

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY AND / OR MERITORIOUS SERVICE
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Ref	Description	£ Price	Euro
BG2419	<p>THE BOER WAR AND WW1 CAMPAIGN GROUP TO MAJOR E.C. HOLLAND, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS AND REMOUNT SERVICE, WHO WAS AWARDED THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL FOR SAVING TWO SOLDIERS FROM DROWNING DURING THE BOER WAR, AND ADDITIONALLY DECORATED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DURING WW1. Eight: Queen's South Africa Medal, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Belfast, officially engraved (Captain, 6th Dragoons); Kings South Africa Medal, 2 clasps officially engraved (Captain, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons); 1914-15 Star (Major, Remount Service); British War Medal and Victory Medal with MID oakleaf on ribbon (Major); Victoria, Jubilee Medal 1897, silver (unnamed, as issued); France, Medaille d'Honneur des Affaires Etrangeres, silver gilt, with ornate crossed swords and oak leaves suspension unnamed, as issued, rim struck twice with the Paris mint mark for medals of the period, a Horn of Plenty, and additionally impressed "Argent" (silver) between the two mint marks; Royal Humane Society Lifesaving Medal, bronze, small size (38mm), successful (officially engraved: CAPT: E.C. HOLLAND. FEB: 21. 1901.) Campaign medals, Jubilee Medal and French decoration mounted loose style, as worn, Royal Humane Society Medal mounted separately, two small nicks to obverse rim of Medaille d'Honneur (test marks?) at 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock, otherwise generally Almost Extremely Fine, and undoubtedly a unique combination of medals, certainly to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and probably to any branch of the British armed forces.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, photocopied extract from regimental history, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Born 21/4/1871, Ernest Charles Holland was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 4/3/1891, and promoted Lieutenant, 17/8/1892 and Captain, 25/2/1899. Holland retired from the army in 1902, but rejoined following the outbreak of WW1, being appointed Captain and Assistant Superintendent, Remount Depot, 30/11/1914, and promoted Major, 25/4/1915.</p> <p>Major Holland first saw active service during the Boer War, when he initially commanded the regimental baggage train. Later, when regimental baggage trains were abolished, in order to improve column mobility, Holland was placed in command of the combined baggage train for the column in which he was serving at the time (among the columns that Holland and the Inniskilling Dragoons served in during the Boer War was one commanded by a former Inniskilling Dragoons officer, Colonel Rimington, of Rimington's Guides fame). During WW1 Holland served with the 43rd Remount Squadron, initially in the Egyptian theatre of operations from 21/11/1915, and subsequently in Salonika.</p> <p>Holland won his Royal Humane Society Medal for an act of gallantry, saving the lives of two men from the 14th Hussars from drowning, 21/2/1901, during the Boer War. The following description of the incident is taken from "With the Inniskilling Dragoons During the Boer War" by Lieutenant Colonel J. Watkins Yardley: "At 6am it was off again towards the Intombi River, on a day of continuous rain and over terrible roads and drifts, in some of which the water was over the horses' backs. After getting over the Chaka Spruit, Tambootiesbult (17 miles) was reached after dark. The Chaka rose too high at last, and several wagons had to be left on the other side till the next day. The ambulance wagon, with two men in it, passed the night in the midst of the torrent - the drowned mules in their harness were bobbing about. At daylight Captain E.C. Holland, Inniskilling Dragoons, found the flood still rising and the two men on the top of the hood of the wagon in imminent peril of being washed away, hood and all. He pluckily swam out with a rope and managed to get them off, a deed for which he obtained the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Major Holland was mentioned in dispatches during WW1, London Gazette 21/7/1917, page 7449.</p> <p>1897 Diamond Jubilee Medal rare to the Inniskilling Dragoons, the Regimental History recording only the regimental band and a detachment of officers and men being sent to</p>	2250.00	2700

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	<p style="text-align: center;">London to take part in the procession.</p> <p>The French Medaille d'Honneur not traced in London Gazette, but group is mounted as worn.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Medal Index Card gives address as 38 Rutland Gate (London) SW7.</p> <p>From May 1791 the Paris mint had the sole right to strike medals and tokens in France, though later some makers were sub-contracted under licence to strike medals in their workshops. Silver medals struck by the Paris mint were of .950 standard and were impressed with the word "Argent" (silver) in full along the edge, and additionally struck with the Paris mint mark for the period. The mint mark in use by the Paris mint for 1/1/1880 onwards was a Horn of Plenty.</p>		
BS3237	<p>ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM DOMETT, G.C.B. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, an original copy of the Statutes of the Order, 72pp, circa 1812 vintage, in red morocco binding with gilt tooled decoration and gilt title to spine "Order of the Bath", blind seal of the Order bound in at rear end papers, the rear free end paper signed by James Pulman as Deputy Bath King of Arms. Letter from the College of Arms, dated 26/7/1828, bound in before title page, confirming Pulman's receipt of the collar and badge, along with the sash and badge, of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath that belonged to the late Admiral Domett G.C.B. following their return to the Central Chancery of the Order after his death. Minor scuffing to binding, otherwise internally clean, good condition, and, given the fact that Admiral Domett's GCB set of insignia was returned on his death, his copy of the Statutes of the Order remains the sole surviving physical record of his having been knighted as a reward for his services as an officer of the Royal Navy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Admiral Sir William Domett was first commissioned Lieutenant, 17/12/1778, promoted Captain, 9/12/1782 (Colonel of the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, 1/1/1801) and Rear Admiral of the Blue, 23/4/1804. He was subsequently appointed Rear Admiral of the White, 9/11/1805, Rear Admiral of the Red, 28/4/1808, (Commissioner of the Admiralty 9/5/1808 to 23/10/1813), and promoted Vice-Admiral of the White, 25/10/1809, appointed Vice-Admiral of the Red, 4/12/1813, and promoted Admiral of the Blue, 12/8/1819 and Admiral of the White, 27/5/1825.</p> <p>Admiral Domett was one of the outstanding naval officers of the 18th and early 19th centuries. He saw service under many of the great fleet commanders, including Admirals Hood, Rodney, Howe, Hyde Parker, Cornwallis and Nelson. Admiral Nelson was so impressed by him that he specifically requested at one stage that Domett retain his position as Captain of the Fleet. Few naval officers of his era saw as much action as Domett did. During the American War of Independence he saw service aboard HMS Surprise, which was the advance ship of the squadron that raised the rebel siege of Quebec in May 1775, and was also present during the action off Chesapeake on 5th September 1781. He also saw service with Lord Howe during the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, was present at the Glorious First of June, 1794, and was with Nelson at Copenhagen. Domett was appointed K.C.B., 2/1/1815, and advanced to G.C.B., 16/5/1820. He died on 19/5/1828.</p>	950.00	1140

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	<p>Volume accompanied by photocopied extract from the Dictionary of National Biography, along with a 4 page article regarding the life and ancestry of Admiral Sir William Domett (1751-1828), extracted from The Genealogist magazine, vol 15, no 1, March 1965, from which the following details are taken: "William Domett went to sea in 1769, at the age of 18, in the Quebec frigate on the West India Station as Able Seaman. He worked his way to midshipman and lieutenant, serving in ships commanded by his patron Alexander Hood and his brother Samuel Hood and took part in actions against the French off Cape Henry, Chesapeake Bay, St. Kitts and The Saints; after this last battle he was given command of the sloop Ceres, captured from the enemy, in which he took home Rodney's duplicate despatches. In 1782 he was promoted Post Captain commanding the Queen, 98, and served as Flag Captain to Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Hood in the relief of Gibraltar. In Howe's great victory of the Glorious First of June 1794 he commanded Royal George, 100, which suffered severe damage and casualties. In an engraving commemorating this battle Captain William Domett's portrait appears among those of the captains who took part in the action. In the next year he was Flag Captain to Alexander Hood (now Lord Bridport) at the Battle of Lorient in which three French capital ships were captured. His patron specially commended him in a despatch "for his manly spirit and the assistance I received from his active and attentive mind". In 1801 he was appointed to London, 98, as Captain of the Fleet to Rear Admiral Sir Hyde Parker and was present at the Battle of Copenhagen. He then served with Lord Nelson in the Baltic; a minute in the Admiralty Secretary's Register records: "William Domett, Esq., to be First Captain of the St. George or of any other ship wherein the Rt. Hon. Horatio Lord Nelson shall hoist his flag." His active service at sea ended in 1805, after several years as Captain of the fleet to Vice Admiral Cornwallis, when ill-health prevented him from Flag Command in the Channel. He had served thirty-five years, mostly at sea and in many engagements with the enemy. He had been promoted Rear Admiral in 1804 and rose through the various ranks of Admiral until he was promoted Admiral of the White in 1825. He was elected M.P. for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in 1809. An engraving was made in 1806 from a portrait by Bowyer. The original has not been traced and may have been a miniature. It depicts William Domett, Rear Admiral of the White. in naval uniform with a medal on his coat - that awarded for the Glorious First of June. A fine face with broad forehead, the hair powdered, well-marked brows over wide-set eyes. There is also a miniature in the collection of the National Maritime Museum, when he was elderly. For his retirement he had acquired an estate in the parish of Hawkchurch, known as Westhay. Near the ancient farmhouse, which may have been the home of his ancestors, he built a modest residence in brick, slate-roofed, which stands almost unaltered since his day. He was unmarried."</p> <p>The achievements of Admiral Sir William Domett are additionally further recorded on a memorial tablet erected in his memory in the Church of St John, Hawkchurch, inscribed "Sacred to the Memory of Sir William Domett, G.C.B., Admiral of the White. He entered His Majesty's Navy in 1769 under his friend and patron Viscount Bridport and was engaged in active service for 46 years. He had the rare and distinguished honour of serving as Captain of the Fleet under the following Heroes of England;</p>		
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	<p>Lords Bridport, Hood, Rodney, Howe, Keppel, St. Vincent, Nelson. An eulogium on his character more eloquent than words and more durable than marble. He was present in Lord Rodney's action of 1782, in the same year he commanded the Queen at the relief of Gibraltar and the Royal George at the Glorious Victory of the First of June 1794, and for the style and gallantry with which he commenced the fight he was honoured with a medal by His Majesty George III. He was appointed by the King Colonel of the Portsmouth Division of Marines. At the Battle of Copenhagen he acted as Captain of the Fleet by the particular request of Lord Nelson. On his return from the Baltic he was appointed Captain of the Channel Fleet by Admiral Cornwallis. In 1804 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty and in 1813 Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth but in 1815 he resigned his command in consequence of ill-health, and retired to spend the remainder of his life on his Estate at Westhay in this parish, where he suddenly expired on the 9th of May 1828, aged 76 years. A friend of the poor, a Christian indeed he died as deeply regretted as he lived universally beloved."</p> <p>NOTE. The article in the Genealogist magazine quoted above refers to a portrait in which Domett is depicted wearing a medal awarded to him for the Glorious First of June. The medal awarded to Domett for the Glorious First of June was a Small Naval Gold Medal, and this is presumably the one depicted in the engraving after the portrait by Bowyer.</p>		
BS3833	THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, MILITARY DIVISION, COMPANION'S (C.B.) NECK BADGE, silver-gilt and enamel. Some minor flaking to white enamel, otherwise Extremely Fine and mounted in its original post-1952 Collingwood of London case of issue "Jewellers to Her Majesty the Queen".	825.00	990
BSM12 43	THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, MEMBER'S BREAST BADGE (M.B.E.), 2nd type, military, men's issue. Extremely Fine.	120.00	144
BS3018	THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, MEMBER'S BREAST BADGE (M.B.E.), 2nd type, military, men's issue. Virtually as struck.	120.00	144
BS3019	THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, OFFICER'S BREAST BADGE (O.B.E.), 2nd type, military, men's issue. Attractively toned, virtually as struck.	120.00	144
bg2433	LIEUTENANT COLONEL C.J. WILEY, 16TH (LONDON IRISH) BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, ROYAL IRISH RIFLES AND MACHINE GUN CORPS. Five: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer's Breast Badge (OBE), civil, London hallmarks for 1919; Distinguished Service Order, George V; Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3 (wreath points to F in Africa), 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, officially engraved (Lieutenant, Royal Irish Rifles); British War and Victory Medals, Mentioned in Dispatches oak leaf on Victory Medal (Lieutenant Colonel). Generally Almost Extremely Fine, the enamel on the DSO fresh and with only a couple of very minor chips to the green laurel wreath enamel on reverse.	3850.00	4620

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	<p>Group accompanied by photocopied extract from Who Was Who, Medal Index Card and London Gazette extracts.</p> <p>Charles Joseph Wiley was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 16th (London Irish) Battalion Rifle Brigade, 18/7/1900, and was promoted Lieutenant, 30/3/1901. Wiley transferred to the Royal Irish Rifles in 1901, and was promoted Captain, 1/9/1914. Wiley transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, 14/12/1915, and was promoted Major, 24/4/1916, and Lieutenant Colonel, 28/10/1916.</p> <p>Wiley first saw active service during the Boer War, the Regimental History of the Royal Irish Rifles recording that Wiley and twenty men from the London Irish Rifles joined the regiment in South Africa in April 1901. Wiley first saw service during WW1 in France, entering that theatre of operations on 9/2/1916.</p> <p>Wiley's D.S.O. was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1917 "Captain (Temporary Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Joseph Wiley, Royal Irish Rifles".</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Wiley's OBE was announced in the London Gazette of 3/6/1925, page 3776 "Lieutenant Colonel Charles Joseph Wiley, Chief Insurance Officer, Ministry of Labour."</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Wiley died on 28/11/1939. At the time of his death he was living at "Ashley", Rattan Road, Willingdon, Eastbourne, Sussex (group accompanied by London Gazette entry re the administration and distribution of his estate). Note, Who Was Who gives different address at time of death: Manor Way, Rattan Park, Eastbourne, Sussex.</p>		
bs3821	<p>VICTORIA CROSS, A GOOD QUALITY REPLACEMENT PRODUCED BY HANCOCKS & CO, THE OFFICIAL MANUFACTURERS, the reverse of the cross with 8 line legend in relief "Replica Victoria Cross Supplied by Hancocks & Co, Jewellers, Ltd for Display Purposes", the cross issued without top suspender brooch fitting, and in its original silk and velvet lined, leather bound, fitted case of issue, this hinged at left hand side, the inside of the lid bearing the 1970-1998 period business address for Hancocks & Co, at 1 Burlington Gardens, London W1X 1LD. The VC and case as issued, minor friction to high points of lion on VC, otherwise as struck.</p> <p>Cross measures 34mm across at widest point, case measures 124mm x 78mm.</p> <p>Victoria Cross accompanied by photocopy of article from the March 2013 OMRS Journal regarding an almost identical replacement Victoria Cross issued to the family of Petty Officer Alfred Sephton, V.C., who were issued with their replacement V.C. by Hancocks in 1970, when the Sephton family donated Sephton's original V.C. to Coventry Cathedral. The V.C. presented to the Sephton family to Hancocks in 1970 as a replacement for the donated original was identical in every respect to the replacement V.C. offered here, except that it was made from bronzed aluminium.</p>	875.00	1050

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	This is only the second V.C. of this type that I have encountered.		
BS3544	MILITARY CROSS, George V, with additional award bar (un-named). A good quality contemporary tailor's copy in original silk and velvet lined leather case (identical to official issue case). Case slightly scuffed, cross and additional award clasp with attractive light golden toning, Extremely Fine. A useful space filler.	480.00	576
BG2874	<p>THE MILITARY CROSS AND BAR GROUP TO CAPTAIN (LATER LIEUTENANT-COLONEL) J.C. COOMBES, 4TH BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY AND TRENCH MORTAR BATTERIES (LATER EAST SURREY REGIMENT), WHO WON HIS MC FOR THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, 1916 AND WHO UNUSUALLY WAS AWARDED A BAR TO HIS MC WHILST ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN ARMY, GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE 1918. Five: Military Cross, George V, with second award bar, unnamed, as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Captain), M.I.D. oak leaf on Victory Medal; 1939-45 Defence and War Medals. The Victory Medal officially renamed, generally Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 16 pages of photocopied documents from Lieutenant-Colonel Coombes's Officers Papers file, photocopied Medal Index and Mention in Dispatches cards, along with photocopied extracts from London Gazette, and original official citation for bar to Coombes's Military Cross.</p> <p>John Cecil Coombes, born 1/5/1895, in the town of Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, originally enlisted at Westminster on 3/9/1914 into the 20th (3rd Public Schools) Battalion Royal Fusiliers as 4688 Private. At the time of enlistment Coombes gave his as his next of kin his father, George John Coombes of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, and his trade as that of chemists assistant. Coombes was discharged from the 20th Royal Fusiliers on 8/4/1915 on being granted a commission (Coombes did not see overseas service with that battalion, his service with that battalion amounting to 218 days at home). He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 7/4/1915 and first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 4/1/1916. In France the 4th Battalion Ox & Bucks formed part of 145th Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Division. In the spring of 1916 Coombes took a course of instruction in France in the use of the Stokes Mortar, and was promoted Lieutenant 24/4/1916, and placed in command of the 145th Trench Mortar Battery, the Trench Mortar Battery of the 145th Brigade, 48th Division, in which his old battalion of the Ox & Bucks was still serving. He was promoted Captain, still commanding 145th Trench Mortar Battery, 14/6/1916. Coombes relinquished command of the 145th Trench Mortar Battery in August 1917, when he was appointed ADC (Temporary) to General Fanshawe, General Officer Commanding 48th Division.</p> <p>Following the entry of the United States into the war, in October 1917 Coombes was attached to the British Mission to the American GHQ in France, as a Lecturer and Demonstrator (undoubtedly in trench mortar work, since the citation for the bar to his Military Cross, which his service records indicate was won whilst Coombes was attached to the American GHQ in France, specifically refers to him being in command of a Trench Mortar Battery at the time - see citation below). In September 1918 he was</p>	2950.00	3540

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recalled to serve with the British 66th Division, and attached to the 18th King's Liverpools, according to his Army Records with a view to his being placed second in command of that battalion. Following the armistice, Coombes was attached to 66th Division Headquarters as Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain Coombes was demobilised in France, April 1919.

Both Coombes's Military Cross and Mention in Dispatches were won whilst he was serving with the 145th Trench Mortar Battery. Coombes's MC, which his service records confirm was for the battle of the Somme (1/7/1916-18/11/1916), when Coombes was commanding 145th Trench Mortar Battery, was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1917 (no citation). His Mentioned in Dispatches, which service records confirm was for the third battle of Ypres (20/8/1917-10/11/1917, during which period Coombes successively commanded 145th Trench Mortar Battery, was ADC to General Fanshawe and then seconded to the American GHQ in France), was announced in the London Gazette of 4/12/1917, page 10064. The second award bar to his Military Cross, which service records confirm was for the German Spring Offensive of 1918 (21/3/1918-29/4/1918, when Coombes's service records indicate he was attached to the American GHQ in France), was announced in the London Gazette of 26/7/1918. The following is the citation for the bar to Captain Coombe's Military Cross: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He did invaluable work holding up the enemy with his trench mortar battery when all troops in his vicinity had been forced to withdraw and his unit was more than half depleted by casualties. He then collected a party of men and fought a gallant rear-guard action from house to house through a village, inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy and holding him up till almost cut off with only eight men left. Two days later, when the situation on the right flank of his division was critical, he on two occasions went over to the brigade on the right under heavy shell fire and brought back valuable information as a result of his reconnaissances. He displayed fine courage and initiative throughout the operations."

Coombes volunteered for service during WW2, being appointed 142175 Lieutenant, 10th Battalion East Surrey Regiment, on 29/7/1940. At the time of re-enlistment he gave the name of his next of kin as his mother, Mrs G. Coombes, of Great Missendon, Buckinghamshire. Coombes took part in the No. 7 Junior Officers Course, 169 Officer Cadet Training Unit, Aldershot, 6/9/1940 to 30/9/1940, passing out with a "very satisfactory" grade. Promoted Captain 1/10/1940, he was subsequently attached to the Headquarters North Devon Sub Area, Fremington, 21/4/42, with the rank of Staff Captain. Promoted Major, 16/3/1944, Coombes was posted for service to the No. 198 POW Camp on 20/10/1944. The London Gazette of 16/4/1948 records Coombes as having retired on 3/4/1948 and being granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (service papers, however, record Coombes as having relinquished his commission and being granted honorary rank some years later, on 15/3/1954).

Coombes married Marion Louise in May 1928. He was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire from 1922.

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	<p>Group accompanied by a selection of contemporary photographs, including one of Captain Coombes in uniform seated in the back of a lorry with a lady dressed in military uniform (probably F.A.N.Y.) and another officer, probably taken in France, WW1, a post-war photograph of Coombes taken in Shanghai, China, wearing tropical whites and pith helmet, and six photographs taken in Egypt in 1931, these six photos all in civilian clothes, and including some group photos.</p> <p>There is only one officer with the name J. Coombes recorded as having seen service during WW1, John Cecil Coombes, the recipient of the medals listed here.</p> <p>NOTE: There is a discrepancy in official records regarding the date on which Coombes's Military Cross was gazetted. Official citation that accompanies group states 4/6/1917, whereas London Gazette states 1/1/1917. Since service papers confirm MC was for the battle of the Somme, the date that appears in the London Gazette would appear more likely to be the correct date.</p>		
Bg2414	<p style="text-align: center;">THE SOMME OPERATION MILITARY CROSS GROUP TO LIEUTENANT W.J. BOUTALL, 4TH BATTALION LONDON REGIMENT (ROYAL FUSILIERS) (PREVIOUSLY PRIVATE, 5TH BATTALION LONDON REGIMENT (LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE), LATER MAJOR, 4TH BATTALION LONDON REGIMENT), WHO SURVIVED WW1 ONLY TO BE KILLED WHEN A GERMAN V1 ROCKET FELL ON HIS HOUSE IN LONDON IN 1944. Five: Military Cross, George V (unnamed, as issued); 1914-15 Star (420 Private, 5th Battalion London Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (Captain); Territorial Decoration, George V, with "Territorial" top brooch suspender, unnamed, as issued. Group mounted court style, as worn, generally Almost Extremely Fine, the silver medals attractively toned.</p> <p>Group accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, and photocopied extracts from the London Gazette and the Regimental History of the 4th Battalion London Regiment.</p> <p>Medal Index Card confirms Walter James Boutall as first seeing service with the 5th Battalion London Regiment as 420 Private, in France, from 25/1/1915. Boutall would have joined that battalion in the field, since it had originally landed in France as a unit on 5/11/1914. He was commissioned within nine days of landing in France, and so presumably never actually saw service with the 5th Londons. Boutall was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Battalion London Regiment, in early February 1915 (Medal Index Card states 3rd February, but Army Lists of the period give 4th February). He was promoted Lieutenant, 1/7/1915, and Captain, 3/8/1917.</p> <p>Boutall is mentioned on a number of occasions in the Regimental History of the 4th London Regiment, initially as being among a number of officers who joined that battalion in the field during the months of August and September 1915. After a brief period of leave in the early summer of 1916, Boutall rejoined the battalion on 23rd June 1916, when he was posted to D</p>	2250.00	2700

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	<p>Company and was appointed Assistant Adjutant to the battalion. Regimental history confirms Boutall as being present with the battalion in the front line for the opening of the Somme offensive, 1st July 1916. However, although he was in the front line trenches on the eve of the battle, he and another officer were withdrawn at the last moment to form part of the Regimental "battle surplus", the small group of officers and men left behind in bivouacs to the rear of the front line, with a view to their forming the nucleus of a new battalion in the event of heavy losses. On 1st July 1916 the 4th Battalion London Regiment formed part of 168th Brigade, 56th (1st London) Division. On the first day of the Battle of the Somme the battalion initially moved forward to assist the 12th Londons in the German first line, and later fought their way into the German second and third lines. The battalion was withdrawn from the front line on the evening of 1st July, with total casualties of 324 officers and men. Boutall was with the regiment when it returned to the front line on 31st July. In the autumn of 1916 Boutall was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Londons. In July 1918 he left the 4th Londons, having been appointed Assistant Staff Captain at 168th Brigade Headquarters.</p> <p>Boutall's Military Cross was announced in the London Gazette of 1/1/1917. The regimental history records that it was awarded for the Battle of the Somme "For services rendered between 1st July and 7th October" 1916.</p> <p>Boutall continued to serve with the 4th Londons in the post-war years, being promoted Major, 3/11/1932, and was with the 4th Londons when the battalion converted to an anti-aircraft unit in 1936. He was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Decoration in 1937, the award being announced in the London Gazette 19/3/1937.</p> <p>Walter James Boutall was killed on 22/6/1944 when a German V1 rocket fell on his house in Dulwich. He is recorded in the Alleyn's School WW2 Casualty List.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopied extract from London Gazette of 10/2/1942 re the voluntary winding up of Vaus and Crampton Ltd, which records Boutall as chairman of that company. Vaus and Crampton, photo-engravers and printers, who specialised in producing illustrations for books and magazines, was originally established at the Helios Works, at Beech, near Alton, Hampshire, in 1894. The company prospered, had 25 employees by 1896, and later expanded and established premises in London circa 1909. The original premises in Beech still stand and are now used as the Beech village hall. The firm was presumably a casualty of wartime shortages and exigencies, and not needed for war work, went into voluntary liquidation.</p>		
BG2237	<p>CAPTAIN C.W. TAIT, 12TH BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE. Three: Military Cross, George V, with second award bar (unnamed, as issued); British War and Victory Medals (Captain). Mounted loose style, as worn, Good Very Fine and better, accompanied by a matching set of dress miniatures, these also mounted loose style, as worn.</p> <p>Born 11th December 1895, Tait was educated at Highgate School. There he</p>	3250.00	3900

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was a member of the Shooting Eight 1911-12-13-14, eventually captaining the team, and was Head Boy 1914-15. After leaving school in 1915 he applied for a commission in the Rifle Brigade and was first commissioned 2nd Lieutenant 15/5/1915, and promoted Lieutenant 1/7/1917 (Acting Captain from 21/6/1916 onwards). Both Captain Tait's Military Cross and bar to the Military Cross were awarded for acts of individual gallantry, the bar for a period of sustained individual gallantry covering a period of ten days. In the post war years, Captain Tait was an engineer by profession.

Captain Tait's Military Cross was announced in the London Gazette of 19/11/1917 "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After an attack he went forward alone in broad daylight under sniper's fire to ascertain the exact position of the battalion front, and brought back most valuable information. He displayed the greatest courage and devotion to duty throughout."

The bar to Captain Tait's Military Cross was announced in the London Gazette of 16/9/1918 "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In ten days fighting, until wounded, this officer has been ubiquitous in galloping from point to point in shell and machine-gun fire, rallying and encouraging men of various divisions mixed with his own. On one occasion, when both flanks had fallen back and the enemy were working round the right flank, he saw the menace and got up a company just in time to drive back the enemy, who were within three hundred yards".

In addition to being twice decorated, Captain Tait was also wounded three times during WW1. He is also mentioned on a number of occasions in the regimental history. This records him as having been wounded in action during the battle of Langemarck (16th - 18th August 1917), during the attack by the 12th Bn. Rifle Brigade on Eagle Trench (16th - 17th August 1917), during which action the 12th Rifle Brigade lost 1 officer and 31 other ranks killed, 11 officers and 148 other ranks wounded, and 7 other ranks missing. Tait's Military Cross was probably awarded for this action, which saw much confusion with regard to the position of the front line as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed. The regimental history records Tait as being wounded for a second time during the Battle of the Menin Road Bridge (20th - 25th September 1917), during the 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade's second, and this time successful assault on and capture of Eagle Trench (20th - 23rd September 1917), when the 12th Rifle Brigade suffered further losses of 3 officers and 28 other ranks killed, 8 officers and 147 other ranks wounded (1 officer mortally) and 28 other ranks missing. The bar to Captain Tait's Military Cross was undoubtedly for the German Spring Offensive of 1918, when the 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade were continuously under attack for a period of 10 days. Captain Tait is mentioned in the regimental history as having effectively rescued his battalion, when he realised that it was being outflanked, and ordered "C" Company of his battalion to face about and "open rapid fire into the flank of the advancing enemy", allowing his battalion to fall back with the rest of the retreating British and Allied forces. On the afternoon of 29th March, all of the senior officers in his battalion having been either killed, wounded or taken prisoner, command of the 12th Rifle Brigade devolved upon Captain Tait. The regimental history records him being wounded for a third time on

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	<p>30th March. The 12th Rifle Brigade was finally relieved from front line duty on 1st May 1918. By this stage the 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade had virtually ceased to exist as a fighting unit, the ten days of fighting during the German Spring Offensive having cost it 3 killed, including its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A.F.C. MacLachlan, D.S.O., D.S., and 40 other ranks killed, 18 officers and 261 other ranks wounded, and 136 other ranks missing.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a card inscribed "First Word War Medals & Military Cross awarded to C.W. Tait, Granny Berties and Jess Tait's brother, H.J.O. White's uncle.", and a receipt from Spink & Son Ltd dated 4/9/1959, made out to C.W. Tait, and subsequently inscribed in Tait's hand "Receipt given to me when going to Cambridge with bro Christopher" (the new ribbons cost 8 shillings (obviously, Spink were just as expensive back then).</p>		
BG2197	<p>LIEUTENANT S.E. GORDON, 5TH/7TH BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS. Seven: Military Cross, George VI (reverse officially dated 1945); 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, France and Germany Star, Defence Medal, War Medal. Generally Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by original typed recommendation for Lieutenant Gordon's Military Cross, along with original War Office condolence letter, dated 25th April 1945, confirming Lieutenant Gordon killed in action 17th April 1945. Group also accompanied by a contemporary newspaper cutting re. the services of the Honorable Artillery Company (11th Royal Horse Artillery) in North Africa during 1942, and 12 WW2 period black and white photographs, including 2 photographs of an H.A.C. gun team, one posed sitting on gun, the other of the team in action, one photograph of a German officer (p.o.w.), two other photographs of what appear to be German p.o.w.'s (possibly Russian/Ukrainians fighting for the Germans), a photograph of a senior German naval officer addressing assembled officers and men aboard a German naval vessel, etc.</p> <p>The original typed citation for Lieutenant Gordon's Military Cross that accompanies group incorrectly gives his unit as the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), and error that is also to be found on the Commonwealth War Graves website. The official citation for Gordon's Military Cross, extracted from the Public Record Office archives, a copy of which accompanies the group, is identical to the original typed recommendation, but gives his correct unit as 5/7 Battalion Gordon Highlanders. The following is the text of both the original typed recommendation and the official copy in the PRO Archives "Lieutenant Stanley Edward Gordon (331196). On 24th March 1945, the Battalion was holding a small bridgehead on the East bank of the Rhine in open country with no cover. The whole position was overlooked by a road which was strongly held by the enemy and subjected continually by heavy machine gun fire. On the morning of 24th March, Airborne troops passed over the position. Enemy anti-aircraft fire was fairly heavy and some of the planes were shot down and pilots had to bale out in the area of the river. One of these pilots, an American, drifted back towards the enemy lines and came down in front of "A" Company in full view of the enemy. Lieutenant</p>	2500.00	3000

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	<p>Gordon immediately, and without any regard to his own safety, organised his rescue. He took one man with him and dashed across the open ground to the airman who was injured, cut him loose and commenced to drag him back towards his own slit trench. The enemy was firing heavily and directly at the party the whole time and with the lack of cover the operation was extremely difficult and dangerous. Lieutenant Gordon's assistant was wounded and both he and the airman could progress only at a slow crawl. In an effort to distract the fire from the two men Lieutenant Gordon rose to his feet and dashed off at a tangent thereby drawing the enemy fire on himself and at the same time exhorted the two men to crawl as fast as possible to the trench. The trench was reached and the airman was being lifted in when he was hit by a burst of machine gun fire and mortally wounded. Lieutenant Gordon displayed courage of the highest order and gave a wonderful example to his men in unselfishness and cool action whilst under close enemy fire."</p> <p>Lieutenant Gordon was killed in action during the final advance to victory. At mid morning on 16th April the 5/7th Gordons were ordered to capture the village of Dotlingen, with the assistance of one troop of tanks and two of crocodiles. The following account of the attack is taken from the regimental history: "The Carrier Platoon led the advance and gained some ground. Then, after a 20 minute artillery concentration starting at 2.30pm the leading rifle company of the Gordons with tanks in attendance moved through the Carrier Platoon and entered Dotlingen as the Germans fled on bicycles from the other end of the place. On 17th April a wood, reported to contain some of the enemy, was shelled by our artillery and two Germans came in to surrender. By the evening of the 17th the 5/7th had handed over to a battalion of the 43rd Division, were picked up by transport and carried to billets at Beckeln. Lieutenant G. Gordon was killed by a shell splinter on this day and three men were wounded." (note regimental history gives incorrect initial, G, should be S.E.)</p> <p>Lieutenant Gordon's MC was an "immediate" award. Official recommendation in PRO archives was counter-signed by his Commanding Officer, Brigade, Division, Corps and Second Army Commanders, and in addition by Field Marshall Montgomery, as Commander in Chief, 21 Army Group. The series of signings took only one month, initially being signed at brigade level on 16/4/1945 and reaching Montgomery for his signature shortly after, 16/5/1945.</p>		
BG1304	<p>MAJOR G.H.F.M. UNDERWOOD, 40TH (7TH BATTALION THE KING'S REGIMENT, LIVERPOOL) ROYAL TANK REGIMENT, ROYAL ARMOURIED CORPS. Seven: Military Cross, George VI (reverse officially dated 1942), 1939-45, Africa Star with 8th Army clasp, Italy Star, Defence Medal, War Medal, United Nations Korea Medal. Mounted loose style, as worn, generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by various original photographs and items of ephemera, including a page from Underwood's old school magazine containing a short story by Underwood titled "The Shipwreck", this identified as being by "G.H.F.M.U. (Form V)", an unused Westminster Bank personal cheque, named for use by "G.H.F. Underwood", group photograph of Underwood in an army jeep with two other officers, taken in</p>	4500.00	5400

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	<p>North Africa circa 1942, the jeep with regimental badge of The King's Regiment (Liverpool) painted on right hand side, reverse inscribed "Just returned from a very offensive patrol, reporting to Intelligence. From left to right, Roy, myself, Capt. Noel Pinnington" (Captain Pinnington was later killed in action in North Africa on 27th January 1943), a large group photograph of Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein and 36 various regimental and staff officers, seated and standing, taken in north west Europe, circa 1945, Underwood seated third from left in front row, this autographed "Montgomery of Alamein F.M.", a post Second World War passport type photograph of Major Underwood in uniform wearing his ribbon bar (this photograph with two hand stamps, one reading in part ". . . . ral Police", along with a similar photograph of Underwood in civilian clothing.</p> <p>George Henry Francis Underwood, born 21st January 1921, served initially in the ranks for 121 days. First commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, The King's Regiment (Liverpool), 31st December 1939, he was promoted Lieutenant, 1st July 1941 (acting Captain 15th November 1943 to 1st January 1944 and 5th February 1944 to 19th March 1944), temporary Captain, 20th March 1944, Major, 31st December 1952, and retired 16th May 1958.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopy of Underwood's Military Cross citation, an immediate award, which was announced in the London Gazette of 14th January 1943 and was for the battle of El Alamein (23rd October - 5th November 1942): "2/Lieut. Underwood in command of his troop of tanks was attached to the Seaforth Highlanders on 30th October and rendered great assistance to that regiment in holding their advanced positions against determined attacks. When asked to co-operate in an attempt to clear up an enemy post which was causing casualties to the Infantry he led his troop forward through very difficult conditions and when his accompanying infantry was driven back by concentrated shelling he covered their withdrawal by a rapid advance onto the objective which caused its evacuation by the enemy. He then returned, picking up the infantry wounded on his way, and got back with his tank on fire as a result of hits and extinguished the fire. Throughout he displayed initiative and courage of a high order and rendered great service to the Infantry. I recommend he be awarded the Immediate Military Cross." Underwood was recommended for the award of a Military Cross by Major G.R.A. MacLaren, Royal Armoured Corps, the recommendation for an immediate award being countersigned by Lieutenant-General Oliver Leese, Commanding 30th Corps, General Bernard Montgomery, Commanding 8th Army and General H.R. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Forces. In the post war years Major Underwood resided at Carysfort, Arkendale Road, Glengageary, Co. Dublin, Irish Republic.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by Commonwealth War Graves details for Captain Noel Pinnington.</p>		
BG2355	<p>FLIGHT LIEUTENANT G.B. DUNNING, D.F.C., 138 (SPECIAL DUTIES) SQUADRON, ROYAL AIR FORCE. Five: Distinguished Flying Cross, GVI (reverse officially dated 1945); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star with France & Germany clasp; Defence Medal; War Medal. Mounted on a felt lined panel, along with Flight Lieutenant Dunning's ribbon bar</p>	3750.00	4500

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	<p>and a gilt panel named "FLT/LT. G.B. DUNNING D.F.C. 138 SQUADRON ROYAL AIR FORCE". Generally Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>The following details regarding 138 Squadron have been extracted from "Bomber Squadrons of the RAF and their Aircraft" by Philip Moyes. Although 138 Squadron had seen service briefly during WW1, it was disbanded in February 1919. However, the squadron was re-formed at Newmarket in August 1941 as a "Special Duties" squadron. The squadron came into being in 1941 after the formation of the Special Operations Executive, the organisation tasked by Churchill with promoting sabotage against the enemy by stimulating subversive activities, spreading political discontent, and disorganising and dislocating communications. The agents involved, and the ammunition and equipment designed to achieve these objectives were transported by air behind enemy lines. The first mission was flown by Lysanders of No.419 Flight (later No. 1419 Flight) which was formed at North Weald in August 1940. The task quickly grew too big for a solitary flight and, although Bomber Command was hard pressed at the time for aircraft and crews, it was decided that the strategic importance of sabotage operations warranted the formation of a full Special Duties Squadron. As a result of this decision, No.138 Squadron was re-formed at Newmarket in August 1941 using no. 1.419 Flight as a nucleus, being designated No.138 (Special Duties) Squadron. For more than three and a half years the squadron ranged across Europe from Norway in the north to Yugoslavia in the south, and at times flew far into Poland. Equipped first with Witleys and Lysanders, then with Halifaxes and later with Stirlings it flew out from Newmarket. Stradishall and Tempsford with agents, arms, explosives, radio sets and all the other equipment required by a saboteur, parachuting them down at rendezvous points where reception committees of local underground members waited. The squadron also took part in "pick-up" operations, in which the aircraft, always a Lysander, landed in occupied territory to collect prominent individuals or agents, or special plans and information. By the spring of 1945, with the Germans in retreat on the western front, there was less call for Special Duties operations, and early in March 1945, after repeated requests from Headquarters Bomber Command, No. 138 Squadron ceased work as a Special Duties unit, and was re-allocated to the main force of No. 3 Bomber Group. It transferred to Tuddenham, re-equipped with Lancasters, and before WW2 ended had flown 105 sorties on 9 bombing missions and dropped approximately 440 tons of bombs on the enemy.</p> <p>Flight Lieutenant Dunning's INC was announced in the London Gazette of 20/2/1945 (page 1000), whilst Dunning's squadron was still exclusively engaged in Special Duties operations for the Special Operations Executive: "186482 Pilot Officer Gordon Braham Dunning, 138 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve". The following is the official citation for Dunning's Distinguished Flying Cross, which has been obtained from the PRO archives, a copy of which accompanies the group: "Pilot Officer Gordon Braham Dunning (186482), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 138 Squadron. (Air Gunner; sorties 32; flying hours 188). Pilot Officer Dunning has shown himself to be an excellent Air Gunner. His fine fighting spirit and keenness to operate against the enemy on all occasions have been</p>		
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	<p>most praiseworthy. On two separate occasions his aircraft has been attacked by two enemy fighters simultaneously. By his concise and accurate report to his Captain, successful combat 23/5/1952 were executed immediately which prevented damage to his aircraft; on both occasions Pilot Officer Dunning fired on the enemy aircraft and damaged them".</p> <p>Group accompanied by extensive file of original photographs and documentation, including a cabinet photograph of Flight Lieutenant Dunning in uniform, wearing wings and DFC ribbon; an original transmission slip for Flight Lieutenant Dunning's WW2 stars and medals, which notes that he completed the full period of qualifying service for his 1939-45 Star on 16/1/1944 (since the RAF qualification criteria for the 1939-45 Star consisted of 2 months service with an operational unit, this would indicate that Flight Lieutenant Dunning began flying with 138 Squadron circa 16/11/1943); and a large group photograph of 29 Allied and overseas air force officers, G.C. Hall, "Officer Commanding RAF Church Lawford" seated at centre, including overseas officers from the USA (9). Paraguay, Brazil, Spain, Egypt, Norway, Holland, Greece, Turkey, Mexico, Bolivia, Persia and China, along with various British army and air force officers (reverse of photograph stamped and dated "Church Lawford 10 Aug 1946"); an original Buckingham Palace transmission letter for DFC, printed signature of George VI and addressed to "Flight Lieutenant Gordon B. Dunning D.F.C."; a watercolour full length caricature portrait of Flight Lieutenant Dunning, signed "Clive" and dated 1947: an Air Ministry letter, 23/5/1952. re. Flight Lieutenant Dunning's release from the Active List and transfer to the Royal Air Force Reserve of Officers; an Air Ministry letter, 17/11/1954, re. Flight Lieutenant Dunning's selection for appointment to No. 752 Reserve Flight, RAF, as Flying Officer and Squadron Adjutant; an Air Ministry Letter. 31/1/1955, notifying Flight Lieutenant Dunning that he was no longer eligible for Air Crew duties, but was eligible for retention in the General Duties Branch for administrative duties; and an Air Ministry letter 6/4/1960, regarding the expiry of Flight Lieutenant Dunning's term of service in the RAF Reserve of Officers. effective 30/4/1960; etc , etc.</p> <p>Group also accompanied by Flight Lieutenant Dunning's pilot's flying logbook (post-war only), covering the period April 1950 to February 1953.</p>		
BGX29 40	<p>THE WW1 DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL AND MEDAILLE MILITAIRE GROUP OF 9 TO REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR G.H. FLOATER, 7TH (SOUTH IRISH HORSE) BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (LATE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS AND LATER PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL, ENNISKILLEN, OFFICER TRAINING CORPS, AND AIR RAID PATROL WARDEN), THE GROUP ACCOMPANIED BY A FINE SELECTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, THESE INCLUDING AN IMPORTANT AND PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE GERMAN ATTACK ON THE 7TH (SOUTH IRISH HORSE) BATTALION ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT ON 21/3/1918, THE FIRST DAY OF THE 1918 GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE, WHEN FLOATER, THE SENIOR N.C.O. IN THE BATTALION, WAS WOUNDED AND TAKEN P.O.W. Nine: Distinguished Conduct Medal, George V (848 Company Sergeant Major, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps); Queen's South Africa Medal, type 3, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (848 Corporal, King's Royal Rifle Corps);</p>	4850.00	5820

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	<p>King's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps (848 Corporal, King's Royal Rifle Corps); 1914 Star and bar, original slip-on type bar (848 Colour Sergeant, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oakleaf on Victory Medal (Acting Warrant Officer 1st class, King's Royal Rifle Corps); 1939-45 Defence Medal; Army LSGC (25295 Company Sergeant Major / Acting Sergeant Major, Royal Irish Regiment); France, Second Republic, Medaille Militaire. The group mounted loose style, as worn, most of enamel lacking from Medaille Militaire, some minor rim nicks and bruises to other medals, otherwise Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Group accompanied by a silver Cairo Army and Navy Rifle Meeting, 1908, Best Shot at 600 Yards, prize medal (silver, 37mm), cased; KRRC cap badge, blackened bronze, post 1902 King's crown; white metal Royal Irish Regiment Warrant Officer's collar badge, post 1902 King's crown; 3 x cloth marksman's arm badges, crossed rifles (2 x gilt bullion, 1 x WW1 service issue embroidered khaki); gilt bronze marksman's badge, with screw post fixing to reverse of backing plate; a silver plated marksman's badge in the form of a Maltese cross with target rings at centre, "Rifle" clasp suspended from lower end of cross; and silver ARP badge (not hallmarked), in original card box of issue.</p> <p>Group sold with a superb range of original documents, including Soldier's Account Book and Pocket Ledger, first entry dated 2/3/1898, with the following certificates bound in: 2nd Class Certificate of Education, 4th Battalion KRRC, dated 10/5/1899, a Certificate Showing Qualifications in Military Subjects for the Rank of Corporal, 4th Battalion KRRC, dated 17/3/1900, a Certificate of Qualification for Promotion, 3rd Battalion KRRC, 6/6/1903, and an undated 3rd Class Certificate of Education.</p> <p>Documents accompanying group also include a number of original Regimental Orders of the Day and a brief Boer War period diary, etc., these documents listed as follows in date order: a KRRC Depot Order of the Day, Gosport, 4/3/1898, listing Floater as among the recruits having been taken on the strength of the regiment, a KRRC Depot Order of the Day, dated 4/7/1898, listing Floater among a party of men posted to the 4th Battalion at Aldershot, a 4th Battalion KRRC Order of the Day, dated 23/3/1900, listing the then Corporal Floater among a draft of men posted to the 3rd Battalion KRRC, and a 3rd Battalion KRRC Order of the Day, dated 25/5/1900, listing Floater among a draft of men proceeding to South Africa, a parchment bound notebook/diary, in first two pages of which Floater has written detailed list of his movements from leaving Templemore, Ireland, for South Africa, on 26/5/1900, to his arrival at Fort Copley, South Africa, 10/1/1901, a KRRC Depot Order of the Day, dated 22/8/1903, listing Floater as being among the men to be presented with their King's South Africa Medal, a KRRC Depot Order of the Day, dated 29/8/1903, listing Floater as being promoted Lance-Sergeant, a KRRC Depot Order of the day, dated 16/1/1905, recording Floater promoted Sergeant that day, a 1st Battalion KRRC Order of the Day, dated 20/12/1910, listing Floater as the battalion's best shot, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants, and a double sided handbill, circa August 1914, issued by Field Marshall Kitchener to troops about to depart for France, with brief instructions as to how they are to conduct themselves "You are ordered</p>		
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	<p>abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common Enemy... .. Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act... .. In this new experience you may find temptations both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations and, while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy. Do your duty bravely. Fear God. Honour the King. Signed Kitchener." Also included among the documents is a ticket for the Memorial Service for Lieutenant His Highness Prince Maurice of Battenberg, KCVO, 1st Battalion KRRC, who was killed in action whilst serving with the 1st KRRC at the first battle of Ypres, on 27/10/1914 (Prince Maurice was the youngest son of Prince Henry and Princess Beatrice of Battenberg and a grandson of Queen Victoria), the memorial service for Prince Maurice taking place at St James's Palace, 5/11/1914, the ticket numbered 49 and inscribed in ink to Floater, with its original Lord Chamberlain's Office mourning envelope and accompanied by 16 page Order of Service booklet, on back page of which Floater has inscribed a list of the officers and men of the 1st KRRC in attendance, 13 officers and 7 men (Floater initially saw service during WW1 in France with the 1st KRRC, and must have been held in high regard within the battalion, for him to have been among this small group of officers and men selected to return from the front to London for this memorial service). Documents continue with a lengthy 3 page hand written letter from Floater to his wife, dated 14th Battalion KRRC, Sheerness, 9/11/1914, in which he gives news of the 1st and 2nd Battalions KRRC in France: "I have some very bad news for you for, Mr Bonham-Carter told me this morning that all that is left of the 1st Battalion is Capt Willan and 94 men and 5 officers & 290 men of the 2nd Bn. Poor Prince Maurice. I am sending you my invitation card and a copy of the Memorial Service. I want you to keep them very safe for me in memory of him. It was a very impressive service, beautifully simple, but the anthems made tears come into your eyes, and when "Lie Still Beloved" was sung, someone, I think it was his sister .. absolutely broke down and sobbed. All the Royal Family were present, also the Battenbergs, Lord Kitchener, Mr Asquith ..General Davies (now Major-General, home to take a Division). I had a long talk to General Davies (he) told me that he did not think any of us would go back to the front until February.. This is an awful place, the 5th Bn is nothing but a rabble with no officers or anything else. They have been running loose till they are wild..". Other WW1 period documents include a programme for a concert by the band of the KRRC at Coulon Villers, France, December 1916, a Sergeant's Mess, 1st Bn. KRRC, double sided Christmas dinner 1916 menu, humorous verse on reverse, and most importantly of all, a previously unpublished and detailed 2 page eyewitness account (approx. 600 words) describing the capture of the headquarters of the 7th (South Irish Horse) Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment on 21/3/1918, and the destruction of the battalion (Floater, as R.S.M., was in the battalion headquarters dugout when the attack began, and remained at the centre of events throughout the day, and thus was in a perfect position to observe and record what transpired). What follows is a brief extract from Floater's description:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"At about 4am our artillery opened with the usual morning shelling. The enemy opening about a quarter of an hour afterwards. They shelled HQ</p>		
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building very heavily with gas and high explosive, several direct hits being made on the building.. .. About 6am CSM Farrell came in. He said he could not find 1 Platoon, but the others were alright. 2nd Lt Gibson was brought in about 7am very badly wounded.. .. Soon after a runner came in saying Mitcette Wood was surrounded and the enemy advancing up the road. All communication was cut and we only had the power buzzer left except the pigeons, one of which was dispatched to brigade.. .. Saving one signaller, Lance Corpl Thompson and my batman (Pte Elderfield) in the dug-out, all the remainder went on top.. .. We might have got back about this time, but our orders were to hold on to the last, which we did.. The enemy advance and bombed the HQ dugout.. .. I got back to the trench and told the C.O. what was happening. The enemy then attacked us again, time about 2.30pm, but was driven off, but eventually about 3.30pm he got an mg up on the old HQ building which enfiladed our position.. .. I was wounded in the cheek by a MG bullet. Thirty of us got out of the trench.. .. there were about 280 of the enemy .. coming up from the front & a company in rear of us... .. All the Vickers guns in our stronghold were knocked out and our last bombs had been thrown half hour before we gave in. We were captured by Regt 321”

WW1 period documents continue with an original copy of the King’s letter to returning prisoners of war, addressed to “25295 Regimental Sergeant Major G.H. Floater, Royal Irish Regiment (South Irish Horse)”, an original discharge certificate dated 9/4/1919 and an original character certificate, dated 9/4/1919, noting Floater during his period of 21 years service as having been “a thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, honest, sober and hardworking man. A good clerk and accountant. Suitable for any position of trust and responsibility”. Post-war correspondence includes a letter, undated, but circa May 1919, from Floater to Infantry Records querying a notification that he had been awarded the “Military Medal”, to the effect that he thought he was actually entitled to a Good Conduct Medal, along with a reply to this last item, which states that he was awarded the Military Medal, the award being announced in the London Gazette of 26/5/1917 (this would appear to be a mistake, there being no record of Floater ever having been awarded the Military Medal, Infantry Records probably mistaking the Medaille Militaire, which Floater had been awarded, for the Military Medal, which he had not been awarded). The documents end with an interesting newspaper cutting, undated, post WW1, giving details of Floater’s military service, and commenting on his remarkable group of medals: “I could not help admiring the fine breast of medals worn by Sergeant-Major George Floater at the Armistice Parade in Enniskillen last Friday. Mr Floater is temporarily attached to the Portora O.T.C. in room of the late and much lamented Sergt.-Maj. Wm. Buchanon. Mr. Floater was actually Mr. Buchanon’s drill sergeant when he enlisted. Mr Floater served in the South Africa war 1900-02 and also in the Great War. he was twice mentioned in dispatches, was wounded three times, and was finally was captured in March 1918, and remained a prisoner of war until the Armistice. His old regiment was the King’s Royal Rifle Corps, and towards the end of the Great War he was posted to the South Irish Horse when it was transformed into an infantry battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment. Mr. Floater wears eight medals, including the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the King’s and Queen’s South African War medals, the Mons Star, Long

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	<p>Service and Good Conduct Medal, the Medaille Militaire (French), along with, of course, the British War and Victory medals. What a fine record! Mr floater is now pursuing the more peaceable occupation of conducting a poultry farm at the Old Redoubt, Enniskillen.”</p> <p>Group also accompanied by photocopied QSA and KSA medal roll extracts confirming medals and clasps, Medal Index Cards (2), confirming service in France from 13/8/1914 with the 1st King’s Royal Rifle Corps (the 1st KRRC landed at Rouen as a unit on 13/8/1914) and subsequently with the South Irish Horse Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, photocopied DCM card, noting award published London Gazette 4/6/1917, citation 9/7/1917, Mentioned in Dispatches card confirming M.I.D. London Gazette 1/1/1916, photocopied extract London Gazette, 14/7/1917, confirming Medaille Militaire, extract regimental history, Royal Irish Regiment (7th Battalion) re. German assault 21/3/1918, which notes that “Regimental Sjt Major Floater, DCM, was shot through the face, but continued to encourage the men and set a fine example.”</p> <p>Surprisingly, Floater was not further decorated for his gallantry on 21/3/1918, a Military Medal or perhaps a bar to his DCM, though this was no doubt due to the fact that the 7th Royal Irish Regiment had ceased to function as a unit by the end of the day, and as a result of the general confusion that continued to reign as the German offensive continued. Like the other battalions of its brigade, the 49th, the 7th Royal Irish suffered enormous casualties on 21/3/1918, so much so that on the following day what remained of the battalion was re-formed as a single Company of what came to be know as the 49th Brigade Battalion.</p> <p>Floater’s DCM citation reads as follows: “For continuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed good and valuable work during a long period and has at all times set a good example.”</p> <p>Born in the parish of Aldborough, Hull, Yorkshire, George Heward Floater enlisted into the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Lichfield on 2/3/1898. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 9 months old, and gave his trade as that of groom. Floater was promoted Lance Corporal, 10/1/1899, Corporal, 21/2/1900, Lance Sergeant, 29/8/1903, and Sergeant, 16/1/1905. Floater was selected to serve as Senior N.C.O., Regimental Sergeant Major, of the 7th Royal Irish Regiment when it was dismounted in preparation for infantry service, no doubt with a view to providing the former cavalryman with some leadership and experience so far as trench warfare was concerned.</p> <p>In addition to seeing service in France and Flanders during WW1, Floater also saw overseas service in South Africa, 28/5/1900 to 25/2/1903 and in Egypt, 27/9/1905 to 9/10/05.</p> <p>Floater married, 14/9/1905, Annie Elizabeth, at Horwich, Lancashire. They had at least one child, Louise, born Cairo, 26/8/1906. At the time of enlistment Floater gave his next of kin as his father, John Floater, of Roos, near Hull, Yorkshire</p>		
bs3799	THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED TO ENGINE	1275.00	1530

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	<p>ROOM ARTIFICER 3RD CLASS E. WILLIAMS, H.M.S. BELLEROPHON, ROYAL NAVY, FOR THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND. Distinguished Service Medal, George V (officially impressed: M. 5149. E. WILLIAMS, E.R.A. 3CL. H.M.S. BELLEROPHON. 31. MAY.-1. JUNE 1916.). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Williams's Distinguished Service Medal was awarded for the Battle of Jutland. Medal accompanied by copied citation.</p> <p>The Dreadnaught, HMS Bellerophon, was part of the British Fourth Battle Squadron which engaged the German High Sea Fleet on May 31 - June 1, 1916 during the Battle of Jutland. Although the Bellerophon was under enemy fire, it suffered no hits during the battle. The Captain of the Bellerophon cited Williams for meritorious service in action on the 31st of May and during the subsequent night and following morning stating: "On the 31st May, Williams had the afternoon watch while the Fleet was steaming at high speed - twenty knots for the last port - to join the action already started by the cruisers to the southward. When he was relieved at 4 P.M., he did not leave the Engine Room, but remained there almost continuously through the night and til 10 A.M. the next day, setting a fine example of zeal, courage and cheerfulness to the whole department. His good work undoubtedly helped materially to maintain the utmost efficiency in the Engine Room during this period."</p> <p>With copied service papers. Edward Williams, born 23/8/1891, at Hereford, enlisted into the Royal Navy on 22/10/1912. At the time of enlistment he gave his trade as that of fitter and turner. Service papers confirm service aboard HMS Bellerophon from 1/4/1913 to 27/3/1917. Williams was still serving on 1/1/1929, when his service records were "transferred to card".</p> <p>Ex Dix Noonan Webb 7/3/2007, realised £1,100 plus fees (£1,350 approx.)</p>		
BG2890	<p>PETTY OFFICER R.C. SMITH, ROYAL NAVY. Two: Distinguished Service Medal, George V (officially impressed: J. 5688. R.C. SMITH. P.O. "P.C. 65." ST. GEORGES CHANNEL. 27. MAY. 1918); Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George V, admiral's bust, non-swiveling suspender, issue of 1920-30 (Petty Officer, HMS Woodcock). Both medals with attractive old dark tone and original silk ribbons, MSM polished and with light overall contact marks from other medals, Good Fine or perhaps a little better, LSGC with couple of small bruises to obverse rim at 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Petty Officer Reginald Clyde Smith's distinguished Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 7/8/1918, page 9338 "for services in action with enemy submarines". The Royal Navy boat P.C. 65, formerly the trawler Idaho, aboard which Petty Officer Smith was serving when he won his MSM, was one of the small decoy boats which specialised in luring German submarines to the surface, whereupon they attempted to sink the unsuspecting submarine by ramming it.</p>	1400.00	1680
BS3783	<p>THE "FRANCE AND FLANDERS" OPERATIONS MILITARY MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE G.W. BELL, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY, ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION, WHO SAW</p>	1150.00	1380

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SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION IN SALONIKA BEFORE GOING ON TO WIN A MILITARY MEDAL WITH THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION DURING THE BATTLE OF AVELUY WOOD, 6TH APRIL 1918. Military Medal, George V (officially impressed: PLY-1068(S) PTE. G.W. BELL. 2/R.M.L.I.). Few minor rim nicks and bruises, otherwise Very Fine.

With photocopied service papers, photocopied extracts from the regimental history, "Britain's Sea Soldiers", and photocopied extract from the London Gazette re. the award of Bell's Military Medal, which was announced 6/8/1918, page 9233.

Born 23/10/1895 at Mottram, Cheshire, George William Bell enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 31/8/1915. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years old and gave his trade as that of Woollen Feeder. On enlistment Bell was posted Private, to B Company, Plymouth Division.

Service papers confirm service with the Royal Naval Division, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 28/2/1916 to 6/6/1916, and with the British Expeditionary Force in France, 7/6/1916 to 17/2/1919 (the 2nd RMLI sailed from Mudros for France on 7/6/1916).

Prior to Bell's arrival in the Mediterranean theater of operations, the Portsmouth and Plymouth Battalions RMLI had been amalgamated, on 27/7/15, following heavy losses by both battalions during the Gallipoli campaign. The amalgamated battalion joined 2nd Brigade, 63rd Royal Naval Division, on 2/8/1915. On 12/8/1915 the Portsmouth and Plymouth Battalion was renamed 2nd Battalion RMLI. By the time Bell joined the 2nd Battalion RMLI, it was serving in Salonika, having embarked from Mudros for that theatre of operations on 22/2/1916. The following details regarding the services of the 2nd Battalion RMLI in Salonika have been extracted from the regimental history.

"On 22nd February, the 2nd Brigade Headquarters, with 1st and 2nd R.M.L.I., Howe and Anson Battalions, 3rd Field Ambulance and 3rd Field Company Engineers embarked for Stavros, on the right flank of the Salonica Army. The Battalions embarked at one and a half hour's notice, and landed at Stavros the next day, here they were attached to the 27th Division in the sector of the 80th Brigade. The 2nd R.M.L.I. went up the mountains and relieved a battalion of the Rifle Brigade. They were holding the sector from the sea, in the Gulf of Orfano to the Beshik Geul (Lake). The 27th Division were holding the line up to the eastern end of the next lake, the Langaza Geul. The troops had moved to this sector by sea, but pack transport and the guns had managed to march across the hills, along the most difficult tracks, as there were then no roads from Salonica; good roads were made later. The Brigade was employed entrenching a position on the hills; sleeping billets were made of sticks and waterproof sheets. About 20 miles in front was a Greek Division, but no one knew which side they were going to take, and at that time the Bulgarians were hesitating on the frontier; there was no line of retreat, as the hills behind were impassable and the only tracks ran parallel to the front. Supplies came by sea from Salonica, and were landed at a pier, which was several times washed away. ... The bay was netted, so that monitors and ships

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	<p>bombarding could lie in safety from the submarines. The hill air and good climate, at that time the malaria of the Struma Valley had not shown itself, did everyone a lot of good, after their trying experiences on the Gallipoli Peninsula. On 3rd April, the Battalion returned to the shore and was inspected by the Divisional General on 8th; returning to the line on 12th. They remained here until they were recalled to Mudros, to prepare to go to France, the 1st R.M.L.I. embarking on 13th and 2nd R.M.L.I. on 17th. "</p> <p>After Salonika the 2nd Battalion RMLI saw service in France, again with the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division. Perhaps the most famous action they took part in in France was their first action there, the Battle of the Ancre, 13th - 15th November 1916, when the 2nd Battalion RMLI, despite the fact that no-man's land was being heavily shelled at the time, and large sections of it knee deep in mud, attacked dribbling a football in front of them.</p> <p>Regimental history confirms that Bell's Military Medal was awarded for the counter-attack delivered by the 2nd Battalion RMLI during the battle of Aveluy Wood, 6th April 1918. The following account of that attack is taken from the regimental history:</p> <p>"In the early morning of 6th April the 2/R.M.L.I. moved into a position of readiness north-west of Aveluy Wood. At 2:30 a.m. on 6th the line was intact, but later the position became more obscure and at 7:45 a.m. 2/R.M.L.I. came up in support of 1/R.M.L.I. About 9:30 a.m. the two Battalion commanders, Lieut-Colonel Fletcher and Major Clutterbuck organised a counter-attack which was most successful in re-establishing the line. Captain G. A. Newling who was 2nd in command of 2/R.M.L.I. made a bold and valuable reconnaissance under heavy fire prior to the attack. He personally established touch with the 4/Bedfords on the left, and then finding that the counter-attack, which had already commenced, was checked, he dashed forward and followed by men of the right company, assaulted a nest of machine-guns which was holding up the attack; the personal example and great bravery of this officer contributed largely to the success of this operation, during which 55 prisoners and 10 machine-guns were captured. Captain Newling was awarded a bar to the Military Cross which he had won so gallantly at Gavrelle Windmill. The line was consolidated under heavy shell fire, and both Battalions re-organised with 1/R.M.L.I. on right and 2nd on left. Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher was awarded the D.S.O. for his gallant and successful leadership in the fighting and counter-attack in Aveluy Wood, as was also Major Clutterbuck for his share in the successful counter-attack. The Military Medal was awarded to many N.C.O.'s and men."</p> <p>The London Gazette announcement of Bell's Military Medal gives his home town as Greenfield. His place of birth, full name, Mottram St. Andrew, is a small village approximately north-east of Macclesfield in Cheshire</p>		
BS3764	MILITARY MEDAL, GEORGE V, type 1, uncrowned head, 1916-30 (naming neatly erased). Couple of small edge nicks and scattered surface marks, otherwise with old dark tone, Good Very Fine and a useful space filler.	190.00	228
bs3765	SERGEANT W.J. HOWE, 2ND BATTALION ROYAL MUNSTER	780.00	936

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	<p>FUSILIERS. Military Medal George V, type 1, 1916-30 (officially impressed: 8800 SJT: W.J. HOWE. 2/R. MUNS: FUS:). Few minor edge nicks and surface contact marks, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by photocopied Medal Index Card, which confirms that William J. Howe first saw service as 8800 Colour Sergeant, Royal Munster Fusiliers and subsequently as 7212089 Sergeant, Lancashire Fusiliers (also entitled British War and Victory Medals). Medal Index Card also confirms that Howe was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1927 (presumably he transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1922 following the disbandment of the Royal Munster Fusiliers).</p> <p>Howe's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette on 19/2/1917, page 1752. Unusually, a full account of the action for which Howe won his Military Medal, a small-scale surgical trench raid designed to determine which regiment of the German Army was facing the 2nd Munsters, and if possible procure some prisoners for interrogation, is contained in the Regimental History. The following account of that trench raid is taken from the regimental history: "on the 28th a raid was ordered by Lieut.-Colonel Monteagle-Browne, commanding the Battalion. The barrage came down on the post to be raided half an hour before the raid, and when the patrol, consisting of Lieutenants Horan and R. K. Dilworth, Sergeants Galvin and Howe, and ten men went out they naturally found the enemy had vacated the trench. They returned and reported the matter, and the officers were told to go out again and see if the Germans had returned. Privates Higgs and Welsh volunteered to accompany the officers to what was almost certain death or capture. Lieutenant Dilworth and Private Welsh were killed, and Lieutenant Horan succeeded in getting back with Private Higgs after a desperate effort to bring in Lieutenant Dilworth's body. For this he received the M.C., Higgs the D.C.M., and the two sergeants the M.M."</p>		
BS3338	<p>THE MILITARY MEDAL AWARDED TO CORPORAL - LANCE SERGEANT CHRISTOPHER SMITH, 8TH BATTALION ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT, WHO SUCCUMBED TO HIS WOUNDS ON THE DAY AFTER THE END OF WW1, 12TH NOVEMBER 1918. Military Medal George V (44670 Corporal - Lance Sergeant, 8th Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Christopher Smith was born in Liverpool, New South Wales, Australia. He enlisted at Warwick, and originally saw service as 209698 with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, later transferring to the 8th Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, with whom he won the Military Medal. Private Smith died of wounds on 12th November 1918. He was possibly a casualty of the last action fought by the 8th Berkshires during WW1, the battle of Mormal Forest, 4/11/1918. Lance Sergeant Smith's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 13/3/1919, and given the date of the announcement, it may well have been awarded for the action during which he was fatally wounded. London Gazette gives home town as Bourneville.</p>	575.00	690
bs3266	<p>LANCE CORPORAL (LATER CORPORAL) J. SMEDLEY, 2ND BATTALION YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Military Medal, George V (10339 Lance Corporal, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment). Claw tightened (possibly also re-pinned), couple of rim bruises, one each</p>	365.00	438

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	<p>to obverse and reverse rims, reverse contact marked from the Star, otherwise Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card details, which confirm that Corporal Smedley first saw active service in France, entering that theatre of operations on 9/9/1914 (the 2nd battalion landed in France at St Nazaire as a unit on 9/9/1914). Smedley also entitled 1914 Star and bar trio. Lance Corporal Smedley's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 23/2/1918, which gives his home town as Sheffield. Corporal Smedley's Military Medal was probably for the battle of Cambrai, 20th November - 3rd December 1917.</p>		
BS2850	<p>A RARE MILITARY MEDAL AWARDED TO A WWW1 P.O.W. ESCAPEE, PRIVATE L. RUDD, 3RD BATTALION SUFFOLK REGIMENT (ATTACHED 2ND BATTALION). Military Medal, George V (8386 Private, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Private Rudd is confirmed in Howard Williamson's "The Great War Medal Collectors Companion" (2011) as having been awarded his Military Medal for making a successful escape from his p.o.w. camp. Rudd is one of only 349 men recorded by Williamson as having been awarded an MM for escaping.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by Medal Index Card and Military Medal Card details, along with photocopied extracts from Private Rudd's Escaped Prisoner of War Debriefing File and Silver War Badge Roll details. Leslie Rudd originally enlisted on 28th December 1911 and first saw active service in France with the Suffolk Regiment, entering that theatre of operations on 16th January 1915. Rudd's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 30th January 1920, page 1231, "8386 Private, 3rd Battalion (Norwich)". The regimental history notes that Private Rudd's Military Medal was one of a number of special awards to the regiment "in recognition of gallant conduct and determination displayed in escaping or attempting to escape from captivity", the awards to the regiment in this category comprising one Military Cross, four Military Medals and one mentioned in dispatches. Debriefing File gives Rudd's rank as Drummer, confirms that he was a pre-war regular, that he was taken p.o.w. during the German Spring Offensive on 28th March 1918 at Wancourt, whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, and that he subsequently made a successful "Home Run". The debrief, running to some 2 pages in length, details his experiences whilst a prisoner and his successful escape in company with Drummer Robert Waller, also of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment: "At 3.30am on the morning of 28th March 1918, a terrific barrage was raised and the enemy made a charge and got behind our front line and took it. I was in the 3rd Division and had to surrender We were used as stretcher bearers for a day. In the evening 1,500 of us, all British, were put in a cage". Rudd and the rest of the prisoners were subsequently marched 15km away from the German lines to the village of Dury. At Dury, two men from the British cage attempted to escape, but were recaptured, whereupon the German officer in charge of the cage read out a notice informing the prisoners that "the next man who attempted to (escape) would be court martialled and shot, as had already (been done) to these two". By 2nd April Rudd was some 40km behind the front line, in the</p>	1650.00	1980

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	<p>Marchiennes P.O.W. Camp, which housed some 2,000 prisoners. Rudd and 200 of his compatriots were subsequently moved close to the German front line, where they were employed as labourers on ammunition dumps. After this, Rudd was moved to another cage in the village of Saily, some 5 miles from the front line, where he was once again employed as a labourer. At Saily, Rudd and his compatriots were much abused by their German guards "they treated us very badly and beat us with sticks and rifles all times of the day. Many of us were in a bad state and incapable to work from dirt and lack of food." At one stage Rudd and his compatriots refused to carry out war work for the Germans, loading shells for delivery to the front line, whereupon a German officer told them that "the first man who refused to work should be instantly shot". Despite the threat of being executed, Rudd eventually made a break for the British lines, in company with a Drummer R. Waller, also of the 2nd Suffolks, Rudd and Waller regaining the British lines on 2nd May 1918. The escaped prisoner de-brief of Drummer R. Waller also accompanies medal, Waller corroborating all the statements made by Rudd.</p> <p>Silver War Badge Roll confirms that Rudd was discharged on 18th April 1919 as a result of wounds. Prisoner de-brief gives Rudd's home address as St. Helen's, Worstead, near Norwich, and his age at time of escape as 26. Rudd's Soldiers Papers not traced.</p> <p>The 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment was stationed at Khartoum in the Sudan when war was declared. Ordered home, it disembarked at Liverpool on 23/10/1914. Whilst the battalion was mobilising for active service it received a large draft of reinforcements from the 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, which must undoubtedly included in its ranks Private Rudd. The 1st Suffolks were eventually allotted to the 28th Division, and sailed for France on the evening of 16/1/1915.</p>		
BG2922	<p>THE WW1 MILITARY MEDAL GROUP TO PRIVATE W. CORCORAN, 1ST AND 9TH BATTALIONS ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, WHOSE MILITARY MEDAL WAS PROBABLY AWARDED FOR THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE. Four: Military Medal George V (9-5466 Private, 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers); 1914-15 Star trio (5466 Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopied medal index card which confirms that Corcoran first saw active service in France and Flanders, entering that theatre of operations on 19/12/1915. The prefix to the regimental number on Corcoran's Military Medal and the date given on his medal index card for his entry into the French theatre of operations both indicate that he initially saw service with the 9th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (that battalion initially embarked for France on 19/12/1915, disembarking at Havre the following day). Following heavy losses, that battalion was disbanded in France on 30/5/1916, its personnel being transferred to the 1st, 2nd and 8th Battalions Royal Munster Fusiliers. Naming details on Military Medal confirms that Corcoran was one of the men transferred to the 1st Battalion, with which he went on to win his Military Medal.</p> <p>Private Corcoran's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 17/9/1917, page 3606. Howard Williamson's "The Great War</p>	1650.00	1980

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	<p>Collector's Companion" confirms that Military Medals announced in this edition of the London Gazette are for operations that took place in July 1917.</p> <p>In July 1917 the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers formed part of 47th Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division. The only operation that the 1st Munsters took part in during July 1917 was the attack on the first day of the Battle of Passchendaele, 31st July 1917. The 3rd Battle of Ypres (July-November 1917), or Passchendaele, began with the battle of Pilckem Ridge (31st July - 2nd August 1917). Corcoran's Military Medal was probably awarded for the first day of the Pilckem Ridge operations. The 1st Munsters played no part in the preceding days and weeks of operations during July 1917, having been transferred with the rest of the 16th Division from the 2nd Army to XIX Corps, 5th Army, specifically for the opening assault of the 3rd Battle of Ypres. The offensive began on 31st July with an attack by the 8th, 15th and 55th Divisions, supported by the 16th, 25th and 36th Divisions. Although some gains were made, not all the first days objectives were taken, and it was planned to renew the attack on them the following day. The following day, however, rain fell, and the attack was postponed. Heavy rain continued for a month, contributing in large part to the failure of the British plan of attack. Despite the adverse conditions, attacks continued on into November of 1917.</p>		
bg2921	<p>CORPORAL J.L. TINLIN, 11TH COMPANY AUSTRALIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS (LATE 7TH REINFORCEMENT 10TH BATTALION AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY, 50TH BATTALION AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY AND 13TH COMPANY AUSTRALIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS). Two: Military Medal, George V (2457 PTE. J. L. TINLIN. 11/Coy. AUST : M.G.C.); British War Medal (2457 CPL. J L. TINLIN. 10 BN A.I.F.). Both medals attractively toned, the naming to the BWM slightly off-centre on rim, otherwise Extremely Fine, original "silk" ribbons.</p> <p>Tinlin's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 28/9/1917, page 10039, and was awarded for the third battle of Ypres (Passchendaele). The following citation has been extracted from his service papers: "From 31st July to 3rd August 1917, east of Messines, this man was no. 1 of a machine gun. On the night of 31st July and 1st August the enemy counter-attacked three times and heavily shelled our front line. The fire bays on either side of the gun position were blown in, but he kept his gun firing during the position of danger. His behavior right through the period mentioned and under most trying conditions, both as regards weather and enemy action, and his determination to keep his gun going, were a splendid example to other members of the team."</p> <p>The 11th Australian Machine Gun Company saw service during WW1 with the 11th Brigade, 3rd Australian Division.</p> <p>Group accompanied by 21 pages of photocopied pages from Tinlin's Soldier's Papers file. James Lyall Tinlin was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England. He enlisted into the Australian army at Kezwick, South Australia, on 29/3/1915. At the time of enlistment he was 28 years and 3 months old, and gave his trade as that of carpenter and his</p>	1850.00	2220

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	<p>next of kin as his mother, Jane Tinlin, of Woodside Farm, Pontiland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland. Tinlin was initially posted to the 7th Reinforcement Draft, 10th Battalion A.I.F. He landed in Gallipoli on 17/9/1915, as 2457 Private, and was still serving with the 10th Battalion when it was evacuated from Gallipoli in December 1915, Tinlin landing at Alexandria following the evacuation on 29/12/1915. He transferred to the 50th Battalion at Serapeum, 26/2/1916, and from that battalion to the 13th Company Australian Machine Gun Corps on 17/3/1916. Tinlin embarked for England at Alexandria on 8/8/1916, landing at Grantham, Lincolnshire, 26/8/1916. After spending Christmas 1916 in England, he embarked for France on 19/1/1917, landing at Boulogne on 20/1/1917. In France saw service with the 11th Company Australian Machine Gun Corps from 29/1/1917. Promoted Lance Corporal, 20/5/1917, Tinlin was still serving with 11th Company Australian Machine Gun Corps when he won his Military Medal on the night of 31st July - 1st August 1917. Subsequently promoted Corporal, 23/8/1917, Tinlin was wounded in action on 4/10/1917, Battle of Broodseinde, gunshot wounds right arm and shoulder, and evacuated to England. His wounds were so serious that he was eventually repatriated to Australia, where he was discharged unfit for further service on 29/11/1918. Soldier's Papers file included a telegram re. the loss of Tinlin's Discharge Certificate circa September 1968, which gives his then address as 24 Northumberland Gardens, Walbottle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.</p>		
BG2370	<p>PRIVATE J. WATSON, 10TH BATTALION SCOTTISH RIFLES. Four: Military Medal, George V (8714 Private, 10th Battalion Scottish Rifles); 1914-15 Star trio (8714 Private, Scottish Rifles). Military Medal and BWM contact marked from the Star, otherwise generally Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Private Watson's Military Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 25/6/1918, the entry giving Private Watson's home town as Lanark (photocopy of London Gazette entry accompanies group). Private Watson's Military Medal was probably awarded for services during the German Spring Offensive, 23rd March - 4th April 1918, when his battalion fought a successful rear-guard action in the Arras sector.</p>	775.00	930
BG2233	<p>LIEUTENANT COLONEL B.J. RIMMER, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES (LATE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT AND SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT). Eight: Military Medal, George V (9987 Sergeant, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment); 1914 Star and bar (9987 Private, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (2nd Lieutenant); India General Service Medal 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Major, Royal Ulster Rifles); 1939-45 Star, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals. Original bar on 1914 Star, medals mounted loose style, as worn (original ribbons), generally Good Very Fine and better.</p> <p>Born 28/7/1894, Bertrand Joseph Rimmer served in the ranks for 5 years and 129 days before being commissioned. He initially saw service during WW1 in France and Flanders with the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment 14/8/1914 to 4/11/1914, 6/3/1915 to 9/10/1915, 26/1/1916 to 2/11/1916, and 25/11/1917 to 5/7/1918. Rimmer was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion The Wiltshire Regiment, 6/7/1918, and saw service with that battalion in France and Flanders to the cessation of</p>	2650.00	3180

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<p>hostilities (awarded Military Medal, 1914 Star and bar trio). Subsequently he saw service in Russia with the Wiltshire Regiment, from 12/5/1919 to 7/10/1919 (wounded, no campaign medal awarded). The regimental history of the Wiltshire Regiment provides the following details regarding the services of officers and men of the regiment in Russia in 1919: "A detachment of 200 Wiltshire regulars, including many of their most experienced officers and non-commissioned officers were sent to Russia in May (1919). Commanded by Major J.M. Ponsford, M.C., they formed part of a composite 'Hampshire' Battalion in a Force to protect British interests in Archangel and Murmansk, during the throes of the Russian Revolution. These Wiltshires were fighting men, with many decorations won in the war, and their battalion and brigade commanders both held the VC and the DSO. They fought again for a while, against the Bolsheviks, until the collapse of the White Russians led to their evacuation and return to England." Rimmer was promoted Lieutenant, 6/1/1920, and on 27/12/1931 was promoted Captain and transferred to the 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles, Rimmer spending the remainder of his regimental career with the 1st Royal Ulster Rifles. When Rimmer joined the 1st Ulster Rifles it was stationed in Belfast. Subsequently he saw service overseas with the battalion in Egypt and Palestine 1932-25, Hong Kong, 1935-38, where Rimmer was Garrison Adjutant and Superintendent of the Military Provost Staff Corps, and in India from 1938 onwards. During the latter posting Rimmer saw active service on the North West Frontier of India, 1938-39 (medal and clasp), being promoted Major during those operations, on 1/8/1938 . Rimmer does not appear to have seen active service during WW2 and may well have been among the small group of officers and men of the 1st Royal Ulster Rifles who stayed on in India when the rest of the battalion returned to England in 1940 (hence the presence of just one WW2 Star, the 1939-45 Star, in Rimmer's medal group). He was promoted Acting Lieutenant Colonel 19/6/1942 to 18/9/1942, Temporary Lieutenant Colonel 19/9/1942 and retired from the Royal Ulster Rifles with the rank of Honourary Lieutenant Colonel on 6/9/1946.</p> <p>After retiring from the Royal Ulster Rifles, Rimmer commanded the No 5 Primary Training Centre. Later, from 22/2/1952 to 1/3/1956, he was Adjutant and Quartermaster of the 3rd Staffordshire (Newcastle) Battalion Home Guard. In the post WW2 years Lieutenant Colonel Rimmer's home address was Konistra, Westlands Road, Shrewsbury.</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Rimmer's Military Medal was awarded for the part he played in a counter-attack near Ploegsteert Wood on 10th April 1918, during the battle of Messines (10th - 11th April 1918). There is a detailed description of this counter-attack in the regimental history. On 10th April the 2nd Lancashires were in the front line in the Ploogsteert sector, acting as brigade reserve of the 75th Brigade, the 8th Borders and the 11th Cheshires being in the line. That day the Germans launched a concerted attack against 75th Brigade, and in order to stabilise the situation, a counter-attack was ordered. The regimental history takes up the story "At 3.30pm a conference was held at Battalion Headquarters at which a counter-attack against Ploogsteert village was arranged, to take place at 5pm. The battalion contributed two companies to the mixed force of sappers, pioneers, machine-gunners and Cheshires taking part in the</p>		
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	<p>operation, and both did excellent work, although the attack broke down owing to the large numbers of skilfully handled German machine guns. Captain Bryden, the commander of "C" Company, specially distinguished himself, and succeeded in extricating his men from a difficult position when the attack was held up. He was awarded a bar to his Military Cross. Sergeant R. (sic) J. Rimmer, Corporal W. Haley and Private A. Cooper all displayed exceptional gallantry, the last named as a runner; all were awarded the Military Medal."</p>		
BG2129	<p>CORPORAL J.W. WHINHAM, 12TH BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. Three: Military Medal, George V (41862 Corporal, 12th Battalion Highland Light Infantry); British War and Victory Medals (41862 Corporal, Highland Light Infantry). Silver medals attractively toned, original silk ribbons, virtually as struck.</p> <p>Group accompanied by Medal Index Card and Commonwealth War Graves details, which confirm that John Whinham initially saw service during the First World War with the King's Own Scottish Borderers and subsequently as 41862 Corporal with the Highland Light Infantry. Corporal John W. Whinham died on 24th March 1918. He was the son of Edward and Jane Whinham, has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, panel 72. Group also accompanied by portrait studio "postcard" type photograph of Corporal Whinham in uniform and wearing his Military Medal ribbon. Corporal Whinham's Military Medal was announced in the Lodon Gazette of 18th October 1917, page 10730, where his home town was given as Dumfries. Corporal Whinham's Military Medal was possibly awarded for the taking of the Frezenburg Redoubt, 31st July 1917, during the battle of Arras. The Redoubt was captured by the 10/11th and 12th Battalions Highland Light Infantry of 46th Brigade, in what the regimental history describes as "a stiff fight". During the attack the H.L.I. battalions were assisted by four tanks, two on each flank, the first occasion on which the regiment had gone into action supported by tanks.</p>	1100.00	1320
BS3848	<p>WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II M. KEELEY, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES. Army Meritorious Service Medal, type II, obverse with "Fid Def" legend (issue of 1949-52), officially impressed (7075373 Warrant Officer class II, Royal Ulster Rifles). Attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	450.00	540
BS3767	<p>COMPANY QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT W.J. AMOS, 13TH BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS. Meritorious Service Medal, George V (officially impressed : 47464 C.Q.M. Sjt. W.J. AMOS. 13/R, INNIS: FUS.). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The 13th (Service) Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers was formed late in the war, in July 1918, during the desperate scramble to put together front line fighting units following the German Spring offensive of 1918. The battalion was formerly the 11th Garrison Guard Battalion. This 11th Garrison Guard Battalion was grouped with the 7th & 8th Garrison Guard Battalions in the early summer of 1918 to form 120th Brigade. The 11th Garrison Guard Battalion was then re-designated 13th Garrison Guard Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. By 15th June 1918 the formation of the three Garrison Battalions in 120th Brigade was completed, and they were transferred to 119th Brigade, 40th Division. On 13th July 1918 the prefix "Garrison Guard" was eliminated from the designations of the three</p>	365.00	438

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	<p>battalions in 119 Brigade, and Amos's unit became the 13th (Service) Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The induction of these former Garrison Guard Battalions was part of a wholesale re-organisation of the 40th Division. This re-organisation was completed in mid-July 1918, whereupon the 40th Division moved into the front line, with the objective of holding the West Hazebrouck area in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>Medals or groups of medals named to the 13th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers are seldom encountered, since the vast majority of the men in the battalion would have had their medals named to their original unit. Only men seeing active service for the first time after 13th July 1918 and who spent time with the 13th Inniskillings, or who were awarded medals for meritorious service or gallantry, would have had their medals named to them as serving with the 13th Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers.</p> <p>Amos's Meritorious Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 3/6/1919 (The Peace Gazette), page 6886. Home town given as Nuneaton, Warwickshire.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by copy Medal Index Card which confirms Amos also entitled British War and Victory Medals, and that prior to seeing service with the 113th Inniskillings, he also saw service as 19442 Colour Sergeant, Hampshire Regiment and 106205 Labour Corps (the latter unit being precisely the type of unit from which men of the 13th Inniskillings were drawn).</p>		
BS3339	<p style="text-align: center;">SERGEANT C.E. KEMP, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY. Army Meritorious Service Medal, George V (15076 Sergeant, Royal Field Artillery). Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Sergeant Kemp's Meritorious Service Medal was an immediate award, which was announced in the London Gazette of 3/6/1919, page 7010 "In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the war". London Gazette entry gives unit as 24th Reserve Battery and home town as Hendon, London.</p>	180.00	216
BS2719	<p style="text-align: center;">PRIVATE-LANCE CORPORAL W. ELLIOTT, 9TH BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. Army Meritorious Service Medal, George V (S-1572 Private - Lance Corporal, 9th Seaforth Highlanders). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Lance Corporal Elliott's Meritorious Service Medal, an immediate award, was announced in the London Gazette, volume 2, 1918, page 7145, "In recognition of valuable services rendered with the forces in France during the present war", and his home town was given as Paisley. He died on 24th March 1918, whilst serving with the 9th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. Corporal Elliott has no known grave and is commemorated on the Poziers Memorial, panel 72 and 73.</p> <p>The 9th Seaforths, a Pioneer Battalion, was formed at Fort St George in October 1914. On 24th March 1918 it was the Pioneer Battalion of the 9th (Scottish) Division. Corporal Elliott would be a first day of the First Battle of the Bapaume (24th - 25th March 1918) casualty. The S prefix to his service number indicates wartime enlistment into a Scottish regiment.</p>	450.00	540

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	<p>On 24th March 1918 the 9th (Scottish) Division formed part of the 5th Army, on which the principal thrust of the German Spring Offensive was directed. The battalions of the 9th Division fought with great stubbornness and in many cases held their ground for longer than the formations on their flanks. The regimental history records that, on 24th March vast hordes of Germans attacked in massed formation, being mown down time and again until no more headway could be made for the heaps of dead and wounded. Men of the 9th Seaforths held a position in the St. Pierre Vaast Wood area. Officers and men of the battalion accounted for large numbers of the enemy with rifle, bayonet and revolver. In particular, 2nd Lieutenant Alistair Mackenzie, the battalion's bayonet fighting instructor, was last seen inside the wood fighting desperately with his bayonet, surrounded by seething masses of the enemy, until he and his men were completely engulfed. Driven from the wood, the battalion spent the rest of the day in a fighting retreat, withdrawing through Rancourt, Combles and Hardincourt. On 21st March 1918 the 9th Seaforths had mustered 881 officers and men. On the morning of 27th March only 163 answered roll-call.</p>		
BG2379	<p>WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 2 G.M. WILES, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Seven: 1939-45 Star, Africa and Italy Stars, 1939-45 Defence and War Medals (unnamed, as issued); Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, George VI, Indiae Imp obverse, "regular army" suspender (1058358 W.O.2, Royal artillery); Meritorious Service Medal, George VI, Britt. Omn. Obverse (1058358 W.O.2, Royal Artillery). Medals mounted loose style, official correction to 2nd and 3rd digits of regimental number on Meritorious Service Medal, otherwise couple of edge nicks to Army LSGC, otherwise generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With photocopy extract from Attestation Book. Gerald Mole Wiles, born Old Town, Bridlington, Yorkshire, enlisted at Hull on 14/8/1924. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 152 days old and gave his trade as Farm Servant. Wiles was discharged on 4/12/1945.</p>	390.00	468
BS3665	<p>ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, GEORGE VI, first type, GRI cypher (reverse officially dated 1945). Almost Extremely Fine, on a length of original silk ribbon and with original top suspender brooch.</p>	195.00	234
BS3823	<p>PRIVATE W. FARLEY, 89TH (PRINCESS VICTORIA'S) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS) (LATE 66TH AND 10TH REGIMENTS). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (small reverse lettering type of 1874-1901), (officially impressed: 1832. Pte. W. FARLEY, 89th. FOOT.). Few small scattered edge nicks and bruises, otherwise attractively toned, Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied discharge papers. Born Bristol, Gloucestershire, Farley originally enlisted into the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment at Preston, Lancashire, on 28/12/1854. On enlistment he was 19 years and 1 month old, and gave his trade as that of spinner. Farley never rose above the rank of Private, transferring to the 2nd Battalion 10th (North Lincolnshire) Regiment, 1/2/1865, and volunteering to transfer to the 89th Regiment on 1/11/1872. Farley was finally discharged at Madras on 31/8/1875, after 21 years and 66 days with the colours. Farley received his LSGC Medal with</p>	180.00	216

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	<p>a gratuity of £5 for the year 1875-76. At discharge his conduct was described as having been "very good". In addition to service at home, Farley also saw service in Gibraltar for 10 months and India for 17 years and 9 months. On discharge he gave his intended place of residence as Manchester. The LSGC Medal was Farley's sole medal entitlement.</p>		
bs3793	<p>SERGEANT COLLAR MAKER R. FROST, "Q" BATTERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII, 1902-10 (officially impressed: 4971 SJT: CR: MKR: R. FROST. R.H.A.). Superb rainbow toning, Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The then Corporal Collar Maker R. Frost, Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was taken prisoner of war at Sannah's Post on 31/3/1900 during the famous VC action there.</p> <p>On 31st March 1900, General Broadwood was in the process of retreating from Thabanchu towards Bloemfontein. His force consisted of 1,700 men, comprising Rimington's Guides, Roberts's Horse, the New Zealand and Burma Mounted Infantry, a composite regiment of Household Cavalry, the 10th Hussars, and 'Q' and 'U' Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery. This large body of men would have been safe from attack, had Broadwood not committed the cardinal error of failing to place scouts at the head of the column. As a result, it rode straight into a well concealed ambush at Sannah's Post, staged by a Boer Commando of 300 men under the command of General Christian De Wet, the leading sections of the column, including 5 guns of 'U' Battery, being taken prisoner to a man without a shot being fired. Alerted to the fact that an ambush was in progress the six guns of 'Q' Battery and the surviving gun from 'U' Battery wheeled around and rode off to form a firing line some 1,150 yards from the Boer positions. During this deployment, one gun from Q Battery was overturned when the wheel horse was shot, and it had to be abandoned, but the remaining 65 guns of 'Q' Battery and one gun of 'U' Battery quickly came into action, and covered the retreating survivors of the ambush as they extricated themselves. At such a short range from the Boers, the officers and men of 'Q' and 'U' Batteries were sitting targets and subject to a withering fire from the Boer positions. Despite the inevitable heavy losses, the officers and men of the two batteries fought their guns and returned fire until the order was given to retire. As a result of the casualties sustained, the survivors of Q and U Batteries faced a daunting task in order to extricate their guns under fire. Eventually, with the assistance of other officers and men in the column, four guns were saved, manhandled out of action to a position behind some buildings, where a team of uninjured horses stood ready to receive them.</p> <p>Lord Roberts was so impressed by the gallantry of the officers and men of 'Q' Battery in particular, that, when the time came for the allocation of gallantry awards, and after full consideration of the circumstances of the case, he formed the opinion that the conduct of all ranks of Q Battery was conspicuously gallant and daring, and that all were equally brave and devoted in their behavior, and as a result, each equally deserving of a Victoria Cross. Invoking Article 13 of Victoria Cross Warrant, he asked that the battery select from among themselves one officer, one sergeant, one gunner and one driver to receive the decoration on behalf of their</p>	380.00	456

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	<p>fellow officers, sergeants, gunners and drivers. Eventually, the battery selected Major E.J. Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant C. Parker, Gunner I. Lodge and Driver H.H. Glasock to receive the Victoria Cross. Lieutenant F.A. Maxwell, Indian Army, attached Roberts' Horse, was also awarded the Victoria Cross for the action at Sanna's Post.</p> <p>During the actions at Sannah's Post, Q Battery lost 3 men killed, 9 officers and 27 officers killed and wounded, 9 men including Foster taken prisoner of war, and one man missing.</p> <p>Frost also entitled QSA with 5 clasps, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Wittebergen, Relief of Kimberley and Transvaal, and KSA with 2 clasps. The KSA Medal Roll notes Frost as serving with "U" Battery for the award of that medal, the battery he had served alongside at Sannah's Post. KSA roll notes Frost "Discharged on completion of color service 10.10.02"</p>		
BS3697	<p>SERGEANT M. MOLONEY, 58TH (RUTLANDSHIRE) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (issue of 1874-1901), officially impressed (2747 Sergeant, 58th Foot). Scattered minor rim nicks and bruises, otherwise attractively toned and Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 4 pages photocopied discharge papers. Malachy Moloney, born Cashel, Co. Tipperary, enlisted into the 58th Foot at Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, on 19/4/1852. At time of enlistment he was 19 years of age and gave his trade as labourer. Moloney was promoted Corporal, 15/3/1854, but reduced to Private on 23/8/1855. He was re-promoted to Corporal 1/7/1856 and Sergeant, 27/11/1857. Moloney was discharged at Aldershot on 13/5/1873, after 21 years and 26 days reckonable service with the colours. At the time of discharge Moloney gave his intended place of residence as Dublin. The Army LSGC Medal was his sole medal entitlement.</p>	180.00	216
BS3698	<p>PRIVATE A. SINCLAIR, 2ND BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (1874-1901), officially engraved (2221 Private, Northumberland Fusiliers). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>With 7 pages photocopied service papers. Archibald Sinclair, born Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, enlisted into the Northumberland Fusiliers at Glasgow, 10/1/1871. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years and 4 months old, and gave his trade as labourer. He was discharged on 20/5/1892, after 21 years and 157 days reckonable service with the colours. In addition to service at home, Sinclair saw service in India, 1880-92. At the time of discharge, Sinclair's conduct was described as having been "exemplary". The Army LSGC was his sole medal entitlement.</p>	180.00	216
bs3662	<p>PRIVATE J. BAILEY, 2ND BATTALION 17TH FOOT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (1873-1901), officially impressed (22 Private, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot). Pawnbroker's mark lightly scratched in reverse field, scattered minor rim nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	195.00	234

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	<p>With 4 pages photocopied discharge papers and photocopied extract from LSGC Medal Roll. Born in the parish of Downton, Salisbury, Wiltshire, James Bailey enlisted into the 17th Foot at Salisbury on 11/1/1855. At time of enlistment he was 19 years and 9 months old and gave his trade as labourer. Bailey never rose above the rank of Private and was eventually discharged at the Curragh Camp, Ireland, on 24/12/1875, after 20 years and 348 days with the colours. At the time of discharge his conduct was described as having been “very good” and his intended place of residence was Salisbury. Discharge papers state that in addition to service at home, Bailey also saw service in the Crimea, North America and Jamaica for 7 years and 49 days.</p> <p>Bailey was recommended for his LSGC Medal by the officer commanding his regiment on 27/1/1873. It was awarded with an gratuity of £5 and was the only LSGC award to a member of the 2nd Battalion 17th Foot during the 1872-3 season, and was presumably the first type 3 LSGC Medal awarded to a member of the 2nd Battalion 17th Foot.</p> <p>Although discharge papers state Bailey saw service in the Crimea, he does not appear on the roll for a medal for that campaign, and since he only enlisted in January 1855 presumably arrived in the Crimea too late to qualify for a medal. The LSGC Medal was thus Private Bailey's sole award.</p>		
BS3532	<p>THE ARMY LSGC MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE ROBERT BEGGS, 103RD FOOT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS), WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY SEEN SERVICE WITH THE 83RD (COUNTY OF DUBLIN) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES) AND THE 86TH (ROYAL COUNTY DOWN) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 2ND BATTALION ROYAL IRISH RIFLES), AND WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE 86TH FOOT DURING THE INDIAN MUTINY. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 2 (issue of 1855-74, swiveling scroll suspension and officially impressed naming), officially impressed (3227 Robert Beggs, 103rd Foot). Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 3 pages of photocopied discharge papers and photocopied extract from Indian Mutiny Medal Roll. Robert Beggs was born in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, and originally enlisted into the 86th Regiment on 29/1/1847. At the time of enlistment he was 18 years of age and gave his trade as that of Forester. Indian Mutiny Medal roll confirms that Beggs transferred to the 83rd Foot after seeing service with the 86th Foot during the Indian Mutiny. Beggs transferred to the 103rd Foot with the rank of Private on 4/2/1862 and was eventually discharged at Shorncliffe on 18/8/1868 at his own request, after having served 21 years with the colours. Service papers confirm that, in addition to service at home, Beggs spent a total of 20 years and 217 days in India. Discharge papers confirm Beggs also entitled Indian Mutiny Medal with Central India clasp for service with the 86th Foot. Discharge papers confirm just two entries in the Regimental Defaulters Book and that Beggs had never been tried by court-martial. At time of discharge he gave his intended place of residence as Glasgow. Discharge</p>	325.00	390

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	<p style="text-align: center;">papers indicate that he was still alive in 1892.</p> <p>Indian Mutiny Medal roll confirms medal and Central India clasp for service as 2918 Private with the 86th Foot, and that after service with the 86th during the Indian Mutiny Beggs "volunteered to 83rd Foot", discharge papers confirming that he saw service with that regiment as 625 Private.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by photocopied extract from 103rd Foot LSGC Medal roll, which confirms that Robert Beggs was recommended for a Long Service & Good Conduct Medal on 1/4/1867 by his commanding officer, the award being presented to him during the season of 1867-68, along with a gratuity of £5.</p>		
BS3514	<p>SERGEANT WILLIAM BLEET, 43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) REGIMENT (THE POST 1880 1ST BATTALION THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 1 (1837-55), large letters reverse (officially engraved in large serifed capitals: SERJEANT WILLIAM BLEET 43rd. REGT. 1850.). With replacement post 1855 swivelling scroll suspender, couple of small minor rim bruises, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With 9 pages of photocopied service papers. 523 Sergeant William Bleet, born Cambridge, January 1810, enlisted into the 43rd Foot in January 1826. Promoted Corporal December 1830 and Sergeant November 1832, Bleet was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1850. Sergeant Bleet was discharged on 10/5/1857, after serving 23 years and 127 days with the colours. In addition to service at home, Bleet also saw service in North America for 10 years and 10 months.</p> <p>Interestingly, the day on which Sergeant Bleet was discharged, 10/5/1857, was the day on which the Indian Mutiny broke out, Sepoy refusing to use the new greased bullets mutinying at Meerut. A total of 818 officers and men of Sergeant Bleet's old regiment, the 43rd Foot, saw service in India during the Indian Mutiny. Bleet, having been discharged, was not present, and the LSGC Medal was his sole medal entitlement.</p>	275.00	330
BS3302	<p>SERGEANT C.E. DAVIS, ROYAL FUSILIERS. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3, small letters reverse, engraved naming, as used 1874-1901 (8100 Sergeant, Royal Fusiliers). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>With photocopy regimental LSGC roll, which confirms award during 1892-93, and gives Sergeant Davis's unit at that date as the 7th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Royal South Middlesex Militia).</p>	160.00	192
BS2775	<p>BATTERY SERGEANT MAJOR S. HOWLAND, 9TH BRIGADE, NORTH IRISH DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal Victoria, type 3, small letters reverse (officially engraved: 6006. Bt. Sgt. Mjr. S. HOWLAND. 9th. Bde. N.IR:DIV:R.A.). Good Very Fine.</p>	180.00	216
BS2414	<p>COLOUR SERGEANT A. ROBINSON, LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially impressed, 3964 Colour Sergeant, Lancashire Fusiliers). Small scratch in field in front of monarch's bust, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	110.00	132

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BS2633	<p>PRIVATE-LANCE CORPORAL C.J. WOODS, 10TH HUSSARS. Army Long Service and Good Conduce Medal, George V, 1st type, swivel suspender, 1911-20 (officially impressed, 534210 Private/Lance Corporal, 10th Hussars). The letter "S" in Hussars heavily impressed, resulting in slight bulging to obverse and reverse rim at this position, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>The South African Casualty Roll lists a 3764 Lance Corporal C.J. Woods of the 10th Hussars as having been slightly wounded at Bisquit Fontein on 16th December 1901. Medal accompanied by Medal Index card for a Charles J. Woods, who initially saw service during the First World War as 5362 Private in the 10th Hussars and later as 47061 Private in the Corps of Hussars (entitled British War and Victory Medals). Either of these documents, the South African Casualty Roll and/or the Medal Index card, may refer to the recipient of this medal, and as such perhaps worthy of further research in this regard.</p> <p>There was also a C. Woods who saw service during the First World War as 9840 Private in the 10th Hussars, and later saw service as 41997 Private in the Machine Gun Corps. The regimental history of the 10th Hussars also lists a 15161 Lance Corporal Woods as having been wounded at Monchy Le Preux in 1917. This is an individual is not relevant, his christian name being Herbert, and in addition Medal Index card gives his surname as Wood, not Woods.</p>	140.00	168
BS2393	<p>PRIVATE H. COLLINS, 44TH (EAST ESSEX) FOOT (1ST BATTALION THE ESSEX REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3 (officially impressed: 44TH. BDE. 76. PTE. H. COLLINS, 44TH. FOOT). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 7 pages of photocopied service papers. Henry Collins was born in the city of Londonderry, county Londonderry, Ireland, and enlisted at Belfast on 24th May 1861. A labourer by trade, he was 27 years of age at the time of his enlistment, and had previously seen service with the militia in the Royal Antrim Artillery. He initially saw service as 527 Private with the 26th Foot, being present with that regiment during the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68 (entitled Abyssinia War Medal). Collins volunteered to transfer to the 44th Regiment on 1st August 1874, and was finally discharged from the 44th Foot at Netley on 15th June 1880. His total reckonable service amounted to 19 years and 22 days, of which he spent 14 years and 8 months overseas, 14 years and 6 months in India and 2 months in Abyssinia. Private Collins was discharged "in consequence of his being found unfit for further service" (his medical history sheets note that he contracted syphilis at Belfast in August 1861, scabies at Portsmouth in July 1863, and whilst in India was hospitalised on a number of occasions, twice as a result of the climate, eventually being invalided to England on 17th December 1879, to be hospitalised at Netley on 15th May 1880, and discharged from the service one month later, on 15th June 1880. His final medical report notes that he was "Weakly & worn out" and that he would only "be able to contribute slightly towards (his own) support". The final medal report also notes that is condition was "caused & aggravated" by "intemperance or other vices". However, despite Collins's physical condition and his intemperance and other vices, his service papers record</p>	190.00	228

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	<p>that his conduct whilst with the colours had been "very good", and that though his name had been three times entered in the Regimental Defaulters Book, he had never been tried by Court Martial.</p>		
BS2410	<p>SERGEANT (LATER COLOUR SERGEANT) W. GOUGH, DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT(95TH FOOT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3, small letters reverse (officially engraved: 1594. SERGt. W. GOUGH. DERBY: R.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 5 pages of photocopied service papers. William Gough was born in the parish of Great Nest, near the town of Shrewsbury, Shropshire. He enlisted on 21st June 1865, aged 22 years, and giving his trade as that of labourer, and initially saw service with the Scots Fusilier Guards, being posted to that regiment on 22nd June 1863. Gough was promoted Corporal, 1st July 1867, Sergeant, 28th September 1871, Colour Sergeant, 28th July 1875, and Quartermaster Sergeant 25th June 1879. Gough resigned as Quatermaster Sergeant 30th April 1881, and was appointed Canteen Sergeant the following day, 1st May 1881. He reverted to Sergeant on 18th November 1882, and subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment. Joining the 2nd Derbyshires on 24th November 1882, he was appointed Sergeant Instructor on the same day. Gough was subsequently promoted Acting Sergeant Major, 23rd September 1883, and promoted Colour Sergeant, 13th April 1885. His service record also notes that he was allowed to "reckon 1 year and 70 days former service in 53rd Foot towards GC pay & pension", though his service papers give not indication as to when this 1 year and 70 days with the 53rd Foot took place (Gough was 22 years of age at the time of his enlistment, and though he claimed at the time not to have seen prior service with either the militia or regular armed forces, it may be that his service with the 53rd Foot prior to his enlistment into the Scots Fusilier Guards). Medal also accompanied by photocopy from Long Service and Good Conduct Medal Roll for the Derbyshire Regiment, confirming that Gough was recommended for his LSGC on 1st January 1884. Gough's military service papers note that his entire period of service with the army was at home. He never saw active service, and was discharged to a pension on 31st July 1890, with total reckonable service of 25 years and 40 days, the Army LSGC being his sole medal entitlement. He married, 9th February 1870, Mary Ann Brown, at St Stephen's, Westminster, and they had 7 children, 1 boy and 6 girls, all born between 1876 and 1886.</p>	185.00	222
BS2392	<p>PRIVATE J. KELLY, 41ST FOOT (1ST BATTALION THE WELSH REGIMENT). Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Victoria, type 3, small letters reverse (officially impressed: 496 PTE. J. KELLY, 41st. FOOT). Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by 4 pages of photocopied service papers. Private James Kelly was born in the parish of Kilbridge, near Tullamore, county Offaly, Ireland, and originally enlisted into the 15th Foot at Mullingar, county Westmeath, on 16th August 1853. At the time of enlistment he was 19 years of age and gave his trade as that of labourer. He was posted 496 Private to the 15th Foot on 16th August 1853 and transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Foot (The Buffs, East Kent Regiment) on 25th September 1857. He transferred for a second time, to the 41st Foot, on 1st April 1861, and was promoted Corporal on 21st July 1862. The promotion was short</p>	190.00	228

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	<p>lived, Kelly being court martialled for being "drunk in barracks" and reduced to Private on 1st November of that year. A subsequent promotion to Corporal, on 10th May 1864, lasted somewhat longer, but he was once again tried for being drunk in barracks and reduced to Private on 13th April 1865. Kelly served a total of 21 years and 256 days with the colours, which included 316 days at Gibraltar and 9 years and 250 days in the East Indies. He was discharged at Shorncliffe on 27th April 1875, giving his intended place of residence as 22 Bridgewater Street, Liverpool. His conduct at the time of his discharge was noted as "very good" and he was in possession of 4 Good Conduct Badges.</p>		
BS1873	ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, Elizabeth II obverse, "Dei Gratia" post 1954 obverse legend, New Zealand bar. An unnamed specimen (stamped "SPECIMEN" on rim), Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.	100.00	120
BS1874	ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, George VI obverse, "Fid Def" 1949-52 obverse legend, New Zealand bar, unnamed (as issued). Extremely Fine.	130.00	156
BS3884	VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, Victoria, UK issue, "Victoria Regina" legend to obverse (unnamed, as issued). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.	60.00	72
BS2670	VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, Victoria, U.K. issue, Victoria Regina legend (unnamed, as issued). Almost Extremely Fine.	50.00	60
BS2669	CORPORAL J. JESSUP, ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Efficiency Medal, George VI, type 1, In Dei Imp legend, Territorial suspender (T.76520 Corporal, Royal Army Service Corps). Extremely Fine.	50.00	60
BS1879	EFFICIENCY DECORATION, ELIZABETH II, Australia top suspender bar, unnamed specimen (reverse engraved "Collectors Item"). Mint State.BS1879	90.00	108
BS2649	SEPOY MOHAMMED SHAH, 72ND PUNJABIS. Indian Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII (officially engraved: "862 Sepoy Mohammed Shah. 72nd. Punjabis"). Suspender slack, scattered minor edge nicks, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	100.00	120