Fine.	400.00	480
BS2072	PRIVATE J. JOHNSTON, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, (officially impressed: 4528 Pte., RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Good Very Fine.	500.00	600
BS2068	PRIVATE P. CULLEN, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, (officially impressed: 2925 Pte., RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.	400.00	480
BS2069	PRIVATE T. MAHER, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, (officially impressed: 1687 Pte., RL. DUB: FUS:). Ghost dates visible on reverse, Extremely Fine.	400.00	480
BS2064	<p>PRIVATE P. GREEN, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed: 3101 Pte., RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Ghost dates visible on reverse, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.</p>	400.00	480
BS2067	PRIVATE P. CONNOLLY, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed: 6618 Pte., RL. DUBLIN FUS:). Ghost dates visible on reverse, attractively toned, Extremely Fine.	400.00	480
BS2057	PRIVATE E. LAWLOR, ROYAL IRISH FUSLIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (officially impressed: 2899 Pte.,	275.00	330

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	RL. IRISH FUS:). Ghost dates clearly visible on reverse, attractively toned, Extremely Fine.		
BS2063	LANCE CORPORAL H. LODGE, ESSEX REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, S.A. 01, S.A. 02 (officially impressed: 4782 L-CORPL., ESSEX REGt.). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.	140.00	168
BS2051	PRIVATE C. GRIGGS, ESSEX REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (officially impressed: 5589 Pte., ESSEX REGt.). Good Very Fine.	100.00	120
BS2053	PRIVATE J. BILLINGTON, SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed: 3100 Pte., S. LANC:REGt.). Couple of small edge bumps, otherwise Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Medal Roll confirming medal and clasps.	220.00	264
BS2042	PRIVATE J. SIMPSON, 4TH BATTALION BORDER REGIMENT (ROYAL WESTMORELAND MILITIA). Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (officially impressed: 846 Pte., 1st BORDER REGt.). Almost Extremely Fine. Although this medal is named to Simpson as serving with the 1st Battalion The Border Regiment, the medal roll confirms that he was 4th Battalion Border Regiment, attached 1st Battalion. Although the 4th Battalion Border Regiment was embodied for service during the Boer War, from 4/5/1900, it did not see service overseas as a unit. Instead it saw service at Youghal, Co. Cork, Ireland, to 16/7/1901, thereby releasing a regular battalion for overseas service. However, a small number of volunteers from the Royal Westmoreland Militia were allowed to volunteer for overseas service. The QSA medal roll confirms only 29 men from the Royal Westmoreland Militia, all privates, seeing service in South Africa during the Boer War, all with the 1st Battalion Border Regiment. With photocopied extract from QSA medal roll and KSA roll, latter roll confirms entitlement to KSA and 2 clasps and notes that subsequent to service in South Africa, Simpson was transferred "to Militia Reserve".	275.00	330
BS2050	PRIVATE A. GIBSON, ESSEX REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (officially impressed: 7385 Pte., ESSEX REGt.). Extremely Fine.	100.00	120
BS1961	PRIVATE W.T. PARKER, ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT. Queen's South Africa Medal, 3 clasps; Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (officially impressed: 5291 Pte. W.T. PARKER, RL:WT: SURREY REGt.). Top clasp loose on ribbon, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	150.00	180
BS1314	PRIVATE G. THOMPSON, 138TH COMPANY 30TH BATTALION, IMPERIAL YEOMANRY. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (officially impressed, 40542, Private, 138th Company Imperial Yeomanry). Good Very Fine. Medal and clasps confirmed on roll.	110.00	132
BS1313	PRIVATE P. CARROLL, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (officially impressed: 1566 Private, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers). Almost Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Roll extract confirming medal and clasps, and that Private Carroll was invalided to England.	380.00	456
BS1291	PRIVATE J. KEARNS, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps: Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith,	400.00	480

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	Transvaal, Laing's Nek (officially impressed: 3949 Pte. J. KEARNS RL. DUBLIN FUS.). Ghost dates visible on reverse, Good Very Fine. Medal confirmed on roll.		
bs3607	PRIVATE T. GARDNER, ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT. Queen's Mediterranean Medal 1899-1902 (officially impressed: 2682 Pte. T. GARDNER. RL: W. KENT REGt.). Horizontal test mark to rim at 5 o'clock, which scores through and partially obliterates the L of RL in naming, otherwise attractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.	365.00	438
bs3609	PRIVATE J. EXCELL, ROYAL SCOTS. King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (5423 Private, Royal Scots). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.	95.00	114
BS3360	CORPORAL P. McCARRON, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (6127 Corporal, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Good Very Fine.	110.00	132
BS3229	PRIVATE J. BYRNE, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, officially impressed (3840 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Extremely Fine. Medal accompanied by 8 pages of photocopied service papers and extracts from Q.S.A. and K.S.A. medal rolls (also entitled Q.S.A., 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith). John Byrne was born in the parish of St Thomas, Dublin and attested at Dublin on 14/3/1891. At the time of enlistment, Byrne was 18 years and 1 month old, gave his trade as that of mineral water porter, and had previously seen service with the 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Dublin City Militia), since February 1891. On attestation Byrne was posted to the Royal Irish Fusiliers regimental depot at Armagh, arriving there on 20th March 1891. Subsequently he transferred to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1/7/1891, and then to the 1st Battalion on 20/2/1893. Byrne was discharged and transferred to the Army Reserve on 21/3/1899, but recalled for army service following the outbreak of the Boer War, on 17/10/1899. He was discharged for a second time at Armagh on 13/3/1903. His conduct was described as being "indifferent during mobilisation" (during his earlier period of service Byrne had been imprisoned on three separate occasions by his commanding officer, each time for 14 days, in 1895, 1897 and 1898). At the time of his final discharge, Byrne gave his intended place of residence as 62 & 63 Mary Street, Dublin.	110.00	132
BS2665	PRIVATE R. SOURBUTTS, 1ST BATTALION EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially impressed, 5508 Private, East Lancashire Regiment). Almost Extremely Fine. Private Sourbutts was dangerously wounded near Frankfort, 9th December 1901. On this date two other privates from the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment were also slightly wounded near Frankfort	240.00	288
BS2338	PRIVATE G. SNOOKS, 2ND BATTALION DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (officially impressed, 3671, Private, Devonshire Regiment). Small edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine. 3671 Private J. Snooks (note different initial but same surname and regimental number) was taken prisoner of war at Colenso, 15th December 1899. Medal accompanied by photocopy of relevant section of casualty roll for the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment. At Colenso the battalion lost 10 other ranks killed, 4 officers and 61 other ranks wounded (3 other ranks mortally), 30 other ranks taken prisoner of war and 1 man died of sunstroke.	240.00	288
BS3630	STOKER J.W. WEBB, HMS CENTURION. Third China War Medal, no clasp (officially impressed: J.W. WEBB, STO, H.M.S. CENTURION.). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine. With 1 page of photocopied service papers and extract from the published medal roll. James Webb, born Eastney, Hampshire, enlisted into the Royal Navy on 1/12/1894. At the time of enlistment he gave his trade as that of Seaman. Originally rated Stoker 2nd class, Webb was promoted Stoker, 1/10/1897, and Stoker 1st class, 1/7/1906. Webb was	235.00	282

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	eventually posted to shore on 4/4/1912. This shore posting appears to have been due to ill health, his records for that date referring to "Disease". Webb was awarded a pension on 26/4/1912 and his records refer to him being "traced to Chelsea Hospital on 6/11/1916". Medal confirmed on roll, which also notes a duplicate medal having been issued to Webb. The naming on this medal indicates that it is the original issue.		
BS3241	<p>ABLE SEAMAN A. PINKERTON, HMS BARFLEUR. China War Medal 1900, no clasp, officially impressed (Able Seaman, HMS Barfleur). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal confirmed on roll, one of 382 no clasp medals to HMS Barfleur. The Barfleur was launched in 1892, and in 1900, during the Third China War, and commanded by Captain George Warrender, she flew the flag of Rear Admiral James Andrew Bruce. One detachment of men from the ship took part in the Relief of Peking, and another took part in the operations against the Taku Forts, whilst a third party took part in the relief of Tientsin, the latter part losing 2 officers and 7 men killed in action, with 8 officers and 48 men wounded. During these operations Midshipman Basil John Guy of the Barfleur was awarded the Victoria Cross, for rescuing a wounded man under heavy fire and helping to carry him to shelter.</p>	265.00	318
BS3455	<p>FUSILIER V. HASLETT, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Africa General Service Medal 1902, 1 clasp, Kenya (22910872 Fusilier, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Couple of minor rim bruises and edge nicks, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Service number indicates enlistment circa 1953.</p>	190.00	228
BS2820	<p>PRIVATE A.E. HEATON, KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. Africa General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Kenya (22977535 Private, K.O.Y.L.I.). Official correction to second letter of surname, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p>	150.00	180
BS3638	<p>CORPORAL A. POWELL, ROYAL AIR FORCE. Africa General Service Medal 1899-1956, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (officially impressed: 161895 CPL. A POWELL. R.A.F.). Scattered rim nicks and edge bruises, otherwise Almost Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal and clasp confirmed on roll. Only 222 Somaliland 1920 clasps to the Royal Air Force.</p>	1100.00	1320
BSM119 3	<p>PRIVATE (LATER LANCE-CORPORAL) A. RICHARDSON, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp; North West Frontier 1908 (officially engraved: 706 Pte. A. Richardson. 1st R. War. R.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Lance-Corporal Richardson was killed in action on 11/10/1916.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Soldiers Died, Commonwealth War Graves and Medal Index Card details, confirming that 706 Private (later Lance-Corporal) Arthur Richardson saw active service during the First World War in France and Flanders with the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, entering that theatre of operations on 27th August 1914, and died on 11th October 1916. On the latter date the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment formed part of 10th Brigade, 4th Division, and Lance-Corporal Richardson would presumably be a Battle of the Transloy Ridges (10th – 25th October 1916) casualty. The son of John Richardson of 7 Duke Terrace, Dawson St, Nottingham, he was 31 years of age at the time of his death. He has no known grave and is commemorated on Pier and Face 9A, 9B and 10B of the Thiepval Memorial.</p> <p>The regimental history notes that the 4th Division, which included the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, returned to the front line trenches on 9th October 1916 east of Les Boeuifs. Private Richardson was killed whilst his battalion was preparing to assault the German positions directly in front of them, the assault eventually taking place on 12th October, the day after his death. On that latter day, under cover of a creeping barrage, the 1st Royal Warwicks moved forward out of their trenches at the double in four waves and captured the strategically important Frosty Trench.</p>	250.00	300

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	<p>Group also accompanied by a recent newspaper article (2007) from the Daily 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 seized 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>Recipient also entitled 1914 Star and bar trio.</p>		
bs3881	<p>PRIVATE M. BRADDISH, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, officially engraved in running script (8002 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers). Small bruise to obverse rim at 9 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal roll extract and Medal Index Card.</p> <p>Medal Index Card confirms that Braddish saw service during WW1, and first saw active service in the French theater of operations, from 13/8/1914 (the 1st Munsters sailed for France as a unit on 13/8/1914, landing at Havre on 14/8/1914). Medal Index Card also notes Braddish as having been taken "P of W".</p> <p>Braddish was probably taken prisoner of war at the battle of Etreux on 27/8/1914. On that day the 1st Munsters formed part of the 1st Guards Brigade of the 1st Division. The Guards Brigade formed the rear-guard of the retreating British forces in France, tasked with delaying the German advance to ensure the remaining British forces made good their escape. The 1st Munsters landed in France some 998 strong. By the end of the action at Etreux only approximately 250 officers and men were still standing. Officer casualties were particularly heavy, the commanding officer of the battalion being killed in action, and all but 4 of the junior officers of the battalion being killed in action or wounded, with the result that command what remained of the battalion eventually passed into the hands of a young Lieutenant by the name of Erasmus William Gower. Braddish probably fell into the hands of the Germans at the end of this action. There is no note of him having died in captivity, so he presumably spent four years in a German prisoner of war camp.</p> <p>Recipient also entitled 1914 Star and Bar trio.</p>	325.00	390
bs3863	<p>THE INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1908 AWARDED TO PRIVATE R. KIRTLEY, 2ND BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY (LATER SERGEANT, MILITARY PROVOST STAFF CORPS), RECORDED BY THE COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION AS HAVING DIED IN AUGUST 1946. India General</p>	240.00	288

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	<p>Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935, officially impressed (3310246 Private, Highland Light Infantry). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied extracts from medal roll, confirming medal and clasp, and Commonwealth War Graves details.</p> <p>Born 1911, 3310246 Sergeant Ralph Sheraton Kirtley, Military Provost Staff Corps (late 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, same continuous service number for both regiments) , is recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission as having died on 28/12/1946. Sergeant Kirtley is buried in Ashted (St Giles) Churchyard, Surrey.</p> <p>WW2 medal entitlement not researched and the medal thus perhaps worthy of further research in this regard.</p>		
BS3858	<p>SERGEANT M. MOORE, ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1908-1935, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (officially engraved: 2893 Sergt. M. Moore 1st. Rl. M Fus:). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied QSA (2) and IGS medal rolls, WW1 Medal Index cards (2) and Commonwealth War Graves, Soldiers Died and Ireland's Memorial Records extracts.</p> <p>IGS Medal roll confirms service with the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers in India 1908. QSA Medal rolls confirm service with the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers in South Africa, during the Boer War (also entitled QSA with 2 clasps, Orange Free State and South Africa 1902).</p> <p>Commonwealth War Graves records list a 32 year old 5/5959 Lance Corporal Michael Moore of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who died at home on 27/3/1918. There are two Medal Index cards for this soldier, one of which lists him as having first seen active service during WW1 in France, from 27/2/1915. The only battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers serving in France at that time was the 2nd Battalion, which had originally landed at Havre on 14/8/1914. I strongly suspect that the Lance Corporal Michael Moore referred to on these Medal Index cards and in WW1 casualty records is the former 2893 Sergeant M. Moore who saw service with the 1st and 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers during he pre-war period. The regimental number 5/5959 indicates that, when WW1 broke out, he was serving with the 5th (Extra Reserve) Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and would have been recalled to active service on the outbreak of war.</p> <p>5/5959 Lance Corporal (late Sergeant) Michael Moore, Royal Munster Fusiliers, born St Munchin's, Limerick, died at home on 27/3/1918. He is buried in Hatfield Road Cemetary, St Alban's.</p>	290.00	348
BS3554	<p>SERGEANT (LATER COMPANY SERGEANT MAJOR, WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 2) H. MCCOY, 1ST BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, officially engraved in running script (7880 Sergeant, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves details. Born Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, Harry McCoy originally enlisted at Lichfield, Staffordshire, and died of wounds on 11/5/1918, age 32. He was the husband of Mary S. McCoy, of 23 Bondgate Without, Alnwick, Northumberland.</p> <p>Company Sergeant Major McCoy would be a casualty of the ten days that the 1st Northumberlands spent in the front line, 4th - 14th May 1918. Thought there were no German attacks during that period, the Northumberlands were subject during that time to what the battalion War Diary describes as "incessant artillery fire", provoked by British artillery directed at German front line units, which led to the Northumberland's Comanding Officer complaining that the British and German artillery would have better spent their time if they had kept their hostile gunfire to themselves and engaged instead in counter-battery fire.</p>	240.00	288

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	Medal Index Card gives no indication of any medals being awarded for WW1, which suggests that this is McCoy's sole surviving campaign medal. M.I.C. confirms final rank as WO class 2.		
BS3362	<p>TROOPER J. CHATTELL, 15TH - 19TH HUSSARS. India General Service Medal 1908, 1clasp, North West Frontier 1931 (545632 Trooper, 15-19 Hussars). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Roll, confirming medal and clasp.</p> <p>Provenance: ex Colonel Wace collection, 1945.</p>	160.00	192
BS3306	<p>PRIVATE A.W. GOFF, 1ST BATTALION WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, officially engraved (7813 Private, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment). Suspender slack, couple of bruises to reverse rim at 8 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copy Medal Index Card, which confirms service during WW1 from 8th September 1914, initially as 7813 Corporal in the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, and subsequently as 8730 Sergeant, Machine Gun Corps (the 1st West Yorkshires set sail for France on the morning of 8th September 1914, reached St Nazaire the following day, and disembarked on 10th September).. Card gives first Christian name as Alfred. Also entitled 1914 Star trio.</p>	170.00	204
BS2718	<p>PRIVATE T. LYNCH, 2ND BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (3309685 Private, Highland Light Infantry). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>After service on the North West Frontier of India during the campaign of 1935, the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry transferred to Palestine, and was still there when the Second World War broke out. After service in North Africa, the battalion was selected for specialist training and went on to form the infantry component of "No. 2 Beach Brick" during the invasion of Sicily, tasked with holding a section of the beachhead and providing the initial foothold for following units. Subsequently withdrawn from Sicily, the battalion was re-organised as a three company strong mountaineer battalion, for special operations (the officers and men of the regiment were now given the rank of Mountaineer). It formed part of 2nd Special Service Brigade, a commando formation that went on to fight alongside Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia. In Yugoslavia the battalion took part in a wide range of assault operations, both on land and at sea. Subsequently, the battalion transferred to Greece. There it confronted E.L.A.S., the Greek communist "Peoples Liberation Army", which was busy taking over the Green capital, and had already murdered most of the police and commandeered their stations as a prelude to taking over the whole country. After six weeks heavy fighting, Athens was cleared of E.L.A.S. and the communist threat to Greece neutralised. In January 1945, the 2nd Highland Light Infantry transferred back to Italy, and ended the war forming part of 25th Brigade, 10th Indian Division, chasing the crack German 1st Paratroop Division out of Italy.</p>	130.00	156
BS2650	<p>NAIK GURDAS SINGH, 1ST/11TH SIKH REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1908-1935, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (officially impressed, 261 Naik, 1/11 Sikh Regiment). Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	50.00	60
BS2404	<p>CAPTAIN W. TURNER, 1/4TH BATTALION THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY) REGIMENT. India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (officially impressed, Captain). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 7 pages of photocopied service papers. Walton Turner was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Battalion The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, 18th November 1908, and promoted Lieutenant, 17th December 1910 (Acting Captain 23rd October 1914), Captain, 1st June 1916. On 4th August 1914 the 1/4th Battalion The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment were based at Croydon and formed part of the Surrey Brigade, Home Counties Division. In August 1914 the battalion moved to</p>	300.00	360

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	<p>Maidstone, and in September and October of the same year to Canterbury, embarking at Southampton for India on 29th October 1914 with the Home Counties Division. The Home Counties Division was broken up on arrival in India and the 1/4th Battalion The Queen's Regiment remained in India till the end of the war. By order dated 15th May 1917 Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) Turner, 4th Battalion, attached 19th Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, was ordered to "report forthwith to the 25th Rifle Brigade, Falmouth, for duty". A review of the findings of a Medical Board, dated 1st May 1917, recommended that Turner be posted for service with "25th Rifle Brigade so that he may become available for drafting overseas to a garrison unit". However, these instructions were cancelled by an order dated 17th July 1917</p>		
BS2405	<p>PRIVATE J.W. WALKER, 1ST BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS. India General Service Medal 1908, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (officially engraved: 1333 Pte. J.W. Walker 1st. Bn. Northd. Fus.). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied extract from Medal Roll confirming medal and clasp, Medal Index Card details, confirming that Private Walker entered the France & Flanders theatre of operations on 13th August 1914, and Commonwealth War Graves details confirming that he was killed on 8th November 1914. He would presumably be a First Battle of Ypres (5th - 21st November 1914) casualty. Private Walker has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, panels 8 and 12.</p>	250.00	300
BS3752	<p>PRIVATE J. GUNN, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. 1914 Star and bar (7733 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Copy bar, otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirms that Private Joseph Gunn first entered a theatre of active operations on 22/8/1914 (the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers sailed for France as a unit on 22/8/1914, landing at Boulogne the following day). Gunn saw service initially as 7733 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers and subsequently as 7040115 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers. M.I.C. notes Private Gunn as being taken prisoner of war during WW1 and also confirms as seeing post-WW1 service with the Royal Irish Fusiliers, seeing service in the Middle East and being awarded the General Service Medal with clasps Iraq and NW Persia. His home address was 5 Montague Terrace, Glasgow.</p>	190.00	228
BS3633	<p>PRIVATE T.F. HOLMES, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. 1914 Star (9717 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Copy clasp on ribbon, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index card, which confirms that Thomas F. Holmes first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 22/8/1914 (the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers sailed for France as a unit on that date). Holmes was discharged to the Class Z reserve on 23/5/1919. Also entitled BWM and Victory Medal.</p>	120.00	144
BS3244	<p>PRIVATE M. MORRISEY, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. 1914 Star and bar (7256 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Copy bar on Star, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card details, which confirm that Private Michael Morrisey first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 28/8/1914 (Private Morrisey was a late arrival, his battalion having landed as a unit at Boulogne on 23/8/1914). Private Morrisey also entitled British War and Victory Medals</p>	135.00	162
BS3030	<p>PRIVATE J. BOARDMAN, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT AND 7TH/8TH BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. 1914 Star and bar (8886 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Copy bar, original silk ribbon, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves and Soldiers Died details. Private James Boardman first saw active service in France and Flanders, embarking for that theater of operations on 13/8/1914 (the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment landed as a unit at Boulogne on 14/8/1914). Boardman was killed in action on 1/9/1918 whilst attached to the 7th/8th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Boardman was born and lived in Bolton, Lancashire and enlisted at Preston. He has no</p>	280.00	336

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	<p>known grave and is commemorate on the Tyne Cot Memorial.</p> <p>At the time of his death Private Jackson was serving with the 7/8th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Following heavy losses to both battalions, the 7th and 8th Battalions Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were amalgamated on 23/8/1917. On 22/4/1918 that composite battalion was reduced to a training cadre, its personnel being transferred to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. The training cadre was allotted to 102nd Brigade, 104th Division on 17/6/1918, but on 26/6/1918 the cadre was transferred to GHQ Troops and the battalion re-formed with 18 officers and 857 men from the 8th Battalion Rifle Brigade and drafts from other units. It is probably at this stage that Jackson transferred from the 2nd Royal Irish to the 7/8th Inniskillings. The 7/8th Inniskillings were allotted to the 89th Brigade, 30th Division on 3/7/1918. Jackson was killed in action during the capture of Neuve Eglise, 1/9/1918. The following details of the attack on Neuve Eglise have been extracted from the regimental history. The capture of that village came during a night attack. The 7/8th Inniskillings assembled in front of the village at about 7pm, and their initial advance was held up by heavy machine gun fire when they were within 300 yards of the village. Attempts to work round the flanks failed. At midnight, Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, who was acting as Brigadier, came up to the Battalion HQ and organised a fresh attack, which took its objective early the following morning.</p>		
BS3031	<p>PRIVATE J. MURPHY, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. 1914 Star and bar (10481 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Original silk ribbon, copy bar, Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirms that Private John Murphy first saw active service in France and Flanders, embarking for that theatre of operations on 13/8/1914 (the 2nd Royal Irish landed as a unit at Boulogne on 14/8/1914). M.I.C. confirms service initially as 10481 Private, Royal Irish Regiment and subsequently as 708569 Private, Labour Corps.</p>	140.00	168
BS2990	<p>PRIVATE C. BRENNAN, 2ND (LATER 1ST) BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. 1914 Star and bar (6087 Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers). Copy clasp, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves casualty details. Charles Brennan, born in Dublin, originally enlisted in Dublin. Medal Index Card confirms service initially in France and Flanders with 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers from 9th October 1914 (the 2nd Dublins had originally landed as a unit at Boulogne on 22nd August 1914, and Brennan's arrival just two months after the outbreak of war indicates that he was probably a pre-war regular recalled for service on the outbreak of the war). Brennan subsequently saw service in France with 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers and died of wounds in France on 13th May 1918. Private Brennan was probably a casualty of the German bombardment with gas shells of the rear position where the 1st Dublins were located on 11th May 1918, the regimental history recording that the German artillery obtained numerous direct hits on company billets that night, leaving 6 men killed, 11 wounded and 231 gassed, many of the latter dying later from the effects of the gas, which was of a particularly nasty type, causing severe burns and blistering. Private Brennan is buried in Ebbingham Cemetery, grave reference II.B.16.</p>	240.00	288
BS2857	<p>PRIVATE J. MAHER, 13TH FIELD AMBULANCE, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. 1914 Star and bar (761 Private, RAMC). Copy bar on Star, half hearted attempt to erase surname with pin (all letters fully legible), otherwise Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card and Silver War Badge Roll details. John Maher originally enlisted on 25th September 1906, and first saw service in France and Flanders with the 13th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, entering that theatre of operations on 17th August 1914. Order of Battle of Divisions notes that the 13th Field Ambulance saw service throughout the First World War with the 5th Division, reaching Havre on 17th August 1914. In France the 5th Division took part in the battle of and retreat from Mons, and thereafter saw continuous service on the Western Front until 27th November 1917, when it was moved to the Italian front, but eventually returned to France 1st April 1918. Private Maher was discharged as a result of sickness and awarded</p>	75.00	90

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	a Silver War Badge on 22nd January 1919. His Medal Index Card indicates that a duplicate 1914 Star was issued on 15th January 1924 (the original, presumably this medal, had been issued on 7th July 1919).		
BS2327	<p>PRIVATE R. CAULFIELD, 1ST BATTALION IRISH GUARDS. 1914 Star and bar (officially impressed, 2431 Private, Irish Guards). Copy bar, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With Medal Index Card details which confirm that Private Robert J. Caulfield, Irish Guards, landed in France on 13th August 1914 (the 1st Battalion Irish Guards landed as a unit at Havre on 13th August 1914).</p>	150.00	180
BS3842	<p>PRIVATE A. SCOTT, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. 1914-15 Star (1-8176 Private, Royal Irish Rifles). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index card, which confirms that Private Arthur Scott first saw active service in France, entering that theater of operations on 23/09/1915. After being demobilised, he was transferred to the Class Z reserve. Recipient also entitled BWM and Victory Medals.</p>	38.00	45.6
bs3761	<p>PRIVATE C.K. WISE, 16TH BATTALION AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE. 1914-15 Star (1874 Private, 16th Battalion AIF). Mint state, with original silk ribbon, and accompanied by its original card box of issue and original registered envelope addressed to Private Wise's next of kin, his sister, Cissie Wise.</p> <p>Private Wise was killed in action in France on 11.4.1917, during the first attack on Bullecourt.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 15 pages of photocopied service papers. Charles Knightley Wise was born in the parish of Queen's Ward, Glasgow, Scotland. He enlisted at Perth, Western Australia, on 18.1.1915. At the time of enlistment he was 21 years and 1 month old, gave his trade as that of labourer and his next of kin as his sister, Cissie Wise (her address initially given as 8 Maxwell Road, Glasgow, but later changed to 182 Queen's Drive, Strathbungo, Glasgow). Wise was posted to the Depot Company, 4th Reinforcement, 16th Battalion AIF, on 18/1/1915, embarked at Freemantle for Gallipoli aboard the "Argyllshire" on 19/5/1915, and was taken on the strength of the 16th Battalion at Gallipoli on 2/6/1915. He was wounded on 13/8/1918 and again slightly wounded on 30/8/1915, being admitted to hospital at Lemnos on 5/9/1915. Wise was discharged from hospital the same day and returned to duty in Gallipoli. After the evacuation of Gallipoli he disembarked, ex Mudros, at Alexandria, on 30/12/1915. Subsequently, with his battalion, he transferred to France, disembarking at Marseille on 19/6/1916, and was killed in action on 11/4/1917.</p> <p>Photocopied papers include a receipt form completed by Cissie Wise for Private Wise's effects, on which sheet is written a complaint about the army's failure to return some of his effects "What about his pocket book, letters, case, watch and ring, etc". In addition to not receiving all of her brother's effects, Cissie also had to pay postage due on the registered package forwarding her brother's 1914-15 Star, the post office noting the package had been "posted out of course" and slapping a tuppenny postage due stamp on it.</p>	280.00	336
BS2976	<p>PRIVATE T. FREEMAN, 11TH BATTALION WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. 1914-15 Star (13952 Private, W. Yorkshire Regiment). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Private Thomas Freeman died on 20th September 1917, and would be a first day of the battle of Menin Road Ridge (20th - 24th September 1917) casualty. He was 29 years of age at the time of his death, the son of Stephen and Sarah E. Freeman of 28 Exchange Street, Hull. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.</p>	70.00	84
BS3555	<p>ABLE SEAMAN J.F. NOLAN ROYAL NAVY. British War Medal, officially impressed (J. 39351 Able Seaman, Royal Navy). Scattered minor edge nicks to reverse rim, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>J prefix to service number denotes junior rank enlistment, eg. Boy or similar.</p>	25.00	30

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xBS3949	<p>THE BRITISH WAR MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL J.W. YARDLEY, C.M.G., D.S.O., 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS, AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE SERVICES OF THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS DURING THE BOER WAR "WITH THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS DURING THE BOER WAR 1899-1902" (LONDON 1904). British War Medal (officially impressed: COL. J.W. YARDLEY.). Attractive old dark tone, Extremely Fine, virtually as struck, and with a length of original silk ribbon.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by extracts from census returns for 1851, 1871 and 1911, copied extracts from QSA Medal roll and published Boer War casualty roll, copied WW1 Medal Index card and extracts from "Who was Who" and Sir O'Moore Creagh's "The Distinguished Service Order 1886-1923".</p> <p>The following biographical details regarding Colonel John Watkins Yardley, C.M.G., D.S.O., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, have been extracted from census returns, Yardley's Medal Index card, "Who Was Who" and "The Distinguished Service Order" by O'Moore Creagh.</p> <p>Born 17/7/1858, John Watkins Yardley was the son of John Yardley (1813-1867) of Chesterfield Lodge, Staffordshire. He was educated at Repton, Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Yardley was commissioned Lieutenant, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 10/5/1882, promoted Captain, 26/10/1887, and retired to the Reserve of Officers on 2/8/1899. He was subsequently promoted Major (Reserve of Officers), 29/11/1900, Lieutenant-Colonel (Reserve of Officers), 18/10/1902, and Colonel (Reserve of Officers), 29/7/1916.</p> <p>Yardley first saw active service during the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-85 (no medals awarded), and in Zululand, 1888 (no medals awarded), and was A.D.C. to the Governor of Natal, 1887-90. When the Boer War broke out the then Captain Yardley was recalled to active service from the Reserve of Officers. When the Inniskilling Dragoons went to South Africa, Captain Yardley rejoined his regiment from a shooting expedition in India and commanded A Squadron from 13/4/1900 to 16/10/1900, when he was wounded.</p> <p>Yardley took part in a number of important raids behind the enemy lines and fighting patrols, during the Boer War.</p> <p>On the night of 11th May 1900 Captain Yardley commanded the mounted escort for Major Hunter Weston's raid behind the Boer lines to blow up the railway line north of Kroonstadt. The scout for the raid was the American frontiersman and Indian fighter Major Frederick Russell Burnham, one of the most remarkable characters to emerge from the Boer War.</p> <p>Burnham was born to a missionary family on a Lakota Sioux indian reservation in Minnesota, near the small pioneer town of Tivoli, on 11/5/1861. He had his first experience of warfare at an early age, while still a baby. During the Dakota war of 1862, Chief Little Crow and a band of Sioux warriors attacked the nearby town of New Ulm, Minnesota. When the attack took place, Burnham's father was away from home, buying ammunition. When Burnham's mother saw a group of Sioux warriors approaching her cabin in war paint she realised she could not escape carrying her baby, so she hid the one year old Frederick in a basket of corn husks in a corn field and fled for her life. Once the attackers had been repulsed, she found the family home burnt to the ground, but the baby Frederick safe, asleep in the basket of corn husks. Life as missionaries on an indian reservation on the frontier was difficult enough without indian raids. As a result, the Burnham family eventually moved to Los Angeles, California, in search of an easier life. In 1872, however, Burnham's father died, leaving his family destitute. When Burnham's mother and 3 year old brother moved to Iowa, the 12 year old Frederick stayed on in California, to make his own way in life, working for the next few years as a mounted messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company in California and the Arizona Territory. As a young boy growing up on the reservation, Burnham had learned the ways of the American indians. An education in field-craft that stood him in good stead when he saw active service for the first time at the age of 14 as an indian tracker for the US Army</p>	585.00	702
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during the expedition mounted to capture the Apache chief Geronimo during the Apache Wars. Later, in 1882, in Globe, Arizona, Burnham was briefly drawn into the Pleasant Valley War of 1882-92, a feud between families of ranchers and shepherders, becoming a hired gun. On realising that he had chosen the under-dogs (and eventual losing side), and in an increasingly precarious position, the 21 year old Burnham fled the conflict and made his way to the notorious frontier town of Tombstone, Arizona, which only a couple of months earlier had been the scene of the gunfight at the O.K. Corral. In Tombstone, Burnham became involved with a party of smugglers based in Sonora, Mexico. Later, in Arizona, he was for a time Deputy Sheriff of Pinal County. By the early 1890's it was becoming clear that the opportunity to explore uncharted territories in America was coming to a close (in 1890 the US Census Bureau had formally closed the American frontier, ending the system of selling land cheaply on the western frontier to pioneers). Still hungry for adventure and new challenges, Burnham at this point turned his attention to Africa, travelled with his wife and son to the newly founded state of Rhodesia, and signed up as a scout for Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Company. In Rhodesia he took part in the Matabele wars of 1893 and 1896, being one of the few survivors of the Shangani River Patrol of 1893. During the 1896 Matabele War Burnham personally accounted for the Matabele witch-doctor Mlimo, whose death effectively brought the 1896 war to an end. The following description of the 11th May 1900 raid for which Burnham was the scout and Yardley commanded the escort, one of the most highly decorated raids of the Boer War, is taken from Lieutenant-Colonel Yardley's own history "With the Inniskilling Dragoons".

"When the Cavalry Division under General French arrived at the farm of Boshof, on the night of May 11, Major Major Hunter Weston, commanding the Royal Engineers with the Division, volunteered to attempt a raid on the railway communication north of Kroonstad, similar to the excursion which he carried out so successfully on the night previous to the occupation of Bloemfontein. General French gave his sanction. Volunteers were called for, and again it had to be a matter of selection. Taking Mr. Burnham, the American scout, and Lieut. Charles, R.E., Major Weston chose the following eight sappers: Corporals C. Hyde and F. Kirby; Sappers J. Austin, C. Collins, T. Costin, J. Crisp, B. Fearnley, and T. Pearce. As it was anticipated that it might be necessary to employ force to pass the demolition party through the outer picquet line, Captain Yardley, Inniskilling Dragoons, and Lieut. Harrison, Scots Greys, accompanied the expedition with a squadron of 50 men and 60 horses picked from the 1st Cavalry Brigade. Crossing the Bospoortspruit, the little column of desperate men moved north, parallel with the Valsch River. Major Weston led the column, steering by the stars, and Burnham brought his extraordinary faculties of sight and ear into use to prevent the party from running into any outlying patrol or picquet. About a mile north of the Modderspruit Burnham discovered a patrol of three men moving across the front. As it was impossible for the column to avoid detection, Major Weston determined to capture the group. The cavalry divided and charged in upon both flanks. It was a wonderful scene: the thud of the galloping horses in the deep silence of night, the sabres flashing bare in the strong moonlight, the intense excitement of the moment. The mounted men proved to be Kaffirs, and formed a patrol which had been sent out by a Boer picquet lying about a mile to the east. At this point Major Weston considered that the outlying cordon was pierced. So he left Captain Yardley with the cavalry, in observation of a strong Boer picquet on the right, with orders to return to camp as soon as the raiding party was clear. Then the little group, now eleven strong, with two led horses, moved north-east to a point in the Fairfield property. Here, at the juncture of a wire fence, a mounted picquet of the enemy was descried. Burnham made out others all along the fence. This is the custom of the Boers when throwing out night outposts. Vedettes are stationed all along wire fences, with their heads against the posts. As soon as a wire is touched or cut, some one of the vedettes is immediately aware of the fact. Major Weston tried to avoid the patrol, but when the party returned to the fence they found that it had moved parallel with them and had collected the vedettes along the line. Burnham dismounted and reconnoitred the group. He found that it was, as had been thought, in observation of the party, and that four dismounted men had been detached to lie in ambush under a small nek which lay in the line of advance. To shake off this following the party dived into the deep and wooded Dornspruit, and when they reached the dam found that they were clear. They then crossed the Damfontein Hills, from which position they could see the Boer camp-fires, extending

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in an almost unbroken line from Kroonstad to Honing Spruit. The retreating force seemed to be encamped all along the railway line. So, slipping past two mounted patrols, the party turned in to hit it off. Burnham again went forward and found a spruit in which it would have been possible to have hidden the horses. But, just as the party arrived at the edge of the depression, a Boer camp-fire flared up in their faces from within the cutting. Time was now getting short. There was only half an hour of moonlight and an hour of darkness left before dawn. Retiring west from the spruit and passing round a farm full of Boers—even moving through their hobbled horses—the gallant little band made another attempt to reach the railway. As had been hoped, the railway fence was here. But just as the party struck it the head of a large commando of mounted Boers turned up over a fold in the veldt. Thanks to Burnham, the Boers were seen before they made the English out. Major Weston at once moved his party twenty paces into the veldt, and in a whisper ordered the men to lie flat upon their horses' necks. As the commando passed the leading file challenged. For a moment it seemed that it would be necessary to give the preconcerted signal that the little party might break up and as individuals make a bid for safety. But as no response was given the Boers apparently mistook the group for a bunch of loose horses and passed on. It was a moment of extreme suspense, a moment when you hear each beat of your heart. But the crowd of burghers pressed on and, laughing and joking, passed into the shadow. The horses were then led further away from the line. Again the party stumbled upon another wire fence running parallel to the line. As Lieut. Charles was cutting this, three Boers suddenly sprang up out of the grass. Hunter Weston and Burnham each immediately “covered” a man, and Lieut. Charles with great promptitude seized the carbine of the third. They proved to be three scouts of the Afrikaner Horse. They were left with Lieut. Charles and the sappers beyond the wire fence. Major Weston and Burnham then went forward alone and on foot to attempt the demolition. Almost at once they met a picquet in search of the prisoners. Avoiding these by lying flat on the ground, they waited until they heard the men move on before again going forward. The Boers disappeared, accusing the patrol of deserting its post. Boers were all round, but the two desperate men crawled on to the road. Here they lay in the grass and waited while another long commando passed. Then came some wagons, and under the dust and noise both crossed the road in safety. Moving thus in the intervals between wagons and troops, they were able to crawl to the top of the embankment and worm themselves flat against the ballast of the permanent way. The charges were fixed and the fuses lighted under Burnham's broad-brimmed hat while the enemy were passing within ten yards of the spot. They waited until Burnham's practised ear told him that there was an interval in the wagon-train, and then they hazarded the journey back towards the horses. Then came the explosion. It was followed by a babel of noise from waking men, scared cattle, and a rush “to horse.” Under cover of this tumult Major Weston and Burnham reached the horses, and, mounting the prisoners on the led horses, the whole party moved off north-west. They were soon clear of the surrounding Boers, and they trotted steadily on for three miles till they were out of all possible contact with the disturbed convoy round the railway. At sunrise they were clear. But the increasing light suddenly disclosed a picquet of twenty Boers directly across their path. Fortunately they were dismounted and engaged in catching their horses. One man only remained by the fire. The party galloped down upon this man. He surrendered at once; the stock of his rifle was immediately broken, also those of six others lying by him. There was no time to wait, and the party pressed on to get clear of the rest of the Boers before they could collect their scattered horses and rifles. At first the burghers seemed dumfounded. But they then collected and opened fire, slightly wounding Sapper Collins in the hand. Seeing that it would be necessary to check this Boer picquet now left with twelve rifles, Major Weston ordered everyone to gallop on, and himself remained behind to cover the retreat with rifle fire. Providence aided him, for his first shot emptied a saddle. The whole pursuit was checked, and the Major was able to rejoin his party unmolested. An hour later the gallant little cortege with its three prisoners was clear of danger. They returned quietly to camp, having accomplished an expedition which, in its sequence of miraculous escapes, reads more like a fairy tale than a stern episode in war, and which presents one of the most stirring, gallant, and self-sacrificing side-histories of this war."

All of the officers and men who took part in the raid on the railway line north of Rustenburg were decorated for gallantry, Corporal Kirby was awarded the Victoria Cross, Major Hunter Weston, the Scout Burnham and Lieutenant Charles, Royal Engineers,

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were decorated with the Distinguished Service Order (Burnham's DSO was the highest award for gallantry awarded to an American citizen during the Boer War), and Corporal Hyde and the six other sappers all received the Distinguished Conduct Medal. No members of Yardley's escort were decorated, their contribution to the raid perhaps overshadowed by the actions of the raiders themselves.

Later, on 19th May 1900 Captain Yardley took A Squadron with orders to reconnoitre the railway to Honing Spruit and report on its condition. This he accomplished after a good deal of fighting.

On 22/5/1900 Yardley provided an escort for a second raid behind enemy lines by Major Hunter Weston on the Boer railway system. The following account of that raid is also taken from Yardley's "With the Inniskilling Dragoons".

"May 22. This evening, with fifty Inniskillings and fifty Scots Greys, under Major Scobell, I formed an escort to Major Hunter Weston to destroy the railway in the neighbourhood of Grootvlei or Wolverhoek Station, so as to prevent the enemy, if possible, from getting two 6-inch guns away. We took forty led horses, and rode twenty-five miles in three hours without drawing rein or meeting opposition; our plan being, had we done so, to charge through it. We saw a Cape cart in the distance, galloping away from a large farm-house, but too far to pursue. We found the line already destroyed by the enemy, several commandos being bivouacked near it. Avoiding them, we rode all night, raiding Olivier's farm for some bread. It was about midnight and very dark when we silently surrounded the house. There was a difficulty in finding any entrance, and our feelings must have been akin to those of burglars. The barking of dogs was the only sign of life. Our time was precious, and Major Scobell tried with me to effect an entrance at doors and windows, expecting at any moment we might be fighting hand to hand. At last, after nearly breaking down a door, a Kaffir boy appeared, and, rushing in, we demanded the inhabitants. A female voice only was heard from an inner room, and presently, half-dressed, Madam Olivier appeared. She seemed more alarmed for our own safety than anything; assured us that she had not seen her husband for over a year; that the Boers had been there in force in the afternoon, eaten everything, were close by, and would assuredly kill us; and, oh ! we must be careful. On our demand she produced a few loaves of bread and some eggs—luxuries we did not often see, and for which we duly paid. Then we made a rapid search. The good lady denied the existence of any arms, and, in deference to her feelings and the probability of our troops being there next day, we did not burst open some cupboards of which, she said, her husband had taken away the keys. According to later lessons, perhaps we were wrong; but our object was only to get food for the men and accomplish our special mission, so we hurriedly left and went on through the night. It was very dark, and, beyond a general direction, we got quite lost, a native we were trusting to as a guide being quite out of his reckoning. Once we got into a very bad piece of ground, with mealie fields and wire all round us; the sound of animals moving in the dry mealies made us suspicious that we were in close proximity to a Boer force or picquet. Silently we dismounted. I crawled off with Major Scobell to reconnoitre. We first got into a small hovel, where we dared to strike a match in order to consult our compasses; and, having done so, we decided our bearing was right. Then he went off to satisfy himself about the moving horses, and returned still very suspicious. Meantime our native boy guide, a servant of Lieut. Paterson, had found a kraal, and brought another native from it, whom we impressed to our aid. It was difficult to get our small force silently started, as many, being dog-tired, were sound asleep, with reins over their arms. How is it the British soldier can sleep on such emergencies? One man I could not shake to life; so, kicking him with all my might, I placed a revolver at his head and growled 'Hands up !' This successfully brought him to life, and once more we got on our weary march. At 2.30 A.M. we struck Du Plessis's farm. Having fixed outposts with Major Scobell, we repaired to the farm, where the Du Plessis made themselves most obliging, procuring anything we wanted. Du Plessis was one of the good old Dutch who had fought against us for seven months, being a field-cornet outside Ladysmith. He complained that his sons were still away on commando, but was, I think, himself sincere in his protestations of belief in our cause. After our fifty-mile ride, those not on outpost were glad to throw themselves down for one or two hours' welcome slumber. May 23. At 6 A.M. General French arrived with the division, which we rejoined."

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On 27/5/1900, during the advance on Johannesburg, Yardley's A Squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons and B Squadron commanded by Major Dauncey captured a strategic hill-top position during the fighting to take Elandsfontein, the then Major (later Lord) Allenby and Captain Yardley narrowly escaping being killed during the capture of the hill-top by British artillery fire.

Captain Yardley was wounded in action near Bethel on 16/10/1900. Subsequently invalided, Captain Yardley used the time spent recovering from his wounds to write his history of the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Boer War, "With the Inniskilling Dragoons in South Africa", a book which Major F.R. Burnham, the American Scout, referred to when giving details of his own career for Sir O'Moore Creagh's "The Distinguished Service Order 1886-1923".

Lieutenant Colonel Yardley saw service in France during WW1 as Deputy Director Remounts with the Cavalry Corps, 4th and 5th Armies, entering that theater of operations on 4/10/1914. Yardley was mentioned in despatches, 1/1/1916, 15/6/1916, 11/12/1917, 20/5/1918 and 5/7/1919. His DSO was announced in the London Gazette of 3/6/1916, page 62, (King's Birthday Honours List) "For distinguished service in the field" and his C.M.G. was announced in the London Gazette of 3/6/1918, page 6452 (King's Birthday Honours List), "For services rendered in connection with military operations in France and Flanders". In the post-war years Yardley was District Remount Officer, Gloucestershire. A member of the National Hunt Committee, he was also Sporting Editor of the Cavalry Journal, a well-known cross-country and steeplechase rider, tennis and polo player, rider to hounds, big game hunter, fisherman and Regimental Historian. Colonel Yardley died on 28/11/1920.

In addition to the CMG, DSO and BWM, Colonel Yardley was also entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill and Belfast, the 1914 Star and bar and Victory Medal with mentioned in despatches emblem.

Captain Yardley is recorded in the 1911 census as a 53 year old retired Lieutenant-Colonel living at "Beaufort", Marle Hill, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, with his 45 year old unmarried sister.

The former Yardley family home, Chesterfield Lodge, on Raikes Lane, Chesterfield, Staffordshire, is still in use as a private dwelling.

There is only one WW1 Medal Index card for an officer with the surname Yardley and initial "J" or "J.W.", the John Watkins Yardley who was the recipient of this British War Medal.

There is an extensive online Wikipedia biography of Major Burnham which, including footnotes, runs to some 30 pages.

The raid that the then Major Hunter-Weston led on the railway line north of Kroonstad on the night of 11/5/1900 was one of a number of raids behind enemy lines that he commanded during the Boer War. In addition, on 13/3/1900, a party of men under Hunter-Weston blew up a bridge on the railway line north-east of Rustfontein, thereby preventing the Boers reinforcing their defensive position at Bloemfontein by rail, and also preventing the Boers from evacuating trains and railway rolling stock from Bloemfontein northwards, in advance of British forces. The blowing of the railway bridge rendered the Boer position at Bloemfontein untenable, with the result that their forces surrendered the after the bridge was blown. Once Bloemfontein fell it presented a much needed prize of trains and rolling stock, the British Army capturing 25 locomotives and 108 trucks, 50 of which were loaded with coal. These trains and rolling stock were to prove of fundamental importance during the advance on the Transvaal capital of Pretoria, since, when the Boers had earlier blown the railway lines over the Tugela River it had left the British Army without any railway transport during the advance north, supplies instead having to be transported by ox cart. On 2/6/1900 Hunter Weston also led

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	<p>a raid designed to prevent the Boers evacuating the 4,000 British prisoners of war from the prison camp at Waterval Onder, near Pretoria, eastwards along the railway line towards Delagoa Bay in Portuguese East Africa. This raid was undertaken on the basis of the opinion of the British Army's medical experts, that the removal of the prisoners from Waterval Onder to the disease-ridden low country east of Pretoria would have led to the death of approximately fifty percent of the prisoners.</p> <p>The early promise and gallantry displayed by Major (later Lieutenant-General Sir, KCB, DSO, G.St.J.) Aylmer Hunter Weston (1864-1940) and attendant promise of more to come militarily was to prove illusory. During WW1, in both Gallipoli and France and a Lieutenant-General and Divisional Commander, Hunter Weston failed abysmally. Universally criticised, he has since been described variously as "one of the most brutal and incompetent commanders of the First World War" (Robin Prior, "Gallipoli, The End of the Myth") and as "one of the Great War's spectacular incompetents" (Les Carlyon's "The Great War"), leading to him to be since labelled as one of the WW1 "donkey" generals.</p>		
BS3973	<p>DRIVER E. RADBONE, ROYAL ARTILLERY. British War Medal 1914-20 (officially impressed: 906244 DVR. E. RADBONE. R.A.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	18.00	21.6
BS3945	<p>CORPORAL D. MEESE, 8TH BATTALION YORK & LANCASTER REGIMENT. British War Medal, officially impressed (14251 Corporal, York & Lancaster Regiment). Original silk ribbon, attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied 1911 census extract, Medal Index Card, Silver War Badge Roll and 6 pages of copied WW1 service papers.</p> <p>Denis Meese is recorded in the 1911 census as a 16 year old colliery worker employed as an underground pony driver. He was the son of Eli Meese, a coalminer. In 1911 the family lived at 5 Wragby Row, Wath Road, Mexboro, near Rotherham, Yorkshire. Denis Meese enlisted into the York and Lancaster Regiment at Mexboro on 2/9/1914 (the 8th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment was raised at Pontefract in September 1914) . At the time of enlistment he was 20 years of age and gave his trade as that of miner. Meese was promoted Lance Corporal, 13/11/1914, Corporal, 10/3/1915, Lance Sergeant, 9/6/1915 and Sergeant, 7/12/1915. Medal Index Card states Meese first saw active service in France, entering that theater of operations on 27/8/1915 (the 8th York & Lancasters landed at Boulogne as a unit on 27/8/1915). Meese was wounded in action, on 28/9/1915 at Armentieres, severe gunshot wound to right thigh, and was subsequently discharged "no longer physically fit for war service", on 16/5/1916.</p>	35.00	42
bs3855	<p>PRIVATE J.C. SCOTT, HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. British War Medal (24205 Private, Hampshire Regiment). Extremely Fine and attractively toned.</p> <p>With MIC confirming Scott first saw service with the Hampshire Regiment and subsequently as 138626 Private, RAMC (also entitled Victory Medal).</p>	27.00	32.4
BS3760	<p>PRIVATE W. WISE, 14TH BATTALION ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. British War Medal, S-9848 Private, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. Attractive old toning, virtually mint state.</p> <p>Private William Wise was killed in action on 27.3.1918 (German Spring Offensive). He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial. Wise was born in Govan, Lanarkshire, and enlisted at Glasgow.</p> <p>He was the brother of Private Charles Knightley Wise, 16th Battalion Australian Imperial Forces, who was also killed in action, in France, on 11.4.1917</p> <p>The S prefix to William Wise's service number indicates wartime enlistment. Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card details, which confirms Wise also entitled Victory Medal.</p>	60.00	72
BS3673	<p>L. TANTI, 2ND MALTESE LABOUR CORPS. British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (6314 L. TANTI. MALTESE L.C.). Original silk ribbon, Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	175.00	210

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	With photocopied Medal Index Card which confirms service with the 2nd Maltese Labour Corps, and that Tanti was only entitled to the BWM.		
BS3611	<p>PRIVATE T. GRIMES, 19TH BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT. British War Medal, officially impressed (400986 Private, Manchester Regiment). With original silk ribbon, attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With copy Medal Index card, which confirms service with the 19th Battalion (also entitled Victory Medal, but not either of the Stars).</p> <p>The 19th Battalion Manchester Regiment (4th City) took part in the opening attack during the battle of the Somme on 1st July 1916.</p>	30.00	36
BS3547	<p>PRIVATE H. BARRETT, MACHINE GUN CORPS. British War Medal (27077 Private, Machine Gun Corps). Original silk ribbon, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card which confirms that Hedley Barrett enlisted 8/12/1915, saw service exclusively with the Machine Gun Corps and was discharged as a result of "sickness" on 8/2/1917.</p>	30.00	36
BS3434	<p>PRIVATE W.J. CORBETT, 16TH BATTALION AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES. British War Medal (4 Private, 16th Battalion A.I.F.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by a bronze Anzac commemorative lapel badge, depicting the figure of Kirkpatrick, assisting a wounded soldier on the back of his donkey, date 1915 in field, QEII crown above, 34mm x 23mm (vertical) approx., reverse engraved "W.J. CORBETT".</p> <p>Note low service number.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 22 pages of photocopied documents and correspondence from Private Corbett's Service Papers file, including photocopy of manuscript letter from Corbett applying for the bronze lapel badge that accompanies the British War Medal offered here. Walter James Corbett was born in the parish of Binsham, Gateshead on Tyne, Co. Durham. As Private Corbett's service number indicates, he was one of the first recruits to the 16th Battalion AIF, enlisting on 10th September 1914 (the 16th Australian Imperial Force was raised in south and west Australia). At the time of enlistment Corbett was 23 years and 11 months old and gave his trade as that of bushman. He was subsequently posted to "E" Company of the 16th Battalion AIF, embarking for active service on 22/12/1914. With the 16th Battalion he took part in the St George's Day, 25/4/1915, landings at Anzac Cove. At Anzac the 16th Battalion AIF formed part of 4th Australian Brigade, New Zealand and Australian Division. By May 1915 the 4th Australian Brigade were manning Quinn's Post, the most forward of the Anzac positions. Private Corbett was subsequently wounded in action, 2/5/1915, gunshot wound to left thigh, during the attack on Baby 700. He was evacuated to Alexandria the next day, and admitted to hospital there on 7/5/1915. Discharged from hospital on 1/7/1915, Corbett embarked from Alexandria for Gallipoli on 3/7/1915, rejoining his unit on 10/7/1915. By 19/8/1915 he was hospitalised in a field hospital in Gallipoli, and remained there for almost a month, until he was evacuated to England on 18/9/1915, suffering from dysentery. Corbett was admitted to the Military Hospital at Tooting, London, 27/9/1915, and after recovering sailed to rejoin his unit, disembarking at Alexandria on 5/3/1916, and rejoining his unit at Tel-el-Kebir on 9/3/1916. Corbett subsequently embarked at Alexandria for France on 1/6/1916, disembarking at Marseilles on 9/6/1916. In France, the 16th AIF saw service with the 4th Australian Brigade, 4th Australian Division. Corbett was wounded in action for a second time on 30/8/1916, during the battle of Pozieres, 23/7 - 3/9/1916. He was evacuated to England on 3/9/1916, and admitted to the County of London War Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, where his left arm was amputated. Corbett left England and was repatriated to Australia on 4/5/1917, and whilst at sea was discharged to his regimental depot on 5/4/1917. He disembarked at Freemantle on 25/6/1917 and was discharged from the AIF at Perth on 29/10/1917, medically unfit as a result of disability, amputation of left arm. Despite his disability, Corbett subsequently re-</p>	350.00	420

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	<p>enlisted on 12/1/1918 for home service, but was discharged at his own request on 9/5/1918. His second set of enlistment papers indicate that the loss of his left arm put an end to his career as a bushman, Corbett now giving his trade as that of carpenter, and his home address as 128 Cantonment Street, Freemantle, Western Australia.</p> <p>Corbett could only be described as the classic Anzac. A bushman whose patriotism and loyalty was undoubtedly without question. One of the first men through the door to volunteer with the 16th Battalion AIF, despite being severely wounded at Gallipoli, he returned to active service only to be seriously wounded for a second time and disabled. Although repatriated to Australia and deemed unfit for further active service, he volunteered for a second time, for home service in support of the war effort. Interestingly, he also had much in common with the legendary John Simpson Kirkpatrick, both men having been brought up on Tyneside on the north-east coast of England, Kirkpatrick was a native of South Shields, close by Corbett's birthplace of Gateshead. Both men emigrated to Australia prior to the war, and both men worked rough in Australia, Corbett as a bushman, and Kirkpatrick as a labourer on farms, in coalmines and as a ship's stoker, and both men were among the first wave of volunteers.</p> <p>Given that both Corbett and Kirkpatrick were from the same are of the north of England and were both operating in the same area of the Gallipoli peninsula, they may well have been aware of each other's presence. Certainly, Corbett must have heard of Kirkpatrick and his rescue missions. Who knows, perhaps Corbett himself was rescued by Kirkpatrick. Shrapnel Gulley, where Kirkpatrick plied his trade, was the main route up to both Quin's Post and the trenches used as the jumping-off point for the attack on Baby 700. Given that Corbett was wounded in the left thigh in the attack of 2nd May on Baby 700, and presumably was unable to walk, perhaps he was among the hundreds of men with leg wounds that Kirkpatrick ferried to safety on his donkey. The man with the donkey, James Simpson Kirkpatrick, was himself killed in action just two weeks after Corbett was evacuated wounded from the front line, on 18/5/1915. At the time of his death Kirkpatrick was making his usual morning run up Shrapnel Gulley with his donkey, searching for another wounded soldier to evacuate to safety from the front line.</p> <p>Service papers give Private Corbett's next of kin as his father, Walter Corbett, 5 Oswald Terrace, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Co. Durham, England.</p>		
BS2689	<p>PRIVATE M. HICKEY, 1ST BATTALION IRISH GUARDS. British War Medal (3157 Private, Irish Guards). Few minor edge nicks, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card and Silver War Badge Roll details. Mark Hickey originally enlisted on 23rd October 1908 and first saw service in France and Flanders with the Irish Guards, entering that theatre of operations on 2nd December 1914 (the 1st Battalion Irish Guards had already landed in France as a unit on 13th August 1914). Private was discharged as a result of having been wounded, on 3rd April 1915 (also entitled 1914 Star, Victory Medal and Silver War Badge).</p>	80.00	96
bs3685	<p>LIEUTENANT D.C. TOWNLEY, ROYAL FLYING CORPS AND ROYAL AIR FORCE (FORMERLY GUNNER, MOTOR MACHINE-GUN CORPS). British War Medal (Lieutenant, Royal Air Force). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and 4 pages RFC and RAF service papers.</p> <p>After service with the Motor Machine-Gun Corps, Duncan Campbell Townley was commissioned in to the Royal Flying Corps, being appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 26/7/1917. He was promoted Lieutenant on the same day that the Royal Air Force came into being, 1/4/1918. After completing his flying training Townley was posted for service with the No. 2 Aircraft Supply Depot on 18/11/1917. Still serving with the 2nd Aircraft Supply Depot, Townley was posted missing on 31/7/1918. He was subsequently confirmed to be a prisoner of war at Karlsruhe, Germany. Townley was repatriated on 13/12/1918 and transferred to the Unemployed List on 27/4/1919.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by photocopy of relevant extract from "The Sky Their Battlefield". Townley was captured whilst in the process of ferrying a DH9 from the 2nd</p>	180.00	216

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	<p>Aircraft Supply Depot to IX Brigade Area. It would appear that Townley came down on the German side of the front line, where both he and his aircraft were captured.</p> <p>The DH9, a WW1 bomber, was a notoriously unreliable airplane. Weak, it offered poor performance, which may have been the reason Townley's plane came down on the wrong side of the lines.</p> <p>The Motor Machine-Gun Corps was established by Army Order 480 of 12/11/1914, which approved the addition to each Division of a Motor Machine-Gun Battery. Each battery comprised 18 motorcycle/sidecar combinations that carried six Vickers machine-guns, along with ammunition and spare parts. When the Machine-Gun Corps was established in October 1915 the Motor Machine-Gun Corps was incorporated into it. From late 1916 many men from the Motor Machine-Gun Corps transferred to the Heavy Section, Machine-Gun Corps, this latter unit later to be known as the Tank Corps.</p> <p>Medal Index Card gives home address as 97 Wake Green Road, Mosley (which I assume is the Mosley in Liverpool).</p>		
BS3610	AIR MECHANIC THIRD CLASS W. BARRON, ROYAL AIR FORCE. British War Medal, officially impressed (161334 Air Mechanic 3rd Class, Royal Air Force). Original silk ribbon, attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.	40.00	48
BS3288	<p>LIEUTENANT L.J. FROST, ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE AND ROYAL AIR FORCE. British War Medal (Lieutenant, Royal Air Force). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages of photocopied service papers. Leonard James Frost, born 28/6/1881, was commissioned into the Royal Naval Air Service in 1917. At the time he was commissioned, Frost was employed in the National Provincial Bank of England, 185 Aldersgate St, London EC1, and had been employed continuously by that company from 1899 to 1917. The company appears to have released him for wartime service, Frost's service papers noting that, after having been commissioned, he was "still on books" of the bank. Frost transferred to the Royal Air Force when it was founded in 1918 and was eventually transferred to the unemployed list on 29/1/1919.</p> <p>Frost saw service during WW1 a Kite Balloon Officer (Pilot and Observer) from 1/4/1918 and saw service at the North Queensferry Kite Balloon Station, and was attached HMS Fearless for a period "to learn naval routine".</p>	100.00	120
BS3289	PRIVATE 1ST CLASS C.M. YEOMAN, ROYAL AIR FORCE. British War Medal (214707 Private 1st Class, Royal Air Force). Few very minor edge nicks, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	40.00	48
BS3287	FIRST CLASS AIR MECHANIC G.H. GASTALL, ROYAL FLYING CORPS. British War Medal (24822 First Class Air Mechanic, Royal Flying Corps). Small edge nicks, otherwise Extremely Fine.	40.00	48
BS3225	ENGINE ROOM STORE KEEPER F. HANSON, MERCHANT FLEET AUXILIARY. Victory Medal (Engine Room Store Keeper, Merchant Fleet Auxiliary). Extremely Fine.	18.00	21.6
BS3869	<p>PRIVATE J. CROWHURST, ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS. Victory Medal (037252 Private, AOC). Extremely Fine, with a length of original silk ribbon.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card and 6 pages of service papers. John Crowhurst was called up on 31/5/1917. He was initially posted to the Middlesex Regiment on 1/6/1917 and transferred to the Royal West Kent Regiment on 23/7/1917. However, whilst undergoing infantry training he contracted chronic bronchitis, in July 1916 (service papers describe Crowhurst's physique as "poor"). As a result, Crowhurst was transferred to the Army Ordnance Corps, where he saw service as a storeman, in Egypt from 28/2/1918 to 28/3/1920. Service papers give home address as 26 Beryl Road, Hammersmith, London.</p>	14.00	16.8
BS3561	PRIVATE J. SINNOTT, 5TH AND 1ST BATTALIONS ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Victory Medal (7634 Private, Royal Irish Regiment). Extremely Fine.	60.00	72

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	<p>Private Sinnott was killed in action, Palestine, 10/3/1918, whilst serving with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Commonwealth War Graves details, photocopied Medal Index Card and extracts from regimental history. Born Widnes, Lancashire, John Sinnott enlisted at Warrington and first saw active service in the Balkans (Gallipoli), entering that theatre of operations on 9/8/1915 (Sinnott would have been an early reinforcement, the 5th Battalion landing as a unit on 6/8/1915, or alternatively the date. 9/8/1915 is an error, Sinnott landing with the rest of the battalion). Since Sinnott's MIC confirms service exclusively with the Royal Irish Regiment, he presumably originally saw service with the 5th Battalion, subsequently transferring to the 1st Battalion.</p> <p>On 10/3/1918 the 1st Battalion Irish Regiment was serving with the 30th Brigade, 10th (Irish) Division. During the latter half of February 1918 British forces advancing eastwards captured Jericho and drove the Turks across the Jordan. On 9/3/1918 a general advance took place on the right of the British front line, during which the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment played a prominent part. The 30th Brigade advanced as far as Ajul, which was captured by the Royal Irish Regiment, who were then ordered to occupy Hill K.3a on the north bank of the Wadi el Jib. As soon as the Turks discovered what was happening they opened an intense machine gun fire on the advancing men of the Royal Irish Regiment. Despite the severity of the opposition that they faced, the Royal Irish continued to advance on Hill K.3a, the battalion then consolidated its position until 9am on the following day, when the battalion was withdraw from the front line. During the two days operations around Hill K.3a the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment lost 3 officers and 22 men killed and 5 officers and 83 men wounded.</p> <p>In September 1915, when Sinnott landed at Gallipoli, the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment was still serving in France, and did not sail for the Balkan theatre of operations until 28/11/1915, arriving at Salonika on 5/12/1915</p>		
BS3223	SEPOY TULSI, 51ST SIKHS. Victory Medal (2710 Sepoy, 51st Sikhs). Very Fine.	20.00	24
BS3224	GUNNER GHULAM MOHD, 25TH PACK BATTERY. Victory Medal (464 Gunner, 25th Pack Battery). Good Very Fine.	15.00	18
BS3222	PRIVATE S.J. WEBB, ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT. Victory Medal (35944 Private, Royal Warwickshire Regiment). Extremely Fine.	20.00	24
BS2882	<p>PRIVATE R. HILLS, ROYAL FUSILIERS. Victory Medal (24995 Private, Royal Fusiliers). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card which confirms that Robert Hills initially saw service as 24995 Private with the Royal Fusiliers and subsequently as 677034 Private with the Labour Corps. Also entitled British War Medal but not entitled 1914 or 1914-15 Star.</p>	15.00	18
BS3290	FIRST CLASS AIR MECHANIC F. HARDIE, ROYAL AIR FORCE. Victory Medal (18756 First Class Air Mechanic, Royal Air Force). Extremely Fine, original silk ribbon.	20.00	24
BSM1030	<p>BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY. WAR SERVICE MEDAL, 1914-18, bronze (unnamed, as issued). Few edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Awarded to all members of the British Red Cross Society, including Voluntary Aid Detachment members, who had performed a minimum of one year or 1,000 hours voluntary service during WW1 and did not receive any campaign medals for services rendered in respect of Red Cross war work.</p>	18.00	21.6
BS3913	<p>BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICE, 1914-18 (unnamed, as issued). On its original silk ribbon, as worn, and with its original gilt top suspender brooch bar, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Awarded to all members of the British Red Cross Society, including Voluntary Aid Detachment members, who had performed a minimum of one year or 1,000 hours voluntary service during WW1 and did not receive any campaign medals for services</p>	20.00	24

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	rendered in respect of Red Cross war work.		
BS3433	WW1 IMPERIAL SERVICE BREAST BADGE, original brooch fittings to reverse. Only light overall service wear, Almost Extremely Fine.	15.00	18
BS3598	SAPPER G.E. STOKES, TUNNELING DEPOT COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS. Silver War Badge (reverse officially numbered 395031). Polished, Good Very Fine. Confirmed on the Silver War Badge roll WO329/2996.	25.00	30
BS1927	SILVER WAR BADGE (reverse numbered 162984), awarded to G/42233 PRIVATE BENJAMIN HICKMAN, LABOUR DEPOT, ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT. Good Very Fine. Badge accompanied by 6 pages of photocopied documents, including Hickman's attestation and service papers and Silver War Badge roll, which confirm that Hickman, a barman by trade and aged 34 years and 361 days, originally enlisted on 23rd February 1916 and was discharged on 12th April 1917. Home address on service papers given as 7 Lundy Street, Fulham. Hickman was discharged on 12/4/1917 as a result of "sickness". I suspect that he was considered unfit for active service, his service papers noting that his physical development was "rather poor", and that he had both a "slight spinal curvature". Hickman did not serve overseas and the Silver War Badge was his sole service award.	28.00	33.6
BS1865	MARINE O.W. DAVIDSON, ROYAL MARINES. Naval General Service Medal, 1915, Elizabeth II, 1 clasp; Near East (officially impressed: PLY/X.5220 O.W. DAVIDSON. MNE. R.M.). Extremely Fine.	185.00	222
BS3421	Naval General Service Medal 1915-62, 1 clasp, Iraq 1919-20. Tailor's copy clasp, naming details erased, otherwise attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine and a useful space filler.. A rare clasp, only 126 genuine clasps issued.	190.00	228
BS3828	PRIVATE P. KEEFFE, ROYAL IRISH RIFLES. General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (officially impressed, in slightly later style, slim block capitals: 3-8090 PTE. P. KEEFFE, R. IR. RIF.). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine. With photocopied Medal Index Card and medal roll extract. Patrick Keeffe first saw service as 3/8090 Private, Royal Irish Rifles and subsequently as 7006326 Private, Royal Irish Rifles. In addition to the GSM with Iraq clasp, he was also entitled to the BWM and Victory Medals. Medal Index Card notes that Keeffe's BWM and Victory were returned, in accordance with 992 King's Regulation 1923, which relates to medals which remain unclaimed, despite repeated attempts to deliver same. MIC also confirms BWM and Victory re-issued February 1932, Keeffe's General Service Medal also being issued in the same month and year, the General Service Medal being an original issue, and not a replacement issue. Medal roll confirms Keeffe's General Service Medal as being among a number of late issues forwarded to recipients in the late 1920's and 1930's, and as such is an original, late issue, rather than a replacement medal. No indication on MIC or Medal Roll as to why Keeffe as to why Keeffe left the army "address unknown and failed to take delivery of his WW1 pair and GSM until the 1930's.	190.00	228
BS3751	PRIVATE A. MATTHEWS, 1st BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. General Service Medal 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, NW Persia, officially impressed (24267 PRIVATE, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS). Extremely Fine. With photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirms service initially during WW1 initially as 24267 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers and subsequently as 7040741 Private,	250.00	300

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	Royal Irish Fusiliers (entitled BWM and Victory Medals, although there is a note on the MIC to the effect that these were returned, so presumably the GSM offered here is Private Matthews's sole surviving medal entitlement). Medal Index Card also confirms entitlement to GSM with Iraq and NW Persia clasps. It is not clear from the Medal Index Card why Private Matthews's earlier service number is impressed on his post-WW1 GSM.		
BS3613	PRIVATE A. PERRY, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine, officially impressed (3651305 Private, South Staffordshire Regiment). Attractively toned, scattered edge bruises, contact marks and two smallish test marks to reverse rim (edge of rim filed at 3 o'clock and 7 o'clock, naming details still completely clear), otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.	135.00	162
BS3393	PRIVATE R. MILNER, ROYAL SCOTS. General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3959464 Private, Royal Scots). Small edge nick to reverse rim at 7 o'clock, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	140.00	168
bs3270	PRIVATE J.D. LYLE, 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. General Service Medal 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, NW Persia, officially impressed (32506 Private, Royal Irish Fusiliers). Several edge nicks and bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine. Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card details which confirm medal and 2 clasps. Recipient not entitled to any WW1 medals.	225.00	270
BS2945	GUNNER J.J. FELLOWS, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Campaign Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (officially impressed, 275018 Gunner, Royal Artillery). Almost Extremely Fine.	80.00	96
BS2807 A	LANCE CORPORAL R. FARMER, 15/19TH HUSSARS. General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (officially impressed, 5892445 Lance Corporal, 15/19th Hussars). Suspension re-pinned, otherwise Good Very Fine.	140.00	168
BS2790	PRIVATE F. DALE, LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-58 (14912632 Private, Loyals). Good Very Fine.	115.00	138
BS2788	GUARDSMAN J. PEILE, COLDSTREAM GUARDS. General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-58 (2659842 Guardsman, Coldstream Guards). Good Very Fine.	140.00	168
BS2081	PRIVATE A.T.R. KERR, EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (officially impressed, 7816786 PTE., E. YORK. R.). Small edge knock to obverse rim at 7 o'clock, otherwise attractively toned and Almost Extremely Fine.	120.00	144
BS2082	PRIVATE E. ATKINSON, NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS. General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (officially impressed, 89406 PTE., NORTH'D FUS.). Good Very Fine.	120.00	144
BS3009	1939-45 STAR, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine. Awarded to members of the armed forces who saw active service between 3rd September 1939 and 2nd September 1945 inclusive.	12.00	14.4
BS2846	RIFLEMAN BACHAN SING RAUTHAN, THE ROYAL GARHWAL RIFLES. 1939-45 Star (officially impressed: 9202 RFN. BACHAN SING RAUTHAN, R. GARH. RIF.). Replacement suspension ring, otherwise Very Fine.	15.00	18
BS3011	ATLANTIC STAR, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine. Awarded for service during the Battle of the Atlantic, 3rd September 1939 to 8th May 1945 inclusive. The 1939-45 Star had to have been earned by 6 or, in the case of Air Crews, 2 months active service before the qualifying period for the Atlantic Star could begin.	30.00	36
bs3860	ORIGINAL FIRST ARMY CLASP FOR THE AFRICA STAR. Extremely Fine with much original lustre.	20.00	24
BS3010	AFRICA STAR, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine.	16.00	19.2

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	Awarded for one or more days active service in North Africa between 10th June 1940 and 12th May 1943 inclusive.		
BS2908	BURMA STAR, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine.	20.00	24
BS3014	ITALY STAR, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine. Awarded for service in Italy during the period 11th June 1943 to 8th May 1945 inclusive.	13.00	15.6
BS3013	FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine. Awarded for service in France, Belgium, Holland or Germany, between D-Day and the German surrender, 6th June 1944 to 8th May 1945 inclusive.	20.00	24
BS3016	DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine. Awarded for non-operational service during WW2, 3rd September 1939 to 2nd September 1945 inclusive.	15.00	18
BSM114 7	GUNNER NAND KARAN, ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY. 1939-45 War Medal (officially impressed: 7277 GNR. NAND KARAN, R.I.A.). Good Very Fine	16.00	19.2
BSM114 8	BOILERMAKER MAN SINGH, INDIAN PIONEER CORPS, 1939-45 War Medal, (officially impressed: 639407 B/MKR. MAN SINGH, I.P.C.). Almost Extremely Fine.	15.00	18
BSM114 5	HAVILDAR CHHAJU SINGH, 9TH JAMMU & KASHMIR RIFLES, STATE FORCE. 1939-45 War Medal (officially impressed: 5604 HAV. CHHAJU SINGH, 9 J. & K. INF. S.F.). Extremely Fine.	16.00	19.2
BS3017	WAR MEDAL 1939-45, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine. Awarded to full-time personnel of the Armed Forces for services during WW2, 3rd September 1939 to 2nd September 1945 inclusive, and to Merchant Navy personnel for the same period, provided they had served a minimum of 28 days at sea.	8.00	9.6
BS3417	MARINE D.J. THOMAS, ROYAL MARINES. Campaign Service Medal 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (PO29434X Marine, Royal Marines). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.	130.00	156
bs3596	FUSILIER I.M. STEADMAN, ROYAL REGIMENT OF FUSILIERS. Campaign Service Medal 1962-2003, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24197842 Fusilier, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers). Extremely Fine. Fusilier Steadman's service number indicates that he enlisted circa 1969, and would thus have seen service in Northern Ireland during the opening and most dangerous period of the Troubles. All three battalions of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers saw service in Northern Ireland during the early years of the campaign there; the 1st Battalion's first tour of duty beginning on 16/6/1970 in Belfast (Shankill/Lower Falls); the 2nd Battalion's beginning on 19/10/1971 in Belfast (New Lodge/Unity); and the 3rd Battalion's beginning on 27/1/1972 (Dungannon).	120.00	144
BS3470	PRIVATE B.S. GILLILAND, ULSTER DEFENCE REGIMENT. Campaign Service Medal 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24724625 PTE B S GILLILAND ÚDR). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck. Service number indicates enlisted circa 1985	100.00	120
BS3456	PRIVATE H.J.A. GIBBS, ROYAL ANGLIAN REGIMENT. Campaign Service Medal 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24135293 Private, Royal Anglian). Extremely Fine. Service number indicates enlisted circa 1968, prior to the outbreak of the Troubles. Private Gibbs would have been an early participant in the Northern Ireland campaign, all three battalions of the Royal Anglian Regiment seeing service in Northern Ireland during	120.00	144

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	the early years of the Troubles. The 1st Battalion served as the Resident Battalion in Londonderry from 23/7/1970 to 10/3/1972, the 2nd Battalion was stationed at Belfast from 20/10/1970 to 11/2/1971, and the 3rd Battalion was stationed at Hastings Street (Belfast) from 11/4/1972 to 4/8/1972. All three battalions subsequently undertook a number of tours of duty in Northern Ireland.		
BS2975	PRIVATE G. W. CHANNING, PARACHUTE REGIMENT. Campaign Service Medal 1962-, 1 clasp, South Arabia (officially impressed: 23972680 PTE. G.W. CHANNING, PARA). Mounted for wear, attractively toned and virtually as struck. Service number indicates recipient enlisted 1963.	400.00	480
BS2899	LANCE CORPORAL M.J. HOLLYWOOD, ROYAL LOGISTICS CORPS. Campaign Service Medal 1962-, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (impressed, 24878410 Lance Corporal, RLC). Mounted for wearing, Almost Extremely Fine. Recipient's service number indicates enlistment circa 1987.	95.00	114
BS2370	529261 FLIGHT SERGEANT M.J. DONOGHUE, ROYAL AIR FORCE. Campaign Service Medal, 1 clasp, South Arabia. Couple of small edge bruises, otherwise Extremely Fine.	80.00	96
BS3521	N.E. ROBINSON, MERCHANT NAVY / ROYAL FLEET AUXILIARY (LATE ROYAL NAVY). South Atlantic Medal 1982, with rosette (stencil engraved in plain upright block capitals: N.E. ROBINSON). Extremely Fine, virtually as struck. According to information supplied to me at the time I purchased this medal, the recipient had previously seen service with the Royal Navy, and in 1982 was a serving member of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and saw service during the South Atlantic Campaign of 1982 aboard the Geest banana freighter Geestport, one of 43 Merchant Navy ships requisitioned by the government during the Falklands War. However, this information may not be entirely accurate, and the recipient may have been a member of the Merchant Navy or a civilian. The medal thus worthy of further research. The Geesport, a 7,730 ton refrigerated freighter equipped with a helicopter pad, carried provisions and stores, and arrived in the Falklands on 11 June 1982.	650.00	780
BS3974	ARMY CATERING CORPS, GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL, 1941-1991, bronze, 40mm, with suspension loop (no ribbon), obverse with two members of Army Catering Corps, one in chef's whites, the other in full service kit with rifle, laurel wreath to reverse (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine	8.00	9.6
BS3845	THE TYPE 2 ARMY LSGC MEDAL (ISSUE OF 1855-74) WITH ENGRAVED NAMING AND OFFICIALLY DATED TO THE LAST YEAR OF ISSUE FOR DATED TYPE 2 LSGC MEDALS, AWARDED TO COLOUR SERGEANT M. CLARKE, 76TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WEST RIDING REGIMENT), WHO AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE 76TH FOOT SAW SERVICE FOR SIXTEEN YEARS WITH THE 2ND ROYAL SURREY MILITIA. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 2, swivelling scroll suspension, small lettering on reverse (issue of 1855-74), (engraved in sloping serified capitals: COLR. SERJT. CLARKE 76TH. REGT. 1859.). Almost Extremely Fine. This dated type 2 LSGC Medal with engraved naming dates from the brief transitional period when a small number of type 2 LSGC Medals, like the later issue type 1 LSGC Medals issued before them during the period 1847-58, were regimentally or depot engraved with the recipient's details. It also dates from the final year, 1859, during which the type 2 LSGC Medals were dated with the year of award (Fred B. Larimore, in his "The Army LSGC Medal", OMRs Publications 2014, page 185, gives the cut-off date for dated type 2 LSGC Medals as 1859). Medal accompanied by copied extract from 76th Foot LSGC Medal Roll, confirming award in 1859 to 1831 Colour Sergeant Matthew Clarke, Colour Sergeant Clarke being the first man from the 76th Foot to be recommended for an award in 1859, the recommendation being made by the commander of his regiment on 18/4/1859, and the	285.00	342

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	<p>award being accompanied by a £10 gratuity (the largest gratuity awarded during 1859 to an LSGC recipient from the 76th Foot, the other six recipients of an LSGC Medal from the 76th Foot during 1859 only receiving £5 each).</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by 4 pages copied service papers and census return extracts for 1871, 1881 and 1891.</p> <p>Matthew Clarke was born in the parish of Southam, Warwickshire. He enlisted into the 76th Foot at Romsey, Hampshire, on 15/9/1840. At the time of enlistment Clarke gave his trade as bricklayer. Service papers record Clarke as having been promoted Corporal, 11/8/1843, Sergeant, 1/4/1846, and Quartermaster-Sergeant, 11/1/1860 (no record in service papers re date of promotion to Colour Sergeant, but this would presumably have been in or prior to 1859, given that he is recorded as having been a Colour Sergeant on both his LSGC Medal and the LSGC Medal roll, and that the medal was awarded in 1859, named to him as a Colour Sergeant). Clarke was discharged, with the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant, at Aldershot, on 11/12/1862. In addition to service at home, he saw service in the Mediterranean for 5 years and 4 months, and in North America for 4 years and 4 months. He was discharged "to out-pension at his own request, having completed 21 years service" (actual service amounted to 22 years and 99 days). Clarke's conduct whilst serving was described as having been "excellent" and he was recorded as having "never been tried by Court Martial nor recorded in the Defaulter Book". At the time of discharge Clarke was 43 years of age and gave his intended place of residence as Guildford, Surrey. After discharge, he saw service for 16 years with the Militia Staff, 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, his service papers noting an increase in pension in 1879 in respect of this additional service. The LSGC Medal was Clarke's sole medal entitlement.</p> <p>Matthew Clarke is recorded in the 1871 census as being a 48 year old Quartermaster serving with the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia and living with his wife (born Fermoy, Ireland) and four sons at the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia Depot in the parish of Friary, Guildford. In the 1881 census Clarke is recorded as a 58 year old discharged soldier living with his wife and youngest son on Queen's Road, Guildford, Surrey. At the time of the 1891 census he was still living on Queen's Road with his wife and youngest son.</p> <p>There is a discrepancy in the ages recorded for Clarke in the documents referred to above. When he was discharged from the regular army in 1862 he stated that he was 43 and would therefore been born circa 1819 and been about 21 years of age when he enlisted in 1840. However, in the 1871 census he is recorded as being 48 years old, which would imply that he was born circa 1823 and would have been 17 years of age when he enlisted. Probably claimed to be older than he was at time of enlistment, so as not to be classed as a "Boy Soldier" at a lower rate of pay.</p>		
BS3849	<p>PRIVATE R. BELL, 3RD BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES MILITIA (NORTH DOWN MILITIA). Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially impressed: 199 PTE. R. BELL. 3RD. R. IRISH R. MIL.). Scattered light contact marks and nicks to obverse and reverse rims, otherwise attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine, and mounted on a length of original silk ribbon (this somewhat frayed).</p> <p>Private Bell's Militia LSGC was awarded by Army Order of February 1905. Only 32 Militia LSGC Medals to the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.</p> <p>With two pages of photocopied Militia attestation papers. Thomas Bell, born Dromore, Co. Down, resident Donaghcloney, Waringstown, Co. Down, enlisted into the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles on 21/1/1884. At time of enlistment he was 17 years of age and gave his trade as that of labourer.</p>	680.00	816
BS3850	<p>PRIVATE P. CURRAN, 4TH BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES (ANTRIM MILITIA). Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially impressed: 4911 PTE. P. CURRAN. 4/RL. IRISH RIF.). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine and with a length of original silk ribbon.</p> <p>Private Curran's Special Reserve LSGC Medal was awarded by Army Order of April 1909. A total of 44 Special Reserve LSGC Medals to the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.</p>	680.00	816

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	<p>With 2 pages of photocopied medal rolls (QSA and KSA), which list a 2201 Private P. Curran, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, awarded QSA with clasps Cape Colony and Orange Free State and KSA with 2 clasps. KSA roll notes this recipient as being transferred to the Militia Reserve, so presumably one and the same as the recipient of this Militia LSGC Medal.</p>		
BS1979	<p>THE RARE INDIAN ARMY LSGC MEDAL WITH ANCHOR REVERSE AWARDED TO THOMAS COBB. Indian Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, 2nd type, anchor reverse (officially impressed: THOS. COBB). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Rare, only approximately 100 anchor reverse Indian Army L.S.G.C.issued.</p> <p>Recipient's unit not traced.</p> <p>Fred B. Larimore in his "The Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal" (Orders and Medals Research Society, 2014) records that, of the approximately 100 anchor reverse LSGC Medals awarded between January 1858 and February 1861, some 29 were known by him as having survived. All the medals that he recorded as having survived were awarded to European soldiers, and of these, 17 of the known medals were issued to Honorable East India Company's European regiments. In addition, of the 29 medals known to Larimore, one was awarded to a Bombay Army recipient and 4 to Madras Army recipients, with the other 24 being awarded to Bengal Army recipients. This medal to Thomas Cobb not previously recorded by Larimore now brings the known total of surviving anchor reverse Indian Army LSGC Medals to 30.</p>	750.00	900
BS3413	<p>RIFLEMAN H. LANE, 3RD BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Delhi Durbar Medal 1911, officially engraved (8207 Rifleman, 3rd Battalion KRRC). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>120 Delhi Durbar Medals 1911 to the KRRC, 7 officers and 113 men.</p> <p>With photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirms subsequent service with the KRRC during WW1. Herbert J. Lane first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 8/6/1915. Medal Index Card notes that he was discharged, but no date given (entitled 1914-15 Star trio)</p>	95.00	114
BS3308	<p>RIFLEMAN S. TAYLOR, 3RD BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Delhi Durbar Medal 1911, silver, officially stencil engraved (7251 Rifleman, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps). Attractive old dark tone, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal confirmed on roll, and accompanied by WW1 Medal Index Card details, which confirms that recipient saw service from 9/11/1914 with the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (entitled 1914 Star trio and Silver War Badge). 120 Delhi Durbar 1911 Medals to the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 7 officers and 113 other ranks.</p>	110.00	132