



THE JOURNAL OF THE

# ORDERS AND MEDALS RESEARCH SOCIETY

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## From Your President

This issue of the *Journal* is the first one to have been prepared by our new Editorial Team, and I trust that you will recognise and appreciate all the efforts that have been put into its production and join me in wishing them every success in their future endeavours.

The *Journal* is the life-blood of our Society and it is therefore appropriate at this juncture to express our very sincere thanks to both Diana Birch and Will Bennett, who came to our assistance back in 2001 when John Tamplin, for so many years the Editor, was forced to step down due to ill health.

After consultation, it was decided to establish an Editorial Team under the joint leadership of Diana and Will, who between them had many years of experience in journalism and publishing. Under their direction, the *Journal* has encompassed a number of changes both in size, and in presentation and the use of colour.

In acknowledging the efforts of both Diana and Will, I feel sure that they in turn would like to express their thanks to the many contributors who lightened their load and without whom the *Journal* would not be so informative and interesting.

Once again Convention is almost upon us and I trust that we can look forward to your attendance and participation in making this year the success it deserves to be.

Next month sees the equally important event in the Society's calendar, namely its Annual General Meeting, full details of which appeared in the previous issue of this *Journal*. Please make a concerted effort to attend, and combine your visit with the opportunity to avail yourself of the excellent facilities that the National Archives have to offer.

**David Rucker**

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## European Security and Defence Policy Medal with Clasp 'ALTHEA'

by Norman Gooding

Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the unrestricted acceptance and wearing by UK personnel of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) Medal with clasp 'ALTHEA' for headquarters and units serving in Bosnia and Herzegovina on Operation ALTHEA.

The medal is circular and of white metal. The obverse shows the European Union emblem of a circle of 12 stars and the reverse the words 'PRO PACE UNUM'. It is suspended from a ring from a ribbon in European Union blue with a central yellow stripe. A clasp on the ribbon and a smaller clasp on the ribbon when worn alone denote the operation.

UK personnel are eligible for this medal as follows: service on or after 2 December 2004 on Operation ALTHEA within the geographical boundaries of Bosnia and Herzegovina for a

minimum of 30 days uninterrupted service in theatre or, for aircrew, 30 sorties (at no more than one per day) into Bosnia and Herzegovina airspace.

There is the usual provision for those whose service is brought to an end before completion by death, wounding or other disability due to service to receive the medal and those serving more than one tour of duty are authorised to wear the Arabic numeral on their ribbon to indicate this. Thought appears not to have been given as to how this will fit with the miniature bar. Service on Operation ALTHEA will not count as qualifying service towards the Accumulated Service Medal.

The ESDP Medal for Planning and Support for Operation ALTHEA is not approved for acceptance or wear. Those presented it may retain it as a keepsake.

## The Obverse Portraits on Medals of Queen Victoria

by Ronnie Cole-Mackintosh

The *Medal Year Book* (MYB) provides a valuable service by showing a number of obverse portraits of sovereigns from Queen Victoria to our present Queen. Four different portraits of Queen Victoria are shown in MYB 2006 (this edition is the source for all MYB references), but these are only the principal types. In fact there were 18 portraits used on official medals during her reign and there were others on unofficial issues.

My object is to list and illustrate the portrait busts and heads on the official medals, note some of the medals on which they were used, and where possible identify the designer or engraver. I propose to confine the study to the official issues and concentrate on the portraits on the obverse, not the lettering unless it is directly relevant to the design. In this note the term 'coronet' is used to indicate the alternate fleur-de-lis and cross design, as on the heraldic coronet; 'tiara' describes the headband with elevated design and 'diadem' the jewelled headband. Where so many portraits have to be considered, it is useful to name them and I have included the names which were used in my research. One interesting point made by the Royal Mint is that there was a greater variety of portraits for Queen Victoria than for any subsequent monarch, even the long reign of our present Queen.



Figure 1: The Young Head by Wyon (Regina).

The starting point must be the Young Head by William Wyon, RA, Chief Engraver at the Royal

Mint at the time. This classic portrait was first shown with the China 1842 medal and then used on a number of medals which were issued retrospectively: the Military General Service 1793-1814 (MGS), Naval General Service 1793-1840 (NGS) and the Army of India Medal. Medals issued for campaigns after 1842 also used the Young Head: Scinde, Candahar and Cabul, Jellalabad Flying Victory, the Sutlej 1846 and the Punjab 1849. After Wyon's death in 1851 the design remained in use on medals such as South Africa 1834-53, India GS 1854, Baltic, Crimea, Indian Mutiny and the Second China War. This is generally known as the Wyon Young Head.



Figure 2: The Young Head by Wyon (Vindex).

There are two versions of the Wyon Young Head. The first shows Wyon's signature on the truncation of the actual portrait (Figure 1) and was used with the legend 'VICTORIA REGINA'. On the MGS and NGS medals the date 1848 is included below the portrait, whilst the Crimea Medal shows 1854. The second version (Figure 2) has a different shape to the lower part of the Queen's neck and the signature is in the field immediately below the portrait. This was used with the legend 'VICTORIA VINDE' as on the First Afghan War medals.

There is a third Wyon Young Head but this is the coinage head designed in 1837 and used from 1838 until 1887. In this the Queen is portrayed wearing a simple fabric head band, one ribbon



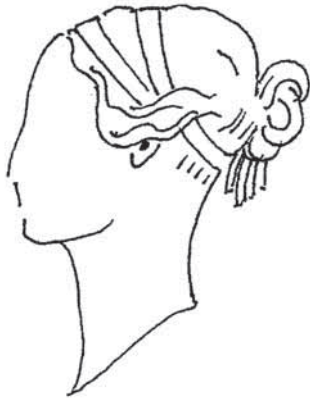


Figure 3: Coinage Head, Jubilee 1897.



Figure 4: Sea Gallantry Medal Head.



Figure 5: Board of Trade Head.



Figure 6: Chignon Head (L.C. Wyon).



Figure 7: Oakleaf Head (RNLI).



Figure 8: New Zealand Bust.



Figure 9: Ashantee Head (L.C. Wyon).



Figure 10: Empress Bust.



Figure 11: Afghan Bust.

behind the ear and two across the head (Figure 3 is the author's drawing). The portrait was used on only one medal, the reverse of the 1897 Diamond Jubilee issue for Mayors and Provosts. The portrait rests on a floral spray with the date 1837, the year of the Queen's accession and was more appropriate for a Jubilee than the 1842 issue. The Royal Mint has advised that there are some variations between this portrait and the original because G.W. De Saulles re-engraved part of the medal.

A separate design but based on Wyon's portrait was used with the Board of Trade Foreign Services Medal, specifically intended to reward foreign citizens who had saved British lives. The medal later became the Sea Gallantry Medal for Foreign Recipients (MYB No 68). This shows a more prominent nose, fuller face, heavier chin and a different hair style (Figure 4). The medal was authorised in 1839 but without suspension and the portrait may have been designed to coincide with the provision of a suspension in 1854. It was engraved by Leonard Charles Wyon, William's son and also an engraver at the Royal Mint, and should perhaps be termed the 'Sea Gallantry Head'. I have grouped this medal with the next one because of the connexion with the Sea Gallantry Medal.

A further young head, this time by Benjamin Wyon, working privately, was used for the Board of Trade Medal for Saving Life, instituted in 1855. This was a large medal which was not intended to be worn, but it was later reduced in size and fitted with suspension. This shows the Queen's head with much fuller features and wearing a laurel wreath and single head-band. The ribbons of the laurel circlet are shown at the back of the head. The name 'B. WYON Sc' appears immediately below the portrait. I have referred to it as the Board of Trade Head and my simplified drawing is at Figure 5.

In 1857 when the octagonal Arctic Medal (MYB No 320, p 284) was instituted, a new young head was sculpted (Figure 6). This shows a diadem instead of a tiara, the line of the chin and neck differ from the previous designs, and the Queen's hair is dressed differently, in a 'chignon', and I therefore call it the 'Chignon Head'. This portrait was engraved by L.C. Wyon and seems to have been used only on this medal.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) Life Saving Medal (MYB No L4, p 309) has a portrait obverse engraved by L.C. Wyon (Figure 7). This shows a fuller face and heavier chin than the original Young Head, the hair covers most of the ear and in addition the Queen wears a circlet of oak leaves and acorns in her hair. The oak leaf circlet

seems to have been used only with this medal and I refer to it as the 'Oak Leaf Head'. MYB tells us that the design was first used as late as 1862. In the strict sense this should not be included with official medals, but the unique design and the national status of RNLI led me to stretch a point.

A new portrait was produced in 1869 (Figure 8) and used for the New Zealand and Abyssinian Medals, and also the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal which was instituted in 1872. This shows the Queen wearing a coronet showing two fleurs-de-lis between three crosses surmounting a plain veil. The Queen wears a simple pearl necklace and pendant without any Stars or Orders. The signature 'A.B. WYON sc' appears beneath the Queen's shoulder. The brothers Joseph Shepherd Wyon and Alfred Benjamin Wyon had established their own workshop in London and this was one of their early commissions. I refer to this as the 'New Zealand Bust'.

The medal for the Ashantee campaign was authorised in 1874 and a new portrait was produced, designed by L.C. Wyon (Figure 9). This time the Queen is shown wearing a diadem and a very austere veil which covers the ear and follows the line of the back of the head and neck. The Queen, now 55 years of age, is shown with a much fuller face and thicker neck. This portrait was used with Ashantee 1873-74, Egypt 1882, North West Canada 1885, East and West Africa 1892 and Central Africa 1895. I refer to this as the 'Ashantee Head'.

In 1876 a second Arctic Medal was authorised. This was a circular medal and the obverse portrait showed a crowned and veiled bust by George Gammon Adams (Figure 10). The crown is small, set towards the back of the head and rests on a veil which has 'feathering' at the front and side (this may be the 'widow's cap' which the Queen often wore). The veil is drawn well behind the ear. The sculptor's signature appears on the truncation of the shoulder. This same portrait was used for the Empress of India Medal, 1877. I refer to this as the 'Empress Bust' in order to avoid any confusion between the two Arctic Medals.

A further five years elapsed before, in 1881, a new portrait bust was designed for the Afghanistan Medal 1878-1880. The Queen wears a large crown surmounting a plain, narrow veil drawn back behind the ear. She wears her necklace and pendant, and the star and sash of the Order of the Garter are clearly shown (Figure 11). This portrait was engraved by L.C. Wyon, after a design by Joseph Edgar Boehm. It appears to have been used only with this medal and I refer to it as the 'Afghan Bust'.





Figure 12: Jubilee Bust.



Figure 13: Vounteer Bust.



Figure 14: BSA Bust.



Figure 15: Brock Portrait.



Figure 16: Bowcher Bust.



Figure 17: Sceptre Bust.



Figure 18: De Saulles Bust.



Figure 19: St. John Bust.



1887 was Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee year and a medal was struck which showed a new portrait bust (Figure 12). This retained the small crown, balanced rather precariously on the head, but the veil has a 'ruffed' forward edge before being drawn back behind the ear. A pearl necklace, the Garter sash and Royal Family orders complete the lower part of the bust. The overall impression is of a rather stretched design and it is similar to the Jubilee coinage portrait. The signature 'C EMPTMEYER' appears below the bust. Clemens Emptmeyer is believed to have engraved the portrait from a model designed by Joseph Edgar Boehm. MYB No 293, page 265, records that the obverse was designed by Boehm and the reverse by Emptmeyer. It may be, however, that both obverse and reverse were Boehm designs, engraved by Emptmeyer. The same basic design was used for the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 and it is therefore reasonable to call this the 'Jubilee Bust'. A larger, 'commemorative', version of this medal was struck by the Royal Mint for sale to the public.

In 1894 a long service medal was authorised for the Volunteer Force and a new portrait was used on the obverse (Figure 13). The engraver was G.W. De Saulles. The Queen wears a plain veil surmounted by a small crown. Her body and head both face directly left and the veil crosses the front of the shoulder which reaches almost to the rim of the medal. As well as the Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, the portrait was used for the Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal, issued in 1900 to mark the campaigns in the Cape from 1880 to 1897. I refer to this as the 'Volunteer Bust'.

The British South Africa Company issued a medal in 1896 for award to troops who fought against the Matabele in 1893, and it was later extended to reward service in its other campaigns. The obverse portrait reverts to the coronet, showing a fleur-de-lis between two crosses formy appearing from beneath a plain veil. This is drawn back behind the ear and forms a small triangle (Figure 14). There seems to be no signature or initials but it is believed that R. Caton Woodville was the designer. It was struck in Birmingham. I refer to this as the 'BSA Bust'.

When the India Medal was instituted in 1896, the obverse design was entrusted to Thomas Brock. His portrait is similar to the preceding one but there are differences (Figure 15). The coronet sits more naturally and is more detailed, the drapery of the veil has no 'triangle' behind the ear and part of the Queen's right shoulder has been included. The Garter star is clearly visible. In addition Brock has

included his initials 'T B' below the portrait and it is fair to refer to this as the 'Brock Portrait'.

In 1897 Frank Bowcher, then a freelance engraver, designed a medal for the Diamond Jubilee. This was not for official issue but the central portrait was used with the Royal Niger Company's Medal (Figure 16). The design shows a small crown and lace veil but with the addition of a laurel wreath. This bust was used only on the Niger Company medal and is the only portrait by Bowcher used on official medals. Perhaps it is fair to give this the name of its designer – the 'Bowcher Bust'.

In 1899 the issue of the Queen's Sudan Medal gave rise to yet another portrait of Queen Victoria. G.W. De Saulles was the engraver and the distinctive design shows a half-length portrait with a small crown and veil. The Queen holds a sceptre upright in her right hand (Figure 17). The initials 'D e S' appear on the right, between the bottom of the veil and the letter 'X' of 'imperatrix'. This design was also used with the East and Central Africa Medal. I refer to this as the 'Sceptre Bust' because it is the only design which displays this item of royal regalia.

The Boer War, 1899 to 1902, resulted in the authorisation of the Queen's South Africa Medal and again the designer/engraver was G.W. De Saulles (Figure 18). The obverse portrait shows the Queen facing directly to the left but her body is turned partly towards the viewer. She wears a lace veil, surmounted by a small crown and a pearl necklace with pendant. The sash and star of the Garter are prominent. The artist's signature appears at the base of the portrait. This design was also used for the Mediterranean Medal and the China 1900 Medal. I refer to this as the 'De Saulles Bust', first because he signed it in full and also because it would be inappropriate to name it after only one of the medals.

The Service Medal of The Order of St John was authorised in 1898, having first been proposed in 1895. This shows a portrait which was almost certainly engraved from a bust sculpted by the Queen's fourth daughter, HRH Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and which had been exhibited at the Royal Academy (Figure 19). The Queen faces to the right, the only portrait in which this occurs. The design is simple to the point of being austere, since the Queen wears neither jewellery nor insignia. The medal was first struck by Elkington and early awards showed the initials 'E & Co' below the near shoulder, but these were later removed. I refer to this as the 'St John Bust' and it is interesting to note that this portrait is still in use on the Service Medal of the Order of St John.

For ease of reference a summary of the above

designs is listed at Annex A.

There are possibly other portraits used for the obverse of official Victorian Medals and I should be very pleased to learn of them. Certainly there were different designs on unofficial and semi-official medals; shooting and local life-saving medals for example, but these have been specifically excluded from this study.

I hope that in this short note I have illustrated the most important differences in the obverse portraits of Queen Victoria on the official medals, perhaps made them a little more interesting and indicated the richness and variety of their design.

There are almost certainly errors or omissions and I shall be most grateful for any further information which members may be able to provide.

#### Acknowledgements

I offer my sincere thanks to Nimrod Dix and the staff of Dix, Noonan and Webb for producing the illustrations; a vital part of the project. Kevin Clancy, Curator, and Joseph Payne, Assistant Curator, of the Royal Mint have kindly commented on the text and I am most grateful for their help. Philip Attwood, Curator of Coins and Medals at The British Museum has also provided valuable advice and help, for which many thanks. My thanks are also due to Token Publishing for allowing me to use the *Medal Year Book 2006* as a reference.

### Annex A: Queen Victoria Summary of Obverse Portraits on Official Medals

Fig	Date	Portrait	Example Medal	Designer/Signature
1	1842	Wyon Young Head (Regina).	China	W. Wyon. On truncation
2	1842	Wyon Young Head (Vindex).	Cabul	W. Wyon. In the field
3	1842	Coinage Head.	Jubilee 1897	No Signature
4	1839	Sea Gallantry Head.		L.C. Wyon. On truncation
5	1855	Board of Trade Head.		B. Wyon. Below truncation
6	1857	Chignon Head.	Arctic	L.C. Wyon
7	?	Oakleaf Head.	RNLI	L.C. Wyon. Below neck
8	1869	New Zealand Bust.	New Zealand	A.B. Wyon. Below shoulder
9	1874	Ashantee Head.	Ashantee	L.C. Wyon
10	1876	Empress Bust.	Empress of India	G.G. Adams. On truncation
11	1881	Afghan Bust.	Afghanistan 1878	L.C. Wyon. After Boehm
12	1887	Jubilee Bust.	Golden Jubilee (Diamond Jubilee 1897)	C. Emptmeyer. Below bust After Boehm
13	1894	Volunteer Bust.	Volunteer Force L. S.	G.W. De Saulles
14	1896	BSA Bust.	Matabeleland	R. Caton Woodville
15	1896	Brock Portrait.	India 1895	T. Brock. Initials below neck
16	1897	Bowcher Bust.	R. Niger Co	F. Bowcher
17	1899	Sceptre Bust.	Queen's Sudan	G.W. De Saulles. Initials
18	1899	De Saulles.	QSA	G.W. De Saulles. In full
19	1898	St John Bust	O St J Service	HRH Princess Louise

**‘Much Research to Do’  
– in Search of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Robert Lodge, MC & Bar, RA**

by Lloyd Brodrick, Australia

Most of us have, at some time or another, discussed with other collectors what the favourite medals in our collections might be. I have had this discussion several times, and without hesitation always nominate the group of seven to Lieutenant-Colonel

I first saw the group offered for sale by Toad Hall Medals in early 1986. Offered separately was a CIE and a Delhi Durbar Medal to F.A. Lodge. Neither lot sold, for they were offered again a few months later. This time I decided to act, and purchased the



Group of medals to Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Lodge, MC & Bar.

H.R. Lodge. This particular group of medals epitomises for me the great attraction and excitement of collecting. I have purchased the medals, sold them and then purchased them a second time. With fairly dogged research and a great deal of luck I have probably now uncovered as much as I ever will about the man behind the medals.

#### **The medals**

The seven medals are: Military Cross, George V issue, with a Bar denoting a second award (unnamed as issued); 1914-15 Star (impressed LIEUT. H.R.LODGE. R.H.A.); British War Medal; Victory Medal (these two impressed MAJOR H.R.LODGE); 1939-1945 Star; War Medal; India Service Medal (these three unnamed as issued).

group of seven for £335 (those were the days!). I was also offered as a single item, and agreed to purchase, the Delhi Durbar Medal. A few months later I decided to sell my collection and the Lodge family medals were auctioned-off in Sydney in March 1987.

My resolution to never collect again was short-lived. After stopping and starting on a few different themes I returned to my first love, medals to the Royal Artillery. I looked out for medals that had been in my old collection, and to my delight soon spotted the Lodge family medals. They had not left Australia, and in November 1991 I re-acquired them in a postal bids sale of I.S.Wright Militaria, in Ballarat, Victoria for \$905. They have been in my collection ever since.





Lieutenant Hugh Lodge RA, c1914

### The research

When purchased in 1986, the group to Lieutenant-Colonel H.R. Lodge came with brief service details. The Military Cross was 'unresearched but verified', and one of the Toad Hall catalogues noted correctly that there was 'much research to do'. I tracked down the gazette details for the MC and Bar, but had not done much more than this when I sold the medals.

After re-acquiring the medals in 1991 I decided they probably had a solid story to tell. Lodge's MC citation was very impressive, and the timing and circumstance strongly suggested it was won in the German spring offensive of March 1918. The Bar to his MC was gazetted with a general citation but before the award of the MC itself, suggesting the recommendations had been submitted at roughly the same time.

My first stroke of luck came with the gazette notice for the Bar to Lodge's MC. Medals to Royal Artillery officers who served in the Great War can be very difficult to research without knowing their battery or brigade. Such details were only included in *London Gazette* notices in the early days of the war and after the Armistice. However the *London Gazette* notice for the Bar to Lodge's MC was unique in showing his unit – A Battery, 331st Brigade RFA. I obtained the War Diary for 331st Brigade for several months in 1918 and was well rewarded, with my original suspicions being confirmed.

I used *Army Lists* to discover Hugh Lodge's approximate date of death, and my researcher discovered his detailed will. This pointed me in the direction of school records and allowed me to track down Lodge's nephew. The nephew provided me with original portrait photographs and anecdotes of Lodge and his father.

Delving deeper, I consulted numerous primary and secondary sources, which helped put Lodge's service into context. The most useful secondary source was Martin Middlebrook's book *The Kaiser's Battle*, a gripping account of the fighting on 21 March 1918. I was very interested to see a Bombardier from 331st Brigade quoted twice, and wrote to Martin Middlebrook. Warning me not to expect too much, he pointed me in the direction of an unpublished manuscript held by the Imperial War Museum. It turned out that the 85-page typewritten account had been written by the man who served as Hugh Lodge's signalling NCO for more than eight months, and included a lengthy description of Lodge and detailed first-hand accounts of him in action.

Then, chat on an internet discussion list mentioned that the file lists of the Kenya National Archives were available on-line. Lodge had lived in Kenya and, not expecting anything, I did a quick search. To my amazement, the Kenya National Archives held two files on Hugh Lodge. Within days the helpful staff advised that they contained 223 pages of records. With the help of friends at the Australian High Commission in Nairobi I soon received copies, containing Hugh Lodge's military, health and pension records, with a lot of details in his own hand. Lodge's very poor health had generated a lot of paperwork, and these papers answered most of my remaining queries.

### The story

Hugh Robert Lodge was born in India on 8 April 1891, the only son of Frank Adrian Lodge and Catherine Butcher. There was also a daughter, Nancy. An old Etonian, F.A. Lodge was employed as an Assistant Conservator of Forests in Madras and from 1914 to 1921 was Inspector General of Forests for the Nizam of Hyderabad. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (CIE) in 1913.

Hugh Lodge spent his early years in India, but like many other children of colonial families was sent 'home' for schooling. At the time of the 1901 census he was a student at Ovingdean Hall School in Sussex, and from September 1904 to December 1909 was educated at Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Lodge did well at Marlborough, being a prefect in his last term, coming fourth in the Army

Class in his last two terms and winning the Royal Humane Society medal for swimming and diving.

In 1910 Hugh Lodge became a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. After successfully completing his course of instruction he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 20 July 1911, graduating tenth in a class of 31.

Second Lieutenant Lodge proceeded almost immediately to India, serving from November 1911 with 10th Battery, Royal Field Artillery (RFA) at Secunderbad and later Barrackpore. On 10 June 1914, while out hunting, he suffered the first of two serious riding accidents that were to cast a pall over his service. Lodge was unconscious for ten days and 'very incoherent for some time after'. He was subsequently treated for neurasthenia (that is, nervous debility or exhaustion) and morbid depression, and was in hospital for six months.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Great War, 10th Battery returned to England. However Lodge, who was promoted Lieutenant on 20 July 1914, remained in India until returning in February 1915, when he was again treated for neurasthenia. Lieutenant Lodge was not with his brigade when it landed on Gallipoli as part of the 'immortal' 29th Division in April 1915, instead joining 368th Battery (which included a section of 10th Battery) at Cape Helles on 23 July. Shortly after he became 'extremely sick' with amoebic dysentery, but instead of being evacuated he returned to duty.

Lodge remained with his battery at Helles throughout the ferocious fighting of August 1915. Promoted Temporary Captain on 12 September 1915, he was transferred to B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and later 13th Battery RFA. On 15 November Captain Lodge was transferred again, to command of B/60th Battery RFA, in 11th (Northern) Division at Suvla Bay. He remained on Gallipoli until 20 December 1915, the night that Suvla Bay was evacuated, commanding his battery at the evacuation.

After Gallipoli, Lodge remained with his battery in the Suez Canal defences before proceeding to France, although his physical and mental health was fragile. He later recalled:

During all this time, both in Gallipoli and in Egypt, I was more or less living on Ideal Milk and Army biscuits. I went with the 11th Divisional Artillery on its move to the battle of the Somme in France

in about August 1916, but my health made a sick leave to England necessary.<sup>1</sup>

Captain Lodge arrived with his battery in France on 8 July 1916. However from 4 August he was again under treatment for neurasthenia. On 8 August, the same day he was promoted substantive Captain, Hugh Lodge was sent back to England.

Later in 1916 or in early 1917, Lodge joined C/331st Battery RFA, in the 66th (2nd East Lancashire) Division. This second-line Territorial division began embarking for France on 11 March 1917, and Captain Lodge disembarked on 13 March. From June to September 1917 66th Division was engaged in operations on the Flanders coast. Lodge served with C/331st Battery until about 20 July 1917 when he was promoted to Acting Major (Territorial Force) and given command of A Battery in the same brigade. Both batteries were armed with 18-pounder field guns.

In October 1917 66th Division took part in the Battles of Ypres/Passchendaele. Conditions were appalling. Major Lodge's senior signals NCO was Bombardier H.J. Hewetson, who eventually wrote an account of his service. In his unpublished memoir Hewetson described the position he occupied with Hugh Lodge and his men:

The gun position was near Garter Point and a cruder or more unimpressive one it would be difficult to find. The guns were resting on insecure platforms of a flimsy nature, with shallow sandbag walls on either side of each gun and brown camouflage netting thrown over to tone with the brown earth for purposes of concealment. This was all that could be done since it was impossible to dig more than a foot or so without striking water and being flooded out. ... Jerry knew of our whereabouts and periodically spared no effort to put us out of action. It seemed impossible anyone could survive these nerve shattering concentrations of shellfire...<sup>2</sup>

Hugh Lodge obviously performed well in the battle, eventually being awarded one of his two MCs for his work at Passchendaele. Former Bombardier H.J. Hewetson included only one detailed description of an officer in his memoirs, his battery commander at this time, Major Hugh Lodge. Lodge was aged just 26 at the time of the incidents Hewetson (himself just 21) described:

<sup>1</sup> Kenya National Archives, file ACW/42/675 (Major H. R. Lodge – MC)

<sup>2</sup> H.J.Hewetson (nd) *No Passports for Passchendaele*, Imperial War Museum: unpublished manuscript, p32

Perhaps this is the place to say a word or two about Major H.R.Lodge, who I always thought was the ablest Battery Commander with whom I served. He was a regular officer who knew his gunnery and everything concerned with the administration of a battery from A to Z. A dapper little man, stockily built, he was somewhat of a martinet and consequently not particularly loved by the men. Nevertheless he was an officer for whom everyone had the greatest respect as we fully appreciated his abilities and knew that in an emergency it was better to have a commander of experience than an easy going officer of weaker character or with lower standards of discipline. He was strict and a disciplinarian but invariably fair and no one could doubt that the welfare of his men was his first consideration and I believe his ambition was to make 'A' Battery one of the best in France. Our confidence in him was never displaced.<sup>3</sup>

Following Passchendaele the gunners of 331st Brigade remained in the line, although their principal concern over the harsh winter of 1917/18 was the cold. Hugh Lodge himself recalled 'wintering in the incredible sea of mud round Ypres'. Thanks again to the memoirs of Bombardier Hewetson, we know that on Christmas Day 1917 Major Lodge spent at least part of his time in the front line. Hewetson was with an officer and several other men in an observation post on Broodseinde Ridge, where they had spent Christmas Eve. On Christmas morning,

Our next visitor was Major Lodge who arrived with a gunner bringing Christmas parcels and letters which had reached the wagon lines after we had left. Although there was a light coating of snow on the ground, it was a perfect winter day with splendid visibility and the Major seized the opportunity to take a close scrutiny of the enemy lines noting special targets for future attention. He seemed happy with all he saw, had a drink with Lieut. White and although it might have been incongruous to wish us a Merry Christmas, he offered the compliments of the season before returning to the battery.<sup>4</sup>

Early in the New Year 331st Brigade moved out of the line, and in mid-February moved south by train to the Somme. 66th Division was now part of XIX Corps, Fifth Army, and Hugh Lodge and his men were set to take part in one of the biggest and most critical battles in the long history of the Royal

Artillery. When General Ludendorff struck the Third and Fifth Armies on 21 March 1918 in the first act of his famous Spring Offensive, 66th Division was in the line and felt the full impact of the massive German attack. The 331st Brigade RFA War Diary contains the following description of 21 March 1918:

At 4.45 am the enemy commenced a big attack. Group HQ and every battery were heavily shelled and gassed. At the opening of the bombardment every telephonic communication was disconnected and the only means of communication was by runner. The morning was very misty, which materially assisted the enemy, although it made communication extremely difficult. Immediately after the opening of the enemy attack orders were sent for the batteries to put down a barrage. The enemy attacked in very large numbers, but owing to the difficulties of communication it was exceedingly hard to ascertain the exact position throughout the day. About noon batteries were firing over open sights at ranges varying between 1000 yards and 1500 yards.<sup>5</sup>

21 March was a desperate day. Lodge suffered the loss of his anti-tank gun captured by the enemy; he also had another gun destroyed by enemy fire. Hewetson recalled:

The shelling continued and soon we heard that one gun had gone up in a gust of flame killing Sergeant Tarry and a gunner and wounding others. Truth to tell it seemed only a matter of time before the whole gun line would be smashed and put out of action. Major Lodge came along to find out what chances there were of speaking to Brigade but agreed that until the fog lifted it was useless attempting to repair the telephone lines especially as most of them were buried fairly deep in the ground. He mentioned that four guns were still firing on SOS lines and no doubt inflicting heavy casualties on the German infantry massed in the forward trenches prior to the assault.<sup>6</sup>

At one stage the battery position came under direct machine-gun fire, and Lodge was later furious when one of his NCOs 'got the wind up' and told his gunners that they were surrounded. Later in the day, Bombardier Hewetson was returning from a reconnaissance of the front line when he saw evidence of the hard fighting for which Major

<sup>3</sup> Hewetson, *op. cit.*, pp34-35

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*, p36

<sup>5</sup> National Archives (UK) file WO95/3128 (War Diary 331<sup>st</sup> Brigade RFA)

<sup>6</sup> Hewetson, *op. cit.*, p43. *ibid.*, p45





18-pounder field guns in action during the Spring Offensive, 28 March 1918 (*Imperial War Museum*).

Lodge would later be decorated:

... as we approached the position we noticed that the guns, which earlier had been dragged from their pits for a broader switch of fire, appeared to be firing over open sights at a range of just about twelve hundred yards. To see our lads fighting back in the open with the coolness of veterans and doing it with drill book precision as though on manoeuvres at home was an unforgettable experience, though one that was repeated often enough in the days ahead.<sup>7</sup>

In the absence of communications with Brigade HQ, Lodge walked backwards and forwards through the German barrage to report, and to receive orders. A/331st Battery received orders to retire and the surviving guns were successfully pulled back under fire. They soon came into action again and the gunners spent the night in Nissen huts which they found near the new gun position:

Major Lodge visited the huts and gave us a pep talk, saying that the Boche had achieved a surprising success but had been halted on the Brown defence line and would get hell on the morrow. It may have been wishful thinking, or he felt we needed some encouragement, but in truth we were not unduly worried at this stage and

echoed all his sentiments.<sup>8</sup>

Over the following days the gunners of A/331 Battery, like all the gunners of Fifth Army, fought a desperate retreat, retiring, firing to delay the advancing enemy and support their own infantry, and then limbering up and retiring again under fire. On one occasion on 22 March, as machine-gun fire grew louder and stragglers passed through the gun position, Major Lodge ordered breech blocks to be removed – a sign that he considered the capture of the guns imminent. Not long after, when he had investigated the situation in person, Lodge ordered the breech blocks to be replaced and then ordered the guns to fire six rounds before continuing the retirement.

The rearguard fighting and hurried withdrawals continued until early on 29 March when A/331st Battery was pulled right back, and after eight days and nights of exhausting action was finally relieved. The battery was told that a composite six-gun battery was being formed of the various gunners, drivers and signallers that had been at the wagon lines during the retreat. As its contribution to this composite unit, A/331st battery provided two guns and detachments – and a commanding officer, in the form of Major Hugh Lodge. Bombardier Hewetson recalled:

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*, p43

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*

Our Major, who was more than due a well earned relief from the heavy responsibility he had borne so well through those eight hectic days, volunteered to lead the composite battery and consequently left us to take over his temporary command.<sup>9</sup>

As his gunners rested, Major Hugh Lodge returned to the eye of the storm and a rendezvous between Amiens and Villers Bretonneux. The War Diary for 331st Brigade records that on 30 March 1918 his guns fired continuously as the enemy continued to press their attack. On 31 March the guns maintained their position, and before long there was a realisation that the Germans had been ground to a halt and the danger had passed.

From 21 to 31 March 1918, 331st Brigade RFA suffered ten officers and 92 other ranks killed, wounded and missing. During that period no fewer than 17 positions were occupied, with the withdrawal being carried out each time in perfect order, in many cases with the enemy only 500 yards away when the guns were pulled out. One of the last casualties was Major Hugh Lodge, who on 31 March was badly hit in the right knee, left buttock and right cheek. Bombardier Hewetson recalled that Lodge:

... need not have been there but it was known he hated the idea of a section of his men going into battle without him and so he volunteered to accompany them.<sup>10</sup>

Lodge was evacuated to England and never returned to 331st Brigade. Prior to 21 March 1918, he had already been recommended for the non-immediate award of the MC. His gallantry during the great German offensive resulted in a recommendation for an immediate gallantry award. He was eventually awarded the MC and Bar, with the Bar being gazetted before the MC, on 3 June 1918, 'for distinguished service in connection with the military operations in France and Flanders'.

Hugh Lodge's MC was gazetted on 16 September 1918, with the following, impressive citation, which the War Diary confirms was for the period 21-30 March:

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Throughout ten days' fighting this officer commanded his battery with skill and

determination, time after time bringing it out of action after inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, firing over open sights up to the last moment. His reports were of great use, and he many times reported in person when all communications were cut, coming in at great personal risk under intense fire of all descriptions.

In view of the ground that had been lost, the performance of the Fifth Army was roundly criticised in England and its commander, General Sir Hubert Gough, relieved. It is clear however that the soldiers of the Fifth Army, including the gunners, fought extremely hard in the face of a tremendous onslaught. Sir Hubert Gough himself described his soldiers as having 'faced overwhelming odds with a courage beyond the power of words to praise'. The historian of the Royal Artillery described the Spring Offensive as one of the finest hours in the history of the regiment.

Major Lodge's wounds needed treatment in the UK for almost four months. As he recovered he completed a battery commander's gunnery course at Larkhill. He refused a possible Staff appointment, preferring to stay with the guns. Lodge returned to the Western Front in October 1918, doubtless wearing the ribbon of the MC and Bar. He re-joined 11th Division, with which he had served in 1915-1916.

Briefly attached to A/58th Battery, by 29 October Major Lodge was in command of C/58th Battery. During the time Lodge served with 11th Division in action it won battle honours for the Final Advance in Picardy, encompassing the Battle of the Sambre (4 November) and the Passage of the Grand Honnelle (5-7 November).

Immediately after the Armistice, Lodge was posted to command of A/58th Battery and briefly commanded 58th Brigade RFA. He survived a bout of influenza in January 1919 and then returned to the UK in February for an operation on his face, almost certainly as a result of his wounds. He had already applied for a transfer to India, in the hope of escaping from the climate of Europe. He had continued to suffer from dysentery throughout his service on the Western Front, and in 1950 he recalled his medical condition, his own efforts to remain in action and, with some satisfaction, the results of those efforts:

<sup>9</sup> *ibid.*, p55

<sup>10</sup> *ibid.*, p56



Captain Hugh Lodge, MC & Bar RA, c1928

During all this service in France I had my own hyperdermic syringe and emetine ampoules, and gave myself injections whenever my health appeared to need them; the sand dunes at Nieuport upset me badly, as had done the desert of the Suez Canal two years earlier; Nieuport was followed by the last phases of the Passchendaele attack and by wintering in the incredible sea of mud round Ypres; from there we went to the 5th Army ten days before the great German attack. I am confident that I could not have stood up to all this without my occasional emetine injections. As it was I was awarded the M.C. for my work at Passchendaele and another as an immediate award for handling what was left of the 18 pounder batteries of the Divisional Artillery in their retreat from March 21 to 31.<sup>11</sup>

This satisfaction was well justified. In view of his struggle with mental illness from 1914 to 1916, and his other health problems, to not only survive through Gallipoli, Egypt and the Western Front, but to be twice decorated as a battery commander

showed considerable ability and strength of character as well as gallantry.

On 3 April 1919, after returning to duty from his operation, Hugh Lodge received his MC and Bar from the King at Buckingham Palace. He then proceeded to India but again suffered badly from dysentery and after a relatively short posting returned to England. He took up a post as Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, Inspection and Experimental Staff, Shoeburyness, from March 1921 to May 1922. At Shoeburyness he was again unwell and returned to regimental duty at Deepcut, at the same time consulting private practitioners in tropical diseases. Lodge was then posted to Germany (Cologne), where he served from 1923 to 1925.

Hugh Lodge's health continued to be delicate, and he also resented being second-in-command of a battery after having been a battery commander in action for some time. From September 1925 to March 1927, eighteen months, he was on sick leave suffering again from neurasthenia. After returning to service, on 10 January 1929 Lodge was promoted to Major, almost ten years since he had last held the rank.

However any recovery he may have made and any benefit to his career from his promotion was overtaken by another serious riding accident. On 6 April 1929 at the Aldershot Steeplechase, Hugh Lodge and his horse fell, and Major Lodge was hit by his horse's head. He fractured his pelvis and was severely concussed. He remained in hospital for six weeks and was then placed on sick pay for three months. He was finally passed fit for active service in August, but his health deteriorated. He was placed under medical observation in early April 1930 for 'NYD' (altered mental state) and was placed on the half pay list (and later the retired list) on account of ill health with effect from 7 June 1930. He was aged just 38.

Following his involuntary retirement Hugh Lodge went to Kenya, where his parents were trying to establish a mixed dairy farm, *Rivelyn*, near Naivasha, north-west of Nairobi. By his own account, 'finding employment at that time of economic crisis was impossible', and by early 1932 Lodge joined a gold rush at Kakamega, north-west of Naivasha. Like most of the miners, Lodge may have found enough gold to keep him going, but not enough to make his fortune. Hugh Lodge worked as a gold miner, off and on, until the Second World War.

<sup>11</sup> Kenya National Archives, *op. cit.*





Lieutenant-Colonel Lodge with his mother, Kate, and his father, Frank Lodge, CIE, in Kenya, 1946.

He constantly complained of headaches and lack of concentration. Successive Medical Boards found him to be suffering from mental health problems ('erratic, untidy, absent minded, lacks concentration and his memory is bad', 'conversation halting and erratic', 'mental attitude definitely abnormal'), however this made little difference to his pension. Shortage of funds was a constant concern.

In a letter dated 1938, Lodge's father had written to his daughter Nancy that: 'Hugh has a pension of £230 a year and a mental disability ... Hugh is a very uncertain quantity and cannot work under anybody'. In 1939, after the outbreak of the Second World War, Frank Lodge had again written to his daughter:

Hugh continues to worry about his health ... hypochondriac ... Mother thinks he is really ill ... I differ! I hope he will get home soon and get a military job. What he wants is hard work to keep him too busy.<sup>12</sup>

His father's wishes were realised. Hugh Lodge continued to work at Kakamega until about April 1940, when he moved back to Naivasha. Again in his own words:

Towards the end of November [1940] I had interviews with Lord Francis Scott and with General Cunningham with the view of joining the East African Forces, but was informed by both that they could do nothing for me owing to my being a totally disabled officer. At the beginning of

December I learnt that there was a nearly empty boat at Mombasa bound for the United Kingdom; borrowing the necessary money I got onto this boat and disembarked at Glasgow.<sup>13</sup>

On returning to the UK Hugh Lodge saw his sister Nancy, who was pleased to see him but not unreasonably thought it unlikely he would be accepted by the Army. Nancy's son met his uncle this once and years later remembered him as 'a small man, as his father, but active, jolly, and enthusiastic', with a slight but noticeable limp.

Hugh Lodge had, in going to the UK, left behind papers 'which would not be advantageous to the possibility of my being re-employed'. This was something of an understatement. However at this time of greatest crisis, the Army didn't look too closely into the medical history of the apparently fit, twice-decorated retired officer who had offered his services. Lodge was quickly taken on and soon found himself posted to India. On 17 April 1941 he was made a War Substantive Major and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, in India.

In India, Lieutenant-Colonel Lodge was given command of 23rd Reinforcement Camp, located at Comilla, in eastern India (modern-day Bangladesh), not far from Dhaka and close to the border with Burma. According to Lodge, he had up to 8,000 men under his command, both British and Indian. After the outbreak of war with Japan in December 1941, this was the first reinforcement camp to be used by GHQ India on the Burma front.

<sup>12</sup> Michael Danby, letter dated 17 September 1994

<sup>13</sup> Kenya National Archives, *op. cit.*

Lodge appears to have commanded this camp until early 1943, when he was relieved after a draft refused to parade before proceeding up to the front line. He was posted to Meerut, in command of 39th Reinforcement Camp. Sometime in 1944 he was admitted to hospital with dysentery. There are indications that he lost his temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and was disaffected by what he saw as ill-treatment at the hands of the Army.

By early 1945 Hugh Lodge was back in England, seeking an early discharge on compassionate grounds. His elderly parents were having trouble running the farm and his father's health was failing. Lodge sailed for Kenya at the end of March. He formally ceased to be employed on 23 May 1945 and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On his return, the care of his elderly parents and the development of the farm 'occupied every moment' of Hugh Lodge's time. Life was clearly not easy for him or his parents. Lodge's nephew later wrote:

I suspect that Hugh, like some other brain damaged people always knew exactly how other people should perform but did not recognise his own shortcomings. Certainly he was not an easy guest or assistant for his father and mother.<sup>14</sup>

Frank Lodge died at the farm in April 1947, aged 85, and his son took over full responsibility. In early 1948 Lodge married Joanna Whatmough, the widow of a former acquaintance. Unfortunately with his ongoing mental health problems the marriage was not a happy one and Joanna eventually left the farm. She wrote with reference to the death of Hugh's mother in September 1948:

All this has been a tremendous strain on Hugh ... he has had one of his outbursts or brainstorms as his mother called them ... he accused me ... I know he cannot help it ... I am sure these hallucinations are the after effects of his concussions - he can stand a certain amount of mental strain and no more.<sup>15</sup>

The trigger for Lodge's outburst may have been the fact that his mother had died intestate, and he had to fight to retain the family farm. Writing in March 1950, he stated plainly his anxiety about the years ahead:

Approaching my 59th birthday I am worried about the future, especially on account of the dependence on me of my wife and stepson (aged 13). My present combined pension of under £400, representing my reward, medical compensation and old age security for 25 years of commissioned service, including active service in both world wars, makes life extremely difficult.<sup>16</sup>

Stating that he was in bad health, Lodge formally claimed an increased disability allowance. While the examining doctors confirmed that he suffered from neurasthenia and dysentery, the disability was not sufficient to give him the pension increase he wanted. The doctors found Lodge, in spite of his military demeanour, 'somewhat hostile in attitude to authorities' and 'somewhat disappointed and self-pitying'.

Hugh Lodge eventually sought medical attention in South Africa, from where he continued to seek a pension increase. In mid-1952 he was diagnosed with terminal cancer, and remained in South Africa for treatment. He made a detailed will on 29 July, which clearly shows an acceptance of his imminent death. He left much of his estate to his sister and set up a trust for his wife Joanna, apologising 'for having brought her to an uncongenial life on a farm in Africa'. Lodge made generous bequests to Marlborough College and the Royal Artillery Institution. He also left sums of money to the African labourers on his farm.

On 28 August 1952, less than a month after making his will, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Robert Lodge, MC & Bar, late Royal Artillery, died at Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, not far from Durban. He was aged 61. Lodge was buried in the Mountain Rise Cemetery in Pietermaritzburg and rests today in an unmarked grave. I used *Army Lists* to discover Hugh Lodge's approximate date of death, and my researcher discovered his detailed will which luckily was proved in the United Kingdom.

There is great satisfaction in the thought that through my research, and by uncovering previously unpublished material, I may have kept alive the story of a very brave man, that might otherwise have been lost. Hugh Lodge's life was one of challenge and hardship and, in spite of his outstanding record in the Great War, disappointment. Hopefully his medals will always survive as a testament to his courage and his life of service.

<sup>14</sup> Michael Danby, letter dated 9 August 1994

<sup>15</sup> Michael Danby, letter dated 17 September 1994

<sup>16</sup> Kenya National Archives, *op. cit.*

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## Feisal's Arab Army: The British Awards A Response

by Anthony Bateman

I can shed some light on one of the Sherifian Army officers whose decorations were announced in War Office List No. 53 of 19 December 1919 (Owain Raw-Rees, *OMRS Journal*, March 2006, pp.7-12 and an earlier article by him). A good friend and colleague of mine in Baghdad in 2003-04, Mohamed K. Almufti, told me about his grandfather's Military Cross (MC) – a George V decoration with neither a ribbon nor any accompanying medals.

Yousiff Handhal was a member of a prominent family in Baghdad serving as a Turkish Army officer. One night a Turkish fellow officer warned him that he was to be killed along with other non-Turks who were no longer trusted by their Ottoman superiors. Yousiff gathered together as many military maps as he could carry and absconded to the other side. As an Intelligence Officer, he was warmly welcomed by the British Army. Yousiff had told the young Mohamed that it was because of this valuable service that he had been awarded the MC.

I searched the *London Gazette* online during the long winter nights in the Baghdad Sheraton. The tediously lengthy searches on my laptop revealed the promotions and awards of many of my long gone

relations, including two MCs, but nothing of Mohamed's grandfather's remarkable award. On returning home I found Owain Raw-Rees's first article in the *OMRS Journal* indexes. It read: 'To be awarded the Military Cross. Lieutenant Yusal Handul, Sherifian Army'. Despite the misspelling of Yousiff (Joseph) by the War Office, I had no doubt that this was Yousiff Handhal.

Mohamed, a well regarded lawyer, accepted this as evidence and I brought back from leave a new ribbon and brooch bar for his grandfather's 85 year old decoration and an old silk of the MC. We discovered another historical link as my father had served against the Turks in the Mesopotamian campaign in 1917-18. As an RFC/RAF Captain and flight commander he and his kite balloon section had advanced North to Samarra in the final drive to oust the Ottoman Army, capturing a general and his staff along the way. I had followed the same route to Samarra in the final stages of the Iran-Iraq War in 1987 after service in the Sultan of Oman's Navy and had returned to Baghdad during Operation Iraqi Freedom as a US Department of Defense contractor.



## Recipients of the Army Gold Cross 1813-1814

by Paul Horsfield

As a longstanding student of the Napoleonic Wars, I have admired the Army Gold Cross (AGC) ever since I saw one at the newly opened National Army Museum in the early 1970s. According to *British Battles & Medals (BBM)* only 163 of these magnificent awards were issued, along with 237 clasps. However, it is very difficult to name more than a few famous recipients, such as Arthur Wellesley, William Beresford and Rowland Hill. The aim of this brief article is to identify as many recipients as possible and highlight the whereabouts of surviving examples.

Instigated in 1813 and discontinued in 1814, the Army Gold Cross (*BBM* 58) is closely related to the Maida Medal (*BBM* 46) and Army Gold Medals (*BBM* 59 & 60), which were sparingly awarded for 27 engagements between 1806 and 1814.<sup>1</sup> Medals and clasps were only conferred on the recommendation of the local Commander, to British and allied officers who commanded units or formations which engaged the enemy and senior staff officers who distinguished themselves during the designated actions. General officers received Large Gold Medals (LGM), while Small Gold Medals (SGM) were awarded to Colonels and below. Individuals who qualified for four medals or clasps automatically received an AGC, bearing the names of the respective actions in the four arms. Subsequent awards were recognised by clasps attached to the ribbon above the cross.

Research over the past year has identified 164 recipients of the AGC, adding one to the total cited in *BBM*. These are listed alphabetically in the annexed table, along with highest rank attained by 1814,<sup>2</sup> key appointments held and current whereabouts of the Cross, if known. In addition to the crosses, a total of 244 clasps were distributed as follows:

Clasps	9	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Recipients	1	2	3	7	8	18	18	46	61

A simple analysis of the recipients reveals a number of interesting statistics. There were 15 allied



Army Gold Cross awarded to Lt-Col A.F. Barnard, who commanded the 3rd Bn 95th Rifles and earned four clasps (courtesy of the Green Jackets' Museum).

officers: 7 Portuguese, 5 Hanoverians, 2 Spaniards and 1 Brunswicker. Of the 149 British officers: 36 served in the Portuguese Army under Lord Beresford and 113 in the British Army under the Duke of

<sup>1</sup> Roleia & Vimiera (Rol & Vim) were recognised by a single medal, as were Sahagun & Benevente (Sah & Ben).

<sup>2</sup> Including Brevet rank, but not necessarily the rank shown on the AGC.

Wellington. A total of 38 Generals commanded formations, while 96 Field Officers commanded units, including: artillery brigades, cavalry regiments and infantry battalions. Some 36 officers held staff appointments as Aides de Camp (ADCs) to the Commander in Chief (CinC) or within the Military Secretary's (MS), Adjutant-General's (AG) and Quartermaster-General's (QMG) departments, at Divisional or Army level. Considering ranks held at the close of hostilities in 1814, awards were made to: 1 General, 9 Lieutenant-Generals, 27 Major-Generals, 7 Brigadier Generals, 35 Colonels, 76 Lieutenant-Colonels and 7 Majors, although many officers were promoted between the first and last actions commemorated by their AGC.

At least 33 AGCs have survived and these were checked against individual entitlements. A close correlation was obtained, although the actions in the arms are not necessarily the first 4 recognised (see De Lancey and Hardinge). Cameron's and Robe's crosses bear Vimiera as a single action, since they were not present at Roleia. Only three actions outside the Iberian Peninsular were recognised on AGCs, namely: Maida (4), Martinique (7) and Guadeloupe (3). Finally, surviving groups of awards would suggest that recipients of the AGC also received the corresponding gold medals and clasps for the first three actions.<sup>3</sup> In theory, this allows 7 different combinations, of which a SGM and 2 clasps should be the most common.

Evidence exists to support most of these combinations, although it is not always consistent

and in many cases there is a shortage of clasps. Since these were not physically attached to the medals, they could easily have been misplaced in the 190 years since they were issued.

### Further Research

The author would welcome correspondence from anyone who can identify additional holders of the AGC, highlight any errors in this article or shed light on the whereabouts of surviving crosses and their associated awards.

### Acknowledgements

A vote of thanks is due to the Royal United Services Institute, National Army Museum (NAM), National War Museum of Scotland (NWMS), Royal Artillery Museum (RAM), Royal Engineers Museum (REM), Guards Museum (GdsM), Black Watch Museum, Ulster Museum (UM), King's Own Museum (KOM) and especially Spink's medal department and the Green Jackets' Museum (GJM) for assistance in preparing this article.

### Additional Abbreviations

**Units:** Bn = Battalion; Bde = Brigade; Div = Division; KGL = Kings German Legion; Arty = Artillery; Cav = Cavalry.

**Appointments:** OC = Officer Commanding; GOC = General Officer Commanding; COS = Chief Of Staff; DAG = Deputy AG; AAG = Assistant AG; DAAG = Deputy Assistant AG (ditto for QMG); MdeC = Mariscal de Campo (roughly Maj-Gen).

**Others:** x = action on AGC; c = clasp; v = Vimiera; Mqs = Marquis; k = killed; dow = died of wounds; PC = Private Collection.

1st Award	2nd Award	3rd Award	4th Award	5th & Award	Frequency
SGM	Clasp <sup>4</sup>	Clasp	AGC	Clasp	129
SGM	Clasp	LGM & Clasp <sup>5</sup>	AGC	Clasp	5
SGM	LGM & Clasp <sup>5</sup>	Clasp	AGC	Clasp	4
LGM	Clasp <sup>4</sup>	Clasp	AGC	Clasp	22
Maida	SGM	Clasp	AGC	Clasp	0
Maida	SGM	LGM & Clasp <sup>5</sup>	AGC	Clasp	1 <sup>6</sup>
Maida	LGM	Clasp	AGC	Clasp	3

<sup>3</sup> Occasionally all 4: see John Lillie whose SGM with 3 clasps and AGC reside in the NAM.

<sup>4</sup> A possible exception is Corunna with Roleia & Vimiera, all of which can appear on a medal.

<sup>5</sup> With the exception of Maida, a clasp was issued to be worn on the LGM in place of the SGM.

<sup>6</sup> Robert Ross's Maida Medal, SGM, LGM with clasp & AGC with clasp reside in the Ulster Museum.









## The New Decorations and Medals for the South African National Defence Force

by Brigadier General Deon Fourie, SD, SM and Bar, MMM, JCD and Bar, K StJ<sup>1</sup>

*'Yes, I should have given more praise' - the reply of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington when asked whether there was anything in his life that he could have done better.*

### Introduction

Early in 2001 the South African National Defence Force's Honours Advisory Panel, under the Chief Director of Human Resources Policy and Planning, Major-General Joan van der Poel, met to consider advising President Thabo Mbeki on new decorations and medals for award to deserving personnel of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF).

There were various reasons for the step. A primary need was for honours to reflect the transformation of the SANDF from one that was predominantly white to one that was recruited proportionally from all races, as the existing honours were those that had been awarded to members of the Defence Force between 1954 and 2001. A second need was to express the ethos of all South Africans, not only that of the whites, in the design and names of decorations and medals.

There was also the need to reduce the unnecessarily large number of decorations and medals available in South Africa. For some years there had been concern at the proliferation of honours in South Africa. When the writer reported on an earlier enquiry to the Chief of the SA Defence Force in 1992, the sole comment was 'Why did you not reduce the numbers even more?' Already by 1994 the orders, decorations and medals for the SA Police, the Correctional Service, the Intelligence Agency, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the SA Defence Force, and for civilians, including orders, numbered 290 pieces. The institution of a series of honours for Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) and the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (APLA) veterans brought the total for the country to 320 insignia. The situation was so out of hand that a member of the Defence Force could wear far more medals merely for completing periods of service than for bravery or for merit.

For the general public—and for military personnel who wished to respect the holders of decorations and medals—the effect was almost to reduce decorations and medals from the status of Presidential honours to that of good conduct badges. And, after all, decorations and medals are meant to honour the recipients. The SANDF was determined to set an example of good taste and austerity.

### An ideal model

Perhaps the most ideal guide to a preferable situation was that adopted in Zimbabwe in 1981. There the number of honours was reduced from the 38 honours available under Rhodesian rule to 14 simple, well-designed insignia. Apart from the five-class *Order of Merit* for meritorious conduct by the uniformed services and the general public, there were three decorations for bravery - the Gold, Silver and Bronze Crosses of Zimbabwe. Then there was a Long and Exemplary Service Medal for the regular uniformed services, an Efficiency Medal for the military and police reserves, and a Long Service Medal for the Public Service. There was also a medal for the best military and police shot each year, a Medal for Meritorious Service associated with the Order of Merit, and a Commendation Medal.

Each Zimbabwean decoration or medal has a suspender brooch to show whether the holder is a civilian (a flame lily) or is in the police (the scales of justice), the army (oak leaves), the air force (a fish eagle) or is a prisons' officer (a key). For the Commendation Medal, the Long Service and Exemplary Service Medal and the Efficiency Medal the ribbons vary from service to service. The Public Service Long Service Medal has its own design and its own ribbon. Otherwise, the designs and the names are identical for civilians and services.

As the SANDF was continuing with its process of renewal and transformation, entirely new decorations and medals, rather than mere reductions in numbers were the obvious pathways to achieve

<sup>1</sup> The author of this article has served part-time in the South African National Defence Force since 1950 - in the 2nd Regiment Botha, in the SA Corps of Marines and the SA Navy, and eventually he commanded the Pretoria Regiment. As a Citizen Force member of the Directing Staff, he then served at the SA National Defence College. He then became Director, CF Liaison, on the Staff of the Chief of the Army. While at the SANDC he went on active service as acting SSO Operations Control, in Windhoek, Namibia. In civilian life he taught Strategic Studies at the University of South Africa. Until 1999 he chaired the state Heraldry Council and the Council of the SA National Museum of Military History. He is a member of the SANDF Advisory Panel on Honours and the Heraldry Council. He has published widely on military affairs.

these aims and to give an image of a Defence Force representative of all South African cultures.

The role of the Honours Advisory Panel in this process was to provide a source of advice on the institution, design, regulation, organisation, precedence, and other arrangements relating to honours awarded for service rendered in the National Defence Force. The Panel, set up in 1985, supplemented Regular Force expertise with advice from persons with an interest, expert knowledge, or experience in dealing with honours and their insignia. Some members from outside the Regular Force were part-time officers drawn from the Reserve Force. There were also the State Herald, Major F.G. Brownell; the Director of the South African National Museum of Military History, Major John Keene; staff officers whose work was the processing of awards; and representatives of service interests as well as representatives of what have come to be called 'the non-statutory forces', i.e., former members of Umkhonto weSizwe and the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army.

This was not the first time that decorations and medals had been devised afresh for the Defence Force. Until 1954, South African soldiers could receive various Imperial or British honours – except for one devised on the establishment of the Union in 1910 and two instituted during the Second World War. In 1954 a distinct set of decorations and medals was approved by Queen Elizabeth II. These were changed quite radically in the 1970s and from time to time additions and amendments had been made. In 1992, a departmental committee of enquiry made some reductions and attempted to reorganise the system. The process in 2001, however, was the first time a specialist panel, representing political and military interests as well as technical and legal expertise, had tackled the system as a whole.

#### **How it was done**

The panel began its work by determining the needs that should be met in the light of some principles adopted in 1992. The first guiding principle, contained in Section 84 (2) (k) of the *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996*, and in the principles of constitutional law, was that the institution and award of honours are prerogatives solely of the President. It was thus essential that the honours instituted for award to personnel of the SANDF should be greatly valued. To be valued, honours had to be of a high standard of manufacture, logically organised, simple and dignified and in good taste. They had to compare with the best foreign systems of honours. Naturally, honours for the

SANDF should be consistent with sound military tradition and custom. It was decided that they should take especial account of the cultural diversity of South Africa and reflect the country's identity and people and its flora and fauna.

The first recommendations combined in a limited number of decorations, and without distinction between officers and other ranks, the recognition of bravery, leadership, merit, and devotion to duty, as well as participation in operations and, finally, long and faithful service.

An early step was to devise provisional designs and to consider possible names for the decorations and the medals. It was recommended that the names should be shared among the eleven official languages of South Africa. In this task the Defence Language Bureau was invaluable in selecting names so that each language could be used. Interestingly, when the proposals were placed before the Minister of Defence, Mr M.G.P. Lekota, he disagreed with linguistic phrasing in one designation and insisted on a change.

It was soon discovered that there was much more work involved in drafting the Presidential Warrants than had been expected. Since 1954 numerous decorations and medals had been instituted and staff officers with differing experience and backgrounds had prepared the various warrants. It had also been forgotten that a Presidential Warrant is a form of executive legislation. The warrants could thus not be mere copies of existing material. They also needed to be drafted in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution, the Common Law of South Africa and various statutes that had changed labour relations and military law. Consequently the contents and format of Presidential Warrants were carefully examined and recast to meet changed circumstances and to be as uniform as the differences between the decorations and medals would allow. Legal opinion was obtained from the Adjutant General in the Department of Defence, the Legal Adviser in the Presidency and from a civilian barrister specialising in constitutional law. One interesting product of the consultation was that it was determined that the presidential prerogative for the institution of honours derives from the office of President not from the President's role as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Ribbons had to be carefully designed for each to be distinct. With the vast number of ribbons previously used in South Africa, as well as elsewhere in the world, the State Herald and the Defence Force's Staff Officer, Heraldry, were both put under great pressure. Also, as the procedure evolved, an



extensive process of revision had to be undertaken. Many adjustments had to be made to the designs of the decorations and medals to make them capable of manufacture within a variety of technical restrictions.

Accordingly, the process required liaison with metallurgists at the South African Bureau of Standards who prepared specifications for types of metal, weights, thicknesses and other features. This, and the production of lead prototypes, was all to ensure that the final product would meet with the standards the recipients themselves would have to achieve. This also required lengthy technical discussions with the intended manufacturers, and representatives of the Defence Logistics Division. Captain Peter Digby, an historian and collector of medals, was also drawn into the process for his knowledge of foreign honours in order to make comparisons of quality. From time to time various prototypes had to be rejected. Each prospective manufacturer was allowed some two thousand Rands for experimental work, and at least one decided that the process was too exacting to justify participation. The tender system also required competition with experienced specialists in the field. The total process from standardisation to manufacture required some 18 months. In previous generations the South African Mint had been the sole manufacturer of medals in the country and required virtually no guidance.

### The Honours for Bravery

The decorations for bravery were named – in three Nguni languages – *Nkwe ya Gauta*, *Nkwe ya Selefera* and *Nkwe ya Boronse* (the Golden Leopard, the Silver Leopard and the Bronze Leopard). Bars of the same metal as the decorations may be awarded for subsequent brave actions, indicated on ribbon bars by miniature replicas of the decorations. The three decorations differ slightly from one another. The metals are gold, silver and bronze and each has its own surface design to give a three-dimensional effect. The basic colour of the ribbon is light-blue to represent the blue crane whose feather was presented by Xhosa kings as a ‘decoration’ to gallant warriors. All decorations have the coat of arms of the Republic on the reverse. The respective post-nominal letters

for the three decorations are NG, NS and NB.

The *Nkwe ya Gauta* is a five-armed cross of nine-carat gold.<sup>2</sup> The arms of the cross spread outwards from a central medallion forming chevron-like angles. The outer edges are curved. Between the arms are three short rays of gold. In the centre of the obverse on the light-blue enamel medallion is a golden leopard’s head couped, i.e., cut off at the



The *Nkwe ya Gauta* (or Golden Leopard) and Bar.

<sup>2</sup> The heraldic description of the Golden Leopard is ‘a five-armed cross patty of silver gilt with a diameter of 38 millimetres, the arms faceted per chevron embowed throughout and the extremities also embowed, between the arms three short rays, all gold, and in the centre of the obverse on a light blue enamel roundel a golden leopard’s head couped’. The Silver Leopard’s description is ‘a five-armed cross patty of silver, with a diameter of 38 millimetres, the arms bordered and the extremities embowed, between the arms three short rays all silver and in the centre of the obverse on a light blue enamel roundel a silver leopard’s head couped’. The Bronze Leopard is ‘a five-armed cross patty of bronze, with a diameter of 38 millimetres, the extremities of the arms embowed, their flat surfaces urdy and corners concave between the arms three short rays, all bronze, and in the centre of the obverse on a light blue enamel roundel a bronze leopard’s head couped’.

throat. The central medallion is one half the diameter of the decoration. The ribbon for the *Nkwe ya Gauta* is light blue, 20 millimetres wide, with gold edges 6 millimetres in width.

The *Nkwe ya Selefera* is a five-armed cross of silver of the same shape as *Nkwe ya Gauta* but with borders along the edges. Between the arms of the cross are three short rays of silver. The leopard's head in the centre of the light-blue enamel medallion is silver. The central medallion is one half the diameter of the decoration. The ribbon is light blue, 20 millimetres wide, with white edges 6 millimetres wide.

The *Nkwe ya Boronse* is also a five-armed cross of bronze, the extremities of the arms curve and their flat surfaces are hollowed or concave. Between the arms of the cross the rays are bronze. There is a bronze leopard's head in the centre of the light-blue enamel medallion. The central medallion is one half the diameter of the decoration. The ribbon is light blue, 20 millimetres wide, with bronze edges 6 millimetres wide.

The honours for bravery may be awarded to officers and other ranks of the SANDF, of any Auxiliary Service of the SANDF and of any armed forces serving with the SANDF, who have distinguished themselves by bravery on a single occasion or over a period of time.

For the *Nkwe ya Gauta* recipients must have distinguished themselves by performing acts of exceptional bravery during military operations. For the *Nkwe ya Selefera* recipients must have performed acts of conspicuous bravery during military operations and recipients of the *Nkwe ya Boronse* must have performed acts of bravery. It was recognised that the distinctions were subjective and it was hoped that the vetting process would make up for uncertainty.

The award of the decorations for service in active military operations is indicated by distinguishing Service insignia worn on the ribbon. The insignia is made of the same metal as the particular decoration. The insignia for army recipients will be crossed swords; for SA Air Force recipients it is an eagle; for naval recipients an anchor; while recipients in the SA Military Health Service (a fourth service in the SANDF) will wear the rod of Aesculapius.

### The Honours for Meritorious Conduct

There are three levels of merit in respect of the

honours for leadership, meritorious conduct or devotion to duty. Bars also represent subsequent additional awards of these decorations, indicated on ribbon bars by miniature replica devices. In this category the new decorations were named— in three Sotho languages – the *iPhrothiya yeGolide*, *iPhrothiya yeSiliva* and *iPhrothiya yeBhronzi* (the Golden Protea, the Silver Protea and the Bronze Protea). The post nominal letters for the three decorations are PG, PS and PB.



The *iPhrothiya yeGolide* (or Golden Protea) and Bar

*iPhrothiya yeGolide* is a six-pointed, faceted star of silver gilt.<sup>3</sup> In the centre is a national flag blue enamel hexagon on which is a stylised gold protea flower as it appears on the national Coat of Arms. The ribbon for *iPhrothiya yeGolide* is 32 millimetres in width, of national flag blue 13 millimetres wide, gold 2 millimetres, black 2 millimetres, gold 2 millimetres, and national flag blue 13 millimetres wide.

<sup>3</sup> The heraldic description of the Golden Protea is 'a six pointed faceted star of silver gilt, 38 millimetres in diameter, charged in the centre of the obverse with a blue enamel hexagon bearing a stylized gold protea flower'. The only change in the descriptions of the *Silver Protea* and the *Bronze Protea* is the metal.

*IPhrothiya yeSiliva* is also a six-pointed, faceted star, but of silver. In the centre is a national flag blue enamel hexagon on which is a stylised silver protea flower. The ribbon is 32 millimetres wide, of national flag blue 11 millimetres wide, white 2 millimetres, black 2 millimetres, gold 2 millimetres, black 2 millimetres, white 2 millimetres and national flag blue 11 millimetres wide.

*IPhrothiya yeBhronzi* is the same six-pointed, faceted star but of bronze. In the centre is a national flag blue enamel hexagon on which is a stylised bronze protea flower. The ribbon is 32 millimetres in width, of national flag blue 9 millimetres wide, white 2 millimetres, black 2 millimetres, white 2 millimetres, black 2 millimetres, white 2 millimetres, black 2 millimetres, white 2 millimetres and national flag blue 9 millimetres wide.

The honours for meritorious conduct may be awarded to officers and other ranks of the SANDF, of any Auxiliary Service of the SANDF and of any armed forces serving with the SANDF, who have distinguished themselves by leadership or meritorious conduct and devotion to duty on a single occasion or over a period of time.

For the *iPhrothiya yeGolide* recipients must have exhibited exceptional leadership or exceptionally meritorious service and the utmost devotion to duty. To receive the *iPhrothiya yeSiliva* recipients must have rendered outstanding leadership or outstandingly meritorious service and particular devotion to duty. Recipients of the *iPhrothiya yeBhronzi* are expected to have distinguished themselves by leadership or meritorious service and devotion to duty. Again the subjectivity of the terms used was recognised.

Again, the award of the decorations for service in active military operations is indicated by distinguishing Service insignia worn on the ribbon. The insignia is made of the same metal as the particular decoration. The insignia for Army recipients will be crossed swords, for SAAF recipients it is an eagle, for Naval recipients an anchor, while recipients in the SAMHS will wear the rod of Aesculapius.

#### **Okhankanyiweyo - Mention in Despatches**

For actions demanding not quite the exceptional levels of achievement required for the decorations, the practice of *mentioning* by name deserving members of the forces in the despatches sent by Force Commanders to the President during or after campaigns or other operations has long been in use. The mention would be for brave or meritorious conduct, leadership, devotion to duty, praiseworthy

service or other distinguished conduct not meriting decorations. Those mentioned will receive a miniature emblem of the national coat of arms to wear on the ribbon of the particular campaign medal or a general service medal or mounted on a ribbon bar covered with the material of which the Service Dress tunic is made when they have no campaign medal. To meet the requirement for linguistic equality, the term 'mention in despatches' was given as *Okhankanyiweyo* in the isiXhosa language.

#### **The Tshumelo Ikatelaho – General Service Medal**

The first of the campaign medals to be part of the new series is the *Tshumelo Ikatelaho* – which translates from Tshivenda as 'the general service medal'. As with most general service medals, it is meant to indicate service in briefer or 'minor' campaigns and other operations and it will be used for several years, and is awarded with campaign or service clasps. In later years yet another may be instituted. Note that the pronunciation of the two Tshivenda words is 'Tshumero Ikateraho' with the letter 'l' sounded as an 'r'.



The *Tshumelo Ikatelaho* (or General Service Medal)



The medal is an eight-sided medal of silver-nickel. On the obverse, inside a laurel wreath is a faceted nine-pointed star. The medal shall be worn on the left breast from a ribbon of national flag blue 5 millimetres wide, white 2 millimetres, national flag red 6 millimetres, gold 1.5 millimetres, black 3 millimetres, gold 1.5 millimetres, national flag red 6 millimetres, white 2 millimetres and national flag blue 5 millimetres wide. The reverse bears the coat of arms of the Republic.

#### ***Medalje vir Troue Diens* – Medal for Loyal Service**

The *Medalje vir Troue Diens* – Medal for Loyal Service (in Afrikaans and English) will be awarded for completion of ten years' service marked by good conduct in the SANDF. Only one medal is conferred instead of three as for the Regular Force previously. For each additional period of ten years qualifying service, to a maximum additional service of 40 years,



The *Medalje vir Troue Diens* (or Medal for Loyal Service), showing additional long service bar.

which may be interrupted service, during which the member's character and conduct have remained irreproachable, recognition may be accorded for the service by a Bar to represent additional awards.

Made of nickel silver, the *Medalje vir Troue Diens* is circular with the edge evenly scalloped. The obverse of the medal bears the Coat of Arms of the Republic of South Africa while the reverse bears, in relief, the words '*Vir Troue Diens*' (i.e., for loyal service). The bars are 32 millimetres in length and 6 millimetres in width, with the Arabic numerals '20', '30', '40' or '50' respectively in relief in the centre. When only a ribbon bar is worn, a miniature silhouette replica of the medal, 8 millimetres in diameter, of the same metal as the bar, and with the Arabic numerals '20', '30', '40' or '50' in relief, is affixed to the ribbon. The bars are made of silver for twenty and matt silver for thirty years' service, silver gilt for forty years' service and matt silver gilt for fifty years' service. The medal is worn attached to a ribbon of the following design: 3 millimetres of national flag red, 3 millimetres of white, 20 millimetres of national flag green, 3 millimetres of white and 3 millimetres of national flag blue.

To accord special recognition for part-time service, for officers and other ranks of the Reserve Force of the SANDF there is an additional device - a monogram of the letters 'RD' - worn on the ribbon of the *Troue Diens Medalje* above the bars. The letters stand for Reserve Distinction. Recipients are also required to complete the prescribed period of 20 years loyal service in the SANDF to qualify for the award of the Bar to the *Medalje vir Troue Diens*. They must be considered worthy and deserving of recognition for Reserve Force service. Recipients have to serve in the Reserve Force for no less than five years to qualify for the monogram. This may require service in excess of 20 years when the recipient has had long service in the Regular Force.

The entire series came into effect on 27 April 2003, the President having signed the Presidential Warrants on 16 April. Honours that were in existence prior to that time ceased to be awarded unless they were already being processed, or had been earned up to 26 April 2003 by members or former members of the SANDF. Gradually all previous honours will cease to be awarded.

While for the present the old honours would continue to be worn, in time, as the old soldiers retire, the changes will be seen more and more. Eventually, the new honours will be the only South African honours worn in the South African National Defence Force.

## The Clasp 'Copenhagen 1807' to the Naval General Service Medal

by Colin Message

On 14 June 1807 Napoleon had defeated the Russian armies at Friedland so decisively that Tsar Alexander was obliged to sign a peace treaty with the enemy. This meant the break-up for the time being of the coalition against France. Thus came about the famous meeting of the two despots on a raft in the middle of the river Niemen and the Treaty of Tilsit. Russia came off quite lightly but the big loser was Prussia which was dismembered and humiliated.

It so happened that at this time there was a British force of the King's German Legion (KGL), some 7,000 strong, at Stralsund in the Baltic who were supposed to co-operate with Swedish and Prussian forces. However Stralsund was under pressure from the French and it seemed very possible that if the garrison fell then the KGL force would go down with it. It was also no help to the allies that the Swedish sovereign was a lunatic, quite mad and incapable of command.

Moreover, the Danish Prince Regent had stated publicly that since Tilsit he might be obliged to close Danish ports to the British; if this were to happen the KGL force would certainly be lost as there would then be no escape from the Continent. Additionally the Danish fleet which was in fine fighting shape could easily fall into the hands of Napoleon.

Faced with these unpleasant facts the British government acted with commendable resolution and handed Denmark a brutal ultimatum, requiring her to cease preparations for war and hand over her fleet. Failure to comply would mean that a combined British force would attack the naval base and dockyard at Copenhagen. Napoleon also handed the Danes, who were neutrals, an ultimatum with contrary intent. The Danes were therefore certain to be hammered by one side or the other.

By August 1807 a considerable British force was ashore and after a few short bombardments of Copenhagen, when the city was set alight, the Danes surrendered and handed over their fleet. This was for the best as the troops were in an ugly mood and

if real fighting had developed then the slaughter and disorder would have been widespread and severe. Despite the capitulation of the city, Lord Cathcart, the military commander, came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to maintain a presence in the area and the whole force was evacuated to England.

Although the operation had been a success it was never sanctioned as a clasp to either the General Service Medal 1793-1814 or the Naval General Service Medal 1793-1840 (NGS). But it must have been seriously considered as many NGS claimants put their names forward and their names were recorded in the official Admiralty lists in ADM 171/2. However there is a marginal note in these rolls in Admiral Sir T. Byam Martin's - who was the chairman of the medal committee - own hand, 'we have difficulty in ascertaining the names of the ships from which 1st Lieutenants were promoted.'

This observation is further amplified by this extract from a Report of the Medal Committee of Flag Officers which was published in the *Army and Navy Gazette* in February 1849:

. . . applications for medals have come in from those who were in the ships at Copenhagen under Admiral Gambier in 1807 . . . but as neither the Army or the Navy had medals bestowed on them on those occasions, these claims cannot now be admitted without going into an examination of all the transactions of the war . . . a proceeding we have before stated to be impracticable or if it were practicable, incapable of being carried out without leading to endless dispute and much discontent...

In the end, of course, the clasp was not awarded.

The following table records those men who were allowed NGS medals and who would also have qualified for 'Copenhagen 1807'. There were others for whom this clasp would have been their sole claim; unfortunately they were not to have any medallic award.

### NGS Recipients on the 'Copenhagen 1807' Application List

	SURNAME	FORENAME	SHIP	NGS CLASPS	NOTES
1	Allen	William E.H., Lieut RN	<i>Hercule</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'JAVA'(2)	
2	Bain	Henderson, Lieut RN	<i>Spencer</i>	'ST DOMINGO', 'JAVA' (2)	Known

## NGS Recipients on the 'Copenhagen 1807' Application List

SURNAME	FORENAME	SHIP	NGS CLASPS	NOTES	
3	Baldwin	Augustus, Lieut RN	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	'IMPLACABLE 26 AUGT 1808' (1)	
4	Barrow	James, Master	<i>Paulina</i>	'PELAGOSA 29 NOVR 1811', 'ST SEBASTIAN' (2)	Known
5	Baxter	William, Ord	<i>Procris</i>	'JAVA' (1)	
6	Bayly	James, Lieut RN	<i>Ganges</i>	'PENELOPE 30 MARCH 1800', 'EGYPT', 'TRAFALGAR' (3)	Known. Surname engraved
7	Bidgood	Samuel, AB	<i>Centaur</i>	'CENTAUR 26 AUGT. 1808' (1)	
8	Booth	William, AB	<i>Superb</i>	'ST DOMINGO', 'GUADALOUPE' (2)	
9	Brickwith	Thomas, Ord	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	'1 NOV BOAT SERVICE 1809' (1)	Known
10	Bryan	Michael, Bosun's Mate	<i>Dispatch</i>	'NAVARINO' (1)	
11	Burbidge	William C., Midshipman	<i>Nassau</i>	'1 JUNE 1794', 'ST VINCENT', 'NASSAU 22 MARCH 1808' (3)	
12	Burr	William, Ord	<i>Dictator</i>	'OFF MARDOE 6 JULY 1812' (1)	
13	Bushell	John, Boy	<i>Valorous</i>	'LISSA' (1)	Known
14	Campbell	Benjamin, Ord	<i>Goliath</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
15	Campbell	John, AB	<i>Inflexible</i>	'SPEEDY 6 MAY 1801', 'MARTINIQUE' (2)	Known
16	Cane	John, AB	<i>Centaur</i>	'CENTAUR 26 JULY 1808' (1)	
17	Cane	Robert, Ord	<i>Caesar</i>	'25 JULY BOAT SERVICE 1809' (1)	Known
18	Carney	Bryan, LM	<i>Captain</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'MARTINIQUE' (2)	
19	Carroll	William F., Lieut RN	<i>Pompee</i>	'PORT SPERGUI 17 MARCH 1796', 'CENTURION 18 SEPT 1804' (2)	Known. Also MGS 'MAIDA'
20	Chambers	Charles, Surgeon	<i>Prometheus</i>	'25 JULY BOAT SERVICE 1809' (1)	Known
21	Clark	Joseph, AB	<i>Minotaur</i>	'BLANCHE 4 JANY 1795', 'BLANCHE 19 DECR. 1796', 'TRAFALGAR' (3)	Known
22	Clarke	William, 1st Lieut RM	<i>Centaur</i>	'16 JULY BOAT SERVICE 1806', 'CENTAUR 26 AUGT 1808' (2)	
23	Collier	Henry T.B., Lieut RN	<i>Banterer</i>	'29 AUG BOAT SERVICE 1800', 'JAVA' (2)	Known
24	Collins	James, AB	<i>Surveillante</i>	'EGYPT', 'ST SEBASTIAN' (2)	Known
25	Colville	Thomas, Ord	<i>Surveillante</i>	'ST SEBASTIAN' (1)	(This was an MGS medal)
26	Corben	George, Ord	<i>Superb</i>	'GUT OF GIBRALTAR 12 JULY 1801', 'ST DOMINGO', 'ALGIERS' (3)	
27	Creyke	Richard, Lieut RN	<i>Alfred</i>	'ST DOMINGO', 'BASQUE ROADS 1809' (2)	Known
28	Crogan	John, Boy 3rd Class	<i>Cyane</i>	'CYANE 25 AND 27 JUNE 1809' (1)	
29	Dabine	Thomas J., Master's Mate	<i>Procris</i>	'COPENHAGEN 1801' (1)	
30	Davis	Jonas, Ord	<i>Pompee</i>	'EGYPT', 'TRAFALGAR' (2)	Known
31	Dawson	John, Pte RM	<i>Warrior</i>	'1 JUNE 1794', 'COPENHAGEN 1801' (2)	
32	Dawson	Richard, Sgt RM	<i>Railleur</i>	'CAMPERDOWN' (1)	Known
33	Devonshire	Richard, Lieut RN	<i>Leda</i>	'AMAZON 13 JANY 1797', 'BASQUE ROADS 1809' (2)	Known
34	Dewar	John, Midshipman	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	'BASQUE ROADS 1809' (1)	Known
35	Dobbs	John, Pte RM	<i>Brunswick</i>	'ST SEBASTIAN' (1)	
36	Dodds	Thomas, Ord	<i>Procris</i>	'ST VINCENT', 'COPENHAGEN 1801', 'JAVA' (3)	
37	Dodson	Nathaniel, Pte RM	<i>Centaur</i>	'CENTAUR 26 AUGT 1808' (1)	
38	Doughty	William, AB	<i>Minotaur</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
39	Doyle	Lawrance, Ord	<i>Orion</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'GUADALOUPE' (2)	
40	Drew	Andrew, Vol 1st Class	<i>Bellette</i>	'EUROTAS 25 FEBY 1814' (1)	Known
41	Dribrough	Alexander, Qr Gunner	<i>Agamemnon</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
42	Dyas	William, Pte RM	<i>Vanguard</i>	'GUADALOUPE' (1)	
43	Edwards	Edward, AB	<i>Brunswick</i>	'CAMPERDOWN', 'LISSA' (2)	Known
44	Evans	Roger, Lieut RN	<i>Goliath</i>	'14 MARCH 1795', 'ST VINCENT' (2)	
45	Evans	William, Surgeon	<i>Pompee</i>	'JAVA', 'ST SEBASTIAN' (2)	Known
46	Fell	Robert, Capt Forecastle	<i>Valliant</i>	'4 NOVR 1805' (1)	Known
47	Finemore	John, Midshipman	<i>Minotaur</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
48	Fletcher	William, Cook	<i>Orestes</i>	'EGYPT' (1)	
49	Flynn	Cornelius, LM	<i>Agamemnon</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'ST DOMINGO' (2)	Known
50	Ford	Joseph, LM	<i>Spencer</i>	'ST DOMINGO', 'VICTORIOUS WH RIVOLI' (2)	
51	Forrest	James R., Boy	<i>Cruizer</i>	'CRUIZER 1 NOVR 1808' (1)	Known
52	Forster	Robert, Lieut RN	<i>Mars</i>	'EGYPT', '14 DEC BOAT SERVICE 1814' (2)	Known
53	Foster	James, Pte RM	<i>Vanguard</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
54	Garrett	Edward W., Lieut RN	<i>Mars</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'ONYX 1 JANY 1809' (2)	
55	Gibson	Jonathan, Ship's Cpl	<i>Gannett</i>	'AMANTHEA 25 JULY 1810' (1)	
56	Godfrey	John, Ord	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	'GUT OF GIBRALTAR 12 JULY 1801' (1)	
57	Gramshaw	Joseph, G.H., Lieut RN	<i>Bonetta</i>	'ACRE 30 MAY 1799', 'EGYPT' (2)	
58	Hamilton	Thomas, Ord	<i>Goliath</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
59	Hanover	William, Ord	<i>Goliath</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
60	Hays	William, Carpenter	<i>Cherub</i>	'LISSA' (1)	Known
61	Hewson	George, Lieut RN	<i>Superb</i>	'14 MARCH 1795', 'TRAFALGAR' (2)	
62	Holloway	William, LM	<i>Captain</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'MARTINIQUE' (2)	
63	Hore	Samuel, Lieut RN	<i>Leyden</i>	'ST DOMINGO', 'BASQUE ROADS 1809', 'JAVA' (3)	
64	Irvin	Thomas J., Midshipman	<i>Superb</i>	'ST DOMINGO' (1)	
65	Jackson	Charles S., Midshipman	<i>Captain</i>	'MARTINIQUE' (1)	(This was an MGS medal)
66	Janus	Charles, Lieut Cmdg	<i>Inflexible</i>	'GUADALOUPE' (1)	
67	Jarvis	John, LM	<i>Nymphe</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	



## NGS Recipients on the 'Copenhagen 1807' Application List (continued)

SURNAME	FORENAME	SHIP	NGS CLASPS	NOTES	
68	Johnson	Edward J., Volunteer	<i>Nassau</i>	'NASSAU 22 MARCH 1808' (1)	
69	Johnson	George C., Sub Lieut RN	<i>Aetna</i>	'EGYPT', 'BASQUE ROADS 1809' (2)	Known
70	Johnson	Thomas, AB	<i>Minotaur</i>	'TRAFALGAR', '25 JULY BOAT SERVICE 1809' (2)	
71	Jones	Benjamin, LM	<i>Valorous</i>	'BANDA NEIRA', 'JAVA' (2)	
72	Jones	George, Boy 3rd Class	<i>Trusty</i>	'JAVA' (1)	
73	Jones	William, Carp's Crew	<i>Captain</i>	'ST DOMINGO', 'MARTINIQUE' (2)	
74	Kearley	Benjamin, QM	<i>Valiant</i>	'GUT OF GIBRALTAR 12 JULY 1801', '4 NOV 1805', 'BASQUE ROADS 1809' (3)	
75	Lamb	George, LM	<i>Valiant</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'BASQUE ROADS 1809', '14 DEC BOAT SERVICE 1809' (3)	
76	Lawless	Henry, Vol 1st Class	<i>Procris</i>	'GUADALOUPE' (1)	Known
77	Lawrence	Henry, Midshipman	<i>Centaur</i>	'CENTAUR 26 AUGT 1808' (1)	
78	Lawrence	Thomas, Midshipman	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	'1 NOV BOAT SERVICE 1809' (1)	
79	Lewis	George, Capt Maintop	<i>Dictator</i>	'OFF MARDOE 6 JULY 1812' (1)	
80	Love	James, Pte RM	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	'4 NOV 1805' (1)	
81	Loveless	Bassett J., Master's Mate	<i>Bonetta</i>	'GUT OF GIBRALTAR 12 JULY 1801', 'MARTINIQUE', 'GUADALOUPE' (3)	
82	Lowrie	Richard, Gunner's Mate	<i>Thunder</i>	'1 JUNE 1794', '23RD JUNE 1795', 'GUADALOUPE' (3)	Known
83	Luckraft	Alfred, Master's Mate	<i>Mars</i>	'COPENHAGEN 1801', 'TRAFALGAR' (2)	Known
84	Luscombe	Edward, Midshipman	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	'IMPLACABLE 26 AUGT 1808' (1)	Known
85	Mackie	William, AB	<i>Goliath</i>	'ENDYMION WH PRESIDENT' (1)	
86	Manning	James, Ord	<i>Spencer</i>	'ST DOMINGO', 'VICTORIOUS WH RIVOLI' (2)	
87	Marsh	Richard, LM	<i>Captain</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
88	Mends	William B., Lieut RN	<i>Goliath</i>	'12 OCTR 1798', '29 AUG BOAT SERVICE 1800' (2)	
89	Meyer	Anthony, Ord	<i>Frederickstein</i>	'MARTINIQUE' (1)	
90	Mugford	George, Gunner	<i>Caesar</i>	'1 JUNE 1794' (1)	
91	Mullins	John, Ord	<i>Goliath</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
92	Murphy	James, Sgt RM	<i>Valiant</i>	'BASQUE ROADS 1809' (1)	
93	Navin	Robert, Ord	<i>Mars</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
94	Newton	George, AB	<i>Maida</i>	'MARTINIQUE' (1)	
95	Nicholls	William, AB	<i>Superb</i>	'GUT OF GIBRALTAR 12 JULY 1801', 'ST DOMINGO', 'JAVA' (3)	Known
96	Niero	Giovanni, Coxswain	<i>Nassau</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'NASSAU 22 MARCH 1808' (2)	
97	Norie	Evelyn, Lieut RN	<i>Mars</i>	'23RD JUNE 1795' (1)	
98	Olive	John, Purser	<i>Astraea</i>	'ST VINCENT', '12 OCTR 1798' (2)	Known
99	Ormond	Francis, Midshipman	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	'IMPLACABLE 26 AUGT 1808', '7 JULY BOAT SERVICE 1809', '29 SEP BOAT SERVICE 1812'	Plus two further clasps (5)
100	Owen	John, Captain RM	<i>Pompee</i>	'CAMPERDOWN', 'TRAFALGAR' (2)	
101	Parish	Francis, Pte RM	<i>Mars</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
102	Parsons	George S., Lieut	<i>Orion</i>	'ST VINCENT', 'EGYPT' (2)	
103	Pearcey	James, Pte RM	<i>Ganges</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
104	Pearse	John, Lieut RN	<i>Cruizer</i>	'ST VINCENT', 'NILE' (2)	Known
105	Pearson	Charles, Midshipman	<i>Spencer</i>	'COPENHAGEN 1801', 'ST DOMINGO', 'JAVA', 'ST SEBASTIAN' (4)	
106	Phillips	Thomas, AB	<i>Valiant</i>	'4 NOV 1805', 'BASQUE ROADS 1809' (2)	Known
107	Quin	Michael, Master's Mate	<i>Maida</i>	'4 DEC BOAT SERVICE 1811', 'WEAZEL 22 APRIL 1813' (2)	
108	Randall	Henry, Midshipman	<i>Ganges</i>	'BASQUE ROADS 1809' (1)	
109	Read	George, Midshipman	<i>Maida</i>	'BASQUE ROADS 1809', '27 SEP BOAT SERVICE 1810' (2)	
110	Richardson	William, Ord	<i>Goshawk</i>	'1 JUNE 1794', 'ST VINCENT' (2)	
111	Rivers	William, Ord	<i>Goshawk</i>	'ST VINCENT', 'TRAFALGAR' (2)	Known
112	Robertson	William, Carp's Mate	<i>Surveillante</i>	'ST SEBASTIAN' (1)	
113	Robinson	Thomas, AB	<i>Agamemnon</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'ST DOMINGO', '24 MAY BOAT SERVICE 1814' (3)	Known
114	Robinson	Thomas, Ord	<i>Captain</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'MARTINIQUE' (2)	
115	Rowe	Henry N., Lieut RN	<i>Valiant</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'GUADALOUPE' (2)	
116	Smith	John, LM	<i>Ganges</i>	'COPENHAGEN 1801', 'TRAFALGAR' (2)	
117	Smith	John, Pte RM	<i>Nassau</i>	'NASSAU 22 MARCH 1808' (1)	
118	Stoddart	Pringle, Commander RN	<i>Cruizer</i>	'1 JUNE 1794', '23RD JUNE 1795', 'EGYPT' (3)	Known
119	Sugg	Edmund, Sgt RM	<i>Superb</i>	'GUT OF GIBRALTAR 12 JULY 1801', 'ST DOMINGO', 'THE POTOMAC 17 AUG 1814' (3)	
120	Symons	Henry, Ord	<i>Vanguard</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
121	Tallon	Thomas, AB	<i>Minotaur</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
122	Thomas	Phillip, AB	<i>Spencer</i>	'VICTORIOUS WITH RIVOLI' (1)	
123	Thomas	William, LM	<i>Captain</i>	'ST DOMINGO', 'MARTINIQUE' (2)	
124	Thorpe	William, RM	<i>Minotaur</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
125	Turner	Thomas (rate not given)	<i>Mars</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
126	Turner	William, Pte RM	<i>Ganges</i>	'4 NOV 1805' (1)	
127	Turner	William, Surgeon	<i>Alacrity</i>	'TRAFALGAR', '6 JULY BOAT SERVICE 1806' (2)	

## NGS Recipients on the 'Copenhagen 1807' Application List (continued)

SURNAME	FORENAME	SHIP	NGS CLASPS	NOTES	
128	Walls	Richard, Ord	<i>Agamemnon</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'ST DOMINGO' (2)	Known
129	Ward	Henry, Pte RM	<i>Brunswick</i>	'TRAFALGAR', 'ANHOLT 27 MARCH 1811', 'HEBRUS WITH L'ETOILE' (3)	Known
130	Waterman	John, Master's Mate	<i>Minotaur</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
131	Welchman	George T., 2nd Lieut	<i>Dictator</i>	'ALGIERS' (1)	Known
132	White	Frederick, Midshipman	<i>Orestes</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	Known
133	Wilkinson	William, Master	<i>Minotaur</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	
134	Wisby	Thomas, Pte RM	<i>Vanguard</i>	'TRAFALGAR' (1)	

## Double DCM Winner Dies

by J.M.A. Tamplin, MBE, TD



Double DCM recipient  
Edmund B. Hazle.

Edmund Bryant Hazle, DCM and Bar, died on 22 June 2006. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (*London Gazette*, 24 September 1942) as a Private in the 1/4th Battalion, Essex Regiment, at El Alamein, and a bar (*London Gazette*, 3 August 1944) as a Lance-Corporal at Cassino in March 1944. There are only nine awards of the Bar to the DCM

in the Second World War.

I took the photograph at the Field of Remembrance at Westminster Abbey in November 1994. When I asked which Territorial Army (TA) Battalion had he joined pre-war, he was surprised, but his awards clearly disclosed him as one who had joined the TA before the War.

## Medical Corps Acquires George Cross

The only George Cross awarded to a serving Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) officer has been acquired by the Corps and placed on permanent display along with the associated Second World War campaign medals at the RAMC Museum at Aldershot.

The Cross was awarded posthumously to Captain Jenkin Robert Oswald Thompson for his gallantry on 24 April 1944 during the Anzio landings. Captain Thompson was a medical officer aboard the Hospital Carrier *St David* when it was dive-bombed by German aircraft. After helping almost all the patients

and all the nursing sisters off the ship, Captain Thompson went back below decks to try to rescue a patient who was trapped. The ship sank before he was able to bring the patient to safety.

Captain Jenkins served for most of the war as a medical officer on Hospital Carriers. He had prior to Anzio been noted for his courage during the Dunkirk evacuation. The RAMC Museum already has on display a total of 23 Victoria Crosses, including the VC and Bar awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Martin-Leake.

**Peter Liversidge**

## An Examination of Awards in recognition of Gallant Conduct in Action with the Enemy at Home, 1939–1945

by Colonel John Sainsbury, OBE, TD

*A further paper in an occasional series contributed by Colonel J.D. Sainsbury with access to material in the Military Secretary's Department, Ministry of Defence.*

An analysis of awards to the Army, and of Army-sponsored awards – Military Cross (MC), Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) and Military Medal (MM) – to the other Services, during the Second World War was maintained, laboriously by hand-written entry into a ledger-style book, between 1939 and 1947. One of the theatres of war covered is 'Home', which accounts for more than 10,000 awards. Those for combatant gallantry are shown as follows:

DSO – Nil; MC – 12; DCM – 2; MM – 29; MiD – 40.

But the raw statistics require refinement and fortunately there is a 'Remarks' column. This enables us to exclude many of these awards as not being strictly for services in Home Commands (i.e., in the United Kingdom). Those to be excluded, which are not without interest themselves, comprise the following:

### **London Gazette 29 September 1940**

One DCM (L.W. Goddard) and one MM (G.P. Vane) 'for gallant and distinguished services'. These awards were for gallantry as anti-aircraft light machine-gun detachment commanders aboard the paddle-steamers *Crested Eagle* (Goddard) and *Royal Eagle* during the evacuation from Dunkirk.

### **London Gazette 5 November 1940**

One MC and six MMs to members of the Royal Air Force and Women's Auxiliary Air Force for gallantry during bombing attacks on airfields. Brief statements of services were published in the announcements by the Air Ministry.

### **London Gazette 14 March 1941**

One MM 'for gallantry during enemy action' in Malta. No record of the services has survived for transfer to WO 373 at Kew.

### **London Gazette 4 April 1941**

Two MCs and four MMs 'for gallantry during enemy

action' in Malta. No record of the services has survived. Three MiDs for members of the British Military Mission to Poland.

### **London Gazette 17 June 1941**

Six MiDs (East Yorkshire Regiment and Gloucestershire Regiment) which are known to have been for gallantry while serving in defensively equipped merchant ships.

### **London Gazette 9 September 1941**

Four MiDs – Malta.

### **London Gazette 9 July 1942**

Five MCs and five MiDs to officers of the Royal Artillery. This entry is annotated 'Air Observation Officers attached R.A.F.' No record of the services has survived.

### **London Gazette 13 August 1942**

Six MiDs resulting from recommendations submitted by the Admiralty. The entry is annotated 'On board ship at Murmansk' and the recipients' cards in MS 1's alphabetical card index are marked 'S.S. *Induna*'.

### **London Gazette 22 April 1943**

One MiD (Lieutenant J.C. Noel). No details of this award are retained in the Military Secretary's Department.

If all these awards are subtracted from the totals given above, new totals, which should relate to actions in the United Kingdom, result, as follows:

MC – 4; DCM – 1; MM – 17; MiD – 15

With the exception of three of the MMs announced in the *London Gazette* of 4 July 1941, the recommendations have not survived for inclusion in WO 373 at the National Archives. For the majority of awards the *London Gazette* citation is 'in recognition of gallant conduct in action with the enemy' but from the *Gazette* of 21 January 1941 the wording changes to 'for gallantry', or 'for gallant conduct', 'during enemy action'.

The story would end here but for the survival of significant fragments of correspondence in the Military Secretary's Department. (A fuller account may be possible once the Cabinet Office have released all the papers of the Committee on the Grant of Honours, Decorations and Medals in time of War – the H.W. Committee – to the National



Archives.) We should take first a letter dated 17 July 1942 from Sir Robert Knox, Secretary of the H.W. Committee, then located within H.M. Treasury, to the Military Secretary, expressing

. . . thanks for your letter of 15 July and for particulars of the awards of 4 M.Cs., 1 D.C.M., 16 M.Ms. and 13 Mentions in Despatches made in the United Kingdom during the present war and prior to the change in practice in this matter.

Fortunately a copy of the ‘particulars’ referred to has survived, but not a copy of the covering letter of 15 July. The Military Secretary’s Department retains no details of the discussion ending in the ‘change of practice’ but it is clear that not everybody was content with the award of ‘combatant gallantry’ decorations and medals for services during air raids. As early as December 1940, according to a very tattered remnant of a file minute, it was proposed – but we have no indication by whom – that Volunteer Willeringhaus (see below) should receive a King’s Commendation for Brave Conduct, rather than the Mention in Despatches originally recommended. The Military Secretary replied:

As this Volunteer was blown off his bicycle and injured by a bursting bomb, I think that it must be agreed that he was to all intents and purposes ‘in action’ and that the principle of a Mention for an action carried during an air raid or under enemy fire against a Commendation when no enemy action is actually taking place should stand.

Regrettably, no more is known of this debate, except that Willeringhaus did get his Mention. Evidently, during the early months of 1941 a decision must have been made that action during air attack (and, as it later turned out, during attack from the sea) would be recognised by the ‘civilian’ gallantry awards – George Cross, George Medal, Officer of the Order of the British Empire / Member of the Order of the British Empire / British Empire Medal and King’s Commendation. There is no specific evidence with reference to decorations and medals but awards at ‘Level 4’ were covered by the following letter written under reference 68/Gen./7221 (M.S.3) by the Military Secretary on 12 May 1941 to Commander-in-Chief Home Forces and G.O.C.-in-C. Anti-Aircraft Command:

I am directed to inform you that as it has been decided that Commendations will be given only for brave conduct and not for meritorious service, in future, gallantry which is considered worthy of

recognition but which is not held to be up to the required standard for an award will be rewarded by a Commendation ‘for brave Conduct’ and not by a Mention in Despatches. The latter form of recognition will be reserved for use if and when the invasion of this country is attempted. No further recommendation for the award of a Mention in Despatches should therefore be submitted in the circumstances at present existing.

The convention thereby established seems in several cases to have had unfair results, especially when light anti-aircraft gunners came under aimed fire from the aircraft they were shooting at, but appears to have been broken only once, in the case of the MM awarded to Gunner S.A. Francis (see below), which needs to be compared with the King’s Commendations awarded to Home Guard anti-aircraft gunners, details of which appear in *Hazardous Work* (J.D. Sainsbury, 1985).

In view of the scarcity of information about combatant gallantry awards recognising services by Army personnel in the United Kingdom during the Second World War, such details as have survived are given in full below:

### **Military Cross**

**2nd Lieutenant J.D.K. Hague**, Scots Guards (*L.G.* 19 September 1940)

At R.A.F. Kenley on 18 August 1940 2nd Lieut. Hague was in charge of a detachment when the station was bombed and machine-gunned. Although injured he collected his men and led them to safety. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**Captain W.J. Stapylton Fletcher**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 3 December 1940)

Displayed high courage, leadership and devotion to duty during the intense air attack on a gun site of which he was in charge in the London area. He encouraged and led his men in dealing with incendiary bombs. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**2nd Lieutenant P.V. Bennett**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 19 December 1940)

Showed conspicuous coolness and determination on numerous occasions while commanding his anti-aircraft gun section when it was attacked by enemy fighter aircraft. It was largely due to his leadership and imperturbability that twelve aircraft were destroyed by his section in a period of four months. (*W.O.L.* 12 July 1942)

**2nd Lieutenant D.C. Bain**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 4 July 1941)

This officer was in charge of a Bofors gun and an anti-aircraft searchlight at a site in a town when it was heavily bombed. He and his section engaged one of the aircraft but after one round had been fired he and several of his men were injured by a bomb. With great courage he drove an injured N.C.O. to hospital through

bomb craters and also while bombs were still falling. He also set an excellent example to his men in helping to recover valuable stores from a warehouse. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

### Distinguished Conduct Medal

**3757247 W.O. II J. McDonald**, 9th Bn The Green Howards (*L.G.* 7 January 1941)

This warrant officer led a rescue party to an emplacement at Dover which had received a direct hit by an enemy bomb. Notwithstanding the blinding and acrid fumes and the fact that bombs were still falling, he was instrumental in digging out two men, one of whom was dead. On another occasion, when Dover harbour was being heavily shelled, his officer was fatally wounded. Disregarding his own safety, he assisted the officer on to a stretcher and superintended his removal while other shells were falling nearby. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

### Military Medal

**1484078 Sergeant E.G. Hardy**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 19 September 1940)

This N.C.O. displayed gallantry when in charge of a gun engaging an enemy aircraft which was dive-bombing and machine-gunning the site. One bomb attached to a parachute landed near the site. He ordered his men clear, examined the bomb, which he detached from the parachute, and threw it into the sea. The bomb exploded in mid-air when only a few feet away from Sergeant Hardy. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**2692800 Lance-Corporal J.E.S. Gale**, Scots Guards (*L.G.* 19 September 1940)

This N.C.O. formed part of a detachment at an aerodrome when it was attacked by enemy aircraft. When his company headquarters billet was destroyed by fire he left his shelter and in spite of being blown up by a bomb, which caused two of his ribs to be broken, he rescued a wounded man and brought him to the first-aid post. He set an example to those under him. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**2692759 Lance-Corporal J. Miller**, Scots Guards (*L.G.* 19 September 1940)

Was in a Lewis gun post at an aerodrome when it was subject to heavy enemy air attack. In the face of bombing and point-blank machine-gun fire from three aircraft, he maintained his gun in action and shot down a bomber. His action set a splendid example to the men at his post. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1940)

**3601757 Private J. Lister**, Border Regiment (*L.G.* 19 September 1940)

Engaged a number of enemy aircraft which attacked an aerodrome. Had his gun in action when the enemy opened fire with cannon and machine-guns. Was wounded several times but continued to engage the enemy until brought down by a wound in the knee. Set a fine example to the men of his company. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1940)

**Volunteer G. Jones**, 3rd Monmouthshire Battalion, Home Guard (*L.G.* 19 September 1940)

Was a member of a vital defence point when it was bombed, one man being killed and another injured. Volunteer Jones left his shelter and carried the wounded man to safety. During this time bombs, debris and large pieces of steel-work were falling. Volunteer Jones showed complete disregard for his own safety and his courageous behaviour set a fine example to his comrades. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**4382499 Sergeant C.T. Ward**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 11 October 1940)

Many bombs were dropped when an enemy aircraft attacked an aerodrome. One bomb fell near the gun of which Sergeant Ward was the detachment commander and he received a flesh wound. He refused to go off duty and remained in command of his detachment until the dead and wounded had been evacuated. After receiving treatment, however, he returned to his gun site and resumed duty as if nothing had happened. He showed a fine example of staunch courage and devotion to duty. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**2017035 Sapper R.W. Etchells**, Royal Engineers (*L.G.* 11 October 1940)

Voluntarily manned, with a member of the Royal Air Force, two Hispano cannons during an enemy dive-bombing attack on a R.A.F. station. He handled his gun with great skill and coolness and was instrumental, with the help of an aircraftsman, in the destruction of two, and possibly three, enemy aircraft. Although bombed and machine-gunned, with bombs falling about thirty yards away, he manned his gun until the raid was over. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**3127750 Corporal S. Nestor**, Royal Scots Fusiliers (*L.G.* 11 October 1940)

A large bomb fell within ten yards of the tent in which Corporal Nestor and four other men were sleeping. All five men were wounded. In spite of his wounds Corporal Nestor immediately searched for the wounded. His bearing and conduct were an admirable example to all ranks. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**1442084 Bombardier H.C. Bradley**, 348 Battery, 110th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 24 December 1940)

During a heavy enemy air attack on a town the gun site where this N.C.O. was stationed was subjected to continuous attack by high-explosive and incendiary bombs. Three men were killed and several wounded. Bombardier Bradley showed great courage and initiative on this occasion. He carried a wounded comrade to a place of safety during the attack and also assisted in putting out fires. His energy and coolness were a splendid example to others. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**899395 Gunner S.A.J. Martin**, 302 Battery, 99th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 24 December 1940)

At Ipswich at 18.26 hrs. on 27 October 1940 three Dornier aircraft appeared in the gathering darkness above Gunner Martin's battery. One aircraft flew towards the anti-aircraft light machine-gun detachment at one hundred feet and engaged it with fire. The other

two machines joined in, perforating emplacements, sandbags, tents and huts. On the light machine-gun, Gunner Martin, unperturbed, told his No. 2 to take cover, withheld his fire until the enemy aircraft was quite close and then hit it with a full drum of ammunition, causing it to crash into the River Stour. Gunner Martin's promptness, presence of mind and coolness were outstanding. (NA: *WO 166/2389* and *W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**1689685 Gunner W.H. Trewick**, 73rd Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 4 February 1941)

When two enemy parachute mines were dropped, one of them fell on an empty tank and exploded. The other, coming into Gunner Trewick's view at about three hundred feet was dropping towards a tanker moored at a jetty. Although the mine was only one hundred yards away, Gunner Trewick opened fire with a machine-gun and exploded the mine with eight rounds. His prompt and courageous action, regardless of danger to himself, without doubt averted what might otherwise have been a disaster of major proportions. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**6458811 Lance-Sergeant O. Dillon**, 69th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 4 July 1941)

During the period 21st April–16th May this N.C.O. was in charge of a party of Lewis gunners placed about S.S. *Ethel Radcliffe*, which had been torpedoed and beached off the East Coast, containing a valuable cargo. In heavy weather the vessel was the object of a series of determined attacks by enemy dive-bombers. Lance-Sergeant Dillon directed the fighting of his guns with such conspicuous success that eight attacks were beaten off, and on 15 May he was credited with a Category II, when a Junkers 88 was shot into the sea. During the night of 15–16 May the ship received two direct hits by bombs, one of which did not explode. Although there was a danger of the ship breaking up he kept his party on board until ordered to abandon ship by the Naval Authorities in the morning. By his leadership and devotion to duty under most trying circumstances he set an example of high courage to all those under his command. (NA: *WO 373/66* and *W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**6462311 Bombardier P.W. White**, 69th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 4 July 1941)

This N.C.O. was one of a party of Lewis gunners placed on board S.S. *Ethel Radcliffe*, containing a valuable cargo, which had been torpedoed and beached. During the night of 15–16 May a determined attack was made on the ship by enemy dive-bombers. By skilful control of his gun crews he was able to bring the concentrated fire of his guns to bear at the moment the enemy aircraft was at the bottom of its dive at two hundred feet. Many direct hits were scored and despite the fact that the ship was hit by a bomb that exploded, the guns continued to fire until the attack was beaten off. This N.C.O. showed initiative and coolness under trying circumstances and set a splendid example to the men under his command. (NA: *WO 373/66* and *W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**1443631 Bombardier G.W. Lancaster**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 4 July 1941)

Whilst a fire was raging due to the explosion of a land mine and incendiary bombs, this N.C.O. with absolute disregard for his own safety, repeatedly entered burning buildings and rescued at least four men who had been trapped and injured. He administered first aid and saw the men to hospital. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1941)

**1524286 Bombardier A.W. Vallins**, 43rd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 4 July 1941)

During attacks on an aerodrome by enemy fighter aircraft on four different days this N.C.O. set an outstanding example in courage, speed of action and skilful handling of his gun, which was selected as a target for dive-bombing and machine-gunning. He engaged the aircraft throughout, both when they were approaching and receding, with skill, and destroyed at least one of them and obtained several hits. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**4803037 Gunner L. Neal**, 69th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 4 July 1941)

This Gunner was one of a party of Lewis gunners placed on board S.S. *Ethel Radcliffe*, containing a valuable cargo, which had been torpedoed and beached. In heavy weather the vessel was the object of a series of determined attacks by enemy dive-bombers. During the attack on the night of 15–16 May Gunner Neal was in control of a Lewis gun on the after deck of the ship. When the aft-hold received a direct hit from a bomb he was lifted and knocked spinning by the blast. Although considerably shaken he regained his gun immediately and continued firing. During the engagement he was knocked down three times but on each occasion he returned to his gun. He showed conspicuous courage under fire and was an outstanding example to all his comrades. (NA: *W.O. 373/66* and *W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**11254447 Gunner S.A. Francis**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 26 November 1942)

No details of his action are retained in the Military Secretary's Department but it is described in *The Times*, 28 November 1942, evidently following a War Office press release.

### Mentioned in Despatches

**6094871 Lance-Sergeant J.R. Cowell**, Dorsetshire Regiment (*L.G.* 21 January 1941)

On 18 August 1940 this N.C.O. was guard commander at No. 3 Post, Skid Hill, when he observed an enemy plane approaching his post at a height of fifteen feet. He ran to his Bren gun, which was mounted in the open about twenty-five feet from the nearest trench and at once engaged the planes. He maintained his fire although machine-gunned at a range of about fifty yards. His action was considered largely responsible for bringing down the plane, which crashed shortly after passing his position. He set a very good example to his men, who also engaged the plane with their rifles from the trenches. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)



**Volunteer P.D. Willeringhaus**, 6th Battalion, P Zone, London Home Guard (*L.G.* 21 January 1941)

Volunteer Willeringhaus, acting as despatch rider in a Home Guard battalion, was sent to deliver a message to a company headquarters. While he was on his way enemy aircraft arrived overhead and a high-explosive bomb dropped near him, demolishing business premises and causing heavy casualties. He was blown off his motor-cycle and sustained injuries to his head, face, hands and legs. Despite the fact that he was suffering severely from the shock and from loss of blood, he abandoned his machine, which had been rendered useless, secured the despatch with which he had been entrusted, and dragged himself on foot to the company headquarters – a distance of three-quarters of a mile. He safely delivered the despatch and then collapsed. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**Major F. Hevey, Captain F.C.T. Forder, 2nd Lieutenant B.W. Magee**, 52nd H.A.A. Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 11 March 1941)

When high explosive bombs were dropped in the vicinity of their regimental headquarters these officers, with total disregard for their personal safety, entered a burning building and worked untiringly and calmly to extricate personnel who had been trapped. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**1453585 Sergeant T. F. King**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 11 March 1941)

While it was in action against a heavy enemy air attack a round exploded prematurely in the gun under Sergeant King's command. Casualties were caused and fires started in the gun pit. Although suffering from burns and shock, Sergeant King helped put out fires and assisted with the casualties. By his coolness and judgement the detachment was steadied and the flames in the gun pit controlled. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**1488381 Bombardier G.H. Presswood**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 11 March 1941)

Although, during an enemy air raid, a number of bombs fell in close proximity to his post, Bombardier Presswood continued to man his Lewis gun, holding his fire until a hostile aircraft was at very short range. He then opened fire and the machine was damaged and is believed to have crashed before reaching the coast. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**1026106 Gunner H.V. Moore**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 11 March 1941)

This man's prompt action and courage undoubtedly saved the life of an officer who was buried under the debris of an officers' mess which was struck by bombs during an enemy air attack. He entered the debris and extricated the officer. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**2063090 Gunner W.E.J. Watts**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 11 March 1941)

Gunner Watts was in charge of a searchlight gun-post during an enemy air raid. He and his team behaved in an exemplary manner and are thought to have destroyed a M.E. 109. The machines flew low and fired at ground targets. Gunner Watts showed coolness and courage in the face of intense enemy action. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

**2nd Lieutenant F.A. Richardson**, Royal Engineers, (*L.G.* 11 March 1941)

No details of his action are retained in the Military Secretary's Department.

**7359379 Private E.R.B. Maunsell**, 1st Anti-Aircraft Division R.A.M.C. attached 52nd H.A.A. Regiment, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 11 March 1941)

Private Maunsell was on the ground floor of a regimental aid post when it was hit by a high-explosive bomb. Although dazed, he extricated himself from the wreckage and succeeded in reaching and assisting to safety a patient who had been partially blinded. He then returned and attempted to rescue another person, who had fallen through from the ward above. He also assisted in the rescue of an officer who was trapped between the floor and the ceiling. Throughout the incident he showed complete disregard for personal safety. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)  
Note: **73358558 Private T.G. Howarth**, also of 1st A.A. Division R.A.M.C. attached 52nd H.A.A. Regiment, R.A. received the BEM (*L.G.* 11 March 1941) for gallantry at the same incident. (*N.A. W.O.* 373/66)

**5384691 Lance-Corporal E.C. Bowles**, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (since deceased), (*L.G.* 17 June 1941)

No details of his action are retained in the Military Secretary's Department. Lance-Corporal Bowles was recommended by the Admiralty, which suggests that he may have been serving on a defensively equipped merchant ship.

**961553 Sergeant M.J. Killen, 964684 Sergeant J. Davies, 911100 Bombardier K. Shaw**, Royal Artillery (*L.G.* 4 July 1941)

Sergeant Killen was second-in-command of a gun sited on a pier when enemy aircraft attacked the dock, using mines, incendiary- and high-explosive bombs. Sergeant Killen led parties who saved a large quantity of valuable stores from blazing warehouses, and drove the wounded to hospital. He then took charge of the site and his courage and coolness encouraged the men and set them an example that maintained their morale. (*W.O.L.* 15 July 1942)

Sergeant Davies and Bombardier Shaw were involved in the same incident as Sergeant Killen but no further details are recorded.

## Royal Service: First Class Cricketers Appointed to The Royal Victorian Chain and The Royal Victorian Order

by Mike Spurrier

In the March 2005 *Journal* a list of First Class cricketers who were decorated for gallantry during the Second World War was printed. This article gives companion lists of cricketers appointed to The Royal Victorian Order. As in the previous article, qualification for inclusion is to have played at least *one* officially designated First Class cricket match.

However for the lists below there is no restriction on *when* the player was appointed to the Order; in the previous gallantry list by definition the award had to have been gazetted for war service, which in practice meant between 1939 and 1946, though a number of the recipients subsequently received other orders, decorations and awards.

### First Class Cricketers Awarded The Royal Victorian Chain

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
The 1st Baron Wigram, PC, GCB, GCVO, CSI	MCC & Europeans	Private Secretary to HM King George V and George VI	11 May 1937 (Coronation)
Ratu Sir George Cakobau, GCMG, GCVO, OBE	Fiji	Impending retirement as Governor-General of Fiji	30 Oct 1982

### First Class Cricketers Awarded The GCVO

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
HRH Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig Holstein, GCB	I Zingari	ADC to HM Queen Victoria	8 Dec 1898
Rt Hon Sir Fleetwood Edwards, KCB	I Zingari	Keeper of the Privy Purse to Queen Victoria	9 Mar 1901
Rt Hon Sir Wm Goschen, KCMG, KCVO	Oxford University	HM's Ambassador at Berlin HM's Visit to Marienbad	8 Sep 1905
The 5th Earl of Clarendon, GCB	Cambridge University	On relinquishing the Office of Chancellor of the Royal Victorian Order	19 Dec 1905
Sir Arthur Herbert, KVCO	Europeans	HM's Ambassador at Christiania HM's Visit to Norway	2 May 1908
HH The Maharaja of Patiala, GCSI, GBE	India	HRH Prince of Wales visit to India	19 Mar 1922
Sir Francis Humphrys, KBE, CIE	Oxford University	British Minister at Kabul Visit of King of Afghanistan to London	15 Mar 1928
Sir Edward Wallington, KCVO, CMG	Oxford University (Blue)	Groom in Waiting to HM and Treasurer to HM The Queen	3 Jun 1929
Rt Hon Sir Clive Wigram, KCB, KCVO, CSI	MCC & Europeans	Private Secretary to HM King George V	3 Jun 1932
Sir Harold Campbell, KCVO, DSO	Royal Navy	Equerry and Groom of The Robes to HM Queen Elizabeth	16 Nov 1953

## First Class Cricketers Awarded The GCVO (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
The 1st Viscount Monckton of Brenchley, KCVO, MC	Oxford & Cambridge	Personal Services	1 Jan 1964
General Sir Henry Loyd, KCB, KCVO, DSO, MC	Army	Colonel, The Coldstream Guards	28 May 1965
The 10th Viscount Cobham, KG, PC, GCMG, TD	Worcester & MCC	Lord Steward of HM's Household	3 Jun 1972
Sir Denis Blundell, GCMG, KBE	Cambridge University (Blue), Wellington & New Zealand	Governor-General of New Zealand HM'S Visit 1974	7 Feb 1974
Ratu Sir George Cakobau, GCMG, OBE	Fiji	Governor-General of Fiji HM's Jubilee Visit	16 Feb 1977

## First Class Cricketers Awarded The KCVO

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
Sir William Edward Goschen, KCMG	Oxford University	HM's Envoy Copenhagen HM's Visit 1904	18 Apr 1904
AJ Herbert, CVO	Europeans	HM's Envoy at Christiania	20 Nov 1905
J.F.F. Horner	MCC	Commissioner of HM's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues	9 Nov 1907
Sir William Milton, KCMG	Western Province & South Africa	Duke of Connaught's visit to South Africa Administrator of Southern Rhodesia	21 Nov 1910
E.L. French	London County & Gentlemen of India	Inspector General of Police Punjab Their Majesties Visit to India	12 Dec 1911
E.W. Wallington, CVO, CMG	Oxford University (Blue)	Groom in Waiting to HM and Private Secretary to Her Majesty	3 Jun 1916
Sir Maurice Bonham-Carter, KCB	Oxford University & Kent (Blue)	PS to Earl of Oxford & Asquith when Prime Minister	4 Jun 1917
Sir John Wood, KCIE, CSI	Oxford University (Blue)	Political Secretary Government of India. Visit of Prince of Wales	21 Feb 1922
C. Wigram, CB, CSI, CVO	MCC & Europeans	APS and Equerry to HM King George V	2 Jan 1928
W.T. Monckton, MC, KC	Oxford & Cambridge	Attorney-General, Duchy of Cornwall	1 Feb 1937
F.H. Mitchell, CBE, MVO	Oxford University	Assistant Private Secretary to HM	14 Jun 1937
H.G. Campbell, CVO, DSO	Royal Navy	Groom of Robes to HM King George VI	2 Jun 1943
Major-General Sir Charles Loyd, KCB, DSO, MC	Army	GOC London District	30 Jan 1947
Vice Admiral W G Agnew, RN, CB, CVO, DSO*	Royal Navy	Their Majesties visit to South Africa Captain HMS <i>Vanguard</i>	12 Jun 1947
R.H. Kearsley, CMG, CVO, DSO	Orange Free State	Lieutenant Hon Corps Gentlemen-at Arms	5 Jun 1952



**First Class Cricketers Awarded The KCVO (continued)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
General Sir Dallas Brooks, KCB, KCMG, DSO	Royal Navy & Hampshire	Governor of Victoria HM's visit	8 May 1954
Major M.V. Milbank, CVO, MC	Army	Master of HM's Household	1 Jan 1962
P.G.T. Kingsley, CVO	Oxford University (Blue)	Secretary and Keeper of the Records Duchy of Cornwall	2 Jun 1962
Sir Richard Luyt, KCMG, DCM	Oxford University	Governor of British Guiana HM's Visit	4 Feb 1966
The 2nd Baron Cornwallis, KBE, MC	Kent	Lord Lieutenant of Kent	8 Jun 1968
W.W. Hill-Wood, CBE	Cambridge University (Blue) Derby & MCC	Personal Services	12 Jun 1976
Sir Peter Studd, GBE	Cambridge University (Blue)	Chairman Queens Silver Jubilee Appeal	30 Dec 1978

**First Class Cricketers Awarded The CVO**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
A.J. Herbert	Europeans	HM's Ambassador at Christiania HM's Visit to Norway	1 Feb 1905
E.W. Wallington, CMG	Oxford University (Blue)	Groom in Waiting to HM Private Secretary to the Queen	3 Jun 1910
F.G. Smallwood, MVO	Europeans	IC King Emperor's Equipage Their Majesties visit to India	12 Dec 1911
C. Wigram, CSI, MVO	Army & Europeans	APS & Equerry in Waiting to HM King	1 Jan 1915
M.D. Graham, CB, CMG	Western Province	Late DMS War Office	1 Jan 1919
P.J. de Paravicini, MVO	Cambridge University & Middlesex (Blue)	Chairman of the Committee King Edward's Hospital & Dispensary Windsor	4 Jun 1921
E. Mathews	Oxford University (Blue)	Vice President Royal Academy of Music Centenary of Royal Academy of Music	3 Jun 1922
H.D.R. Watson, CB, CBE, MVO	MCC	Naval Secretary First Lord of the Admiralty	3 Jun 1922
A.T.A. Dobson, CBE	Gentlemen	Principal Assistant Secretary Ministry of Agriculture	1 Jan 1932
F.H. Mitchell, CBE, MVO	Oxford University	Press Secretary Buckingham Palace	1 Jan 1934
S.S. Bonham-Carter, DSO	Royal Navy	HMS <i>Sussex</i> . Duke of Gloucester's Visit to Australia	21 Nov 1934
H.G. Campbell, DSO	Royal Navy	Equerry and Groom of Robes to HM	3 Jun 1935
R.T. Stanyforth, MVO, MC	Army, Yorkshire & England	Comptroller to Duke of Gloucester	11 May 1937

**First Class Cricketers Awarded The CVO (continued)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
R.H. Kearsley, CMG, DSO	Orange Free State	Lieutenant Corps Gentlemen at Arms	2 Jan 1939
W.G. Agnew, CB, DSO*	Royal Navy	HM's Visit to North Africa & Malta	24 Jun 1943
Sir E.B. Frederick 9th Bart	Hampshire & Europeans	Ensign Kings Bodyguard of The Yeoman of the Guard	1 Jan 1944
P.G.T. Kingsley	Oxford University	Assistant Secretary Duchy of Cornwall	2 Jan 1950
C.M. Deverell, OBE	Dublin University	Colonial Secretary Jamaica The Queen's visit	27 Nov 1953
M.V. Milbank, MVO, MC	Army	Master of Household & Extra Equerry to HM	1 Jan 1958
Sir David Thorne, KBE	Combined Services	Director-General The Commonwealth Trust	17 Jun 1995

**First Class Cricketers Awarded The MVO 4th Class**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
D.H. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell	MCC	In connection with the fatal illness of HRH Prince Christian Victor in South Africa	29 Nov 1900
R.E. Prothero	Oxford University & Hampshire	Personal Services to the Royal Family	28 May 1901
C.N. Miles	MCC	Commanding 1st Life Guards Funeral of Queen Victoria	28 May 1901
A.G. Lucas	MCC	DAG-Imperial Yeomanry	23 Jul 1901
Hon. G.E.F. Ward	MCC	ADC to Lord Lieutenant HM's Visit to Ireland	5 May 1904
R.G.A.W. Stapleton-Cotton	Jamaica	HM Yacht <i>Victoria &amp; Albert</i>	8 Sep 1905
F.G. Smallwood	Europeans	Ordnance Officer, Madras. Visit of Prince & Princess of Wales to India	19 Dec 1905
Hon W.G.S. Cadogan	Europeans	Hon ADC Visit of Prince & Princess of Wales to India	19 Mar 1906
P.J. de Paravicini	Cambridge University (Blue) & Middlesex	Chairman of King Edward VII Hospital & Dispensary at Windsor	26 Jun 1908
M.H. Milner, DSO	Cambridge University	Comptroller to the Earl of Derby HM's Visit to Knowsley	6 Jul 1909
The Viscount Brackley	MCC & Brackley to West Indies	Presentation of Colours at Worsley	7 Jul 1909
C.S. Hickley	Somerset & Western Province	HMS <i>Cochrane</i> . Visit of HM Queen Alexandra to Christiania	1 Dec 1909

**First Class Cricketers Awarded The MVO 4th Class (continued)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
H.G. Ruggles-Brise	Oxford University (Blue)	Comd 3 Bn Grenadier Guards HM's inspection Buckingham Palace	29 Jun 1910
B.S. Evans	Hampshire	Visit of Duke of Connaught to South Africa - <i>HMS Pandora</i>	7 Nov 1910
C.G. Carnegie	Europeans	107th Pioneers Durbar Area	12 Dec 1911
C.D. Johnson	Europeans	HMS <i>Powerful</i> conveyed body of late Duke of Fife from Egypt to England	26 Feb 1912
H.D.R. Watson	MCC	Naval Attaché Berlin. Visit of HM to Berlin	24 May 1913
K.O. Goldie, CIE, OBE	Sussex & Europeans	Military Secretary to Governor of Madras. Prince of Wales visit to India	17 Jan 1922
J.R.C. Gannon	MCC & Europeans	AMS to CinC India. Prince of Wales visit to India	11 Mar 1922
H. Blinman, MVO	South Australia	State Director. Visit of Duke and Duchess of York to Australia	4 May 1927
CL Winser, MVO	South Australia	Visit of Duke & Duchess of York to Australia	4 May 1927
F.H. Mitchell, CBE	Oxford University	Press Secretary Buckingham Palace	2 Jan 1928
R.T. Stanyforth, MC	Army, Yorkshire & England	Equerry to Duke of Gloucester HRH's visit to Abyssinia	13 Jan 1931
Reverend T.R. Hine-Haycock	Oxford University (Blue) & Kent	On retirement as Priest in Ordinancy to HM	3 Jun 1931
M.V. Milbank, MC	Army	Master of the Household & Extra Equerry to HM	1 Jan 1953
R. L. Whitby	Cambridge University	Housemaster at Gordonstoun	1 Jan 1968

**First Class Cricketers Awarded The MVO 5th Class**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Played for</i>	<i>Position / occasion</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
W.F.T. Payne-Gallwey	Army & MCC	Adjutant Presentation of Colours by HM to 2nd Bn Grenadier Guards	1 Jun 1908
H. Blinman	South Australia	Visit of HRH Prince of Wales	18 Aug 1920
C.L. Winser	South Australia	PS to Governor of South Australia Visit of HRH Prince of Wales	18 Aug 1920
E.B. Trubshaw	Royal Air Force	For Services with The King's Flight	1 Jan 1949



## Bugler to Squadron Sergeant-Major

by Jim Lees

It was while I was serving in the Band of the Royal Yeomanry (Inns of Court & City Yeomanry) that my interest in medals and militaria came to the notice of Major R.G.L. Ravis, late Inns of Court Regiment, who was curator of their small but unique regimental museum in Stone Building, Chancery Lane, London. Major Ravis eventually asked me if I would be interested in assisting him in organising the museum and, needless to say, I jumped at the opportunity and was soon helping out cataloguing and generally organising the exhibits. One of the many items that I was asked to catalogue were some photographs that had been given to the museum by the family of ex-Squadron Sergeant-Major D.M. Williams, City of London Yeomanry. I soon realised that these photos were of a soldier who had quite inadvertently served in both regiments that would eventually form the Inns of Court & City Yeomanry. I persuaded the curator to have copies of the photographs made and gained permission to pay for some prints for my own collection – I am so glad I did.



Figure 1: Bugler David Williams, 1899.



Figure 2: Williams as a Rough Rider, 1901.

David Messer Williams was born in Paddington in about 1880. He was already a serving member of the 14th (Inns of Court) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Figure 1) when he attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at 68 Victoria Street, London on 9 August 1900. He was described as 20 years and 2 months old, 5 feet, 5 1/2 inches in height, with fair hair, grey eyes and a fair complexion. He was a clerk by trade and was living with his mother in the Balls Pond Road area of Islington. He was posted to the newly-raised 20th Battalion (Rough Riders) Imperial Yeomanry as a Bugler (Figure 2) and sailed for South Africa on 14 April 1900. Williams saw active service with the 76th Company in South Africa until safely returning home to England on 9 June 1901. He was discharged from the Imperial Yeomanry on 16 June 1901 and was subsequently awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal (QSA) with the clasps 'CAPE COLONY' and 'ORANGE FREE STATE'.

Bugler Williams obviously enjoyed his time in the yeomanry as it appears he joined the newly-

formed City of London (Rough Riders) Imperial Yeomanry and rose steadily through the ranks. By 1907 he was a Squadron Sergeant-Major, and in May that year along with five other members of the 'Rough Riders' he was awarded the Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal. His service in the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers had obviously counted towards qualification for his long service medal. The remainder of Williams' service in the 'Rough Riders' remains a mystery but he must have left before August 1914 as there is evidence to prove that he re-enlisted as a Private in the Army Cyclist Corps. He was later promoted to Corporal and was discharged due to sickness on 6 April 1919. He remained at home during the Great War so did not receive any service medals, although he was awarded the Silver War Badge in September 1919.

So what of SSM Williams' medals? They had been in the H.J.P. Oakley collection but were sold at Glendining's in 1953. Some time later the medals were split and the Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal found its way into the Lovell collection and was eventually sold at Sotheby's on 22 November 1977. In 1988 I purchased the Imperial Yeomanry Medal from the late Alan Brocklehurst and in 1999 I was very lucky indeed in being able to purchase the QSA from a dealer at the OMRS Convention - the medals were finally back together again (Figure 3).

#### **A brief history of the City of London Yeomanry**

In 1900, battalions of Imperial Yeomanry were hurriedly formed to serve in South Africa. One of these was the 20th Battalion. This battalion consisted of the 76th, 78th and 79th Companies and for some unexplained reason adopted the name of 'Rough Riders'. After service in South Africa they returned home for disembodiment and were replaced by the 21st Battalion which had also adopted the name 'Rough Riders'.

Lord Maitland, afterwards the Earl of Lauderdale, who had served with the 20th Battalion in South Africa, had been given the task of forming a new regiment and was successful in enlisting a number of former 20th Battalion men. It appears to have been decided that the new regiment should be regarded as the successor of this battalion, thus linking the new with the old. The new regiment was to be classified as lancers, with a mounted infantry role; the lance being used only occasionally for ceremonial parades.

The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette* of 23 July 1901:



Figure 3: The Queen's South Africa Medal and Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal awarded to David Messer Williams.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the formation of the undermentioned Regiment of Imperial Yeomanry for the County of London, viz.: - 1st County of London (Rough Riders) Imperial Yeomanry.

Early in the following year, at the request of the Lord Mayor of London and other prominent men in the City, its title was altered to The City of London (Rough Riders) Imperial Yeomanry. On formation of the Territorial Force in 1908 the title Imperial was dropped and the regiment became The City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders). Originally based at the Guildhall, the Rough Riders afterwards acquired headquarters in Finsbury Square with a riding school and stables in Putney.

On embodiment in 1914 the Regiment ceased to be mounted infantry and were converted to cavalry. In April 1915 the Regiment moved to Egypt and in August 1915 they landed on the Gallipoli peninsula and served as infantry, having left their horses in Egypt. After the withdrawal from Gallipoli in December 1915 they returned to Egypt and resumed their cavalry role. In April 1918 they amalgamated

with the 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) to form E Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (later to become 103rd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps). In November 1918 they were in France with the 1st Army. During the Great War the Regiment had served in Gallipoli, Egypt, Macedonia, Palestine and France.

On re-establishment as a unit of the Territorial Army after the Great War, the City of London Yeomanry re-trained as gunners and became the City of London Yeomanry Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, a unit within 11th (Honourable Artillery and City of London Yeomanry) Brigade, RHA. In 1938, on expansion of the Territorial Army, the Rough Riders became anti-aircraft gunners with a change of official title to 11th (City of London Yeomanry) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RA, initially consisting of 31st, 32nd and 33rd Batteries. During the early part of the Second World War, 32nd Battery (Rough Riders) had six 40mm Bofors guns mounted on board three old ships of the Royal Navy, based in the Thames estuary. The regiment later saw service in the Mediterranean area and in north-west Europe.

In 1947 the Regiment was re-formed as a unit of the Royal Armoured Corps under its old title of the City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders), and was equipped with tanks. In 1956 further re-organization took place and the Rough Riders converted to infantry and formed part of 169 (Green Jacket) Infantry Brigade TA under the title The City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders), Rifle Brigade. In 1961 amalgamation took place with the Inns of Court Regiment forming the Inns of Court and City Yeomanry (I. C. & C.Y.). In April the Regiment was reduced to a cadre under 71 Signal Regiment, Royal Signals (V). Finally in May 1975 the cadre were disbanded, although 68 Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment (V) retained the name.

Uniquely, the Band of the Royal Yeomanry still retains the cap and collar badges of the Inns of Court and City Yeomanry and was formed from remnants of the Inns of Court Regiment around 1960 and later transferred to the Royal Yeomanry Regiment in 1967. The Royal Yeomanry Regiment later changed its title to The Royal Yeomanry.

The Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was authorised by Army Order 211 of December 1904, and was for long service and good conduct by non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Yeomanry. There were 16 awards to the City of London (Rough Riders) Imperial Yeomanry (Table 1).

### **A brief history of the Inns of Court Regiment**

The continuous history of the Inns of Court Regiment dates from 1859, although under various designations the regiment can trace its history back to Elizabethan times. All of the 'Inns of Court' formed Companies during the Napoleonic War, of which the best known were the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association Volunteers, the Lincoln's Inn Association Volunteers and the Temple Association Volunteers. In 1803 the Law Association Volunteers were also formed and at a review in Hyde Park King George III nicknamed them the 'Devil's Own' after being told they were composed of lawyers! It is a name that has stuck to the present day, although the Royal College of Arms refused its use on the Regimental Guidon!

In November 1859 the 23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifle Volunteers (ICRV) was raised and in 1880 they were re-numbered and became the 14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. During the Boer War many of its members served in South Africa with the City of London Volunteers (CIV) and the Imperial Yeomanry. On formation of the Territorial Force in 1908 the ICRV became the 27th (Inns of Court) Battalion, County of London Regiment but by 1909 the Battalion was redesignated the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps (OTC), and had an establishment of a squadron of cavalry and three companies of infantry.

During the Great War the Inns of Court OTC trained potential officers and by 1918 over 13,800 men had passed through its ranks. 11,485 had been granted commissions and over 2,500 men who had passed through the Corps were awarded decorations and medals including three who were awarded the Victoria Cross. Although the Inns of Court OTC did not serve overseas some of its members saw active service and 35 died while still serving in the Corps.

After the Great War the Territorial Force became the Territorial Army and the Inns of Court OTC was reformed. Many of the men who had passed through its ranks re-enlisted to help in its reconstruction. In April 1932 its name was changed to the Inns of Court Regiment, although there was no change to its role. On 1 April 1937 the regiment officially became a cavalry regiment, with an establishment of regimental headquarters, one horsed squadron and two light tank squadrons.

Shortly after mobilisation in 1939 the Inns of Court Regiment transferred to the Royal Armoured Corps as an armoured car regiment. On D-Day, 'C' Squadron landed in Normandy on Juno beach with the 3rd Canadian Division and the remainder of the



Regiment fought throughout the campaign in north west Europe.

Following the war in Europe the Regiment was 'reactivated' on 1 April 1947 as an armoured car regiment of the 56th (London) Armoured Division TA. On 1 August 1956 the Inns of Court Regiment became a reconnaissance regiment and in November it acquired a squadron from the Northamptonshire Yeomanry. In 1957 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was appointed Royal Honorary Colonel and on 1 April 1961, following a considerable reorganisation of the Territorial Army, the Inns of Court Regiment was amalgamated with the City of London Yeomanry. The Queen Mother consenting to continue as Royal Honorary Colonel

of the Inns of Court & City Yeomanry, the title of the new regiment.

#### Sources

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**Table 1: The 16 awards of the Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to the City of London (Rough Riders) Imperial Yeomanry**

No.	Rank	Name	Army Order	Remarks
541	SSM	Coutts.D	27 of February 1905	Served in South Africa - unit unknown. Medal in RCT Museum.
533	Sgt	Dubois.J.L	189 of August 1907	
1092	Pte	Egan.J	27 of February 1908	Late RA Medal in DNW Sale June 2005.
597	Pte	Gee, A.	104 of May 1908	
550	Sgt	Gibbs, J.	189 of August 1907	Also awarded Territorial Force Efficiency Medal. Medals in private collection.
457	Pte	Hayton, R.J.	100 of May 1907	
20	Pte.	Hillier, W.M.	189 of August 1907	Medal known.
447	Pte	Holmes, A.G.	100 of May 1907	
25	SSM	Mears, J.T.	27 of February 1905	Formerly 10th Hussars & served in South Africa with 37th Company, Imp.Yeo. Medal in IC & CY Museum
499	Cpl	Mills, A.S.	100 of May 1907	
6	RSM	Moseley, E.H.	189 of August 1906	
562	SQMS	Posnett, F.	27 of February 1908	Medal in private collection.
505	Cpl	Preston, R.	27 of February 1908	
435	Pte	Shipway, A.W.R.	100 of May 1907	
27	SSM	Williams, D.M.	100 of May 1907	
303	Sgt	Wood, W.E.	100 of May 1907	

## The Victoria Cross: Origins of the Bronze

In this 150th anniversary year of the institution of the VC, there have been numerous television programmes and newspaper articles about the history of the decoration and some of the recipients. These have shown a noticeable lack of consensus about the source of the bronze from which the crosses are made.

A letter to *The Times* on 29 June 2006 appears to

clarify the matter: bronze from a Russian cannon captured during the Crimean War was used for all VCs until it was exhausted in early 1914, since when two Chinese cannon captured at the fall of the Taku Forts in 1860 have provided the metal. The remaining piece of Chinese bronze is securely stored at the Royal Logistics Corps' establishment at Donnington in Worcestershire.

**Peter Liversidge**

## The Sparsity of Distinguished Conduct Medals for the Egyptian War of 1882

by John D. O'Malley, Illinois, USA

The resurgence of interest in Egyptian antiques has propelled collectors and prices far ahead of the movements of the ancient Pharaohs. The interest has been fired by an exhibit entitled 'Tutankhaman and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs' that has toured in Europe and in mid-2005 passed through major cities in the United States. It was the first of such shows there in 27 years. Additional supportive interest was created by a Sotheby's Egyptian antiquities auction where most of the items sold at twice presale estimates.<sup>1</sup> But all of this heightened activity is brushing up against Egypt's serious efforts to recover its national treasures through its patrimony laws that allow expropriation of items that were imported elsewhere after 1983.

However those laws obviously do not extend to the medals awarded for the Egyptian War of 1882 that was fought to secure British interests against Egyptian nationalism, the constant fear of Russian encroachment, and the universal use of the Suez Canal. British forces in the War of 1882 were commanded by the then Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was born of a military family near Dublin in 1833. He was an irrepressibly gallant soldier, but apparently not at all reckless, who had been actively engaged in combat in several campaigns in which he was wounded innumerable times, even losing the sight of his right eye, none of which seemed to bother him at all. Wolseley was an ingenious campaigner whose thorough preparation and execution, especially in Egypt, led to the universal recognition that he was 'a brilliant military theorist unrivalled in his generation'<sup>2</sup>. General Wolseley used feint tactics in re-positioning his main forces at Ismailia, and an unbelievable element of surprise in marching some 14,000 men in utter silence over a distance of six miles in complete darkness to attack and take Tel-el-Kebir, thereby bringing the Egyptian War of 1882 to a victorious

conclusion in the incredible period of just four and a half weeks.

The campaign medal for Egypt was authorised in October 1882, and it could be issued without a clasp or with clasps for 'ALEXANDRIA 11 JULY' and 'TEL-EL-KEBIR'. The reverse exergue was dated '1882' for that campaign. In order to qualify for the 'TEL-EL-KEBIR' clasp, the individual recipient would have had to take part in the night march from Kassassin and the action against Tel-el-Kebir. Although the Egyptian campaign was a distinct operation in itself, with separate causal factors, the government made the Egypt medal something of a limited general service medal by inexplicably – and in face of intense opposition – authorising its use for the Sudan actions between 1884 and 1889, with the addition of another 11 clasps identifying various battles. This unfortunate coupling of independent campaigns in a single service medal has caused many writers and commentators to perpetuate the confusion by lumping together the treatment of the two campaigns. But the Egyptian war was action to put down an internal revolt, whereas the Sudan campaign was an action to contain the imperialistic aggression of the Sudanese, although there was some inter-relationship.

### Awards

During the course of the Egyptian War only 17 soldiers were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM)<sup>3</sup>, while 497 officers received domestic or foreign decorations<sup>4</sup>. To put it in a broader perspective, of the nearly 40,000 soldiers in the entire operation only about one in 2,500 received a DCM or other award, in stark contrast to the officers, of whom about one of every two was decorated<sup>5</sup>. In General Wolseley's despatch of 24 September 1882, there are 'mentions' of no fewer than 52 non-commissioned officers and privates, but

<sup>1</sup> And at the annual Winter Antiques Show in New York City in January 2005, Egyptian artefacts found prices elevated to five- and six-figure numbers even if in 'depressed' US dollars.

<sup>2</sup> *A Good Dusting* by Henry Keown-Boyd, (1986), p. 38.

<sup>3</sup> There would be 18 recipients of the DCM if the one for Private Frederick Corbett had not been cancelled and the Victoria Cross substituted, or if he actually received the DCM and failed to surrender it. Corbett forfeited the Victoria Cross under Royal Warrant, 30 July 1884, when he was convicted of a felony, but by then he had already sold the decoration itself.

<sup>4</sup> Officers awarded the Bath – 84; St Michael & St George – 5; Star of India – 2; Indian Empire – 2; Osmanieh – 138; Medjidie – 266. See the lists of names compiled by Peter Duckers in *Egypt 1882*, (2001), pp. 102-114.

<sup>5</sup> It should be pointed out that three Victoria Crosses were awarded in addition to six Conspicuous Gallantry Medals that were awarded to the Royal Marines.

only 11 of those soldiers were included in the 17 DCMs that were awarded. This is not to say that such an imprecise review produces a demonstration of graceless greed and ambition, or that it smacks of Victorian elitism, or perhaps is the result of relegating the efforts of the ordinary soldier to a purgatory of irrelevance, but the gross disparity evidences a need for a deeper understanding of gallantry. While it may well be a certitude that gallantry is indispensably relevant to military success, the recognition of acts of individual gallantry is equally necessary to its compounding. However, an expanded concept of the distribution of awards occurred only a few years later during the Sudan Campaign. For example, the famous five- to ten-minute Battle of Abu Klea in December 1885 alone resulted in the award of 27 DCMs.

### **Kassassin**

Once General Wolesley had moved most of his troops from Alexandria, he established his base of operations at Ismailia by 23 August 1882 and had secured the locks of the Suez Canal. He then turned his attention westwards to Tel-el-Kebir. It was at that town where most of the troops of the popular rebel leader Colonel Said Ahmed Orabi Bey were concentrated <sup>6</sup>. Along the relatively narrow corridor of the Sweetwater Canal and the rail road to Tel-el-Kebir several confrontations with Egyptian troops took place, at Magfar, Tel-el-Mashuta and Mahsama. However, none was of the intensity of the two actions at Kassassin on 28 August and 9 September where the British forces suffered 158 casualties. Two DCMs were awarded for gallantry at Kassassin, one to Lance-Corporal Isaac Drake of the Army Hospital Corps and the other to Private John Harris of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry <sup>7</sup>. Alternatively, it could be said three awards were made since there was also a DCM granted for combined gallantry at Mahsama and Kassassin <sup>8</sup>.

Lance-Corporal Drake received the only DCM awarded to a member of the Army Hospital Corps (AHC) for the entire Egyptian Campaign. In support of the recommendation for that award, Major Lawrence Corban, MD, wrote as follows:

11 Peter Stokes  
Davenort 30 Dec 1883

I have great pleasure in certifying that Isaac Drake AHC served under me during the entire Egyptian War and was present with the 2nd DCLI (46th Regt) in every engagement throughout the campaign. His behaviour was excellent, on all occasions, and he was recommended for the 'Distinguished Conduct Medal' for gallant conduct at 'Kassassin'. I have also known him for four years at Gibraltar; and have the highest opinion of him in every respect. He is now passing into the reserves; and I hope he will obtain a good employment for he is well worthy of it.

[signed] Lawrence Corban MD  
Surgeon Major

And another similar recommendation was written by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Whittaker, Brigade Surgeon, on 15 November 1883. In addition, the commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel T. John, to whose command Drake had been attached during the entire Egyptian campaign, previously had submitted verification of Drake's participation in various actions as set forth in the certificate reproduced as Figure 1.

3137 Lance-Corporal Isaac Drake was just over 20 years of age and lived in the town of Warwick, Warwickshire, when he enlisted in the Rifle Brigade on 1 January 1875, before being transferred to the AHC. He served overseas almost five years and was discharged at London on 3 January 1887 after having nine years on active duty and three years in the reserves. At that time, he stated that he was occupied as a carriage painter and lived at 44 Harford Street, Birmingham. His medals are illustrated in Figure 2.

### **Tel-el-Kebir**

Countering the Egyptian force's attacks against Kassassin and in preparation for his advance against the enemy's base of concentration at Tel-el-Kebir, General Wolseley had assembled a force of some 634 officers and 16,767 men. In planning his strategy, Wolseley became aware that the Egyptians

<sup>6</sup> Various reports put the numbers at 20,000 to 30,000 soldiers, including Bedouin. At the time, Orabi was Minister of War, head of the Egyptian Nationalist Party and, for all practical purposes, the ruler of Egypt in open opposition to Khedive Tewfik. Orabi's ability and effectiveness can be gauged by his remarkable progress in military service from private at age 14 to Lieutenant-Colonel by the time he was 21 years old.

<sup>7</sup> 981 Private John Harris, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, was rescuing a wounded Lieutenant, probably the twice-wounded G. Cunningham, when a bullet ripped through his back thus ending his active service. His Egypt Medal does not carry the clasp 'TEL-EL-KEBIR' since he was incapacitated and could not participate in the night march of 13 September 1882.

<sup>8</sup> Awarded to 557 Sergeant Patrick Riordan, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.



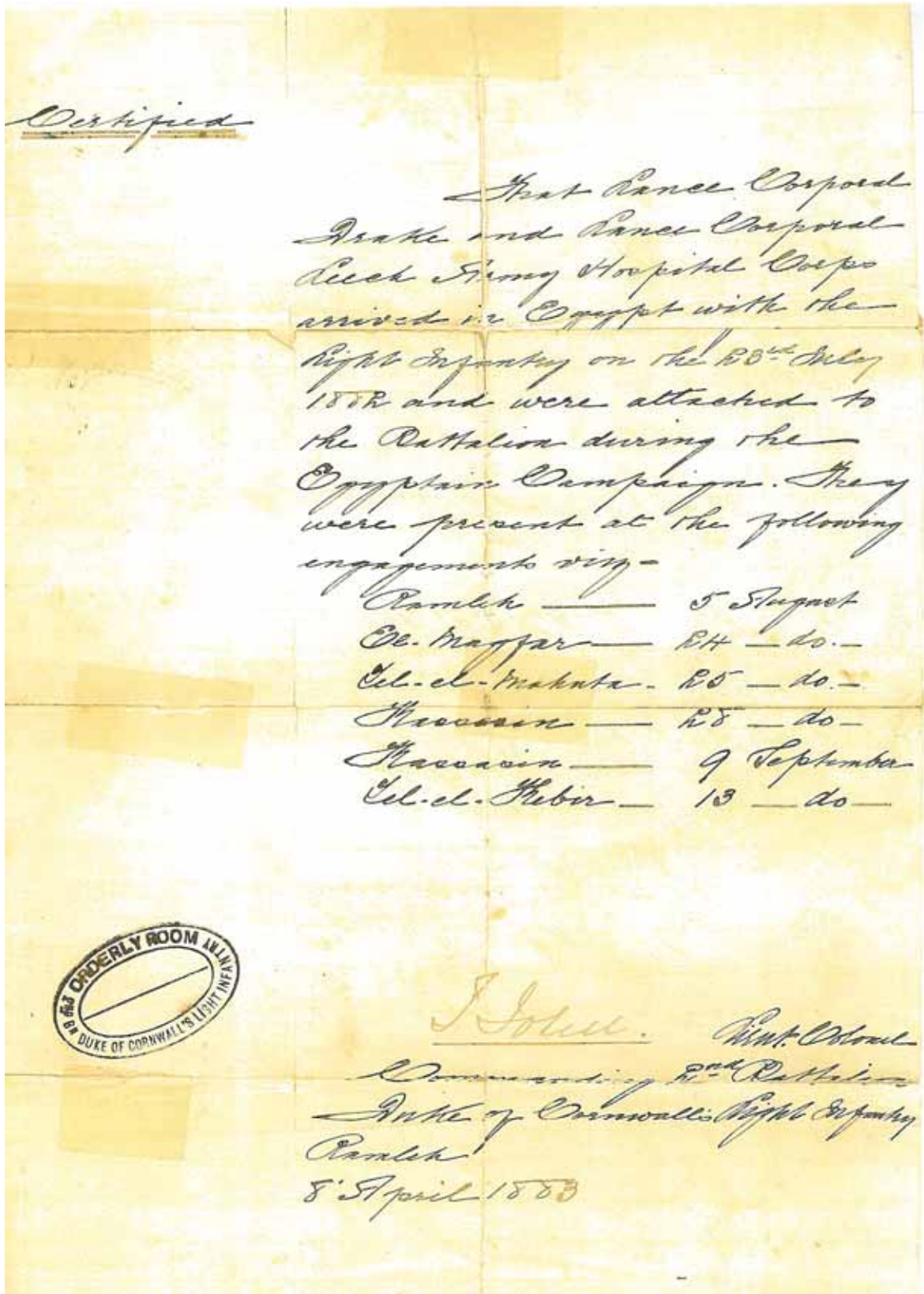


Figure 1: The certificate of Lieutenant-Colonel T. John, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, supporting Lance-Corporal Isaac Drake's participation in six actions.



Figure 2: The medals of Lance-Corporal Isaac Drake, Army Hospital Corps (attached to 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry): Distinguished Conduct Medal; Egypt Medal 1882 (clasp 'TEL-EL-KEBIR'); Khedive's Star 1882.

did not man their outposts after dark and that fact led him to decide to adopt an unprecedented night march over the six miles that lay between Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir<sup>9</sup>. His troops began the westward march in complete darkness and utter silence so as to maintain the element of surprise at 1:30am on 13 September 1882, without the realisation that they were walking into perpetual military fame and lore surpassing even that of the episodic Trojan Horse. The success of the action brought an end to the Egyptian War and the triumphal General Wolseley rode into Cairo in understated glory aboard a special train on the morning of 15 September 1882.

There were only ten DCMs granted for gallantry at Tel-el-Kebir. This inexplicable fact leads to the unanswered question as to why there were so few. Surely, many acts of bravery took place but were somehow overlooked. That may be what happened to the Black Watch which was in the front line of the battle and suffered 56 casualties but did not receive a single DCM. On the other hand, the Cameron Highlanders won three of the ten.

The DCM awarded to 2125 Sergeant Donald Gunn (Figure 3) and the wound he suffered at Tel-el-Kebir resulted in some unusual, unanticipated life-long consequences. Sergeant Gunn was a member of a family that had been represented in the Cameron

Highlanders since its formation in 1793 and included his great-grandfather, grandfather, uncle, cousins and a son who was killed in action in 1915. Gunn joined the Camerons on 13 June 1878 and was posted to 'B' Company of the 1st Battalion. He was promoted to Sergeant on 20 January 1882, but his service career was brought to an end when he was severely wounded at Tel-el-Kebir. He was invalided to England on 31 October 1882.

While recuperating at Netley Hospital from a bullet lodged just above his heart, Gunn received the special attention of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, during her visit to the wounded. After his discharge to pension on 8 May 1883, Queen Victoria appointed Gunn to the position of Royal Lodgekeeper at Queen Anne's Gate, Windsor Park. He held that position until his retirement in 1921. However, Sergeant Gunn retained his interest in military service by joining the National Reserve at the outbreak of the First World War and served for nine months guarding German prisoners of war. He was living at 14 Chobham Road, Frimley, near Aldershot, when he died on 9 September 1940. Other medals received by the Gunn family during or because of his tenure as the Gatekeeper are illustrated in Figure 4.

The York and Lancaster Regiment received only

<sup>9</sup> A line of telephone poles had been erected running west of Kassassin for 1,000 yards to act as guide posts to help keep the troops in proper alignment and a Naval Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Wyatt Rawson, helped lead in that regard by taking star sightings. Rawson was very effective but he died of wounds incurred in his directional efforts.





Figure 3: The medals of Sergeant Donald Gunn, Cameron Highlanders: Distinguished Conduct Medal, Egypt Medal 1882 (clasp 'TEL-EL-KEBIR'), Khedive's Star 1882, Jubilee Medal 1897 (bronze), Coronation Medal 1911 (silver).



Figure 4: Medals of other Gunn family members at Queen Anne's Gatehouse: (*Top Group*) Royal Victorian Medal (silver), Jubilee Medal 1897 (bronze), Coronation Medal 1911 (silver), Jubilee Medal 1935 (silver), Coronation Medal 1937 (silver); (*Bottom Group*) Medals of D. Gunn, French Motorcycle Unit, War Medal, Victory Medal, Jubilee Medal 1935 (silver).





Figure 5: The medals of Colour-Sergeant Charles E. Walkley, York & Lancaster Regiment: Distinguished Conduct Medal, Egypt Medal 1882 (clasp 'TEL-EL-KEBIR'), Khedive's Star 1882.'

one DCM for Tel-el-Kebir and it was awarded to a gallant but rather inconsistent soldier who enlisted in the Regiment as an 18-year old on 21 January 1876 using an alias, which name he abandoned or corrected three years later<sup>10</sup>. 344 Colour-Sergeant Charles Edmund Walkley received the DCM for bravery in saving the life of a fellow soldier, Sergeant F. W. Smith, as is reported twice in his Military History Sheet. Walkley was born in

London and on 18 November 1881 he married Mary Jane Morton from Galway, with whom he had four children<sup>11</sup>. He was a personable and intelligent individual and he received innumerable rapid promotions, even to Sergeant-Major, and an equal number of demotions and confinements for drunkenness. When he received his discharge on 26 April 1897, after 21 years of service, he held the rank of private<sup>12</sup>.

#### Distinguished Conduct Medals – The Egyptian War of 1882

Recipient	Unit	Place of Gallantry	Submission to Queen
SM Joseph Campbell	Cameron Highlanders	Tel-el-Kebir	11 December 1886
L/Cpl Isaac Drake	Army Hospital Corps	Kassassin	12 December 1883
QMSgt James Gaffney	King's Royal Rifle Corps	Campaign in Egypt	4 January 1883
Pte Robert Gaw	Scots Guards	Tel-el-Kebir	26 June 1883
Sgt Donald Gunn	Cameron Highlanders	Tel-el-Kebir	4 January 1883
Pte John Harris	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	Kassassin	4 January 1883
Gnr Joseph Knowles	Royal Horse Artillery	Mahsama	RA RO 59/82
Sgt Edward O'Donnell	Royal Irish Regiment	Tel-el-Kebir	4 January 1883
Sgt Patrick Riordan	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	Mahsama & Kassassin	4 January 1883
C/Sgt George Robinson	Highland Light Infantry	Tel-el-Kebir	28 March 1883
QMSgt Michael Saddler	West Kent Regiment	Campaign in Egypt	4 January 1883
C/Sgt Samuel Kelly	Gordon Highlanders	Tel-el-Kebir	4 January 1883
SM Peter Smith	Scots Guards	Tel-el-Kebir	21 February 1885
C/Sgt Charles Walkley	York and Lancaster Regiment	Tel-el-Kebir	4 January 1883
Pte John Wilson	Derbyshire Regiment	El Meks	4 January 1883
Pte Thomas Winnett	Grenadier Guards	Tel-el-Kebir	4 January 1883
C/Sgt William Young	Cameron Highlanders	Tel-el-Kebir	4 January 1883

Note: the DCLI and West Kents were employed as Mounted Infantry in the relevant operations.

<sup>10</sup> He enlisted under the name of Joseph Burges but his reasons for doing so are unknown.

<sup>11</sup> His service papers list the names of two sons and two daughters.

<sup>12</sup> Walkley's Egypt Medal was presented to him, and many other soldiers, by the Queen on 29 November 1882. See *Egypt 1882*, by Peter Duckers, 2001, p. 146.

## The 'For Services Rendered' Certificate

by David A. Harris, Ontario, Canada

The certificate illustrated here was presented to my uncle Mark Bogod in recognition of his service in the Great War and dated 5 July 1919. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Land Forces Infantry, on 28 August 1918 and his name appears in the *Army List* of November 1918 and in the *London Gazette* of 1918 as part of the 1/2/3 City of London Battalions, originally Volunteer Battalions, of the Royal Fusiliers. He relinquished his commission with the rank of Lieutenant on 1 September 1921. There is no record that he was ever awarded any war medals and therefore probably did not serve outside Great Britain. In fact, as he graduated from Imperial College in 1922, he was probably awarded the certificate in recognition of his membership of the College Officers Training Corps, attached to the Battalion, and had no active war service.

Mark Bogod was born Marks Bogod on 10 November 1898 in North Kensington, the son of Morris Bogorad and Ida Meyerowitz. The family was new to the country and the 1902 naturalization papers of his father survive as follows:

Morris Bogorad, No. 12519: commonly known as Morris Bogod, of 2 Morgan Street, Commercial Road, London. A subject of Russia, having been born at Vitopsk;<sup>1</sup> and is the son of Marks and Sarah Bogorad, both subjects of Russia; of the age of 30 years; a sewing machine repairer; is married and has two children under age residing with him, viz. Marks Bogod aged 3 years, Dora Bogod aged 1 year.

Witnessed 30th April 1902 by Rt. Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, Home Office.  
Oath of Allegiance: sworn and subscribed 21st May 1902.

Thus 'Bogod' is the anglicized version of 'Bogorad'. The Latter Day Saints National Index to the 1881 census produced neither Bogod nor Bogorad, and it is believed that Morris and his brother Joseph arrived in England about 1888, probably to escape the anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland/Russia. Bogod is not a common name; an internet search of the United States telephone books revealed seven Bogods (one of whom is a nephew

of my uncle Mark) and the only Bogods in the United Kingdom are those believed descended from Morris and Joseph. A wider search produced at least one Bogod in present day Russia.

Coinciding with the date on the certificate and, as part of the victory celebrations, there was a march past of detachments of the City and County of London Regiments on Saturday 5 July 1919. The following Monday's edition of *The Times* gives a detailed report of the procession thus:

Just before 11.30 the King came to the saluting point. With him were Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Princess Mary, the Princess Royal, Princess Maud, Princess Helena, Victoria, and others. His Majesty wore Field Marshal's uniform, and the Queen was in light blue. Below the dais, a frock coated figure in the middle of a row of generals in khaki, stood Mr Winston Churchill. The bands played 'God Save the King', and the march immediately began. Large crowds welcomed these 15,000 or 20,000 London Territorial soldiers.

The procession began with the King's salute at Constitution Hill and an hour later marched past the Lord Mayor outside the Mansion House.

'Fusiliers - Eyes Right'. They had come at last - almost on the stroke of 12.30 - with a roll of drums and a shout of welcome. They were marching eight abreast in perfect time, while the bands played a quick step and flags and hats and handkerchiefs were waved in welcome. For an hour they were marching past, and for an hour the Household Cavalry played, and the great crowd cheered its own folk.

Stirring stuff from 'The Thunderer'! I have no proof that my uncle took part in this procession but the date on the certificate suggests that he did and I like to think of him being there on this memorable occasion. Immediately after graduation in 1922, Mark joined Joe Lyons Company as a chemist, becoming an expert in ice cream production and rising eventually to be a director in 1958. He retired in 1964 after 42 years with the company and died in 1968.

<sup>1</sup> Vitopsk is probably Vitebsk, where Morris Bogorad was born in about 1872.

**Acknowledgement**

An earlier version of the present paper was published in *The Cockney Ancestor* (Journal of the East of London Family History Society), number 93, winter 2001/02.

**Sources**

*Army List*, November 1918  
*London Gazette* 1918  
*The Times*, Monday 7 July 1919  
 Commission document of Lieutenant Mark Bogod



'For Services Rendered' Certificate awarded to Lieutenant Mark Bogod.

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### Death of Triple Military Cross Winner

Major Ian English, who was one of only 24 officers to have won the Military Cross (MC) three times during the Second World War, has died aged 86.

English's first and second MCs were awarded 'for gallant and distinguished service in the Middle East'. His first was an immediate award for skilfully withdrawing his company of the 8th Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry (DLI) under intense fire after sustaining casualties inflicted by enemy armour in the final stages of the Battle of El Alamein in early November 1942 (*London Gazette* p. 525, 28 January 1943). He was awarded a bar for his actions leading a patrol on the Gazala Line in the Western Desert in June 1942, during which he was wounded (*London Gazette* p. 863, 16 February 1943).

English was captured in March 1943 during an assault on the Mareth Line in Tunisia and spent time in a Prisoner of War camp in Italy. After the Italian Armistice the following September he walked some 500 miles to rejoin the Allied forces. He rejoined 8 DLI in time to take part in the Normandy invasion, and in August led his company in an attack near the village of Le Plessis Grimoult. This turned out to be strongly defended, and his company took many casualties, but he held his position until reinforcements arrived. For this he was awarded a second bar to his MC (*London Gazette* p. 1172, 1 March 1945).

**Peter Liversidge**



## What Attracts Us

by Captain E.G. Hawkes (Retd), Pennsylvania, USA

While in England with the US Air Force in 1954 I began collecting the Waterloo Medal, under the tutelage of Edward Joslin, then manager of the Medals Department at Spink. I went on to develop a life-long interest in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, the Military General Service Medal 1793-1814 and the Naval General Service Medal 1793-1840, and in turn most of the other campaign medals. In my lifetime I haven't compiled one collection, but dozens, and I stop now and again to ponder what it is exactly that attracts me to the medals I buy. Recently I have been collecting the Indian Mutiny Medal, but even so I purchased from Dix Noonan Webb (DNW) a year or so ago the group comprising a China War Medal 1842, Crimea Medal, Baltic Medal, Royal Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (wide suspender), and Turkish Crimea Medal, to 'JAS GARLAND, ADMS COXN, H.M.S. RETRIBUTION, 21YS.'<sup>1</sup>

In this case, perhaps the man's rate enticed me to bid on the group. Captain Kenneth Douglas-Morris in his book, *The Naval Long Service Medals*, lists 12 such wide suspender types to an Admiral's Coxswain, or a little under one percent of the partial roll he compiled.<sup>2</sup> The earlier long service award, the William IV anchor type, was issued to only four men holding this rate (a percentage of about one-half of one per cent). Only five of the former and two of the latter were known by the Captain to exist. I, too, was once a coxswain in the Pacific in the Second World War and I, too, once served a flag officer as aide de camp to an Air Force general.

Or perhaps it was because my son, whose collection of naval medals is coming along nicely, made it known that he'd like to own that group one day. He had been in correspondence with Oliver Sterling-Lee (the last custodian of this group), and in a letter responding to one of my son's articles in the *Journal*, Mr Sterling-Lee writes: 'My own favourite in this field [naval long service] is a group

China '40, Crimea, [Baltic,] LSGC (Wide), and Turkish Crimea to an Admiral's Coxswain; the Crimea medal was one of the original number of about 40 to the RN presented by Q[ueen] Victoria at a parade in Hyde Park. All these medals have their original, rather tatty ribbons!'<sup>3</sup>

Or perhaps it was simply that this is an attractive, representative, mid-nineteenth century naval group: those four identical heads of young Victoria, wearing her diadem, facing left. If Garland had found himself aboard a ship in the Indus Flotilla, his medals might have included another identical obverse on a Scinde Medal, or in the normal course of events on different ships, a Naval General Service Medal (Syria), a South Africa Medal 1853, an India General Service Medal 1854 (Pegu), an Indian Mutiny Medal or a Second China War Medal (each with several or no clasps). It could have been five diademed heads looking over their shoulders, or six, seven, eight, nine, or ten. Still, these four all in a row made an attractive group.

The medals arrived with a sheaf of paperwork including copies of the man's service papers and copies of letters between Sterling-Lee and his researchers. Sorting what Oliver Sterling-Lee had already sorted, I found that James Garland was born in December 1812, in Liskeard, Cornwall. In July 1853, when he signed his Continuous Service Agreement (No. 2760), he was 5 feet 10 inches tall, with dark complexion, dark hair, and light hazel eyes. He married Elizabeth Jasper of Stoke Damerel, Devon, on 6 August 1838<sup>4</sup> (his son's and grandson's medals were also held by Oliver Sterling-Lee and sold in the same sale, but I missed those lots).

James Garland joined his first ship, *Portland*, in 1834, as Cook's Mate under the easy and common alias, John. He came aboard *Jupiter* under his own Christian name in 1838 as AB, rose to Captain of the Hold, fell back to AB, was made Captain of the Hold again, and earned his China 1842 (named to

<sup>1</sup> Lot 3, 1 December 2004 sale. Photograph courtesy of Dix Noonan Webb.

<sup>2</sup> James Garland not among them, so 13 is a more accurate number. As his RN roll is by his estimate about half complete, 24 might be a better number.

<sup>3</sup> Correspondence with Dr G.W. Hawkes dated 20 October 2002.

<sup>4</sup> A letter in the file from a researcher engaged to trace the family history (his name cut off) ends with this amusing paragraph about the particulars regarding the marriage of James and Elizabeth: 'James Garland of full age bachelor Mariner of 3 James Street[;] Father's name and occupation: William Garland Shipwright[;] Elizabeth Jasper of full age Spinster of 3 James Street[;] Father's name and occupation Nicholas Jasper Shipwright.' One can't but help put the story together: James comes home from sea and stays with his father, a shipwright, who lives with another shipwright and his daughter. Love blooms.

'Petty Offr'). He spent only seven months aboard his next four ships: Boatswain's Mate and Quartermaster on *Lucifer*; Boatswain's Mate on *Comet*; Quartermaster on *Camperdown* and *Poictiers*. He joined *Cruizer* for three and a half years, from September 1844 to February 1848, where he slid from Quartermaster to AB. He spent four months aboard *Nerbudda* at the same rate (he was lucky in this instance to spend so little time aboard; this ship would be lost with all hands in 1855). He was made Quartermaster again on *Cyclops*, where he served until January 1851, then joined *Retribution*, his last ship (whereupon he earned four of his five medals, his last to arrive, the Baltic, coming two years after he was pensioned ashore).<sup>5</sup> He was Captain's Coxswain during the campaign in the Baltic, though only the medal roll makes mention of

it, and he was made Admiral's Coxswain in April 1855, being discharged eight months later, two days before Christmas. His record notes 'M & G [Medal & Gratuity] 1 January 1856'.<sup>6</sup> But this wasn't his last service, as he is shown in the retinue of Rear Admiral Robert Lambert Baynes until 1 May 1856.<sup>7</sup>

It was only later that I saw clearly what I had probably seen immediately with an eye that has scanned a great many groups in half a century: each of the five medals has a ribbon of a different width,<sup>8</sup> those bits of silk that immediately identify the campaign, regardless of the similarity of their faces. This is, of course, why we collect, whether to an era or a campaign, or a service or a regiment: even medals to the same ship for the same campaign might look identical to somebody else. We know they're not.



Medal group to Admiral's Coxswain James Garland, HMS *Retribution*, consisting of China War Medal 1842, Crimea Medal, Baltic Medal, Royal Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (wide suspender), and Turkish Crimea Medal.

<sup>5</sup> ADM 171/20 f88 and ADM 171/28 ff3, 10, respectively, give his rating as Captain's Coxswain for the Baltic Medal and Quarter Master for the Crimea. *Retribution*, carrying the Admiral's flag in the Baltic, had an interesting role in the Crimea. She delivered the declaration of war to the Russians one foggy morning in the harbour of Sebastopol, her officers drawing the harbour's defences as she withdrew, took part in the opening battle, the bombardment of Odessa, and returned to England after being dismasted by the hurricane of November 1855 that damaged a number of ships in the Black Sea fleet.

<sup>6</sup> ADM 139.

<sup>7</sup> I have never before seen Admiralty papers marked 'Retinue' but Admiral Baynes kept seven ratings on his staff: Henry Moon, Admiral's Steward; William Bear, Secretary's Servant; William Hayden and Edmond Seawell, Domestic; James Stoneham, Admiral's Cook; James Garland, Admiral's Coxswain; and William Jarves, Carpenter's Crew, Admiral's Domestic.

<sup>8</sup> China 42: 35mm; Crimea: 27mm; Baltic: 33mm; Long Service & Good Conduct (Wide): 1 1/2 ins; Turkish Crimea: 18mm.

### Postscript: Edgar Harrison, OBE, MC

John Sainsbury has written following the *Journal* of June 2006, p. 131, about the death of Edgar Harrison. He points out that The Ministry of Defence were asked by the Royal Signals Museum, where Harrison's medals were due to go, to verify the award

of the MC. After careful research the MoD were obliged to state that it was not possible to confirm the award of the MC. Both the Royal Signals Museum and Edgar Harrison's widow have been informed accordingly.

Peter Liversidge

## **The Operational Service Medal for Service in the Democratic Republic of Congo**

by Norman Gooding

Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the institution of the Operational Service Medal (OSM) in recognition of service in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC) from 14 June 2003 to 10 September 2003. Details of qualifying personnel, periods and areas were published in Defence Council Instructions and Notices reference 2005DIN01-012. It is understood that a Command Paper may be issued later.

The medal is to be the standard design OSM which will take precedence in order of the date of award equal to the General Service Medal 1962 and other campaign medals. The ribbon will be the standard OSM ribbon with outer stripes of ochre to reflect the landscape in the DROC. A clasp 'DROC' will be worn with the medal and a rosette will be worn on the ribbon when ribbons alone are worn.

Personnel eligible for this award are:

- a) Regular or Reserve members of the United Kingdom Armed Forces on the attached or posted strength of any unit or formation committed to Operation CORAL.
- b) United Kingdom Armed Forces serving with foreign forces engaged directly on, or in support of Operation CORAL. Such personnel should apply for the British OSM and may not wear any foreign medal, if presented.
- c) Regular or Reserve Foreign and Commonwealth personnel serving as members of the United Kingdom Armed Forces on the attached or posted strength of any unit or formation committed to Operation CORAL.
- d) Foreign and Commonwealth military personnel serving on exchange with United Kingdom Armed Forces committed to Operation CORAL.
- e) Ministry of Defence civilians.

The qualifying period of service is:

- a) A minimum of 25 days continuous service between 14 June 2003 and 10 September 2003 within the geographic boundaries of

the Ituri Province. Aggregation is not permitted.

- b) In the case of operating crews, including air movements, ground engineers and other support personnel, five missions to Bunia, the regional capital of Ituri Province, in support of Operation CORAL. A mission is described as a flight operating in support of Operation CORAL between Entebbe-Bunia-Entebbe.

There is the usual provision for the award of the medal to those whose service was curtailed by reason of death or wounding and those granted a decoration of the status of a Mention in Despatches or a Queen's Commendation or above.

The general conditions are followed by a number of interesting paragraphs which give additional detail and specifications. Paragraph 12, believed to be an innovation, gives a list of those who are specifically excluded from the award. These are:

- a) Those serving in 'comfortable' support areas: Paris, Entebbe and Kinshasa.
- b) British Officers serving with the UN in DROC.
- c) Defence Attaches, supporting Embassy personnel, and British Military Advisory Training Team.
- d) Personnel who entered the qualifying area on exercise.
- e) Locally employed civilians.

European Union led operational service in and in support of the DROC was entitled Operations ARTEMIS. Service on Operation ARTEMIS counts as qualifying service only within the geographical boundaries of the Ituri Province. The European Union Medal for Operation ARTEMIS is *not* approved for wear. If presented, it may be retained as a keepsake.

Qualifying service for the OSM DROC counts towards the qualifying criteria for the Accumulated Campaign Service Medal.



## The Australian Defence Medal - Take II

by Lloyd Brodrick, Canberra, Australia

In the March 2006 *Journal*, Wing Commander Martin Ball described the new Australian Defence Medal, 'created to recognise volunteer service in the Australian Defence Force' since the Second World War. Wing Commander Ball stated that eligibility for the new medal was six years in the ADF, either as a regular or a reservist. This was certainly an accurate statement at the time it was written, based on an announcement by the Australian Government in 2004.

However, as the *Journal* was going to print, the Returned and Services League of Australia (RSL) was on the verge of winning a significant victory with regard to the eligibility criteria for the Australian Defence Medal. In response to the proposed six year eligibility period, and following the creation of a medal for National Servicemen, the RSL argued that there were many service people since 1945 who had completed a full enlistment period that was less than six years, and in order to achieve equity, the period should be reduced to two years' service.

In the lower house of the Australian Parliament, the House of Representatives, there was a debate on 27 March in which Members tried to introduce a motion to reduce the proposed eligibility period. Six Members spoke before time for the debate expired, and all six supported reducing the eligibility criteria to two years. The argument appeared to be that many service people since the Second World War, both regulars and reservists, had left the defence force without receiving a medal. Service personnel deserved 'recognition', and as one MP, a former Veterans' Affairs Minister said, all service personnel make a contribution to Australia and 'whether it is service for six years or two years is irrelevant'.

On 30 March 2006, three days after this debate, the Minister Assisting the Minister for Defence, the Hon Bruce Billson, MP, announced that the Queen had approved the Regulations and Determination for the Australian Defence Medal. Mr Billson was quoted as saying that:

After extensive consultation with veterans' organisations and the wider community, the government has decided to broaden the eligibility criteria to include former ADF members who completed their initial enlistment period, or four years service, whichever is the lesser.

The criteria also recognises [*sic*] National Servicemen and those who could not serve the four-year qualifying period because of the ADF's workplace and enlistment policies of the time.



Obverse of the Australian Defence Medal

The expanded criteria also includes [*sic*] those who die in service or are medically discharged due to permanent injury and unable to reach four years or complete their initial period of enlistment.

Mention of the ADF's 'workplace and enlistment policies' is particularly a reference to service women who were, at different times since the Second World War, required to leave the service if they married or became pregnant. It also refers to two-year enlistment periods that were in effect following the end of the Second World War.

The eligibility of National Servicemen is a surprising development and means that the medal will now not be limited to volunteers, as was clearly the original intention. The completion by National Servicemen of their National Service obligation 'will be considered as completion of an initial enlistment period of service'. For these National Servicemen, the Australian Defence Medal will be awarded in addition to the Anniversary of National Service 1951-1972 Medal (June 2002 *Journal*).

The very broad eligibility criteria mean that an estimated 1,000,000 current and former service personnel will now be eligible for the Australian Defence Medal (up from an estimated 400,000), making it the most prolific of all Australian medals. The medal will also be awarded posthumously. The first awards are due to be given later in 2006, however there will almost certainly be a major backlog for the award of the medal.

## Australian Defence Force (ADF) Awards – An Order of Precedence Published

By Wing Commander Martin Ball, RAAF (Retd)

With the new campaign medals for Afghanistan and Iraq now being issued to ADF members and with the new award of the Australian Defence Medal (OMRS *Journal*, March 2006), the ADF has published an order of precedence for campaign and service awards detailed as follows:

1. Australian Active Service Medal (AASM)
2. International Force East Timor Medal
3. Afghanistan Campaign Medal
4. Iraq Campaign Medal
5. Australian Service Medal 1945-75 (ASM 45-75)
6. Australian Service Medal (ASM)
7. Defence Force Service Medal
8. Reserve Force Decoration
9. Reserve Force Medal
10. Defence Long Service medal
11. National medal
12. Australian Defence Medal (ADM)
13. Australian Cadet Forces Service Medal
14. Champion Shots Medal
15. Imperial Long Service Medals

16. Anniversary of National Service 1951-1972 Medal
17. Foreign Awards (in order of authorisation)

There are several interesting observations that can be made about this order. The AASM is firmly established as the premier medal. Service in East Timor, Afghanistan or Iraq is recognised by a specific campaign medal listed above as well as a bar for the AASM. The ADF now seem to have defaulted to an AASM award for all operational deployments, the major ones which also attract a specific medal. The new ADM which is awarded for periods of service of around three to four years depending on many differing circumstances is ranked at the end of all the other long service medals. Finally, United Nations medals are not listed so I assume these are treated as foreign medals, but I suspect this will cause some confusion, added to by the fact that the AASM 1945-75 and the Vietnam Medal are not listed at all.

**Reference:** [http://www.defence.gov.au/dpe/dpe\\_site/honours\\_awards/](http://www.defence.gov.au/dpe/dpe_site/honours_awards/)

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### Death of Decorator who won the George Cross

Charles Wilcox, who received an exchange George Cross for rescuing a workmate who had become trapped on a windowsill 45 feet above the ground in Birmingham, has died aged 86.

The events that led to Wilcox being awarded the Edward Medal (*London Gazette* p.4679, 30 September 1949), later exchanged for a George Cross, occurred on 23 August 1949 when he was a painter and decorator employed by Birmingham Corporation. One of his colleagues, Alfred Burrows, climbed a ladder to paint an outside window on the third floor of a building.

When Burrows reached the top of the ladder he climbed onto an 18 inches wide sill below the window only to discover that the latter had been bricked up and he had nothing to hold on to. He turned round to go back to the ladder but was unable to see it and, becoming frightened, crouched down, trying to keep his balance on the narrow ledge.

Wilcox climbed the ladder and by kneeling on a

flat 18 inches square piece of masonry was able to support Burrows, who was by now suffering from severe shock, for 45 minutes until the Fire Brigade reached them. Both men were brought safely to the ground by firemen. Wilcox was invested with the George Cross at Buckingham Palace in 1973 and presented his Edward Medal to the City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery.

Wilcox was a private in the 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment during the Second World War. He saw service in Palestine, Egypt and the Western Desert and as an anti-aircraft gunner on merchant ships before the Battalion was sent to Burma to take part in the second Chindit expedition.

The gallantry that led to his George Cross followed a family tradition. His uncle Lance-Corporal Alfred Wilcox, won the Victoria Cross while serving with the 2/4th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in France in September 1918.

**Will Bennett**

## Miniature Matters

### A Research Project – Reverse Attribution

Pictured below is an unattributed group of miniature medals that the present owner hopes can be attributed through some research. The group, mounted swing-style on a Spink & Son pin-brooch as apparently worn, is remarkable for two particular reasons.

First, for the apparent length of regular Army service indicated – at least 36 years to earn the unusual but not impossible two Long Service and Good Conduct Medals (a Bar was only introduced in 1944), and second, for the uncommon (in a British group) French *Médaille Commemorative de Haute Silesie*.



Group composition: Queen's South Africa Medal, four clasps, 'CAPE COLONY', 'ORANGE FREE STATE', 'TRANSVAAL', 'SOUTH AFRICA 1901'; Defence Medal; Jubilee Medal 1935; Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, EVIIR issue [1901-1910], on original pre-1917 ribbon; Long Service & Good Conduct Medal (Military), GVR second issue (Crowned & robed bust) [1930-1936]; Army Meritorious Service Medal, GVIR, first type (IND:IMP) [1938-1949]; *Médaille Commemorative de Haute Silesie* (France).

The last medal was instituted in September 1921 and issued to the French participants in an Allied force of French, Italians and British that occupied Upper Silesia between 1920 and 1922. This force had to maintain the peace and oversee the local plebiscite that had been promised by the Treaty of Versailles. Although unofficial, the medal could be worn in France if recipients registered themselves with the French authorities.

Reference to Chris Rippingale's *French Campaign Medals of the Great War*, published last year by the Society, tells us that the force comprised some 30,000 troops, of whom 12,000 were French. The composition of the British component has yet to be determined, and contributions from the readership on this matter would be most welcome.

It seems unlikely that permission was ever given for the French medal to be worn by the British, so who was this man, probably an NCO at the time, who bothered to include it when his medals were remounted after the Second World War, by which time he must surely have been in his seventies?

### The Devil is in the Detail!

Pictured, below left, is a correct representation of the clasp 'AFGHANISTAN N.W.F. 1919' for the India General Service Medal, 1908, in miniature; this example is in silver and fixed to the medal suspension.



Official clasp.

An unofficial variety.

Three unofficial variants of the clasp are illustrated; these are also all in silver and of the fixed rather than the slide-on type, though one has separated from its medal.



2nd unofficial variety.

3rd unofficial variety.

It is not uncommon for manufacturers to have 'jumped the gun' and struck clasps with incorrect wording, and this is as true today as in 1919. There is just no end to anomalous medals in miniature!

For more information about the Branch contact the Branch Secretary, Colin Hole, 01823-259675 or [colin.hole@virgin.net](mailto:colin.hole@virgin.net).



## Ribbons Unravelled

### Awards of South Vietnam (1950-1975)

Illustrated below are examples from one 'page' relating to a single country, showing how a Ribbon

Branch member displays part of his collection. Good use is made of miniature medals as well as full-size ribbons, and in some cases, ribbon devices.



Ribbons in gold frames denote Unit Citations rather than individual awards. On the Civil Actions ribbon, the Bronze Palm indicates an army award at brigade or regimental level.

The ribbon for the Medal of Sacrifice, *below*, shows a gold palm device, that was issued for wear on the ribbon when the ribbon only was worn; the medal was only awarded to the next of kin of those who lost their lives.



### OMRS Ribbon Branch

This friendly special interest branch of the Society meets four times a year, usually in the Old Sessions House at Clerkenwell, London, on a Saturday afternoon at 1.00pm.

For further information please visit the Branch's page on the Society website or contact the Branch Secretary, W.R. (Bob) French, with an SAE at, 'Rainbows End', 7 Durham Way, Rayleigh, Essex SS6 9RY.

## BOOK REVIEWS

***The Air Efficiency Award 1942 - 2005. A History and a Nominal Roll of British and Commonwealth Recipients*** by Christopher Brooks (2006). OMRS, casebound with colour jacket, 448 pages, 25 illustrations, 155mm x 234mm. £19.95 including postage and packing. ISBN 0-9539207-3-9.

In 1942 the Air Ministry undertook a review of awards for the light blue Service, and the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Flying) was but one addition to its bestowal cupboard. The Air Efficiency Award (AEA) was another and Chris Brooks sets out in this handsome volume not only to relate the background and history of the medal, but attempts also to provide for the first time nominal rolls of recipients from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong and New Zealand.

This award was instituted to recognise long and meritorious service in the auxiliary and volunteer air forces of the Empire and it is emphasised that gallantry played no part in the rules of eligibility. Brooks sensibly restricts his coverage of statutes to the 1942 original Royal Warrant (RW), the 1951 revision and the 1996 Air Council Regulations. There has been much tinkering with the regulations of the AEA over the years, to the point now where an above-average grasp of arithmetic is essential when calculating and interpreting the rather complicated time qualifications.

Perhaps reference could have been made to awards for women, since the 1942 RW made no provision for such issues. Even today MOD (Air) will tell you – as does this book – that the original warrant catered for officers, airmen *and* *airwomen*. It did not. It was not until December 1946 that a RW confirmed women's eligibility, with the first 18 awards, all to WAAF officers, following in March 1947.

The book contains a useful section on the types of naming one can expect to find. The photo' illustrations are particularly helpful, and again there is much on the naming of Commonwealth issues that is new to this reviewer. However, a word of caution on UK issues, where eyebrows are raised quizzically when the rank especially and often the Service (AAF, RAFVR, RAuxAF) on the medal does not correspond with the information in the published authorisation. The rank and Service shown on the medal is that in which the recipient was serving at the time of qualification, and this can be many years in advance of the award being applied for and approved. To illustrate this, in my collection is a group to an officer whose AEA was published in a 1947 Air Ministry Order (AMO) as Acting Squadron Leader, MBE, in the RAFVR. However, his medal is correctly named as Flight Sergeant, AAF. The man's service in the auxiliaries began in 1928 and he was eligible for the award on it being instituted – hence the discrepancy. Such things are not always easy to check and confirm, especially if the recipient bears a common name. To emphasise further this point, four other

medals in my collection bear ranks below that held when the medal was formally approved.

The meat of this publication, indeed 375 pages of it, is of course the rolls themselves and what a delight it is to see each entry spread across the two pages of the open book. There are over 10,500 medals and clasps recorded. Light shading has been applied to alternate entries and the recipient's surname is printed at the beginning and end of each line, thus removing any problem of confusion when scanning across the 60 or so entries per page. It is ideal.

But how complete are these rolls? There has always been a problem in compiling an accurate roll of GB awards, with the splendid AMO authorisations ending in 1963. The *London Gazette* has been pathetic in its announcements and I note that a recent edition describes the award as the *Air Efficiency Medal*. Brooks needs to be commended on unearthing awards advised in the *Royal Air Force Auxiliary Yearbooks*, sources probably unknown to most collectors, but these were short-lived, lasting as they did only from 1999 to 2004. And again, he has extracted some awards for the period 1964 to 1968 from MOD files lodged in the National Archives. However, until such time as a researcher is given access to the Air Ministry/MOD (Air) official register of awards, there will always be omissions from rolls such as this. So don't despair if you have a medal in your collection that is not in this book. In all probability it is that of a late claimant from the time when announcements of such were not made public. I have highlighted the difficulty in tracking down awards, and here I should mention that shortly after the book's production was underway a small number of other sources came to light. It is understood that these will be incorporated into an addendum along with a corrigendum to the affected annexes, one of which had already experienced an irritating attack of the gremlins. I cannot comment on the accuracy or otherwise of the Commonwealth awards, not having access to any official sources.

The AEA was replaced by the Volunteer Reserves Service Medal in 1999, but a clause in its regulations permitted awards to serving RAuxAF members to continue until 2004. A trickle of awards to late applicants may continue for some time, by chance an example of which appeared in the *London Gazette* of 7 March 2006, with the announcement of the award of the AEA and clasp to Squadron Leader A.H.H. Tollemache, an AAF officer of 1937 vintage.

All in all, the book is extremely easy to use – indeed a joy – and despite reservations about the completeness of the rolls, it is a more than useful addition to the understanding of this attractive award. A lot of research effort has gone into this history and compilation, and Chris Brooks and the OMRS deserve credit for embarking on such an undertaking.

**Jim Routledge**

***The Order of Canada: Its Origins, History and Development*** by Christopher McCreery, Ph.D. University of Toronto Press. 372pp, 116 photos (14 black and white, the rest colour). Hardcover. Price: £40.00; CDN \$65.00; US \$55.00.

The Canadian honours system can evoke remarkable passion amongst certain groups of Canadians, a people normally regarded as more reserved than even the English. There are those who decry its alleged flaws and there are those who celebrate its perceived merits. Common ground is often hard to find; however, until recently, advocates and detractors would have found consensus on at least one issue: the need for a serious historical study of the evolution of the Canadian honours system and, more particularly, of its centrepiece, the Order of Canada. Considering Canada's preoccupation with issues pertaining to national identity, it is remarkable that the Canadian honours system, which in its modern form dates from 1967, has hitherto escaped the proper attention of Canadian historians. Prior to 2005, the only readily available resource on the subject was F.J. Blathewick's *Canadian Orders, Decorations and Medals* (now in its fifth edition).

*The Order of Canada: Its Origins, History, and Development*, is not only the first proper history of the Order, but also the first major study of Canadian honours. Importantly it is also the first Canadian book, and one of the few books anywhere, to have been honoured by HM The Queen, who graciously consented to write a prefatory message. The combination of these factors is enough to guarantee its noteworthy status, however, it is the quality of the book's research and content that established it as a significant contribution to the field of honours.

The depth of research is evidenced in the book's exhaustive bibliography; a cursory glance reveals that a great amount of time has been spent in various archives as well as interviewing and corresponding with a large number of persons who were directly involved in developing the Canadian honours system.

Appropriately for the first major study of Canadian honours, the book starts with a brief account of the concept of honours in pre-European Canada before charting the role of honours through the succeeding eras, up to and including today. Of these periods, two in particular will be of great interest to most readers: Canada's awkward relationship with Imperial honours (from approximately 1917-1948) and the passionate discussions surrounding the establishment of a 'Canadian' honours system in the years prior to 1967. McCreery provides a clear analysis of the underlying issues that fuelled the debates in both of these periods, and explains the merits of the various arguments put forth and reflects on political motivations of the key players.

The Order of Canada that was finally established in 1967 was the product of compromise - a very Canadian trait! Indeed the evolution of the Order in the years since in many ways parallels in microcosm the development of Canada itself. McCreery deftly navigates through the

debates surrounding the establishment of the Order and charts its haphazard development in the succeeding years. He concludes with useful explanations of the investiture ceremony, the officers of the order, the membership composition (which he had divided by gender, age and region) and even the heraldry of the Order.

McCreery does not shy away from constructive criticism. Although an enthusiastic supporter of Canadian honours, he laments the ludicrous decision, taken in 1998, to group all three classes of the Order of Canada together, ahead of all other Canadian awards aside from the Victoria Cross and Cross of Valour. He is certainly not alone in struggling to understand the logic behind the decision to rank one who has received the lowest class of the Order of Canada, for rendering exemplary service of a primarily local nature, ahead of a former chief of the defence staff who was appointed to the highest class of the Order of Military Merit for 35 years of service at the national and international level. He also quite rightly criticises the inflation of annual awards, noting that the number of annual awards of the Order of Canada has doubled since its inception. To ease the burden on the Order he has called for greater use to be made of the Meritorious Service Decorations and has also suggested the creation of a new Order, for which he has proposed the name of 'Legion of Service'.

*The Order of Canada: Its Origins, History and Development* ends with an extensive collection of appendices comprising copies of letters patent, the constitution of the order, nomination forms, membership lists and similar items of interest: in short every related document one could possibly need. Combined with 50 pages of full-colour photographs and illustrations, many published for the first time, the completeness of this work is undeniable.

Few books are without error and here too one finds the occasional slip. Prior to her ennoblement, the wife of Sir John A. Macdonald (following her husband's death to become Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe) is incorrectly styled as 'Lady Susan Macdonald', whereas the correct form is 'Lady Macdonald'. Similarly, in the Table of Abbreviations the third class of each of the Order of Bath, Order of the Star of India, Order of St Michael and St George, and Order of the Indian Empire is described as 'Commander' rather than 'Companion'. But in the wider context such errors are inconsequential and I would be doing this book and its author an injustice were I to describe these as anything other than unfortunate proofing errors.

*The Order of Canada: Its Origins, History and Development* and *The Canadian Honours System* by the same author, are the most important publications to have appeared in the world of Canadian honours and are essential reading for those interested in the subject of honours or national symbols, Canadian or otherwise. In the space of a few short months Christopher McCreery has established himself as Canada's foremost authority on national honours. We should be proud to have him as a member of our Society.

**Rafal Heydel-Mankoo**



## GENERAL SECRETARY'S NOTES

Peter Helmore

**Early Entry to Convention:** Your Executive has for many years resisted all attempts to bring forward the opening time for Convention prior to 10am. It is recognised that a considerable number of members travel long distances into London for this prestige annual event and are totally reliant upon public transport. An opening time of say 8.30 or 9am would therefore place those who travel at a major disadvantage. The decision to continue to open at 10am should therefore give all access to an equal playing field. Regretably however there have been a few who have taken advantage of this situation by attaching themselves by various means to the trade or exhibitors as quasi-helpers to gain early (and sometimes free!) admission and then access to the trade tables prior to the official opening time. In an attempt to defeat this practice the Convention Sub-Committee, with the full support of the Executive, has this year introduced a strictly limited trade/exhibitor entry policy – our trade members and exhibitors understanding and cooperation would please be appreciated. Should you envisage an individual administration problem in complying with this new policy you are requested to contact Mrs Dahlia Harrison, Convention Administrator, by email at: [events@omrs.org.uk](mailto:events@omrs.org.uk).

**Fitzwilliam Museum – The Lester Watson Collection:** In the June 2006 *Journal*, page 136, attention was drawn to this donation to the Fitzwilliam. Dr Mark Blackburn, Keeper of Coins & Medals, is keen that this major collection should be accessible to both researchers and collectors for reference purposes. On behalf of the Society, I visited the 'Fitz' and was truly amazed at both the breadth and the quality of this collection – 44 NGSs 1848, including a five-clasp medal to a Midshipman,

a New Zealand Cross, two VCs and a multitude of other treasures (for a full list and images of all the medals visit the Fitz website: [www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk](http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk)). The collection has been dormant since the late 1920s and I would recommend a visit to any member who can get to Cambridge. A small proportion is on public display but to see the full collection a prior appointment is necessary.

**Overpayment of Annual Subscriptions:** Members are advised to check their bank statements as once again a number have posted cheques for their annual subscription having failed to remember that they have previously completed a bank Direct Debit Mandate. Those who find they have made a duplicate payment should please contact the Membership Secretary to request a refund; failing this the Treasurer will assume that the additional payment is a donation to Society funds.

**Advertising manager:** This important position has been held by Gary Cooper for a number of years. Gary has now given notice that he wishes to stand down at the end of his present term of office in October 2007. This is a rewarding and not too time-demanding appointment that benefits from close contact with our dealer members. A reasonable level of IT competency is required. Those interested in finding out more should please e-mail Gary at: [CoopG709@aol.com](mailto:CoopG709@aol.com), or alternatively contact the General Secretary, remember – *a good volunteer please is worth two pressed men!*

**Journal Binders:** Available via the General Secretary at £6.50 each including postage and packaging, £5 each if collected from Convention or Britannia Medal Fair.

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### LOST OR STOLEN MEDALS

British Numismatic Trade Association Ltd has reported the theft of a George Cross, stolen on the night of 27/28 April last. The cross was awarded posthumously to Michael Paul Benner, born 14 April 1935 and died 1 July 1957. The cross is displayed in a simple frame along with the citation to the right

of it and a photograph of Michael Benner on the left. Below was a photograph of the Gross Clochner Mountain in Kals, Austria where the tragedy occurred. Please contact Mr Sims of Hampton, Middlesex on: 020 8979 9383.

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**RESEARCHERS' NOTICEBOARD**

**No 1016 Rev. Brian Nicholls** is seeking information about two men who served on HMS *Falmouth* up to her sinking in August 1916. He would like to know more about CPO Harry Ernest Fox, DSM, particularly what happened to him after he left the Navy and where and when he died, and the same

information for Surgeon Commander Thomas Brown Shaw (who was later Surgeon Rear Admiral). If anyone can help, he can be contacted on: 01572-759657, and by email to: brian@benicholls.wanadoo.co.uk.

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**OBITUARIES**
**961 Malcolm McGregor**

Older members will have noted with regret the announcement in the last *Journal* of the death of Malcolm McGregor. Malcolm joined the Society in December of 1970 and was a regular attendee at meetings. On the retirement of Ronnie Gaston-Grubb in 1981, he was elected to the post of Hon. Treasurer and served with distinction until 1985. He was a holder of the Society's Award of Merit in Gold.

Malcolm was always more interested in books than medals, and was the possessor of a superb library which contained a wealth of material on orders decorations and medals, besides almost every regimental and school history ever printed. His runs of *Army, Navy and Air Force Lists* were the envy of many of us. He produced a number of catalogues of the collection which he happily distributed to members as a hobby bibliography. Malcolm did not enjoy good health and had made only the occasional appearance at Convention in recent years.

NGG

**1024 Gordon Everson**

The name of Gordon Everson will always be synonymous with the South Africa 1853 Medal for which he wrote the definitive work, published in 1978. After a long illness Gordon sadly passed away earlier this year; this was announced in the June *Journal* but it was too late for the inclusion of this obituary.

Gordon Everson saw service with the RAF working as an instrument repairer on Sunderland flying boats, before commencing a career with a firm of brokers at Lloyds. Jamie Henderson, a past president of the Society, lays claim to converting Gordon to military medals way back in 1969 and this led to him joining the Society soon afterwards. A regular exhibitor at Convention, until his health failed, he received the coveted Best in Show accolade on at least the one occasion. In 1993 the Society honoured Gordon with the Award of Merit in recognition of his contribution to the aims of the Society. Another legend of the medal world has passed; the Society's condolences go to his family and friends.

PMRH

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**MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S NOTES**
**Jim Lees**

The committee has considered the following candidates suitable for membership. If no objection is received, in writing, by the General Secretary within thirty days of publication the candidates shall be deemed to be members (Reference: Constitution Membership 3a).

**UK MEMBERS**

6900 STEPHENS, Michael: 19th & 20th century military history.

- 6901 EYRE MA FRCP FRCGP, Dr Simon J: Victorian campaign medals, especially Africa; WW1 Commonwealth; Medals to family name of Skipworth.
- 6902 REED, Graeme G: Family medals & research.
- 6905 CLARKE MA Hons, David C: WW1; Soviet.
- 6906 DUTTON, Graeme W: Campaign medals.

- 6907 BARNES, Mrs Patricia N: Ladies miniature medals. Family member.
- 6908 BURNS, Brian: MSM & long service groups.
- 6909 FLUDDER, George W: Victorian campaign medals.
- 6910 DYER, Michael: General.
- 6911 ANDRASSY, Ted: 56 & 84 Regiment of Foot; Early York & Lancaster Regiment. Former member.
- 6912 CUMBERLIDGE, Ian: Royal Flying Corps & Royal Naval Air Service; Gallantry.
- 6913 CHILD, Steve: General.
- 6914 ROYAL LOGISTICS CORPS MUSEUM; Royal Logistics Corps & its predecessors; Research in medals, etc.
- 6917 NEWMAN, Jeremy W.G: ODMs worldwide but particularly British campaign medals & gallantry awards.
- 6918 NEILD, David: Gallantry medals.
- 6921 STREET, Miss Laura A: Family member.
- 6922 SOWERBY, David A: 20th Century artillery. Former member.
- 6924 WEBB, Nicholas W J: Indian Volunteers. Former member.
- 6925 DANGERFIELD, Peter S: ODM of the world pre-1945, excluding British & Commonwealth, USA, Germany. Dealer.
- 6927 INFIELD, Samuel F: General.
- 6929 PULLEN PhD BSc (Hons), Dr Michael R: WW1 gallantry; WW2 home front services.
- 6930 BROWN, Peter: WW1 Allied & German.
- 6932 CLARKE, Darren A: WW2 campaign books.
- 6933 EATON, Daniel J: WW1, Yorkshire Regiments.
- 6934 STACPOOLE-RYDING, Richard J: Medals in general, Afghanistan 1878-80 especially & research into Battle of Maiwand. Former member.
- 6935 SPENCER, Dr Michael D: Naval Reserve Medals.
- 6936 WILLIAMS, Michael D: East Kent Yeomanry; The Welch Regiment (41st) & Police Medals. Former member.
- 6937 DAVIES, Robert R: Victorian campaign medals; 50th Foot.
- 6938 JENKINS, L (Don): Boston & district medals, any unit. Former member.
- 6940 DUNN MB ChB FRCPath, Dr Paul J.S: The Boer War.

**OVERSEAS**

- 6903 CARLSON, Christopher J: General. Former member. USA.
- 6904 WILSON, George L: King's Liverpool Regiment, officers 1850-1918. Former member. Spain.
- 6915 LAFOREST BA, Denis: Contemporary miniature medals manufactured before 1970 for Canada, Commonwealth, France, USA & Vietnam. Canada.
- 6916 WILSON, Graham F: World long service medals; WW1 medals world wide; WW2 medals world wide; Medals of the Korean War & Colonial medals all countries. Australia.
- 6919 CLARKE MB, Robert W: CEF medals. Former member. Canada.
- 6920 KOLBE, George: General. USA.
- 6923 KOTEI, John J: Collection & research of ODM. Former member. Ghana.
- 6926 COBHAM, Steve: British gallantry & campaign medals. Canada.
- 6928 KALEM, Gary J: ODM to Australian soldiers; Victorian officers & Indian Army. Former member. Australia.
- 6931 ZIMBABWE MEDAL SOCIETY: Zimbabwe.
- 6939 WAGNER, R Mark: General. Former member. Canada.
- 6941 McINTOSH OStJ, Stewart M: Naval gallantry; Royal Naval Division WW1 & later. Former member. USA.

**Re-admissions (deleted under Rule 5B)**

The committee has considered the following lapsed members suitable for re-admission. If no objection is received, in writing, by the General Secretary within thirty days of publication the applicants shall be deemed to be re-admitted. (Reference: Constitution Membership 3a).

- 1255 COLLEDGE, D.A
- 6064 FRYER, E.A.R
- 4443 GREEN, P.E.A
- 5598 JORDAN, J.M
- 6747 MABBETT, M.C
- 6748 MABBETT, D.R
- 6023 MCCREERY, C.P
- 4582 MUIR, H.R
- 6495 NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES
- 1760 PETRIE, K.G
- 123 YASINITSKY, S.G



**Resignations**

3116 BARNES, D.L  
 1772 BEER, W.B  
 3105 BROWN, P.D  
 4629 COLEMAN, D.B  
 5701 ELSON, J.C.J  
 3117 FOX, J  
 4668 FRANCIS, G.R  
 2972 FULLER, K  
 1641 HARFIELD, A.G  
 4268 ROSEWARNE, H.J.D

**Deceased**

961 MCGREGOR, M  
 6573 WEAVER, L.J

The following members have been temporarily deleted from membership as their Journals have been

returned marked 'gone away', etc. Anyone who knows the present whereabouts of any of these members should contact the Membership Secretary at: membershipsecretary@omrs.org.uk or telephone 01485 541279

6744 DOWDESWELL, W.R  
 4681 NOBLE, I.W  
 6837 SICHEL, J  
 4492 SMITH, B.J.N  
 6800 TREDWEN, M.R  
 6491 WILLIAMS, S.J

**Honours and Awards**

2164 KOUNDAKJIAN, Vicken. Admitted as Serving Brother of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (*Canada Gazette* 29 April 2006).

## IMPORTANT NOTICE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS 2006-2007

**Members are reminded that annual subscriptions were due on 1 July 2006 & those unpaid by 1 October 2006 will be deleted from membership & a £5 fee will be charged on re-admission.**

**Members are also reminded that the annual subscription rate is £20 for UK Members and £28 for Overseas Members.**

### MEMBERS' 'WANTS'

**NB: The Data Protection Act, 1998 (UK)**

As a *not-for-profit organisation*, the Society has a legal responsibility to comply with the above Act. Names and addresses in the Members' 'Wants' pages of the *OMRS Journal* are only published with the permission and express wish of the individual advertiser. (Publication of telephone numbers and e-mail addresses is exempt from the Act should the advertiser wish to provide them). Where only a membership number is quoted, members should contact the advertiser through either the Membership Secretary or the General Secretary and *not* through the Advertising Manager.

**No 4530 Martin Ball** seeks his grandfather's 1914-18 War and Victory Medals named to 62273 Pte T. Ball 2/West Yorks, later 71306 1/Lanc Fusiliers. E-mail: mmball@bigpond.net.au

**No 6007 Robert Bedwell** wishes to purchase casualties/men from Gravesend, Northfleet,

Dartford, Stone, Swanscombe, Meopham, Longfield, Fawkham, Greenhithe, Lane End, Hartley (Kent), Wilmington, Sutton-at-Home, Hawley; all in Kent. Tel: 01474 702723 evenings or e-mail: hotel99@btopenworld.com

**No 613 Norman Brooks** would welcome offers of medals and memorabilia to the 12th Bn (Bermondsey) & 13th Bn (Wandsworth) East Surrey Regiment. Tel: 01932 564532.

**No 3898 Gary Cooper** wishes to purchase single medals, groups, and research material of any period, to recipients from Horsham and the surrounding Sussex villages of Billingshurst, Nuthurst, Roffey, Rusper, Rudgwick, Slinfold, Southwater, and Warnham; also to recipients of the 4th Battalion TF, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Tel: 01403 241620, e-mail: CoopG709@aol.com

**No 5585 Paul Evans** is seeking WW1 medals, plaques, etc, to 1 Welsh Guards. Trios to 276 W.J. Williams, 1302 Evans, 1157 E. Griffiths. Pairs to 2494 B.W. Thomas, 2645 C.M. David, 2459 D.S.Evans, 2462 W.J.Vaughan, 1933 T.B.Daniel. Plaques to Walter Edwards, Lewis Watkins, Henry George Coombes. Tel: 01269592699, e-mail: Paulevans970@aol.com

**No 5585 Paul Evans** is interested in purchasing all WW1 medals (singles and groups). Memorial plaques, squad photos / postcards to the Welsh Guards, particularly men from Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. Tel: 01269 592699 or e-mail: Paulevans970@aol.com

**No 6901 Simon Eyre** wishes to purchase WW1 NZEF trios, stars and pairs with a number prefix. Also interested in gallantry singles or groups. Tel: 01323 411470 or e-mail: simon@eyre000.plus.com

**No 6082 Frank Ford** seeks information regarding the whereabouts of the Victoria Cross to Pte. James Stokes of the Kings Shropshire Light Infantry, awarded 1945, for family historical research. Cross sold at Sotheby's in 1982. Tel: 01506 846354 or 07768 080017, or write to: 39 Beechwood, Linlithgow, West Lothian, EH49 6SD.

**No 6066 Martin Howard-Turner** wishes to locate the following to re-unite split groups: IGS, clasps 'MAHSUD 1919-20' and 'WAZIRISTAN 1919-21' to F/O L. Murphy, RAF. IGS, clasp 'PUNJAB FRONTIER 1897-98' to Pte A. Imeson, 4/DG, 1914-15 Trio to Pte A. Imeson, Derby Yeomanry/RAF, 1914 Trio to Pte J.J. Coffey, RAMC. E-mail: martin@martinht.worldonline.co.uk

**No 6066 Martin Howard-Turner** wishes to locate the following to re-unite split groups: IGS, clasp 'RELIEF OF CHITRAL 1895', QSA, clasp 'CAPE COLONY' and Khedive's Sudan, clasps 'THE ATBARA' and 'KHARTOUM' to 3933 Private E. Brown. QSA, clasps 'CAPE COLONY' and 'PAARDEBURG' to 3626 Private E. Cheshire. Queen's Sudan 1896 to 5114 Cpl. A. Lowson. All to the Seaforth Highlanders. Contact as above.

**No 6066 Martin Howard-Turner** wishes to locate the following to re-unite split groups: 1914 Trio to 9576 Pte J. Stewart. IGS, clasp 'RELIEF OF CHITRAL 1895', QSA, clasps 'CAPE COLONY', 'TRANSVAAL', 'PAARDEBURG', 'WITTEBERGEN', KSA, two clasps, to 1883 Cpl/Sgt. D. Fraser. IGS, clasp 'RELIEF OF CHITRAL 1895' and Army LSGC to 3498 Pte N. Graham. All to the Seaforth Highlanders. Contact as above.

**No 6066 Martin Howard-Turner** wishes to locate the following to re-unite split groups: 1914/15 Trio to 2266/26725 Pte. A. McDonald. IGS, clasp 'HAZARA 1891' to 2686 Pte. D. McLeod. BWM to 204292 Pte. N. Stevenson. QSA, clasps 'CAPE COLONY', 'TRANSVAAL', 'PAARDEBURG', 'DRIEFONTEIN', KSA, two clasps, to 3069 Pte. A. Wilson. QSA, clasps 'CAPE COLONY' and 'PAARDEBURG' to 3059 Pte. T. Wylie. All to Seaforth Highlanders. Contact as above.

**No 878 Anthony James** wishes to purchase Crimean Medals awarded to HMS *Vesuvius* and the 97th Regiment.

**No 3503 Dr. S. Lawrence** wishes to purchase any medals to HMS *Itchen*, which was lost in the North Atlantic, 23 September 1943. Premium prices paid or similar groups available for exchange. E-mail: silvpug@aol.com

**No 3503 Dr. S. Lawrence** for the family wishes to trace the ARRC and 1914-15 Trio with Despatches to K.Gordon, VAD. (Believed sold in Gloucester around 1981). Premium prices paid or similar groups available for exchange. E-mail: silvpug@aol.com

**No 1019 Derek Lister** requires medals, any campaign, to recipients from Bradford, W. Yorks. George Medal required for the Blitz, also all post-war GSM 1918 and GSM 1962 to casualties killed, wounded, etc, any regiment, RAF or Navy – any

campaign. Also requires WW1 gallantry trios/pairs to 6th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th Battalions, W. Yorkshire Regiment, any dates. Tel: 01274 511915, e-mail: derek@rorkesdrift.freemove.co.uk

**No 4764 Ian MacKenzie** seeks any information on Sergeant-Major Eugene Sweeney (1857-1930, various service numbers, ie 1119, 2188, 2649) with the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. Medal entitlement? Clasp? Current location of medals? Photograph? Information requested by his great-grand son. E-mail: wood-craft@tiscali.co.uk or tel: 01369-840216 (evenings)

**No 5644 C.J. McClelland** would be obliged to hear from anyone who has or knows the whereabouts of the following group awarded to his grandfather: Captain E.W. McClelland, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (formerly 2914 Private, 7th Battalion, Leinster Regiment) – MC (GV), 1914-15 Trio, Defence Medal and George VI Coronation Medal. Possibly sold in Belfast in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Tel: 028 9079 8025.

**No 5644 C.J. McClelland** would be obliged to hear from anyone with medals or ephemera to the following DCM winners: 1784 L/Cpl. G.E. Musgrave, 5/Lancers; 2575 A.R. Cpl-Major C. Wright, Household Battalion; 7724 L/Cpl. W. Walsh, RIR; 301995 Sgt. T.H. Wood, 1/8 Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and 22863 Pte. A.E. Roberts 23rd Battalion, Manchester Regiment. Tel: 028 9079 8025.

**No 1660 Graham Pitchfork** wishes to purchase the RAF LS&GC, sold at Bosleys in December 2004, to Fl. Off. W.N. Gibson, RAF. Also the GSM 1962, clasp 'RADFAN' to 560930 Warrant Officer A.L. Tyler RAF. Tel: 01242 604198.

**No 5110 Mike Ryan** wishes to locate and purchase his grandfather's QSA medal. Medals named to 33092 Trooper J.C. Blackburn, Imperial Yeomanry – QSA with four clasps: 'CAPE COLONY', 'ORANGE FREE STATE', 'TRANSVAAL' and 'SOUTH AFRICA 1901'. Medal was sold at a militaria fair in Farnham, Surrey in October 1999. Tel: 01380-730737 or e-mail: mikeryan99uk@yahoo.com

**No 5713 Ken Roulston** wishes to purchase, GSMs 1962, clasp 'NORTHERN IRELAND' to 24855444 Rgr J.G.H. Aitken, 24407217 Rgr M.W.F.

Law, 25043124 Rgr A.R. Lindsay, 24049973 Rgr T.A. Erangey, 24413191 Rgr P.R. Maher, 24378109 Rgr A.J. McCullough, 24836770 Rgr P. Carlin, 24870619 Rgr D. Kerr, 24772145 C/Sgt McGill, 24129193 L/Cpl A.J. Hunter: Rgr B.J. Hopkinson. All Royal Irish. Tel: 01772 728493.

**No 5713 Ken Roulston** wishes to purchase GSM 1918, clasp 'CYPRUS' to 24366912 Rfn T. Herson, Rfn T. Murney, Rfn M. Rea; GSM 1962, clasp 'BORNEO' to 23775314 Rfn A.H. Baxter, 23889793 Rfn J. Hunter, 23540497 Rfn J.A. Rice, 23752056 L/Cpl S. McClune. All Royal Ulster Rifles. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers *Journals*, 304, 305, 306, 312, 326, 328, 347, 356, 361. Tel: 01772 728493.

**No 5713 Ken Roulston** wishes to purchase GSM 1918, clasp 'MALAYA' to 19046890 Fus J. Haydon, 21124300 Fus H.E. Kavanagh, Fus A. Murphy; clasp 'ARABIAN PENINSULA' to 23889770 Sgt W. Thompson; AGS, clasp 'KENYA' to 22731333 Fus A.C. Ashdown, all Inniskilling Fusiliers. LS&GC (ERII) to 23889770 Sgt W. Thompson, 24285271 WOII S.G. Wallace, both Royal Irish. Tel: 01772 728493.

**No 5713 Ken Roulston** wishes to purchase AGS, clasp 'KENYA' to 23224555 Fus J.H. Brown, 2295766 Fus P. Leonard, 22820275 Fus G. Coster, 7013582 Fus M.K. Kelly, Fus P. Armfield, all Irish Fusiliers; Ulster Rifles *Journals* 1928 to 1939; also any named medals (post-1953) to Ulster Rifles, Inniskilling Fusiliers, Irish Fusiliers, Royal Irish (not HS). Tel: 01772 728493

**No 3500 David Sellers** wishes to locate/purchase the following to reunite groups: MM and plaque to L-13259 Sgt Stephen Jetten, 4/R. Fus; BWM, Victory Medal and plaque to 3026 Pte David Hunter, 2/R. Scots; Canadian Memorial Cross, GVIR to F/O Samuel Woodman, RCAF; QSA and KSA to Sjt J.T. Sellers, 2/Dorset Regiment. E-mail: d\_1sellers@yahoo.ca

**No 2673 Peter J. Steel** requires 1914-18 medals, postcards and documents relating to the 10th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, ('Grimsby Chums'). Tel: 01472 343437.

**No 1908 Richard Sirley** wishes to purchase any groups containing the Royal Naval Auxiliary Service Medal (RNXS). Please tel: 01726 75670 or e-mail: Truro11@aol.com



**No 6210 Roger Willoughby** seeks Royal Humane Society bronze medals to the following: Murry Hornibrook, 18 Sept 1900; Nicholas Gosselin, 12 June 1874; James Arthur Pratt, 29 April 1880; Charles Boyle, 14 June 1887; Henry Chamney, 2 November 1853; Oliver Goldsmith, 9 August 1930; George Thomas Haslem, 27 May 1890; R. Howe, 1865; John McBrearty, 14 Sept 1865; Thomas McKenna, 29 Sept 1998; Francis Martin, 1864; Raymond D'A Opren, 13 May 1895; P. Smyth, 27 Feb 1856. Premium prices or exchanges available. Tel: 01303 259145 or e-mail: roger@willoughby.ie

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**No 6383 Stuart Wright** wishes to locate with a view to purchase the 1914-15 Trio to his Great Uncle: 9804 Pte W. Buckerfield, S. Staffs Regiment. Top price would be paid if custodian wishes to sell. Also wishing to purchase: 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal to 9678 Cpl G. W. Taylor, S. Staffs Regiment. Tel: 07956 206 936, e-mail: StuWright1@hotmail.com

**No 2391 Michael Young** seeks medals to the Leicestershire Regiment. Anything from WW1. Pairs to rare gallantry groups. Sample: paid £300.00 to £400.00 minimum for plaque trios, WW1. I'm also looking for contemporary Victorian miniatures and a nice military wristwatch 1940 to 1960 period. E-mail:theoldbakery3@hotmail.com or tel: 01509-890608.

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## Battle of Britain Hurricane Ace Dies

by Peter Liversidge

Wing Commander Christopher 'Bunny' Currant, who was awarded two Distinguished Flying Crosses during the Battle of Britain, has died aged 95.

'Bunny' Currant is credited with shooting down a total of at least 13 enemy aircraft, the first two (and probably a third) on 15 August 1940 when large formations of bombers based in Norway and Denmark attacked the north east of England. His squadron, No. 605, was transferred soon afterwards from Drem to Croydon and was thereafter heavily engaged during the most intense months of the Battle, Currant himself accounting for nine enemy aircraft during September and October, as well as being shot down once.

He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) during the Battle, the citation noting: 'He has destroyed seven enemy aircraft and damaged a number of others. His splendid example and fine fighting spirit have inspired the other pilots in his flight.' (*London Gazette* p. 5900, 8 October 1940). He was awarded a bar to the DFC later in the year.

the citation recording: 'Since September, 1940, this officer has personally destroyed six enemy aircraft and damaged several others, bringing his total to thirteen.' (*London Gazette* p. 6569, 15 November 1940).

Currant joined the Royal Air Force in 1936, flying Gauntlet bi-planes with No. 46 and No. 151 Squadrons before converting to the Hurricane in April 1940 and joining No. 605, with which he stayed until January 1941. In August 1941 he was appointed to command No. 501 Squadron, flying Spitfires. In July 1942 he was promoted to Wing Commander in charge of the Ibsley Wing, followed in August by a move to Zeals to form and command No. 122 Wing.

In 1942 Currant was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, 'a most courageous pilot and a brilliant leader.' (*London Gazette* p. 2979, 7 July 1942), and the following year he added the Belgian *Croix de Guerre*. His last award was the Norwegian Order of St Olaf in 1959.

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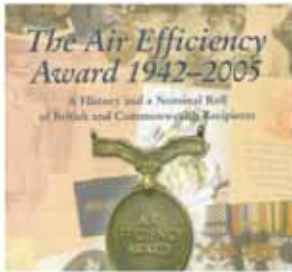
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