



WORLD WAR II:

The 70th Anniversary

Wednesday April 29, 2015 at 10am and 2pm New York

BONHAMS

580 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10022 bonhams.com

PREVIEW

Saturday April 25, 12pm to 5pm Sunday April 26, 12pm to 5pm Monday April 27, 10am to 7pm Tuesday April 28, 10am to 5pm

BIDS

+1 (212) 644 9001 +1 (212) 644 9009 fax

To bid via the internet please visit www.bonhams.com/22456

Please note that telephone bids must be submitted no later than 4pm on the day prior to the auction. New bidders must also provide proof of identity and address when submitting bids. Telephone bidding is only available for lots with a low estimate in excess of \$1000.

Please contact client services with any bidding inquiries.

Please see pages 2 to 6 for bidder information including Conditions of Sale, after-sale collection and shipment.

SALE NUMBER: 22456

Lots 1 - 332

CATALOG: \$35

INQUIRIES

Tom Lamb Director, Business Development tom.lamb@bonhams.com +1 (917) 921 7342

Tobias Voss, Consultant

Automated Results Service +1 (800) 223 2854

ILLUSTRATIONS

Front cover (clockwise from upper left): Lots 215, 121, 87, 141, 122, 211, 20 and 134 Inside front cover: Lot 69 Inside back cover: Lot 213 Back cover: Lot 158

SPECIAL EVENT

"Meet the Veterans" Monday April 27, 6-8pm

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The following Conditions of Sale, as amended by any published or posted notices or verbal announcements during the sale, constitute the entire terms and conditions on which property listed in the catalog shall be offered for sale or sold by Bonhams & Butterfields Auctioneers Corp. and any consignor of such property for whom we act as agent. If live online bidding is available for the subject auction, additional terms and conditions of sale relating to online bidding will apply; see www.bonhams.com/WebTerms for the supplemental terms. As used herein, "Bonhams," "we" and "us" refer to Bonhams & Butterfields Auctioneers Corp.

- 1. As used herein, the term "bid price" means the price at which a lot is successfully knocked down to the purchaser. The term "purchase price" means the aggregate of (a) the bid price, (b) a PREMIUM retained by us and payable by the purchaser EQUAL TO 25% OF THE FIRST \$100,000 OF THE BID PRICE, 20% OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BID PRICE ABOVE \$100,000 UP TO AND INCLUDING \$2,000,000, AND 12% OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BID PRICE OVER \$2,000,000, and (c) unless the purchaser is exempt by law from the payment thereof, any California, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, D.C., Washington state, or other state or local sales tax (or compensating use tax) and other applicable taxes.
- 2. On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the highest bidder shall have purchased the offered lot in accordance and subject to compliance with all of the conditions set forth herein and (a) assumes full risk and responsibility therefor, (b) if requested will sign a confirmation of purchase, and (c) will pay the purchase price in full or such part as we may require for all lots purchased. No lot may be transferred. Any person placing a bid as agent on behalf of another (whether or not such person has disclosed that fact or the identity of the principal) may be jointly and severally liable with the principal under any contract resulting from the acceptance of a bid.

Unless otherwise agreed, payment in good funds is due and payable within five (5) business days following the auction sale. Whenever the purchaser pays only a part of the total purchase price for one or more lots purchased, we may apply such payments, in our sole discretion, to the lot or lots we choose. Payment will not be deemed made in full until we have collected good funds for all amounts due.

Payment for purchases may be made in or by (a) cash, (b) cashier's check or money order, (c) personal check with approved credit drawn on a U.S. bank, (d) wire transfer or other immediate bank transfer, or (e) Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit, charge or debit card. A processing fee will be assessed on any returned checks. Please note that the amount of cash notes and cash equivalents that can be accepted from a given purchaser may be limited.

The purchaser grants us a security interest in the property, and we may retain as collateral security for the purchaser's obligations to us, any property and all monies held or received by us for the account of the purchaser, in our possession. We retain all rights of a secured party under the California Commercial Code. If the foregoing conditions or any other applicable conditions herein are not complied with, in addition to other remedies available to us and the consignor by law, including without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the purchase price, we at our option may either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser or (b) resell the property, either publicly or privately, and in such event the purchaser shall be liable for

- the payment of any deficiency plus all costs and expenses of both sales, our commission at our standard rates, all other charges due hereunder, attorneys' fees, expenses and incidental damages. In addition, where two or more amounts are owed in respect of different transactions by the purchaser to us, to Bonhams 1793 Limited and/or to any of our other affiliates, subsidiaries or parent companies worldwide within the Bonhams Group, we reserve the right to apply any monies paid in respect of a transaction to discharge any amount owed by the purchaser. If all fees, commissions, premiums, bid price and other sums due to us from the purchaser are not paid promptly as provided in these Conditions of Sale, we reserve the right to impose a finance charge equal to 1.5% per month on all amounts due to us beginning on the 31st day following the sale until payment is received, in addition to other remedies available to us by law.
- 3. We reserve the right to withdraw any property and to divide and combine lots at any time before such property's auction. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, all bids are per lot as numbered in the catalog and no lots shall be divided or combined for sale.
- 4. We reserve the right to reject a bid from any bidder, to split any bidding increment, and to advance the bidding in any manner the auctioneer may decide. In the event of any dispute between bidders, or in the event the auctioneer doubts the validity of any bid, the auctioneer shall have sole and final discretion either to determine the successful bidder or to re-offer and resell the article in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sales records shall be conclusive in all respects.
- 5. If we are prevented by fire, theft or any other reason whatsoever from delivering any property to the purchaser or a sale otherwise cannot be completed, our liability shall be limited to the sum actually paid therefor by the purchaser and shall in no event include any compensatory, incidental or consequential damages.
- 6. If a lot is offered subject to a reserve, we may implement such reserve by bidding on behalf of the consignor, whether by opening bidding or continuing bidding in response to other bidders until reaching the reserve. If we have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom other than our commissions, we may bid therefor to protect such interest. CONSIGNORS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BID ON THEIR OWN ITEMS.
- 7. All statements contained in the catalog or in any bill of sale, condition report, invoice or elsewhere as to authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition and literature of historical relevance, or physical condition ARE QUALIFIED STATEMENTS OF OPINION AND NOT REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES. No employee or agent of Bonhams is authorized to make on our behalf or on that of the consignor any representation or warranty, oral or written, with respect to any property.
- 8. All purchased property shall be removed from the premises at which the sale is conducted by the date(s) and time(s) set forth in the "Buyer's Guide" portion of the catalog. If not so removed, daily storage fees will be payable to us by the purchaser as set forth therein. We reserve the right to transfer property not so removed to an offsite warehouse at the purchaser's risk and expense, as set forth in more detail in the "Buyer's Guide." Accounts must be settled in full before property will be released. Packing and handling of purchased lots are the responsibility of the purchaser. Bonhams can provide packing and shipping services for certain items as noted in the "Buyer's Guide" section of the catalog.

- 9. The copyright in the text of the catalog and the photographs, digital images and illustrations of lots in the catalog belong to Bonhams or its licensors. You will not reproduce or permit anyone else to reproduce such text, photographs, digital images or illustrations without our prior written consent.
- 10. These Conditions of Sale shall bind the successors and assigns of all bidders and purchasers and inure to the benefit of our successors and assigns. No waiver, amendment or modification of the terms hereof (other than posted notices or oral announcements during the sale) shall bind us unless specifically stated in writing and signed by us. If any part of these Conditions of Sale is for any reason invalid or unenforceable, the rest shall remain valid and enforceable.
- 11. These Conditions of Sale and the purchaser's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder are governed by the laws of the State of California. By bidding at an auction, each purchaser and bidder agrees to be bound by these Conditions of Sale. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this agreement, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, brought by or against Bonhams (but not including claims brought against the consignor by the purchaser of lots consigned hereunder) shall be resolved by the procedures set forth below.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEDURES

- (a) Within 30 days of written notice that there is a dispute, the parties or their authorized and empowered representatives shall meet by telephone and/or in person to mediate their differences. If the parties agree, a mutually acceptable mediator shall be selected and the parties will equally share such mediator's fees. The mediator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling mediations. Any communications made during the mediation process shall not be admissible in any subsequent arbitration, mediation or judicial proceeding. All proceedings and any resolutions thereof shall be confidential, and the terms governing arbitration set forth in paragraph (c) below shall govern.
- (b) If mediation does not resolve all disputes between the parties, or in any event no longer than 60 days after receipt of the written notice of dispute referred to above, the parties shall submit the dispute for binding arbitration before a single neutral arbitrator. Such arbitrator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling arbitrations. Such arbitrator shall make all appropriate disclosures required by law. The arbitrator shall be drawn from a panel of a national arbitration service agreed to by the parties, and shall be selected as follows: (i) If the national arbitration service has specific rules or procedures, those rules or procedures shall be followed; (ii) If the national arbitration service does not have rules or procedures for the selection of an arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be an individual jointly agreed to by the parties. If the parties cannot agree on a national arbitration service, the arbitration shall be conducted by the American Arbitration Association, and the arbitrator shall be selected in accordance with the Rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitrator's award shall be in writing and shall set forth findings of fact and legal conclusions.
- (c) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or provided by the published rules of the national arbitration service:
- (i) the arbitration shall occur within 60 days following the selection of the arbitrator;

CONDITIONS OF SALE - CONTINUED

(ii) the arbitration shall be conducted in the designated location, as follows: (A) in any case in which the subject auction by Bonhams took place or was scheduled to take place in the State of New York or Connecticut or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the arbitration shall take place in New York City, New York; (B) in all other cases, the arbitration shall take place in the city of San Francisco. California: and

- (iii) discovery and the procedure for the arbitration shall be as follows:
- (A) All arbitration proceedings shall be confidential;
- (B) The parties shall submit written briefs to the arbitrator no later than 15 days before the arbitration commences;
- (C) Discovery, if any, shall be limited as follows: (I) Requests for no more than 10 categories of documents, to be provided to the requesting party within 14 days of written request therefor; (II) No more than two (2) depositions per party, provided however, the deposition(s) are to be completed within one (1) day; (III) Compliance with the above shall be enforced by the arbitrator in accordance with California law:
- (D) Each party shall have no longer than eight (8) hours to present its position. The entire hearing before the arbitrator shall not take longer than three (3) consecutive days;
- (E) The award shall be made in writing no more than 30 days following the end of the proceeding. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, and except as required by applicable arbitration rules, each party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs in connection with the proceedings and shall share equally the fees and expenses of the arbitrator.

LIMITED RIGHT OF RESCISSION

If within one (1) year from the date of sale, the original purchaser (a) gives written notice to us alleging that the identification of Authorship (as defined below) of such lot as set forth in the BOLD TYPE heading of the catalog description of such lot (as amended by any saleroom notices or verbal announcements during the sale) is not substantially correct based on a fair reading of the catalog (including the terms of any glossary contained therein), and (b) within 10 days after such notice returns the lot to us in the same condition as at the time of sale, and (c) establishes the allegation in the notice to our satisfaction (including by providing one or more written opinions by recognized experts in the field, as we may reasonably require), then the sale of such lot will be rescinded and, unless we have already paid to the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, the original purchase price will be refunded.

If, prior to receiving such notice from the original purchaser alleging such defect, we have paid the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, we shall pay the original purchaser the amount of our commissions, any other sale proceeds to which we are entitled and applicable taxes received from the purchaser on the sale and make demand on the consignor to pay the balance of the original purchase price to the original purchaser. Should the consignor fail to pay such amount promptly, we may disclose the identity of the consignor and assign to the original purchaser our rights against the consignor with respect to the lot the sale of which is sought to be rescinded. Upon such disclosure and assignment, any liability of Bonhams as consignor's agent with respect to said lot shall automatically terminate.

The foregoing limited right of rescission is available to the original purchaser only and may not be assigned to or relied upon by any subsequent transferee of the property sold. The purchaser hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the purchaser's benefit. Nothing in this section shall be construed as an admission by us of any representation of fact, express or implied, obligation or responsibility with respect to any lot. THE PURCHASER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST BONHAMS FOR ANY

REASON WHATSOEVER IS THE LIMITED RIGHT OF RESCISSION DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION.

"Authorship" means only the identity of the creator, the

period, culture and source or origin of the lot, as the case may be, as set forth in the BOLD TYPE heading of the print catalog entry. The right of rescission does not extend to: (a) works of art executed before 1870 (unless these works are determined to be counterfeits created since 1870), as this is a matter of current scholarly opinion which can change; (b) titles, descriptions, or other identification of offered lots, which information normally appears in lower case type below the BOLD TYPE heading identifying the Authorship; (c) Authorship of any lot where it was specifically mentioned that there exists a conflict of specialist or scholarly opinion regarding the Authorship of the lot at the time of sale; (d) Authorship of any lot which as of the date of sale was in accordance with the then generally-accepted opinion of scholars and specialists regarding the same; or (e) the identification of periods or dates of creation in catalog descriptions which may be proven inaccurate by means of scientific processes that are not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalog in which the property is offered or that were unreasonably expensive or impractical to use at the time of such publication.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED ABOVE. ALL PROPERTY IS SOLD "AS IS." NEITHER BONHAMS NOR THE CONSIGNOR MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS OR CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF DESCRIPTION, GENUINENESS, ATTRIBUTION, PROVENANCE OR PERIOD OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO WHETHER THE PURCHASER ACQUIRES ANY COPYRIGHTS OR OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN LOTS SOLD OR AS TO WHETHER A WORK OF ART IS SUBJECT TO THE ARTIST'S MORAL RIGHTS OR OTHER RESIDUAL RIGHTS OF THE ARTIST. THE PURCHASER EXPRESSLY ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT IN NO EVENT SHALL BONHAMS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY COMPENSATORY, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

SELLER'S GUIDE

SELLING AT AUCTION

Bonhams can help you every step of the way when you are ready to sell art, antiques and collectible items at auction. Our regional offices and representatives throughout the US are available to service all or your needs. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at **www.bonhams.com/us** for more information or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 23550.

AUCTION ESTIMATES

The first step in the auction process is to determine the auction value of your property. Bonhams' world-renowned specialists will evaluate your special items at no charge and in complete confidence. You can obtain an auction estimate in many ways:

- Attend one of our Auction Appraisal Events held regularly at our galleries and in other major metropolitan areas. The updated schedule for Bonhams Auction Appraisal Events is available at www.bonhams.com/us.
- Call our Client Services Department to schedule a private appointment at one of our galleries. If you have a large collection, our specialists can travel, by appointment, to evaluate your property on site.
- Send clear photographs to us of each individual item, including item dimensions and other pertinent information with each picture.
 Photos should be sent to Bonhams' address in envelopes marked

as "photo auction estimate". Alternatively, you can submit your request using our online form at **www.bonhams.com/us**. Digital images may be attached to the form. Please limit your images to no more than five (5) per item.

CONSIGNING YOUR PROPERTY

After you receive an estimate, you may consign your property to us for sale in the next appropriate auction. Our staff assists you throughout the process, arranging transportation of your items to our galleries (at the consignor's expense), providing a detailed inventory of your consignment, and reporting the prices realized for each lot. We provide secure storage for your property in our warehouses and all items are insured throughout the auction process. You will receive payment for your property approximately 35 days after completion of sale.

Sales commissions vary with the potential auction value of the property and the particular auction in which the property is offered. Please call us for commission rates.

PROFESSIONAL APPRAISAL SERVICES

Bonhams' specialists conduct insurance and fair market value appraisals for private collectors, corporations, museums, fiduciaries and government entities on a daily basis. Insurance appraisals, used for insurance purposes, reflect the cost of replacing property in today's retail market. Fair market value appraisals are used for estate,

tax and family division purposes and reflect prices paid by a willing buyer to a willing seller.

When we conduct a private appraisal, our specialists will prepare a thorough inventory listing of all your appraised property by category. Valuations, complete descriptions and locations of items are included in the documentation.

Appraisal fees vary according to the nature of the collection, the amount of work involved, the travel distance, and whether the property is subsequently consigned for auction.

Our appraisers are available to help you anywhere and at any time. Please call our Client Services Department to schedule an appraisal.

ESTATE SERVICES

Since 1865, Bonhams has been serving the needs of fiduciaries – lawyers, trust officers, accountants and executors – in the disposition of large and small estates. Our services are specially designed to aid in the efficient appraisal and disposition of fine art, antiques, jewelry, and collectibles. We offer a full range of estate services, ranging from flexible financial terms to tailored accounting for heirs and their agents to world-class marketing and sales support.

For more information or to obtain a detailed Trust and Estates package, please visit our website at **www.bonhams.com/us** or contact our Client Services Department.

BUYER'S GUIDE

BIDDING & BUYING AT AUCTION

Whether you are an experienced bidder or an enthusiastic novice, auctions provide a stimulating atmosphere unlike any other. Bonhams previews and sales are free and open to the public. As you will find in these directions, bidding and buying at auction is easy and exciting. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at **www.bonhams.com** or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3550.

Catalogs

Before each auction we publish illustrated catalogs. Our catalogs provide descriptions and estimated values for each "lot." A lot may refer to a single item or to a group of items auctioned together. The catalogs also include the dates and the times for the previews and auctions. We offer our catalogs by subscription or by single copy. For information on subscribing to our catalogs, you may refer to the subscription form in this catalog, call our Client Services Department, or visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us.

Previews

Auction previews are your chance to inspect each lot prior to the auction. We encourage you to look closely and examine each object on which you may want to bid so that you will know as much as possible about it. Except as expressly set forth in the Conditions of Sale, items are sold "as is" and with all faults; illustrations in our catalogs, website and other materials are provided for identification only. At the previews, our staff is always available to answer your questions and guide you through the auction process. Condition reports may be available upon request.

Estimates

Bonhams catalogs include low and high value estimates for each lot, exclusive of the buyer's premium and tax. The estimates are provided as an approximate guide to current market value based primarily on previous auction results for comparable pieces, and should not be interpreted as a representation or prediction of actual selling prices. They are determined well in advance of a sale and are subject to revision. Please contact us should you have any questions about value estimates.

Reserves

Unless indicated by the \square symbol next to the lot number, which denotes no reserve, all lots in the catalog are subject to a reserve. The reserve is the minimum auction price that the consignor is willing to accept for a lot. This amount is confidential and does not exceed the low estimate value.

Auction House's Interest in Property Offered at Auction

On occasion, Bonhams may offer a lot in which it has an ownership interest, in whole or in part. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a **A** symbol next to the lot number.

Similarly, Bonhams may have an economic interest in a lot beyond its commission as a result of making an advance against anticipated proceeds to the consignor which is secured by the consigned property or where it has guaranteed the consignor a minimum auction price for consigned property. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a o symbol next to the lot number.

Bidding at Auction

At Bonhams, you can bid in many ways: in person, via absentee bid, over the phone, or via Bonhams' live online bidding facility. Absentee bids can be submitted in person, online, via fax or via email.

Valid Bonhams client accounts are required to participate in bidding activity. You can obtain registration information online, at the reception desk or by calling our Client Services Department.

By bidding at auction, whether in person or by agent, by absentee bid, telephone, online or other means, the buyer or bidder agrees to be bound by the Conditions of Sale.

Lots are auctioned in consecutive numerical order as they appear in the catalog. Bidding normally begins below the low estimate. The auctioneer will accept bids from interested parties present in the saleroom, from telephone bidders, and from absentee bidders who have left written bids in advance of the sale. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot up to the amount of the reserve, but never above it.

We assume no responsibility for failure to execute bids for any reason whatsoever.

In Person

If you are planning to bid at auction for the first time, you will need to register at the reception desk in order to receive a numbered bid card. To place a bid, hold up your card so that the auctioneer can clearly see it. Decide on the maximum auction price that you wish to pay, exclusive of buyer's premium and tax, and continue bidding until your bid prevails or you reach your limit. If you are the successful bidder on a lot, the auctioneer will acknowledge your paddle number and bid amount.

Absentee Bids

As a service to those wishing to place bids, we may at our discretion accept bids without charge in advance of auction online or in writing on bidding forms available from us. "Buy" bids will not be accepted; all bids must state the highest bid price the bidder is willing to pay. Our auction staff will try to bid just as you would, with the goal of obtaining the item at the lowest bid price possible. In the event identical bids are submitted, the earliest bid submitted will take precedence. Absentee bids shall be executed in competition with other absentee bids, any applicable reserve, and bids from other auction participants. A friend or agent may place bids on your behalf, provided that we have received your written authorization prior to the sale. Absentee bid forms are available in our catalogs, online at www.bonhams.com/ us, at offsite auction locations, and at our San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York galleries.

By Telephone

Under special circumstances, we can arrange for you to bid by telephone. To arrange for a telephone bid, please contact our Client Services Department a minimum of 24 hours prior to the sale.

Online

We offer live online bidding for most auctions and accept absentee bids online for all our auctions. Please visit **www.bonhams.com/us** for details.

Bid Increments

Bonhams generally uses the following increment multiples as bidding progresses:

\$50-200	by \$10s
\$200-500	by \$20/50/80s
\$500-1,000	by \$50s
\$1,000-2,000	by \$100s
\$2,000-5,000	by \$200/500/800s
\$5,000-10,000	by \$500s
\$10,000-20,000	by \$1,000s
\$20,000-50,000	by \$2,000/5,000/8,000s
\$50,000-100,000	by \$5,000s
\$100,000-200,000	by \$10,000s
above \$200,000	at auctioneer's discretion

The auctioneer may split or reject any bid at any time at his or her discretion as outlined in the Conditions of Sale.

Currency Converter

Solely for the convenience of bidders, a currency converter may be provided at Bonhams' auctions. The rates quoted for conversion of other currencies to U.S. Dollars are indications only and should not be relied upon by a bidder, and neither Bonhams nor its agents shall be responsible for any errors or omissions in the operation or accuracy of the currency converter.

Buyer's Premium

A buyer's premium is added to the winning bid price of each individual lot purchased, at the rates set forth in the Conditions of Sale. The winning bid price plus the premium constitute the purchase price for the lot. Applicable sales taxes are computed based on this figure, and the total becomes your final purchase price.

Unless specifically illustrated and noted, fine art frames are not included in the estimate or purchase price. Bonhams accepts no liability for damage or loss to frames during storage or shipment.

All sales are final and subject to the Conditions of Sale found in our catalogs, on our website, and available at the reception desk.

Payment

All buyers are asked to pay and pick up by 3pm on the business day following the auction. Payment may be made to Bonhams by cash, checks drawn on a U.S. bank, money order, wire transfer, or by Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit or charge card or debit card. All items must be paid for within 5 business days of the sale. Please note that payment by personal or business check may result in property not being released until purchase funds clear our bank. For payments sent by mail, please remit to Cashier Department, 220 San Bruno Avenue. San Francisco, CA 94103.

Sales Tax

California, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington state and Washington DC residents must pay applicable sales tax. Other state or local taxes (or compensating use taxes) may apply. Sales tax will be automatically added to the invoice unless a valid resale number has been furnished or the property is shipped via common carrier to destinations outside the states listed above.

Shipping & Removal

Bonhams can accommodate shipping for certain items. Please contact our Cashiers Department for more information or to obtain a quote. Carriers are not permitted to deliver to PO boxes.

International buyers are responsible for all import/export customs duties and taxes. An invoice stating the actual purchase price will accompany all international purchases.

Collection of Purchases

Please arrange for the packing and transport of your purchases prior to collection at our office. If you are sending a third party shipper, please request a release form from us and return it to +1 (212) 644 9009 prior to your scheduled pickup. To schedule collection of purchases, please call +1 (212) 644 9001.

Handling and Storage Charges

Please note that our offices have requirements for freight elevator usage. Please contact us to schedule an elevator appointment for pickup of any large or awkward items. Bonhams will hold all purchased lots in our gallery until Wednesday May 6 without penalty. After May 6 collection of lots will be by appointment only. Please call +1 (212) 644 9001 at least 24 hours in advance to make an appointment.

Storage charges of \$5 per lot, per day will begin accruing for any lots not collected by the 31st day after the auction. Bonhams reserves the right to remove uncollected sold lots to the warehouse of our choice at the buyer's risk and expense. Handling and storage fees will apply.

Auction Results

To find out the final purchase price for any lot following the sale, please call our automated auction results line at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3400. All you need is a touch-tone telephone and the lot number. Auction results are usually available on the next business day following the sale or online at www.bonhams.com/us.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BUYERS

COLLECTION & STORAGE AFTER SALE

Please note that all oversized lots listed below, that are not collected by **5PM ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 6** will be removed to the warehouse of Cadogan Tate Fine Art Storage Limited. Lots not so listed will remain at Bonhams; provided, however, **THAT IF BUYERS OF LISTED LOTS ALSO BUY OTHER NON-LISTED ITEMS, THESE OTHER LOTS WILL ALSO BE REMOVED TO THE WAREHOUSE OF CADOGAN TATE, so that all lots remain together and buyers can collect their entire purchases from one location. For any questions please refer to the Bonhams department.**

LOTS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR COLLECTION FROM CADOGAN TATE BEGINNING AT 2PM ET ON FRIDAY, MAY 8.

Address

Cadogan Tate 301 Norman Ave Brooklyn, NY 11222

Lots will be available for collection 24hrs following transfer to Cadogan Tate every business day from 9.30am to 4.30pm ET.

Collections appointments must be booked 24 hours in advance (subject to full payment of all outstanding amounts due to Bonhams and Cadogan Tate) by contacting Cadogan Tate at (t) +1 (718) 707 2849.

HANDLING & STORAGE CHARGES

Please note: For sold lots removed to Cadogan Tate there will be transfer and insurance charges but no storage charge due for lots collected within 7 days of the transfer date. For sold lots that remain at Bonhams, there will be no storage charge for lots collected within 21 days of the sale date.

The per-lot charges levied by Cadogan Tate Fine Art Storage Ltd are as follows (plus any applicable sales tax):

FURNITURE/LARGE OBJECTS

Transfer \$75	
Daily storage \$10	
Insurance (on Hammer + Premium + tax) (0.3%

SMALL OBJECTS

Transfer \$37.50	
Daily storage\$5	
Insurance (on Hammer + Premium + tax)	0.3%

Please contact Catherine More at Cadogan Tate Fine Art Storage at

- +1 (917) 464 4346
- +1 (347) 468 9916 (fax)
- c.more@cadogantatefineart.com

For more information and estimates on domestic and International shipping, please contact Catherine More at

+1 (917) 464 4346 or

c.more@cadogantatefineart.com

PAYMENT

All amounts due to Bonhams and all charges due to Cadogan Tate Fine Art Storage Ltd must be paid by the time of collection of the property from their warehouse.

TO MAKE PAYMENT IN ADVANCE

Telephone +1 (718) 707 2849 to ascertain the amount due, payable by cash, check, or credit card.

PAYMENT AT TIME OF COLLECTION

May be made by cash, check, or credit card.

Lots will only be released from Cadogan Tate's warehouse upon production of the "Collection Slip" obtained from the Cashier's office at Bonhams.

The removal and/or storage by Cadogan Tate of any lots will be subject to their standard Conditions of Business, copies of which are available at Bonhams.

PLEASE NOTE

Cadogan Tate does not accept liability for damage or loss, due to negligence or otherwise, exceeding the sale price of such goods, or at their option the cost of repairing or replacing the damaged or missing goods.

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OVERSIZED LOTS

183

184

198

258

INTRODUCTION

We are delighted to present to you this, our third World War II auction in just over 2 years. It has been a journey for an auctioneer to adapt to the requirements of handling a new field and to explore the variety and breadth of the material that has come to light. We started in February 2013 with a single owner collection of items relating to the Pacific Theater, and followed that with a larger more general sale of material from both the Pacific and European Theaters in June 2014. This year we have honed the selection of items that we offer to what we feel are the most historic and most important in this field as we commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the events of 1945, from campaigns of Iwo Jima and Okinawa to the fall of Berlin and Surrender of the Japanese. We have therefore concentrated on sourcing battlefield material, as well as groups of items assembled by one veteran over his whole career in WWII, wherever he served: Europe, Pacific or Asia. These are the pieces that have the stories that stir the heart.

Highlights include over 40 lots of flags, including two flags that flew on ships at D-Day, another that jumped into Normandy behind Utah beach with the 82nd Airborne, and then into Groesbeek in Operation Market Garden and finally was carried into the Battle of the Bulge, that flag a talisman to its owner. Other flags include an American flag planted on a hill top in New Britain, others flown

from British Airfields, and on ships invading distant shores. Another strong area in this sale is the numerous planning and invasion maps and documents, such as maps from General Konev's HQ, invasion maps for most Pacific islands from Guadalcanal to Okinawa and the Japanese defense maps for the same islands, cease fire orders from Europe in May 1945, and 3 versions of the Japanese Instrument of Surrender that was signed in Tokyo Bay September 2, 1945. For the first time we have assembled a strong section on the Air War over Europe with 6 decorated flying jackets plus material from navigators, bombardiers and pilots.

The highlight of the sale is the Archive of Robert Lewis, co-pilot of the *Enola Gay*, the B-29 bomber that dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. His collection includes his personal manuscript flying logs, his official flying logs, his plans and notes for the mission, and many of his personal photographs.

I hope you enjoy this year's sale, which I see as a commemoration of the bravery and fortitude of the many millions of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and civilians from all sides who lived through the period 1939-45. I have enjoyed spending six months touring the United States, visiting veterans and the children of veterans, hearing their stories and learning more about "The Greatest Generation."

ORDER OF SALE

SESSION I AT 10AM

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Russian Front	31-47
Air War over Europe	48-78
POWs, OSS and Resistance Movements	79-91
The Propaganda War	92-119
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SESSION II AT 2PM

Pearl Harbor and the Battle of the Pacific	171-201
The CBI Theater and South East Asia	202-217
Island Hopping Campaign of the Pacific	218-246
Battle for Iwo Jima	247-258
Battle for Okinawa	259-272
Air War over the Pacific	273-286
The Archive of Robert A. Lewis and other prop	erties
	287-302A
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The Surrender of Japan	321-332

SESSION I AT 10AM DUNKIRK, BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND NORTH AFRICA

Lots 1-30









APPEASEMENT: A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES BY NEVILLE CHAMBERAIN AND MARSHALL PETAIN, SEPTEMBER 1938 AND JUNE/OCTOBER 1940

Two 78 RPM records, the first featuring speeches by Neville Chamberlain including "A Message to the Empire," September 27th 1938, and then at Heston airport September 30th 1938; the second a record of Marshall Petain's speeches to the French people on 16th and 20th June 1940, and 30th October 1940. His Masters Voice (RCA) and Pathe-Marconi recordings, [n.d.] Original card sleeves.

Two important recordings, the first record by Chamberlain of the two speeches before and after his visit to Hitler in September 1938, notably the famous "Peace in our Time" speech at Heston Airport near London. The Petain recordings are of his speeches to the French people in June and October 1940, after the fall of France. Copy CDs are included in the lot for easy listening.

Diameter: 12 in (2) \$700 - 1.000

2

DUNKIRK: A COLLECTION OF ARTIFACTS FROM THE H.M.S. *MEDWAY* QUEEN, 1940 AND LATER

- 1. A World War II Admiralty compass with matching Azimuth Circle, both in fitted mahogany cases with fastening straps, each case marked "Medway Queen," and each with a small brass plaque "Dunkirk 1940" (the compass case) or "Dunkirk 1940 Medway Queen" (the azimuth circle case).
- 2. The *Medway Queen*'s Royal Navy Auxiliary Service ensign, as flown during the
- 3. A string of flags that were used during the ten-year anniversary celebrations of Dunkirk.
 4. Two booklets (J.B. Millar and others. *The Story of the Medway Queen a paddle steamer that went to war* [1974?]; R. Halton. *The Medway Queen* [2013]); two images of the *Medway Queen* at sea. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

Built in Scotland in 1924, the 316-ton 180foot *Medway Queen* made seven trips to the beaches of Dunkirk between the 27th May and 4th June 1940, rescuing 7,000 soldiers and (almost incidentally) shooting down three German planes. On her arrival at the end of her final return trip Vice Admiral Ramsay signaled "Well done *Medway Queen*": she had earned her soubriquet the "Heroine of Dunkirk."

The ensign: 26 x 56 in (66 x 142 cm) (8) \$3,000 - 5,000

DUNKIRK: A COLLECTION OF ARTIFACTS FROM THE SAILING BARGE POLLY, FROM CREW MEMBER GEORGE SAUNDERS. 1940 AND LATER

comprising:

- 1. George Saunders peaked seaman's cap.
- 2. A red ensign inscribed at the hoist end "Dunkirk May-June 1940
- 3. A vintage mounted photograph, the mount with early descriptive label, "George Saunders and crewmen on their return from the second voyage to the beaches of Dunkirk in 1940."
- 4. The Polly's masthead paraffin lamp, the fuel-well painted "P"[ort] and "S"[tarboard] and "P[OL]LY."
- 5. A copper and brass tray with punched inscription "'Operation Dynamo' / Dunkirk / May 27 June 4 / 1940 / Presented / to / the crew of / the 'Polly.'"
- 6. The Polly's 1940 "Lionel Corporation 1940 N.Y. U.S. Navy BU Ships 4-Inch Boat Compass Mark 1 N 4372" in a custom made case with a small battery-powered light, an empty compartment intended to hold a battery.
- 7. The Polly's portable cabin sink, with an official Admiralty "Demand for Repairs" form pasted to one side, issued in Portsmouth, dated "Feb. 26th 1942"; and related correspondence and later paperwork. Various sizes.

Provenance: George Saunders; The War Museum.

George Saunders and the crew of the Polly were typical of the volunteers who answered the call from the British Government for an armada of ships to rescue the British soldiers stranded in France at Dunkirk. The 28-foot Pollv (built in 1931) was one of the 700 who carried out "Operation Dynamo." Saunders and his shipmates may have "only" rescued 38 soldiers, but in combination with larger vessels they eventually rescued a total of over 338,000 soldiers. (7) \$3,000 - 5,000



ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOT'S ENAMELED AND PAINT-**DECORATED SILVER CIGARETTE CASE FEATURING A** SPITFIRE, 1945

A silver cigarette case, the upper cover, enameled with a Spitfire from 222 Squadron in flight, fire gilded and gold washed interior with maker's marks reading "H. BROS," an anchor and lion passant corresponding to the Birmingham Assay Office, a "V" date letter indicating the year of manufacture as 1945 and numbered "66167." Provenance: The War Museum.

A fine cigarette case attractively enamelled with a Spitfire, lettered ZD on the fuselage, identifying it as having belonged to 222 Squadron and probably a model IIA used by that unit between March and June, 1941. The 222 Squadron was originally equipped with Spitfires in March of 1940, flying them during Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain and other offensive operations. 222 Squadron later took part in the D-Day landings and would eventually operate against Germany from forward bases in Belgium. This luxury cigarette case would have made an ideal keepsake for an RAF veteran.

5 3/4 x 3 in (14 x 8 cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000







4





6

A FINE SILVER CIGARETTE CASE DEPICTING A HAWKER HURRICANE FROM NO. 402 SQUADRON, C.1943

The cover hand-painted enamel with the hurricane in flight, English sterling mark, Birmingham Assay mark and a letter "T" date mark, indicating a 1943 manufacture, gilt and gold washed interior with maker's mark from "T.B."

Provenance: The War Museum.

Formed in March, 1941, the 402 Squadron initially flew the Hawker Hurricane Mk I in a fighter role before training to become the first "Hurribomber" unit in June of that year. March 1942 marked the squadron's return to its fighter duties and the replacement of its Hurricanes with the Supermarine Spitfire.

4-7/8 x 3-1/2 x 3/8 in (12.38 x 8.9 x 0.9 cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000

A FINE SILVER CIGARETTE CASE DEPICTING A BLENHEIM BOMBER FROM 218 SQUADRON, C.1945

a silver cigarette case, the upper cover hand-painted and enameled, the case with fire gilded and gold washed interior with maker's mark "J.H.W." for John Henry Wynn of Hylton St, an English Sterling mark, a Birmingham Assay mark and a "V" date mark indicating case manufacture in 1945.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The 218 Squadron would become one of the few bomber squadrons to serve continuously through World War II and would be the first to be equipped with the Bristol Blenheim medium-range bomber in June 1940. The Squadron was heavily awarded for its service, with its members receiving 4 DSOs, 109 DFCs, 46 DFMs, and 1 Victoria Cross

6-1/16 x 3-1/2 x 3/8 in (15.3 x 8.9 x 0.9 cm)

\$2,500 - 3,500









RAF OFFICER'S DRESS MESS PIN, 1939-1945

Pin modeled as RAF pilot's wings sold by H. Samuel Ltd. Wings and crown in white gold with yellow gold inlay, victors laurel wreath in green-enameled yellow gold, the RAF monogram in yellow gold. Contained in original brown leather box with gold bordering and silver catch.

Provenance: The War Museum.

Pins of this kind were colloquially known as "sweetheart pins" and were typically purchased by RAF airmen for their family or loved ones as mementos.

2.3 x 0.7 in (6 x 2 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

TWO RAF SWEETHEART PINS, 1939-1945

Each sweetheart pin modeled as RAF pilot's wings, sold by Russel's Ltd and Granger and Taylor. The Russel pin wings and crown are in yellow gold, the crown with red-enameled areas, the victor's laurel wreath in green enameled gold and the RAF monogram in red gold, contained in its original black leather covered box with gold bordering. The Granger and Taylor pin wings, wreath and crown are white gold, the crown with central redenameled areas and the RAF monogram in blue-enameled gold. Contained in original red leather covered box.

Provenance: The War Museum.

Pins of this kind were colloquially known as "sweetheart pins" and were usually purchased by RAF airmen for their family and loved ones as mementos of their service.

Russel pin (incl. box): 3 x 1.5 in (7.6 x 3.8 cm); Granger and Taylor pin (incl. box): 2 1/2 x 1 1/5 in (6 x 3.8 cm).

\$1,000 - 1,500

A COLLECTION OF FOUR RAF PILOT'S **CAR MASCOTS, 1940-1945**

including a stylized fighter plane in single mold stainless steel; RAF wreathed insignia by Desmo in stainless steel with stainless steel base on modern plastic plinth with maker's mark O.P.; spread-winged eagle resting on a globe in stainless steel with stainless steel base on modern plastic plinth; and flat statue of spread-winged eagle clutching a globe above a Royal Air Forces Association insignia with light blue, dark blue and red-enamel inlay on a black-painted wooden base. Provenance: The War Museum.

Largest: 5-1/4 x 7 x 4 in and smaller (4)

\$1,000 - 1,500



BATTLE OF BRITAIN RAF PILOT'S LUCKY MASCOT CALLED "BEAMOUNT BEAR," FLOWN ON NUMEROUS MISSIONS, C.1940.

A teddy bear of tan cotton stuffed with wool with black cotton paws and nose, black woollen ears and eyes of orange glass with a black core. The bear's torso is printed with an initialed Royal crest with the letters "AM" for Air Ministry with BEA in inverted commas below, indicating the owner's nickname. The bear is wearing a striped rayon tie in blue, white and red with a yellow paper tag attached identifying it as the property of Wing Commander Stephen Beaumont, OBE, and stating that it accompanied him on many sorties. Some wear and tear through age and mental stress of flying.

Provenance: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association: the War Museum.

The life of an RAF pilot in the Summer of 1940 was marked by great physical danger and mental strain: of the 3000 airmen who served in this period, over one sixth would be killed in combat. Teddy bears became popular mascots and helped to bolster the resolve of men engaged in a conflict where survival seemed a matter of luck as much as of skill. This particular bear called "Beaumont Bear" once belonged to Flight Lieutenant Stephen Beaumont, a 30-year old Spitfire pilot in the Battle of Britain who was eventually removed from combat duties by his 26-year old squadron commander due to fears his advanced age would compromise his effectiveness and survivability. The bear followed Beaumont in his new duties as an instructor and flight commander at an Operational Training Unit. There he distinguished himself in training Hurricane and Spitfire pilots, before eventually assisting in the preparations for D-Day in the role of Deputy Air Officer Administration. Beaumont would survive the war to die at the age of 87 in 1997. His bear has lived on and if it could speak it surely would have some amazing stories of dog fights, sorties and close shaves. 10 x 6 x 3 1/2 in (25.4 x 15 x 9 cm)

\$7,000 - 10,000

П

LIEUTENANT STEPHEN BEAUMONT'S RAF OFFICER'S UNIFORM AND FLYING MANUAL, 1940-1945

An RAF Officers Uniform, made of blue grey barathea 100% wool fabric, the tunic has four brass breast buttons molded with the badge of the RAF. A brass VR pin representing the Volunteer Reserve is attached to each lapel. An RAF crest patch in black felt with gold and brown stitching is sewn above the left breast pocket. The interior is lined with blue gray cotton with tan rayon lining for the sleeves with two brass loops at the waist for attaching a belt. The trousers are equipped with belt loops, with black bakelite buttons. The cap has a black leather band and a black cotton crown with an RAF crest in gold stitching on a black felt background with red felt inlay and a gilded bakelite eagle. Together with:

A manual titled *Royal Air Force Flying Training Manual Part I, Flying Instruction* and is the Revised edition for July, 1934, published in 1935, and includes photos, illustrations and a pullout color engine diagram. *Provenance*: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

This uniform was worn by Flight Lieutenant Stephen Beaumont, a 30-year old Spitfire pilot at the Battle of Britain and instructor and flight commander at an Operational Training Unit, and also the owner of "Beaumont Bear" (see preceding lot).

Cap: 9-1/2 x 10 x 5 in (24 x 25.4 x 12.7 cm); tunic: 51 x 80 in (129.5 x 203 cm); trousers: 16 x 40 in (40.6 x 101.6 cm); manual: 9 x 6 in (22.8 x 15 cm) (2)

\$2,000 - 3,000



RAF DIGBY SQUADRON FLAG, FLOWN C.1939-40

Heavy Cotton flag in red, white, blue and light blue, with a British Union Jack canton on a light blue field with the RAF roundel, with hoist and rope halyard.

Provenance: Arthur Dunn; Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

Established in Lincolnshire during the closing months of World War I, RAF Digby entered the Second World War hosting No. 46 Squadron RAF. October 1939 saw several new squadrons take up residence, including No. 29 Squadron RAF with the soon-to-befamous officer Guy Gibson, who would be awarded a Victoria Cross as the commander of the Dambuster raids. For six weeks in May and June 1940 the station was home to No. 222 Squadron RAF during its recuperation break from the Battle of Britain. The squadron's flight commander was the famous fighter ace Flight Lieutenant Douglas Bader, who took this Digby station flag into his possession during his stay there. The station would be heavily bombed by the Luftwaffe through early 1940, but remained in action throughout the war. 33 x 71 in (83.8 x 180.3 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

13

RAF TANGMERE SQUADRON FLAG, FLOWN C.1939-41

A heavy cotton RAF squadron flag, with turquoise blue field, RAF roundel and Union Jack canton. The flag comes with hempen binding rope with wooden dowels attached at the hoist. Some light wear. Provenance: Arthur Dunn; Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

RAF Tangmere was an RAF station famous for its frontline role in the Battle of Britain and as a secret base for supporting the Special Operations Executive's clandestine war in occupied Europe. Located near Chichester, West Sussex near the southern coast of the British Isles, Tangmere was home to the first squadron of Supermarine Spitfires in August, 1940, and was subject to heavy bombing raids by the Luftwaffe. The base would fly SOE agents in and out of occupied France throughout the war and would eventually shift from defensive to offensive operations under the famous RAF ace Douglas Bader. Bader was promoted to acting Wing Commander and came to Tangmere in March 1941, and throughout the summer of 1941 conducted "circus operations" as bomber support over NW Europe, the plan being to draw out Luftwaffe units that might normally be serving on the Russian Front. In August 1941 he bailed out over occupied Germany, was captured and sent to Colditz for the duration of the War. This historic squadron flag flew over a base and at some point came into the possesion of Bader. Bader made a point of acquiring a squadron flag for every base he flew from. 42 x 103 in (106.6 x 261.6 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000





14

SIGNED COPY OF AIR CHIEF MARSHAL HUGH DOWDING'S PARTING MESSAGE TO RAF AIRMEN, 1941

1 p, oblong 8vo, framed with black and white photograph of Dowding's portrait by British war artist Sir Walter Russell.

Provenance: The War Museum; Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association.

Air Chief Marshal Hugh Dowding is the man commonly credited with ensuring the RAF's survival and victory during the Battle of Britain. Declared Air Marshal in 1933, Dowding made the decision not to sacrifice the bulk of his pilots and airplanes in supporting the Allies during the Battle of France in early 1940, focusing instead on covering the evacuation of British forces from Dunkirk and organizing a defense of the British Isles against German air attacks. Dowding's cautious and detailed preparations for the air campaign over Britain and his concern for the lives of his men often put him at odds with his more aggressive superiors and he was forced to relinguish command in November, 1940. This portrait and letter reflect the deep emotional attachment Dowding had for the airmen under his command.

13 x 19 in (33 x 48.2 cm)

\$800 - 1,200

15 BRITISH AIRMAN'S ESCAPE KIT, 1940-

A small selection of objects used by airmen when forced down in enemy territory, the collection contained in a Squadron leader tobacco tin and comprising: a small convex lens, a small brass eyeglass, a miniature escape and evasion compass, a small flash mirror for signalling, a wire saw, a RAF button with miniature compass inside, and an assortment of various RAF buttons, several razor blades, a buckle, a medal bar, and a RAF brass badge. All mounted in a modern display box.

Provenance: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britian Association; The War Museum.

With the RAF flying more sorties and bombing missions into continental Europe from 1940 on, the need for simple escape kits for those pilots shot down became much more of a necessity. Light silk maps of the areas overflown had been introduced and distributed early on, and as the rates of attrition rose, there developed amongst the RAF a special need for a dedicated escape and survival kit. It is likely that individual crew members picked out the items themselves. Compasses such as the one included in this set, were useful to navigate using a map, but so were flashing devices to signal in sunlight, or a miniature eyeglass. Above all, small size and weight was paramount so that the various objects could be sewn into clothing or secreted about the person. An assemblage such as this is rare to the market. Various sizes

\$1,200 - 1,800

16

VISITORS BOOK OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE CLUB, LONDON, SIGNED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH AND GEORGE VI, 1941-1942

Leather bound guest book with gold lettering on cover reading "VISITORS" and "THE AMERICAN EAGLE CLUB LONDON," containing signature reading "Elizabeth R, April 4th, 1941" as the first entry and "George R VI, February 10th 1942" and "Elizabeth R" as the final entries among various other signatories.

The Eagle Squadrons were three fighter squadrons of the Royal Air Force, formed by volunteer pilots from the United States prior to the US' entry into the war. The American Eagle Club at 28 Charing Cross Road, operated by the American Red Cross, was the unofficial headquarters for American pilots. It provided a meeting place for U.S. personnel where they could get some familiar food, read American magazines and make radio broadcasts to families back home. This quest book for the club contains signatures not only from the British King and Queen but also from the playwright Edward Knoblock, New Zealand High Commissioner to Great Britain Sir William "Bill" Joseph Jordan, Marchioness of Willingdon Marie Freeman-Thomas and Freeman Freeman-Thomas, 1st Marquess of Willingdon, famed NBC journalist Dorothy Thompson, Royal Australian Air Force Air Marshal Sir Richard Williams and William Sholto Douglas, 1st Baron Douglas of Kirtleside and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff. An interesting piece bearing the inscriptions of several famous personages of the Second World War.

8 x 10 in (20 x 25 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

WINSTON CHURCHILL TOBY JUG, RAF ASHTRAY AND SHOT GLASS, 1939-1945

A collection of three Churchill and RAF ephemeral pieces including: 1. A ceramic British made "Toby Jug" in the shape of Winston Churchill's head, marked "12 4/2" for 1942" and "British Made" (a not for export marking).

2. A RAF steel ashtray made from a Merlin engine, bearing the RAF crest and motto above the words Royal Air Force. The indented section contains a stenciled quote from Winston Churchill and a statement reading "Made from a Rolls Royce 'Merlin' engine piston as used in the Battle of Britain-August-October 1940" around the circumference. The beveled side has "Made in England" stenciled in

3. A shot glass with the RAF crest painted on its front in blue and its maker's details painted on its bottom side. The glass is a Pountney & Co. Ltd. product.

Provenance: The War Museum: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association.

A small collection of wartime memorabilia exhibits the slightly irreverent but heartfelt regard of the British people for their wartime leader Winston Churchill, the form of the "Toby Jug" being the time-honored satirical way, just as John Bull was often portrayed on jugs. The ashtray was probably sold to raise funds for the RAF benevolent fund, helping the widows and orphans of the RAF.

Ashtray: 5 1/4 x 1 in (12.9 x 2.7 cm); toby jug: 7 1/2 x 8 x 7 in (19 x 20 x 18 cm); shot glass: 2 x 2 in (5 x 5 cm) (3)

\$1,000 - 1,500

ROYAL NAVY OFFICER'S PEAKED CAP AND SWEATER, **BELONGING TO HAL LAWRENCE, DSC, AUGUST 28 1942**

Cap in black felt with black leather strap and brim, black cotton crown with Royal Navy Insignia in gold color stitching with red and blue detailing with brass anchor, maker's insignia William Scully Ltd,

A sweater in cream (faded) cotton with tan leather shoulder tabs with black felt overlay with red gold color stitching and brass buttons. Tab undersides stenciled Goode's Portsmouth Ltd, Naval Outfitters. Provenance: TIME-LIFE Collection; The War Museum.

The Visor Hat and Sweater of Royal Canadian Navy Officer Hal Lawrence, DSC, who jumped from the HMCS OAKVILLE onto the deck of the sinking U-94 after ramming in an attempt to capture it. Lawrence wore this sweater and hat at the time. Hat marked inside sweatband "HET LAWRENCE" On 28 August 1942, in the company of American warships and the corvettes Halifax and Snowberry, Oakville was escorting a convoy off Haiti when she attacked U-94. Oakville dropped depth charges to force it to surface, and after bombarding it, rammed the submarine twice, a boarding party was dispatched to seize the vessel.

Sub Lieutenant Hal Lawrence and Petty Officer A.J. Powell leapt onto the deck of the crippled U-94, and headed below. Lawrence went searching for the Enigma machine and documents, but the sub had been scuttled and he had to swim to the ladder which led to the conning tower. Lawrence leapt into the water just before the submarine went down. The Allied sailors and the 19 German survivors were recovered by Oakville and the American destroyer Lea. Lawrence was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for leading HMCS Oakville's boarding party onto the sinking U-94 during the battle of convoy TAW-15.

Cap: 10 x 10 x 3-1/2 in (25.4 x 25.4 x 8.9 cm); sweater: 27.5 x 19 in (69 x 48 cm) (2)

\$1,200 - 1,800



16



17



18





19

BRITISH "FALSE FLAG" IN THE FORM A SPANISH MERCHANT NAVY ENSIGN, FLOWN C.1939

A burlap "false flag" of a Spanish Merchant Navy Ensign, in red, white and yellow, marked with an "A" inside a circle, the year "1939" and the number "510" on the hoist. A Spanish galleon emblem in black is displayed in the center field. The flag somewhat bleached with some moth damage and wear.

Provenance: The War Museum; Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association.

The Battle of the Atlantic was a continuous struggle of attrition, lasting from the outbreak of War in the Fall of 1939 to the surrender of Germany. It was a war that pitted the German Navy's 1000 U-Boats against the Allied merchant marine convoys supplying Britain. One of the means by which the ships of the various merchant navies could hope to avoid being sunk was through flying another, neutral nation's flag. In this case the choice of a Spanish design was particularly well considered: Nazi Germany was eager to coax the newly victorious Fascist government in Spain into an alliance in 1939 and would have taken pains to avoid targeting any Spanish merchant shipping. A rare piece of naval history.

48 x 69 in (12 x 175 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

20

ROYAL NAVY WHITE ENSIGN BATTLE FLAG, C.1940

A sackcloth flag with markings on the luff reading "1 ½ Yd ENSIGN / ACS 81" and "LONDON 1940 L.N" with a Royal Navy stamp. Some light moth damage.

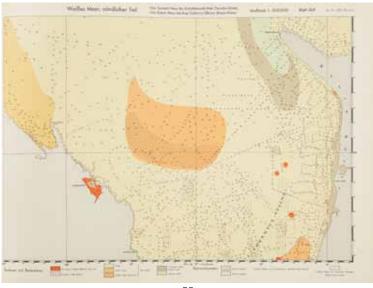
Provenance: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

Unfortunately although we do not know from which British Warship this flag flew, we know it was in service at one of the darkest times of the War for Britain. The evacuation of British and French forces from Dunkirk, and fall of France, were followed by a need for a naval commitment to protect the British coastline from German invasion, as well as protect the Atlantic supply convoys to Britain from a relentless U-Boat War. It would not be until the middle of 1941 that new technologies, a change in British U Boat tactics, and increased but unofficial American food aid and armaments, would turn the tide again in the favor of the Royal Navy. This rare and historic White Ensign is a remarkable survivor of the early years of World War II. 25×54 in $(63.5 \times 137 \text{ cm})$

\$3,000 - 5,000







22

A SET OF OFFICIAL BLUEPRINTS FOR U-BOATS 1-6, TYPE IIA,, 1933, AND DIESEL MOTOR FILE FOR U 30S, C.1940-41

A green folder titled "Arb No_1110 Schemata fur Bauvorschrift, M," stamped by Obercommando der Kreigsmarine, comprising a photgraphic copy of the original file title, stamped Top Secret, with list of contents and a complete set of 21 schema or blueprints for the systems and diagrams for U-boats 1-6, including pumps, speakers heating fuel systems, lubricants water light etc., loose as issued in this file, together with:

A red card file titled on upper cover, "Hauptaten der U-Boats-Dieselmotoren," c.50 pp, mostly carbon copies, but including 4 blueprints, and including numerous receipts, some from Krupp, specs etc., variously dated 1940-1941.

Two U-Boats files, presumably at one time in the Kiel yard where production of U-Boats continued from 1934 and throughout the war. The IIA was the first U Boat built for Nazi Germany, following Hitler's abrogation of the terms of the Versailles Treaty which banned Germany from having a submarine force. This, the first class of the new era of U-Boat, was a poor vessel: it was uncomfortable, slow and leaky. However the U-Boat slowly developed into a weapon that almost secured the War for Germany. Some 1000 vessels were built for the Battle of the Atlantic. (2)

\$2,000 - 3,000

22

U-BOAT ATLAS OF THE UNDERSEA TOPOGRAPHY FOR THE WHITE SEA AND THE KOLA BIGHT, GERMAN NAVAL **OBSERVATORY, 1934**

Atlas der Bodenbeschaffenheit des meeres ... 10. Lieferung: Weisses Meer und Kola-Bucht. Kiel, German Naval Observatory, 1934. Oblong folio. Title, 14 color lithographic charts of the sea beds. Original green card boards with cord at spine.

An understanding of the natural topography of the sea bed was a necessary part of the planning of submarine operations in World War II, especially where a submerged sub could not use its active sonar to detect obstacles for fear of discovery by enemy surface vessels with listening devices. Throughout the 1930s, the German navy charted the oceans and seas of litoral Europe in preparation for an ensuing war. 15 x 21.5 in (54 x 38 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500



23





ATLANTIC THEATER: U-BOAT COMMANDER HERBERT SOHLER COLLECTION. 1938-1944

A fine collection comprising:

Two handwritten logbooks, including hand-drawn maps of naval routes; postcards and a pasted article on the S.M.S Emden; various documents relating to Sohler's wartime service and subsequent incarceration by the Allies [including passports, a menu signed by Admiral Karl Doenitz addressed to Sohler, letters from Doenitz to Sohler dated 1938 and 1956, and other material. A collection of photographs including: a U-Boat photo signed by Sohler, a photo of Sohler with other officers at parade, a framed photo of Sohler in uniform, a framed photo of U-46 in its pen dated 19 September, 1938 and signed by her Oberleutnant and Lieutenant. A wooden U-boat plaque in the form of a shield and with a Balkan Cross in black and white paint with overleaf paper label identifying Sohler as the recipient in the Summer of 1943 at Lorient; a black plastic naval whistle with green lanyard; a ceramic plate bearing the coat of arms of St. Nazaire with the text "H.S Flottille" and a paper label overleaf bearing text from Sohler dedicating the plate to the memory of "H.S Flottille St. Nazaire"; a brass plaque given to Sohler as outgoing Chief in memory of his command of the 7th U-Flottille from July 1940 to February 1944. signed by several naval servicemen on the front and overleaf.

A fine assemblage of U-Boat memorabilia, formed by Herbert Sohler, Sohler joined the submarine service, commanding U-10 from April 4 to July 31 1938 before transferring to U-46 from 2 November 1938 to 21 May 1940. After sinking only two ships on five patrols, Sohler was reassigned to become deputy commander of 7th U-boat flotilla from May to September 1940, before taking over full command from September 1940 until February 1944. *Various sizes*

\$3.500 - 4.500

24

U-BOAT MECHANIC KURT LÖWY, PHOTOGRAPHS AND DOCUMENTS. 1941-1945

A small collection comprising:

A paybook and ID Card for Kurt Löwy with picture stapled to interior, Nazi Eagle clutching Swastika on cover (defaced).
 A color portrait photo of Löwy in uniform of the Kriegsmarine showing Corporal's rank and U-Boat badge; a U-Boat insignia in gold thread on black felt with blue thread inlay; three photographs of Löwy at work on a U-Boat at dock; six small contact prints of Löwy and fellow servicemen, friends and relatives; with various photographs of Löwy in Kriegsmarine and Wehrmacht uniform in training and at sea with comrades; two photos of submarine "U-26" at sea in profile.
 A discharge sheet in pink dismissing Löwy from the German armed forces dated 24th July, 1945 and signed by the Company Chief; together with 4 post war documents including a residency and travel permit to Rheydt, indicating that he was an active anti-Nazi from 1933 and stamped by the Communist Party of Germany.

During World War II, the Kriegsmarine produced various different types of U-boats as technology evolved, making the role of skilled engineers essential in keeping up with the technical challenges posed in operating a U-Boat at sea. This collection provides an insight into the rigorous training of the U-Boat crews, but also highlights the camaraderie of the men who would be forced to live together in cramped and highly dangerous conditions for months at a time. Of the 1100 U-Boats operating in the Atlantic, 700 U-Boats were lost. *Various sizes*

\$3,000 - 5,000





NORTH AFRICA NOV. 9. 1942

27

HANDBOOK FOR A U-BOAT RECHARGEABLE BATTERY, KIEL MARINE SCHOOL, 1944

Grundlagen fur den Betrieb der E Unlagen auf U Booten: Die Uffumulatorenbatterie, Kiel: Kiel Marine school, 1944. 4to. Preface by Diplom-Ingenieur Schulz-Baldes, numerous illustrations, photographs. Original cloth.

12 x 8 in (30 x 21 cm)

\$800 - 1,200

GERMAN U-BOAT UNIFORM AND NIGHT GOGGLES, C.1945

Late-war U-Boat Jacket in green denim with white stitching, unadorned. Two front pockets, adjustable waist belt with steel buckle and black bakelite buttons on front, pockets and sleeves. together with a pair of Night Goggles, made of black rubber marked "Neophan" for Auer Neophan with stylized "A" logo in raised letters, with red-tinted plastic lenses and green cloth and elastic band.

Modeled on the many British military denim jackets captured during the fall of France in 1940, A specially designed U-Boat uniforms simple construction reflects the widespread material shortages faced by Nazi Germany in the closing months of World War II. Night goggles such as this pair were popular with U-Boat crewmen throughout the war due to the frequent need for submarines to operate at night.

Jacket: 18 x 26 in (45.7 x 66 cm); goggles: 5 x 2 in (12.7 x 5 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

OPERATION TORCH: A MARBLE ASHTRAY CARVED ON THE BASE. "NORTH AFRICA NOV. 9. 1942"

of the type to be found in a smart bar, hotel or club, the base carved out with a knife, and the letters inked with blue/green ink, "North Africa /Nov.9.1942."

An attractive souvenir inscribed the day after the successful operations to secure Casablanca, Oran and Algiers. It would be nice to think the GI had carved an ashtray but more likely found one in a club or bar that he could take home as a keepsake, the carving clearly crudely made with a bluntish knife. 10 x 5 x 1 in (25 x 13 x 3 cm)

\$500 - 800







NORTH AFRICAN US BLOOD CHIT, IN ARABIC AND ENGLISH, C.1941

An American bloodchit, printed in Arabic and English, with Arabic text at the top surmounting the emblem of the United States Government, with the lower portion in English, together with a list of five useful words "American," "American Flying Officer," "Friend," "water," "food" and the phrase "take me to the English and you will be rewarded"; the Arabic text begins "To all Arab Peoples—greetings and peace be upon you. The bearer of this letter is an Officer of the United States Government assisting the English Government and a friend of all Arabs...," stamped with the number 01572 (a filing number?), a single sheet of paper, two small filing hole at upper blank margin, edges browned, old fold lines.

A rare Arabic blood chit for use by a flyer or a government official, but one operating in the British sector of the conflict, either North Africa or in the Middle East or Levant. This example seems relatively unused with few folds, and was filed for a time. It certainly post-dates Operation Torch in Morocco and Algeria, as American interests in the region really only began with the North African invasion. Perhaps a chit like this would have been carried by a government agent as well. 10.5×7.25 in $(27 \times 18$ cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

29

STOLEN ART: GALERIE SANCT LUCAS, AUSTRIA

A collection of three ALSs, 8vo, two on headed notepaper from Galerie Sanct Lucas, 1 Josefsplatz, Vienna, all addressed to "Herrn Landeskulturwalter gebietfuhrer Gunther Kaufman" of Vienna, dated 1st, 18th, and 21st March 1941, one letter discussing the acquisition for Dr. Goebbels of a Van Dyke "Apostles," another accompanied by a list of Old Masters by Van Goyen, Teniers and others listing 11 named pictures available, each letter marked with a file date and often annotated in purple crayon. All file copies from the German Art authorities in Vienna with punch holes at left margin.

By 1941 Germany was beginning to round up important art from around Europe for the senior figures in the Nazi party, and for Hitler's own personal National Museum, to be a show piece for the Third Reich. These letters presumably liberated by a US soldier after 1945.

\$1,500 - 2,000

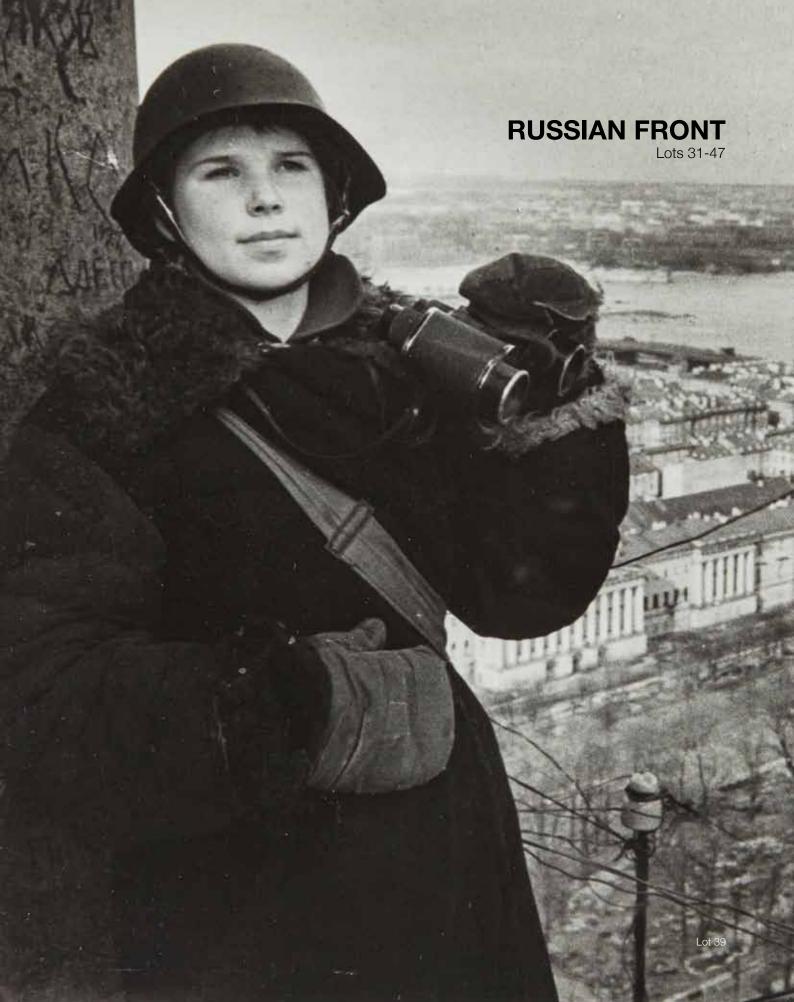
30

A COLLECTION OF 10 MINIATURE TRENCH ART RIFLES, C.1940-50

A collection of miniature wartime Rifles, including three cast metal Springfield M1903 models, one miniature replica Springfield in wood and steel with functional bolt, one Mauser G98 in cast steel, one M1 Garand with bayonet in cast brass, one Mosin Nagant M1891 in cast brass, one Short Magazine Lee-Enfield Mk III in carved wood with black paint detailing, one stylized Arisaka Type 38 carbine with bayonet and spring-loaded bolt action, one Czech Vz.26 Light Machine Gun in steel with brass handles and stock. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

A fine group of ten replica miniatures of the most famous rifles of World War II with a lavish attention to detail on the part of the maker that could only have come from long experience of such weapons. Presented mounted in a case.

Largest 14 x 1 in (35.5 x 3 cm) (10) **\$1,000 - 1,500**











HELMET OF FINNISH 4TH DIVISION, KEV OS. 4, KNOWN AS "THE WHITE DEATH," C.1939-1940

A Finnish reworking of a German M40 steel helmet with its front painted with a skull and bones in white. There is one air vent and one rivet hole on either side of the helmet and one rivet hole at the rear. In battlefield condition, but sturdy and strong.

Provenance: The War Museum; Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association.

This helmet was in use with the Finnish 4th Division, Kev Os. 4 (Light Unit Number 4) whose primary role was armed reconnaissance to protect the main infantry body. Kev Os.4 rapidly acquired the nickname Belaya Smjert, or "White Death," from their Soviet opponents in the 1939-1940 Winter War between Finland and the USSR following a series of deadly hit and run attacks by the unit's highly mobile ski troops. The members of Kev Os. 4 enthusiastically adopted the nickname, with many painting a skull and bones on their helmet fronts to further terrify their enemies. Despite inflicting terrible losses on the invading Soviets, the Finns had lost the Winter War by March, 1940. The Finns would later join the Axis forces in their June, 1941 invasion of the Soviet Union, hoping to recover territory lost in the previous treaty with Moscow. The skull painted helmets went with them, as the Germans continued to supply the Finns with the M40 throughout most of the Second World War. An important relic of Finnish courage and determination.

11 x 9 x 5-1/2 in (28 x 22.8 x 14 cm) (1)

\$3.000 - 5.000

32

RUSSIAN/FINNISH WARTIME PROPAGANDA: KANSAN MIES KUVALIITE. 1941-1942

Kansan Mies [Man of the People]. Communist newspaper in Finnish. July 3rd 1941-late 1942. 53 issues (out of 79?), each issue in 4 pp, sometimes with a two color banner picture or political cartoon on the front page; with two issues of a Russian newspaper, 1940; together with a 123 piece collection of propaganda pamphlets and flyers in Finnish, a few duplicates, dropped on the Finnish troops during the Winter War of 1939-40. various sizes. In fine condition, many unused.

Both these forms of Russian propaganda, the magazine when Russia had taken over the country after 1940, and the flyers sent in shells over Finnish lines during engagements, are of considerable rarity particularly in this fine condition, some unused. The Russians printed their leaflets exhorting the Finnish soldiers to put down their arms and join them. They chose the brightly colored papers so that they would show up in the snow. The Russians used propaganda widely throughout the war, having used propaganda against their own population since 1911. 16 x 11 3/4 in (largest) (53) \$1,500 - 2,000

33

PROPAGANDA COLLECTION FROM THE ESTATE OF MARSHALL KONEV, 1941-1943

Various Finnish, Russian and German-language propaganda items including; one "Front-Illustrierte Für den Deutschen Soldaten Nr. 18 (62) Juli 1943" magazine portraying dead and captured German soldiers, destroyed German equipment and a cover caricature of Adolf Hitler driving German troops to their deaths with German text; one issue of "Kansanmiehen Kuvalehti No. 4" dated October 1941, displaying illustrations, photos, text and caricatures and calling on the Karelian people to resist the German and Finnish incursions.

Propaganda in the USSR was an unavoidable feature of Soviet life, and took on an especially vicious and desperate tone during the initial years of the German invasion when the Red Army faced total defeat. The Finnish contribution to the German attack on the Soviet Union resulted in their own forces being targeted with Finnish-language propaganda, which often sought to drive a wedge between the Finns and their German allies.

Various sizes (13)

\$2,000 - 3,000







PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH STALIN, C.1942 Vintage gelatin silver print. Mounted on card

with minor hand touching up.

The official World War II portrait of the Communist dictator and American ally. It also appeared on propaganda posters. A copy of this photograph is preserved in The Library of Congress LC-USW33-019081-C.

14 x 10.5 in (36 x 28 cm)

\$1,500 - 2,500

YEVGENI KHALDEI (RUSSIAN, 1917-1997)

"Pervyi den voinyi" [The First Day of War]. Gelatin silver print, 1941. Signed in pencil with photographer's stamp.

On June 22, 1941, Germany officially declared war on Russia. While waiting in the TASS news agency building in Moscow for an important news flash from the government, Khaldei looked down in the street at people gathering to listen to the announcement over the radio. He grabbed his camera, ran downstairs and photographed them as Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov declared over the large loud speakers, "At 5 o'clock German troops invaded our borders from Murmansk to the Black Sea without a declaration...." That was the start of a five-year journey on which Khaldei photographed the war from the Russian perspective up to the Fall of Berlin. See www.bramfoto.com/NewFiles/ khaldei.html

15 1/2 x 10 in (39.4 x 25.4 cm)

\$1,500 - 2,000

SOVIET TANK COMMANDER'S BATTLE FLAG, C.1943

A hand-stitched flag of red, white and yellow canvas. White left border with handmade flag post holes hand-stitched yellow hammer and sickle. Some minor wear.

Provenance: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association: The War Museum.

The German invasion of the USSR in June. 1941 caught the Soviet people virtually unprepared and caused widespread destruction as the Germans advanced quickly across a broad front. Handmade battle flags such as this were common amongst both civilians and military and represented the common resolve of the Soviet people to defend their country. This particular flag was found by an American soldier in a private German home after 1945 and was apparently captured by a German soldier from the Soviets in 1943.

34 x 17 in. (86 x 44 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000



A GERMAN AIR TECHNICIAN'S PERSONAL LETTER BOOK, JULY 15-OCTOBER 23, 1941

A series of 33 letters, in German, most to his wife Rosemarie, all copied into a Russian ruled exercise book by Private F. Hahn, of Konigsburg, c.92 pp, in pencil and blue/gray ink. Original cloth-backed boards, pages lightly browned edges of binding worn: together with 23 small contact photographs of Russian life, and some of the family back in Konigsburg.

Private Hahn's letters are chatty and talk of base life, bad food, and other matters. A map on the inside of the front cover features a section marked up with what appears to be seven airbases at which was stationed, the last being only 100 miles from Leningrad, having started out in July near Wilna. It is especially rare to find any German material relating to forces at the Eastern Front.

\$1,200 - 1,800





38



39

38

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD: A PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM OF THE NAVAL HOSPITAL. KRONSTADT. C.1942.

Annotated oblong album containing 126 photographs with some color drawing of backgrounds. Original navy blue velvet boards, slightly scuffed. A photographic record assembled by Isaak Arnonvich Gorelik, a Jewish Soviet Naval Medical Officer, for his Jewish colleague Aleksei Evgenievich Gorman during the Siege of Leningrad, September 1941-June 1943.

A fine album of life under siege, the album inscribed and dated on inside front cover from I. A. Gorelik to A. E. Gorman in memory of what they endured together during the war while both were stationed at the naval hospital, dated September 28, 1942, with a photograph of Officer Gorelik laid down next to the dedication. A unique record of what life was like under the blockade in this strategically important military base of the Baltic fleet on Kotlin Island, just west of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). It includes photographs of sailors, patients, officers and other staff (both men and women) as well as in the hospital and on the grounds. They show the officers doing research, eating, drinking and sharing a smoke. There is one particularly grisly series of photographs of a cadaver being dissected in August 1942. The heavily fortified military base at Kronstadt served as the gateway to Leningrad and held back the vast German onslaught during the Great Patriotic War. The port was bombed several times by Luftwaffen and suffered enormous damage, but it prevailed.

Album: 11.75 x 9 in

\$3,000 - 5,000

39

BORIS KUDOYAROV (RUSSIAN, 1898-1973)

"Leningrad v blokade. Na Strage Leningrada" [Leningrad under Siege. On Guard in Leningrad].

Vintage gelatin silver print, 1941.

Signed, titled and dated with "Boroldulin's Collection" stamp on verso.

The caption to this photograph (probably taken for TASS) says on the verso, "This girl's last name is unknown. But readers will help us find her."

9 x 11.5 in (22.5 x 29.2 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD: A **COLLECTION OF TASS NEWS AGENCY** PHOTOGRAPHS, TASS NEWS AGENCY,

63 original TASS news agency photographs, including images of: women digging ditches and washing clothes on Socialist Street; surgery conducted in an air raid shelter as soldiers carry the wounded on their coats; A pitiful homemade sign announcing, "WILL DELIVER WATER IN EXCHANGE FOR BREAD AND OTHER FOOD"; refugees await evacuation while supply trucks cross the frozen lake along the "Lifeline Route"; images of people finding time for sports and military parades to boost morale.

A remarkable glimpse of what life was like in Leningrad as the Red Army defended the city against the German invasion. The siege lasted 872 days. Seven hundred to a thousand people died every day, primarily from hunger. These archive photographs are from the Soviet press archives, with residue of printed captions remain along the edges of many of

6 x 9 in (15.2 x 22.8 cm), each with slight variations (63)

\$12,000 - 18,000

GERMAN AVIATION MAP OF CENTRAL RUSSIA FROM THE ARCTIC SEA TO THE **BLACK SEA, 1940, WITH UPDATES TO MARCH 1943**

Luft-Navigationskarte in Merkatorprojektion. Yellow tinted double-sided plastic coated map, printed in colors on both sides, the map extending from the Black sea to the Arctic sea taking in the whole length of the German Russian front, with a numbered red grid overlay giving numbered quadrants to areas occupied by Russian forces, magnetic anomalies indicated, as well as principal hills and ,mountains and all important towns. Some wear and staining in parts.

A well-used aeronautical chart for bombing and fighter patrols, covering the complete front line of German forces in Russia in 1943. This was a crucial time for the German Battle for Russia, as the Russians moved up ever more reinforcements to hold the Russian line. In the end the Russians prevailed and slowly pushed the German forces back through Russia and Poland into the mother country. It is extraordinary to see the vast scale of this pivotal conflict, knowing the huge losses on both sides.

43.5 x 34.5 in (111 x 88 cm)

\$800 - 1,200







42



42

SOVIET TACTICAL DEFENSE MAP OF VORONEZH DISTRICT FROM THE ARCHIVES OF MARSHALL KONEV, 1941

1:100,000 scale map with title translating to "General Headquarters of the Red Army. The Voronezh Region of the Russian Federation (Olkhovatka–Rossosh Districts). Second printing, 1941." It is marked "For Official Use." The map is hand annotated with defensive lines shown in blue pen and retreat routes in red.

In October 22, 1941, the advance of the German troops prompted the establishment of a defense committee in the city of Voronezh, for which this map was likely produced. In the event, it was not until June 1942 that German and Hungarian troops would mount an offensive to take Voronezh, resulting in a disastrous defeat for the Red Army. 29 x 31 in (73 x 79 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

13

GEORGI ZELMA (RUSSIAN, 1906-1984)

"Tank Rodina v boiu za Stalingrad" ["Motherland" Tank in the Battle for Stalingrad]. Gelatin silver print, 1943. Signed and dated in ink with photographer's stamp on verso.

Photograph T-34 Model with Rodina or "Motherland" written on its side. 11 x 17.5 in (28.5 x 44.5 cm) \$2,000 - 3,000

ALEXANDER USTINOV (RUSSIAN, 1909-1995)

"Tankovaya ataka" [A Tank Attack]. Gelatin silver print, 1940s.

Rare photograph of Soviet tanks T-34-76 in action, around Stalingrad?. The one in the foreground bears the factory number 112 "Krasnoye Sormovo."

15.5 x 21 in (39.7 x 53.3 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

RUSSIAN FRONT: GERMAN COMMEMORATIVE MILITARY ATLAS, 1943

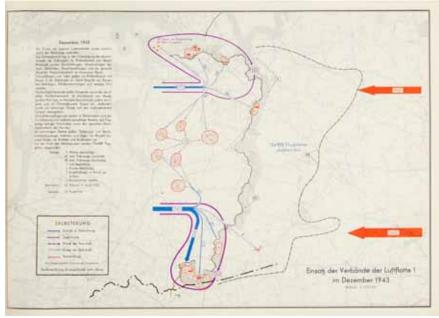
Der Feldzug gegen die Sowjet-Union der Heeresgruppe Nord, Kriegsjahr 1943. N.p. 1943. 148 pp. Oblong folio. Original stamped white cloth. Minor wear. No. 113 of an undisclosed edition (presumably to generals).

The final official atlas of military operations on the Eastern Front in the Soviet Union prepared by the management department of the High Command of Army Group North in 1941, 1942 and 1943. Besides a short commentary on the campaign, this large format book includes detailed strategy maps (some with acetate overlays), tipped-in photogravures and portraits of the Commanders. Probably issued for special presentation to the upper command of the Army on the Eastern Front, in celebration of its achievements in Russia. Unfortunately in 1944 the line broke and the Germans conducted a rearguard action as they retreated back to Germany. 12 x 17.5 in

\$3,000 - 5,000



44



45







46

46

GERMAN STRATEGIC MAP FOR THE DEFENSE OF POSEN-TSCHERNOWITZ AND SOVIET MAP OF THE WARSAW AREA, 1944

1:1,000,000 scale German strategic map titled "Posen-Tschernowitz" for "Heeresgruppe A Abt Ic" or Army Group A, marked "Geheim" for Secret and numbered "4553/44." The map details Red Army positions in red ink, has a handwritten date of 29 September, 1944 and is published by "I e. Kart. Druck. Abt. (mot) 532 IX. 44." The map notably accounts for NKVD divisions far behind the front lines.

Together with: A Russian map of "Warsaw-8," a 1944 reissue of an earlier 1942 survey. Some clean tears due to use at HQ. *Provenance:* The Estate of Marshall Konev.

By September 1944, Nazi Germany had been driven back into Poland by the advancing Red Army along a broad front, and were attempting to fend off a Soviet attack through the Dukla Pass on the Slovak–Polish border. This remarkable pair of maps from the archives of Soviet Marshall Ivan Konev show the Red Army at the gates of Budapest, during a battle that would claim hundreds of thousands of Soviet and German lives. The German map is produced by their field mapmakers.

German map: 27 x 34 in (69 x 86 cm); Soviet map: 29 x 32 in (73 x 82 cm) (2)

\$2,000 - 3,000

JEWISH SOLDIER'S RED ARMY PASSBOOK, ORDER OF THE RED STAR AND 1ST AND 2ND CLASS ORDER OF THE

PATRIOTIC WAR BADGES, 1943-1948

A Red Army passbook, in the name of Vladimir Ilyich Freigel, bound in red cardboard with the insignia of the USSR, the photograph inside is of 1948 vintage. together with:

Two badges of the Great Patriotic War, 1st and 2nd Orders, both comprised of a red enamel, five-pointed silver star, with straight rays in the background, and crossed sabre and rifle. The rays in the background are golden for the 1st Class and silver for 2nd Class. The central disc has a golden hammer and sickle on a red enamel background, surrounded by a white enamel ring with the words "OTEYECTBEHHAR BOЙHA" (Patriotic War), with:

An Order of the Red Star, red enameled 50mm wide variant with a silver five pointed star, along the shield's circumference, a narrow band shows the words "Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!" (Workers of the world, unite!), the medals are attached to clothing by a threaded stud and screw attachment.

This fine collection includes the passbook of one of the over 500,000 Jews who fought for the Soviet Union against Germany, and one of the 160,000 who received medals for their bravery and service. Passbook: 4×3 in $(10 \times 7.6$ cm); medals: 2×2 in $(5 \times 5$ cm) (4) \$1,000 - 1,500

AIR WAR OVER EUROPE

Lots 48-78







49

48

A SET OF MINIATURE MEDALS, THE HAGUE GESTAPO BOMBING RAID, APRIL 1944

A collection of five medals awarded to F/Lt. J. Hepworth: The Distinguished Flying Cross, The 1939-1945 Star, The Air Crew Europe Star with clasp, The Defense Medal 1939–1945 and the 1939–1945 War Medal. Provenance: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

This set of medals was awarded to a participant in the RAF bombing raid on the Gestapo's Dutch Population Registry Office in the Hague on 11th April, 1944. Previously, the Dutch Resistance movement had learned of an impending German crackdown on forged identity papers by shot-down Allied airmen by checking any papers on arrested people against the records in the Central Registry. With the US Army Air Force and Britain's Bomber Command unable to guarantee the destruction of the Registry Office without significant collateral damage amongst the civilian population, the task fell to the DH.98 Mosquito light bombers of the RAF's 2nd Tactical Air Force's 613 Squadron. Flying in at rooftop level, the Mosquitos first cracked open the Registry Office with half-minute delayed action bombs then dropped incendiaries through the breach to ensure the records were burned up. The raid was a complete success, causing minimal Dutch casualties and earning its participants multiple DFCs and one Distinguished Service Order. This set of miniature medals would have been worn outside of the most formal circumstances due to the weight and value of the full-size originals. A museum-level piece of military history with a connection to a daring and dramatic episode in World War II.

\$1,800 - 2,500

49

91ST BOMB GROUP USAAF, RAF BASSINGBOURN NOSE-ART FOR A B-17 FLYING FORTRESS, 1943-1944

A two sided painting of a shocked woman with her dress blown up to reveal her undergarments (displayed on the reverse) painted on green rattan with one wooden rung at the top and bottom. A printed paper tag attached to the upper rung reads: "Miss Barbara" and "Painted in 1943 or "44 by Cpl. Tony Starcer the resident artist of the 91st BG Bassingbourne, England. The original painting graced the fuselage of Air Corps serial #41 – 24519 8th USAAF B-17 Flying Fortress."

The 91st Bomb Group (Heavy) was an air combat unit of the United States Army Air Forces during the Second World War, based at RAF Bassingbourn and operating with the 8th Air Force. The heavy action and high casualties sustained by the unit led many airmen to seek distraction in the form of art, whether serious, humorous or titillating. Corporal Anthony L. Starcer was line mechanic for the 91st, painting many pieces of regular and nose art, including the George Petty "Telephone Girl" for the famous Boeing B-17F Flying Fortress "Memphis Belle."

24 x 40-1/2 in (61 x 103 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

50

US ARMY AIR FORCE A-10A BUBBLE SEXTANT, 1941-1945

A USAAF A-10A bubble sextant, the case with a metal carrying handle and clasps and a small black-painted metal plaque on its top, made by "ANSCO, BINGHAMPTON N.Y." The rear hinges of the box are broken and the bottom left side shows some damage. The box top has a white-painted metal clip holding an envelope containing plastic discs for the sextant and a plaque reading "FOR INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SEE LATEST ISSUE OF HANDBOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS AN 05-35-33." The box bottom is divided into sections to hold the sextant and its components. The metal sextant itself is stamped 'AN Y 231" on its topside and has a plaque identical to the one on the box top attached to its rim and a rubber eyepiece. A battery is held by two metal clips adjacent to the sextant in the box, while a stand and replacement lens occupy individual alcoves, in wooden carrying case.

Sextants were in heavy use in all branches of the US armed forces during World War II. In the case of the US Air Force, having a means to quickly gauge the altitude of a given object, was an essential part of conducting an anti-aircraft defense and coordinating airplanes from the ground.

9 x 9 x 5.5 in (22.8 x 22.8 x 14 cm)

\$700 - 1,000





A COLLECTION OF BRITISH AVIATION MAPS INCLUDING A MAP OF BERLIN, 1942-1944

comprising one Plotting Series (Second Edition) Great Britain Sheet N.W 50/8 1:1,000,000, Orndance Survey, 1943, with hand-drawn, green pencil flight routes from the East of England to the North East and Scotland; one RAF (War) Aeronautical map of the North Sea, Fifth Edition Sheet, at 1: 500,000 with Heights in Feet showing the South East of Britain and Holland, dated 1944; one Captains of Aircraft-issue map of Stornoway to Brussels at 1: 2,890,000 (approx.), Compiled and drawn at H.Q/G.S.G.S in 1943; Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, England, South East and London Air Sheet 12, Geographical Section, General Staff No. 3957 (Air), published at the War Office in 1942; a RAF (War) Aeronautical map of the Midlands and Wales, Fifth Edition Sheet 5, G.S.G.S. 4369 at 1: 500,000, dated 1944; an Ordnance Survey of England and Wales map of England, South, Royal Air Force Edition, Third Edition Sheet 2, with flight routes hand-marked in blue and black pencil; a War Office map of Berlin, 3rd Edition 1943, at 1: 500,000.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The advent of the aeronautical map did not occur until some time after military aviation had become an established fact of warfare: as late as 1920 there was no organized distribution of aeronautical charts to the RAF. By the outbreak of World War II it was necessary to keep highly detailed aeronautical charts to properly direct the unprecedentedly large groups of aircraft that were operational during the conflict, especially as both sides began to employ long-range strategic bombing. This group of seven British aeronautical maps would have been used to coordinate the fighter defense of Britain as well as charting the optimum approaches to targets on the mainland by the aircraft of USAAF and RAF Bomber Command. The first tentative raids on Berlin took place in August, 1940, but it was not until 1943 that the US 8th Air Force was set up to launch devastating bombing missions of hundreds of aircraft. Various sizes (7)

\$800 - 1,200

52

AVIATOR'S TRENCH ART FRAMED PHOTO, 1944

Color photo showing a USAAF Master Sergeant in the 8th Air Force on a raised steel frame on a steel plaque suspended between two anti-aircraft artillery shells in steel and brass mounted on a wooden base. Two 45mm rounds, two .30-06 rounds and one brass "U.S." lapel pin are molded into the frame, while the plaque holds two .50 caliber rounds, two brass USAAF Air Gunner aviator wings and one USAAF hat badge in brass.

This piece of trench art was constructed by a member of the 8th Air Force stationed in Britain from 1944. The item incorporates several types of ammunition used by members of the 8th Air Force and by the anti-aircraft units tasked with guarding their airfields, as well as badges and rank insignia in use at the time.

4 x 14 x 16 in (10 x 35.5 x 40.6 cm) \$500 - 800





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53

MEMPHIS BELLE AND THE USAAF 324TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON, 91ST BOMBARDMENT GROUP (H), THE OPERATIONS LOG FOR THE SQUADRON, FEATURING B-17 MEMPHIS BELLE'S 25 MISSIONS OVER EUROPE, 1942-1943

The "Diary of 324th Bombardment Squadron 91st Bombardment Group (H). From 16 May 1942 TO 31 December 1943 ... Prepared by:- Rob't. F. Crego, Capt., Air Corps, Sgt. Homer W. Nail, Sgt. Edward J. Kriegel," 109 carbon leaves, typed recto only all stamped secret at lower margin, dated 30 January 1944 and stamped "SECRET AUTH. CO. 91 BG." The diary is a loose leaf two hole file on a later clip mount, comprising title leaf, list of commanding Officers over this period, 3 leaves listing the 98 raids completed and aborted, 6 pp at end listing the missing or killed in action (with c.160 recorded names), 98 leaves recording each mission, noting the A/C number, pilot, claims, casualties, battle damage and remarks for each plane on each mission. The *Memphis Belle*'s 27 missions (including aborted runs), from November 7, 1942 to the 25th mission, on 19 May 1943. The log also includes details for the disastrous Schweinfurt Mission of August 17 1943 in which heavy damage and heavy squadron casualties are noted.

Together with: A group of 12 black and white photos of the men and airplanes of the 324th Bombardment Squadron, 91st Bombardment Group (H) after landing, including two pictures of *Memphis Belle* after her 25th mission and undergoing a visit from military officials and the B-17 *Delta Rebel* during a visit by Major Clark Gable (pictured with crew).

The famous *Memphis Belle* Boeing B-17F Flying Fortress of the 324th Bombardment Squadron was the first of the United States Army Air Force's heavy bombers to complete 25 combat missions with her

crew intact. In May 1942, the plane completed its 25 missions in the first six months of America's bombing missions over Europe. Most of the missions were flown by Captain Morgan and his team. In World War II, there was nothing more dangerous to be than an 8th Air Force bomber aircrew. Between 1942 and 1945, 4,200 8th Air Force planes were lost, and 20,000 fighter support, with c. 44,000 casualties. At that time the average bomber crew would rarely complete more than 8-12 missions before being shot down or disabled, leading the USAAF to state that after 25 missions in a heavy bomber, the 8th Army Air Force would allow the crew to retire from active service at the front line. Accordingly, the Memphis Belle and her crew were returned to the United States for a 31-city War Bond tour and they were the focus of a 1944 documentary entitled The Memphis Belle: A Story of a Flying Fortress. The aircraft had flown 148 hours on exclusively daylight raids, dropped over 60 tons of bombs and had every major part of the plane replaced, at least once. The diary in this collection was recovered from RAF Bassingbourn, where the 324th Bombardment Squadron was based during the war.

William Wyler and his film crew flew with Memphis Belle from mission 8 in January 1943, but it was a dangerous film shoot since Wyler himself fell unconscious from lack of oxygen on one occasion, and became deaf in one ear from engine noise, and his cinematographer, Harold Tannenbaum, died when his plane was shot down.

Diary: 13 x 8 in (33 x 20 cm)

\$5,000 - 8,000









54

COMBAT AMERICA: CLARK GABLE AND 351ST BOMBARDMENT GROUP, VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, 1942-1943

A navy blue hardback photograph album with a film scene rehearsal on the cover, containing 128 black and white vintage photographs of the making of the US recruitment movie "Combat America," the images including the cast and crew during filming and leisure time, photographs of Ashton House HQ of the 303rd Bomb Group in East Northamptonshire, England, as well as images of aircraft and servicemen of the 351st Bombardment Group at RAF Polebrook with Gable in attendance and with numerous named aircraft including the B-17 Duchess on which Gable flew. The collection also includes a copy of the movie Combat America.

The famous Hollywood actor Clark Gable joined the US Army's First Motion Picture Unit in January 1942 and was subsequently selected to make a recruiting film with the Eighth Air Force to recruit aerial gunners into the ranks. Gable went to train with and accompany the 351st Bomb Group to RAF Polebrook in England as head of a six-man motion picture unit. Gable flew in five combat missions, narrowly avoiding death on one occasion when shrapnel tore the heel from one of his boots and flew past his head. This incident led to heavy pressure from Hollywood to move the motion picture star out of harm's way, leading to Gable's return to the US to edit over 50,000 feet of film in October of 1943. The 63 minute Combat America was released the following year. The movie is a good overview of the dangers of the life of an airman in Britain, and this album documents Gable's contribution to the war effort. Album: 8 x 12 1/2 in (20 x 32 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000



55



57

55

PLOESTI RAID: PHOTOGRAPHS, SIGNED BY THE PILOTS, AUGUST 1943

A collection of nine bomber crew-signed black and white photographs of the low-level Ploesti Raid. Five of the photos show various perspectives of the Ploesti oil plants, including one side-on view of three B-17 Flying Fortresses overflying a burning refinery and one picture signed by Squadron Leader Captain Phillip Ardery; two photos of the post-raid Aircraft Status Board displaying landing sites, confirmed losses and missing statistics; one close-up photo of B-17 "Hail Columbia" nose art and mission markings; and one photograph of B-17 "Nightmare" front section with nose art and mission markings.

A group of photographs signed at a post-war reunion of the flyers of the Ploesti raid. The USAAF bombing of the Romanian oil fields at Ploesti in August, 1943 was an attempt by the Allies to knock out the Axis fuel supply. The operation was a strategic failure, with nearly a third of all aircraft committed to the mission lost and hundreds of airmen killed or captured: the highest losses the USAAF would absorb on a single mission. There was no overall reduction in oil output at Ploesti as a result of the raid.

8 x 10 in (20 x 25 cm) (9)

\$1,000 - 1,500

56

ELECTRIFIED LUFTWAFFE "CHANNEL" WINTER SUIT TROUSERS AND BOOTS FOR FLIGHT OVER WATER, 1938-1944

A pair of flying trousers in blue shearling with dark velvet lining and leather boots. The trousers have vertical zips on the crutch, both legs and on the side pockets, all with leather pull tabs. The waistband is a dark blue rayon internal belt with aluminum buckles and two bakelite buttons at the front and four at the rear, with two side straps with metal ring attachments for connecting the trousers to the jacket. A white cotton label on the waistband interior reads "KARL HEISLER, BERLIN C2, MAGAZIN STR. 14, Gr: 11b 17757," with the label positoned directly above a dark leather strap. The front pocket on the left leg contains a black power cord with plastic plugs connected to the suit's lining, together with:

A pair of F-262 Luftwaffe Flight Boots in black leather and suede, lined with white wool. The soles are rubber and are marked "Wood Milne" in raised letters.

As the German Luftwaffe began conducting operations in colder climes an electrified version of the famous "Channel" suit was introduced. A wire, threaded through the suit and held in place by external leather tabs, allowed current to be sent to gloves and boots, although the suit itself was not heated.

Boots: 15 x 11 x 4 in (38 x 28 x 10 cm) (2)

\$1,200 - 1,800

57

A GERMAN "CHANNEL" WINTER SUIT FOR FLIGHTS OVER WATER, 1938-44

A two piece flying suit with a scarf, map case, goggles, flying helmet, belt. Wehrmacht fur-lined jacket and boots, with stamp 'Arthur wolf/Berlin. 38'; together with a LKp Fling helmet and Mi 4b throat microphones, of black leather with fleece lining, goggles Model 295 by Wagner & Co of Rathenow, in a box dated '1 Apr 1942, and F-262 flight boots in black leather and suede, with label dated 19.5.44, TC691 Luftwaffe fling gloves, and a brown leather map case with four pencils, two aviation maps of Central Germany, map case stamped by the maker E G Leuner.

Following the Fall of France in 1940, the German Luftwaffe would regularly launch air attacks on the British Isles until the last months of the war. The heavy leather and fleece insulation employed in this "Channel" suit, so named for the cross-Channel nature of the Luftwaffe bomber's attack routes, reflect the extreme weather conditions which confronted the German airmen at high altitudes. *Various sizes* (11)

\$2,000 - 3,000

LUFTWAFFE SUMMER FLIGHT SUIT, HELMET, GOGGLES, AND BOOTS, 1941-44

An unlined cotton "Sommerfliegerkombi" one-piece summerweight flying suit with boots, headgear and accessories. The suit is made from brown and white flecked "salt and pepper" cotton, with zipper, pockets and loops for the attachment of oxygen mask clips. a small vertical map pocket on the left side, next to the concealed ring pull emergency release system which runs from left shoulder to left hip. A pink cotton manufacturer's label reading "Karl Heisler BERLIN C 2" is sewn vertically to the upper inside face of the emergency release. Another label reading "B. Rawe & Co. RHEDA (Westf.)" and "Baujahr 1941 GROSSE:" is sewn vertically to the middle interior of the breast zipper lining.

The uniform comes with "Hoffmann" pattern flying boots in brown suede. The goggles are Auer Model 306 Flight Goggles with standard teardrop, aviator style lenses with separate gray/green painted aluminum frames, and the flying helmet is a summer-issue Luftwaffe LKp N101 with brown leather ear pieces housing earphones with sheepskin linings, and a throat microphone mounted on a leather strap attached to helmet at rear.

Officially founded in 1935, the Luftwaffe began testing new equipment and tactics during the German intervention in the Spanish Civil War on behalf of the Nationalists. This Luftwaffe summer flight suit and other accoutrements were being developed during or shortly before this period and would remain in general use for several years afterwards before being superseded by newer models. Various sizes (7)

\$1,500 - 2,000

USAAF LEAD NAVIGATOR'S COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS. MAPS, INSTRUMENTS, AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF CAPTAIN JOHN BARINGER, 419TH SQUADRON, 301ST BOMBARDMENT **GROUP (H), 15TH ARMY AIR FORCE, 1942-1945**

An extensive collection from a USAAF Lead Navigator comprising: 1. A dark brown leather case stenciled "36G3296 INSERT-NAVIGATION CASE, TYPE A-4" on cover, containing document marked "FIGURE 1 - GROUND SPEED NOMOGRAPH", "RESTRICTED T.O NO.11-30-44."

- 2. A light brown leather case containing two white plastic flight computer air navigation cards with green markings and handwritten number annotations in pencil and a copy of "The American Air Almanac" dated September-December 1944;
- 3. The graduation booklet of Class 44-7 at Hondo Army Air Field on 20 May, 1944, with a USAAF ID card and two photos.
- 4. Document marked "CONFIDENTIAL S.O.P. NAVIGATORS 301ST BOMB. GP. 1 MARCH 1945" with operating instructions for a gyro compass, an Astro compass, and flying goggles.
- 5. A series of aeronautical charts of Bolzano south, Venice, Turin, South Turin, Naples, Leipzig, the Italian maps dated 1941, Leipzig 1943, all 1:500,000 scale, a few hand-annotated.
- 6. A gray wool USAAF Garrison Side Cap with two sets of silver Captain's bars, and two silver USAF Navigator's Wings. 7. A USAAF and a 15th USAAF patch.
- 8. A medal bar including a Distinguished Flying Cross.
- 9. A set of flight aids, USAAF steel Type E-6b Dead Reckoning Flight Computer with navigation card; one USAAF Type D-4 Flight Computer; one Dietzgen navigation instrument; one Cruver Manufacturing Altitude Correction Computer, two transparent plastic protractors.
- 10. A Weather Operational In-Flight Code Form, with an American Air Almanac Navigation Star Chart together with a small assortment of other personal items.

A very rare complete Flight Navigator's kit. The 301st Bombardment Group (H) entered combat with the US Eighth Air Force in Europe in September 1942, was reassigned to the Twelfth Air Force in North Africa and then to the Fifteenth Air Force in November, moving to Italy in December to support Allied ground forces in Anzio and Cassino from 1944-1945. The role of the Navigator on a plane was essential on long range bombing missions.

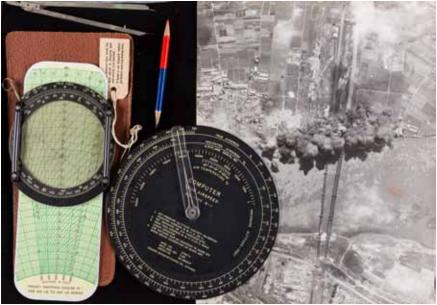






59







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ITALIAN THEATER: BOMBARDIER LT. MITCHELL S. GODSMAN WARTIME GROUPING, 746TH SQUADRON, 456TH BOMB GROUP, 15TH AIR FORCE, 1944-1945

Collection comprising: a Bombadier's Information File (on the Norden Bomb Sight); four separate editions of Stars and Stripes dating from January to March 1945 detailing US victories in the air and successful bombing missions; four photo target charts of a bombing raid on Szombathely, Hungary, dated September 1944; six photo target charts of a bombing raid on Krems, Austria, dated August 1944; one photo of the bombing of Munchen Gladbach; bombardier flight instructions and checklists; 15 photos of airmen and planes of the 456th Bombardment Group; dog tags in the name of "GODSMAN, MITCHELL S"; unit patches and rank badges; various service documents including a photo ID card for Mitchell Godsman for August 1944; one True Airspeed, A.C. Type G-1 Computer; one E6B Flight Computer, Dead Reckoning, with brown leather sheath stamped 'MITCH"; one bomb arming pin with paper instructions label attached; WWII era calipers and pencil; one large photo of the bombing of Krems railway and one large and detailed target chart/map of Szombathely titled "TARGET CHART NO.12-10-NA" with hand-drawn bomber routes in red crayon. The collection also includes Godman's USAF Type B-2 brown leather flying cap with brass second lieutenant's bar pinned to crown. Fleece lining with black cotton label reading "TYPE B-2 SEPC. NO. 94-3096-A, SIZE 7 1/8, AAF ORDER NO.43-76-AF, SHAW-BARTON, INC. COSHOCTON, OHIO, PROPERTY AIR FORCE U.S. ARMY" and black print reading "MITCH" on interior brim.

A fine collection of ephemeral items and connected paperwork relating to the wartime experiences of a Bombardier of the 456th Bombardment Group of the US 15th Air Force. The Force was transferred to the Italian theater at the end of 1943, and began bombing missions against communications, industrial sites and airfields across Italy, Austria, and Rumania. Unique in this group is a complete set of bombing photographs of the raid on Szombathely, Hungary, in September 1944, which also marks a British POW camp to be avoided. The 456th won a Presidential Unit Citation for its attack on Weiner Neustadt, May 10, 1944.

Various sizes

\$1,500 - 2,000





USAAF FLYING JACKET BELONGING TO SGT. JAMES J. GROSS, 303RD BOMB GROUP "HELLS ANGELS," 1942-1945

A USAAF A-2 brown leather flying jacket. A black cotton label stitched to interior neckline reading "TYPE A-2, J.A. DUBOW MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL" size 40. The name and serial number "J. J. Gross 37244142" are stamped beneath the label. The jacket front is decorated with designs including; a design of a flying gold fish, with white feathered wings flying above ocean waves on a black background on the right breast; the letters "J.J." in yellow cursive above a red triangle housing a white triangle with text reading "2 C 2102960" above a yellow "H." (the tail number and serial number of the aircraft with the tactical symbol for the squadron) The jacket's rear is decorated with Gothic text reading "Hell's Angels" in black with yellow bordering. The left shoulder bears the insignia of the US 8th Air Force.

A fine flying jacket from one of the foremost bomb groups in operation over Europe in World War II. Formed in January, 1942, the 303rd Bomb Group (H) "Hells Angels" of the US 8th Air Force were one of the most famous bomber units of WWII, flying more combat missions than any other bomber group in the USAAF as well as many other "firsts" for the 8th Air force. The group targeted airfields and marshalling yards in France and the Low Countries, and transport and industrial centers in Germany and collaborated with the RAF from February to August 1944 in attacking V-1 rocket launch sites. An elite and battle-hardened unit, many members of the 303rd elected to decorate their flying jackets with the sobriquet "Hell's Angels" as a mark of comradeship and of their fearsome reputation. The flying gold fish award was for crews that had to ditch in the sea, which often meant certain death unless the fliers were quickly rescued and high speed patrol boats operated around the Channel doing just that task. Jacket: 17 x 27 in (43 x 69 cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000





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USAAF FLYING JACKET OF TECH SERGEANT GINO BARTOLINO, 734TH SQUADRON, 453RD BOMB GROUP 1944-1945

A USAAF brown leather A-2 flying jacket with small black cotton label reading "TYPE A-2, STAR SPORTSWEAR MFG. CO. LYNN, MASS. PROPERTY AIR FORCE, US ARMY", and size tab reading "40". The jacket interior is stamped "D-6481" beneath the label. The jacket is decorated with painted illustrations including; a smiling, near-naked girl on the right side with no 453, a blue rectangle on the left for combat aircrew, an American flag on the right shoulder, an 8th Air Force insignia on the left shoulder, an illustration of a B-24 Liberator in yellow and white on the back, surrounded by three groups of five bombs with the words "Dollys Sister" in orange below, a copy of the original artwork on the plane "Dollys Sister."

Flying jacket of Gino Bartolino, an airman of the 734th Bombardment Squadron of the US 8th Air Force, based in England. The squadron bombed targets in France (including Normandy), and Bartolino flew 30 missions beginning with Normandy in July 1944. The group was tasked with bombarding transportation, industrial, the oil Industry and other industrial targets across Europe. The unit used the B-24 bomber, as portrayed in the artwork displayed on the back of the jacket. The bombs typically indicated how many missions the wearer had flown. At this stage of the war each bomb might have represented two missions. The operations officer of the 453rd was one Major James Stewart, academy award winner.

Jacket: 18 x 26 in (45.7 x 66 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000



USAAF FLYING JACKET BELONGING TO W. M HENRIE, B-24 "HOMEWARD ANGEL," 466TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP, US 8TH AIR FORCE, 1943-1945

A US A-2 brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, a frontal zipper with a metal clasp at the neckline and brown cotton waist, sleeves and lining. Size 38, with name tag and serial number over left breast "M.W. HENRIE 0-587194" beneath a tarnished silver US pilot's wings badge and above a hand-painted yellow "P / HOMEWARD ANGEL" and a sun design. The back of the jacket is painted with a yellow line picture of a Vargas-style seated pinup girl surrounded by bombs numbered from 1 to 32.

Formed in mid-1943, the 466th Bombardment Group began operations on 22 March 1944 with a daylight raid on Berlin. Thereafter, the group operated as a strategic bombardment organization, targeting marshaling yards, airfields, factories and oil refineries in Western Europe and Germany. The numbered bombs on the back of this flying jacket worn by a member of the 466th represent completed missions. In 1942 when the 8th Air Force was set an airman who completed 25 missions was considered eligible for relief, but that number increased as more airman fulfilled their time. A significant number of servicemen also volunteered for additional tours of duty despite the significant attrition rates suffered by the 8th Air Force. Yellow paint is the most prevalent color to appear on flight jackets, followed by white, as paint in both colors was readily available on most airbase runways.

This jacket is featured on p 201 of American Flight Jackets (Atglen, PA, 2000) by Jon Maguire and John Conway, considered by many to be the bible of flight jacket collecting. An attractive relic of the bravery and endurance of the American bomber crews in Europe.

Jacket: 24 x 16 in (61 x 41 cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000



USAAF FLYING JACKET "FLAK HAVEN," US 8TH AIR FORCE, 1943-1945

A US A-2 brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, a frontal zipper with a metal clasp at the neckline and brown cotton waist, sleeves and silk lining. A black cotton label stitched to interior neckline reads "TYPE A-2, DWG. No. 30-1415, AC ORDER W535-AC-23378, PROPERTY AIR FORCE U.S. ARMY MONARCH MFO. CO" with a size tab marked "38." The shoulders bear second lieutenants bars in gold-painted leather (faded). The back of the jacket is displays white painted text reading "Flak Haven" alongside a list of 32 German cities with numbers in the order in which they were bombed, along with three simple illustrations of bombs as column breakers.

The Type A-2 leather flight jacket was the military flight jacket generally worn by U.S. Army Air Forces pilots, navigators and bombardiers in World War II. The idea of decorating your jacket with squadron patches and elaborate artwork, soon took off. In this example, the airman has painted the name of his aircraft "Flak Haven" and a numbered list of bombing missions in which it participated. The list is notable for reaching 32 missions in total: the 8th USAAF initially decided that 25 missions would constitute a completed tour of duty, but that figured was gradually raised. The average number of missions before an airman of the 8th Air Force could expect to be wounded, shot down or killed was around 14 missions. A attractive and remarkable piece.

Jacket 24 x 16 in (61 x 41 cm)

\$7,000 - 10,000

USAAF 825TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON: DECORATED FLIGHT JACKET. 1943-1945

A brown leather zippered A-2 flying jacket from the 825th Bombardment Squadron, with brown cloth interior, brown woolen sleeves and brown cloth waist. There are two front pockets with interior brass buttons and two more internal lapel buttons. A leather patch displays an emblem of the 825th Bombardment Squadron portraying a vulture clutching a golden M1919 Browning machine gun crossed with a golden bomb over a background of clouds. A leather patch bearing the USAAF logo is sewn to the upper left arm.

Established in late 1943 as a B-24 Liberator heavy bomb squadron. the 825th trained under the US Second Air Force. Deployed to the Mediterranean Theater of Operations in April 1944, as part of the Fifteenth Air Force in Southern Italy, the squadron engaged in very long range strategic bombardment missions against enemy strategic targets in Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the Balkans until April, 1945. Regulation flying jackets were essential for flying crews 825th to ward off the cold at service heights of near to 28,000 feet, where it could get down to minus 30F. Jacket 24 x 22 in (61 x 56 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

BOMBER NAVIGATOR THOMAS G. KIRKWOOD, 392ND BOMBARDMENT GROUP UNIFORMS

A Bombardiers collection comprising: a US A-2 brown leather flying jacket; Regulation Army Officer shirt in tan cotton, with Penney's Regulation Army trousers in tan cloth; a US Army shirt with tan silk tie and silver First Lieutenant's bar, accompanied by Regulation tan cotton Army Officer's trousers; a folder containing 21 black and white photos of the men of 392nd Bombardment Group on base, their aircraft in flight and of bomb targets being hit; box collection including an airman's 1:1,000,000 Operations map of Western Europe, six medals including a Purple Heart and Air Medal with their original boxes, a postcard and five photographs including Kirkwood being awarded the Air Medal, six badges of rank including a Navigator's Wings; file containing 28 photocopied occasional diary entries by Kirkwood from 1942 to 4 February 1945, covering enlistment, training and first combat missions including supporting D-Day and targeting V-1 missile sites with three black and white photos of Kirkwood; as well as mission details, maps, rosters, period media reports and a personal letter accompanied by 13 black and white photos of the men of the 392nd.

The 392d Bombardment Group (Heavy) was activated in January 1943, training with B-24 Liberator aircraft before moving to England in July - August to serve with the Eighth Air Force. Combat missions began in September, as the group targeted strategic sites in Europe. Prior to the Normandy Landings in June 1944, the group targeted airfields and V1 and V2-weapon sites in France. A highly informative and personalized collection charting the history of the 392nd. Leather jacket: 27 X 18 in (68 x 46 cm); dark brown officer's shirt: 32 x 17 in (81 x 43 cm); tan officer's shirt: 32 x 17 in (81 x 43 cm); trousers (2): 42 x 32 in (107 x 81 cm)

\$2,500 - 3,500











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8TH AIR FORCE, USAAF, UNIFORM AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF SECOND LIEUTENANT PAUL NEWMAN, C.1944

A USAAF officer's uniform in olive green cloth, fitted with U.S. brass buttons, brass prop and wings, and U.S. brass lapel pins, First Lieutenant shoulder bars, a silver "Marksman Pistol D" bar, a silver U.S. "Bombardier Wings" pin, a "Three Sons in Service" pin, a "Distinguished Unit" citation in gold, an African Campaign medal bar with two bronze stars, and the Air Medal with gold leaf; Together with a USAAF "Pilot and Crew Member Physical Record Card"; a photograph of Second Lieutenant Paul Newman; a spiral notebook containing mission information, including details of a raid on the Hermann Goering Steel Works. A Truart Sterling Prop and Wings badge with gilded wings in the original box, contains two Sterling Bombardier Wings, one miniature Prop and Wings lapel badge in gilded silver and one late-war Aircrew Wings badge in silver.

A fine collection of uniform, with medals, ID and other personal effects of USAAF 2nd Lt. Paul Newman.

68°

USAAF 364TH FIGHTER GROUP: PAINTED MESS HALL BANNER 1943-45

A canvas banner flown at Honnington airbase in Suffolk, England, gifted by the 364th Fighter Group of the 8th Air Force, to the residents of the village in 1946, before their return to the US. The USAAF gave the village an old church which they dismantled and reassembled as a village hall and this banner flew in the hall for many decades. \$2,000 - 3,000

\$1,000 - 1,500



JACK THORNELL, JR., 352ND FIGHTER GROUP, USAAF FLYING JACKET, SCARF, PHOTO AND PILOT'S WINGS, 1943-1945

Comprising: A USAAF A-2 dark brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, a frontal zipper with a metal clasp at the neckline and brown cotton waist, sleeves and silk lining, with the left breast bearing a square leather patch reading "J. F. Thornell" and left shoulder bearing a cotton US 8th Air Force badge above white print reading "U.S. Air Force"; a red silk flying scarf, unmarked; a period black and white photo of Thornell wearing jacket while standing in the cockpit of a P51 Mustang, signed "To Jeff 'Best Regards' Jack Thornell," with handwritten letter from Thornell describing photo; a set of badges including a sterling silver Gemsco Pilot's Aviation badge, two gold and silver pilot's wings and two sterling Southeast Air Corps Training Center Prepare For Combat DI Pins.

The items in the collection belonged to pilot Jack Thornell of the 328th Fighter Squadron of the USAAF's 352nd Fighter Group, attached to the 8th Air Force in Britain at RAF Bodney. Known as the "Blue-Nosed Bastards of Bodney," the group began flying combat missions to escort Allied bombers over Europe from September 1943. Thornell racked up an impressive number of aerial victories from January 1944, as can be seen by the number of kill-markers decorating the side of his plane in this collection's photograph. His final score was 17 air

and 2 ground victories. Lt. Thornell was awarded the Air MEdal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross with five Oak Leaf Clusters, the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Distinguished Service Cross (America's second highest award for heroism after the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Thornell's official Distinguished Service Cross Citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy, 8 May 1944. On this date, Lieutenant Thornell, with complete disregard for the odds against him, led a flight against a vastly superior force of enemy fighters in the vicinity of Nienburg, Germany, and dispersed the enemy attempting to intercept a friendly bomber formation. Determined to destroy the enemy, accompanied by two other friendly fighters he attacked three enemy fighters and by courageous flying and skillful gunnery destroyed two of them. Later, Lieutenant Thornell was attacked by a lone enemy fighter whom he outmaneuvered and destroyed, bringing his total for the day to three enemy airplanes destroyed. The outstanding courage, coolness, and skill displayed by Lieutenant Thornell upon this occasion reflect highest credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States.' An impressive collection from one of America's World War II aces. Jacket: 18 x 28 in (46 x 71 cm); scarf: 10 x 43 in (25 x 109 cm)

\$12,000 - 18,000



BOMBING OF GERMANY: A GERMAN REPORT ON THE AMERICAN RAID ON LANDSHUT, APRIL 11, 1945

A report on the American bombing raid on Landshut, Bavaria, on 11 April 1945, lasting from 12.56 to 13.11, by the Oberburgermesiter of the Stadtkreises Landshut, 8 pp, typed in with information, signed in pencil and dated 16 April 1945, 8vo, with the integral envelope addressed to Luftgaukommando VII, Munich; together with a lithographed plan (a blueprint) of the city marked in with ink colors, showing the zone of destruction around the railway lines and in the industrial areas showing a spread of bombs. Small short tear at fold line on lower left margins. Both map and report stamped "secret."

A rare surviving report of an air raid over Germany. The mayor reports that in the 15 minute window of bombing 120 allied bombers (Official A.F reports list 110) attacked in 11 waves, one per minute, dropping 800 high explosive bombs of various sizes up to 1000 kilos, plus 500 incendiary bombs, and 4,200 propaganda flyers. He put dead and wounded at 11-40 (a wide margin), 21 buildings totally destroyed, 50 damaged. If anything, this strange survival, shows the astonishing accuracy of the American bombing formations. Using the Norden bomb sight and in daylight, the allies were able to pick off communications and industrial areas, without touching the residential areas of a city. Now with night bombing that would have been impossible. This raid certainly seemed to hit the targets it wanted with a minimum of casualties. Landshutt was raided again on April 16th with 306 B-24's from the 2nd division, who dropped 700 tons of bombs on the marshalling yards. Nine days later, the 8th Air Force halted all bombing operations.

Letter: 11.5 x 8 in (29 x 20 cm); Map: 22 x 18 in (56 x 46 cm) \$1,200 - 1,800



BOMBARDIER LLOYD HODGES, 445TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP USAAF COLLECTION, 1944-1945

This collection includes: a booklet titled "TM 1-233 War Department Technical Manual Elementary Physics for Pilot Trainees April 22, 1942" signed "Lloyd N Hodges" on cover; silver Gunners, Aircrew and USAF Wings; one blue felt USAAF shoulder patch; one blue cotton 8th Air Force shoulder patch; one Emergency Signaling Mirror (ESM/1); one USAAF lapel button; four 1945 bomb safety pins with tags attached detailing mission targets; one blue cotton US Army Air Force Mechanic Trade Patch; ETO/USA Service Ration and Physical Record cards; one restricted booklet titled "Survival at Altitude of Heavy Bomber Crews Prepared by 2nd A.F. Altitude Indoctrination Unit"; one Russian and English language paper recognition aid displaying an American flag; one aluminum glasses case with blue felt lining marked "B & L MADE IN USA" and hand-stenciled "L.N.H." on top.

The 445th Bombardment Group was activated in Idaho in 1 April 1943, entering combat on 13 December from RAF Tibenham in England by attacking U-boat installations at Kiel. The unit primarily conducted strategic bombardment until war's end, attacking synthetic oil plants, chemical works, marshalling yards, airfields, and other industrial targets. The group also acted in a support role during D-Day and other Allied ground offensives in Continental Europe and was used to attack V-1 and V-2 rocket sites. As the Red Army advanced into central Europe, bilingual paper recognition aids began to be issued as a precaution should a Western Allied aircraft be forced to crash in Soviet-controlled territory. *Various sizes*

\$1,200 - 1,800



70



71



72

USAAF 8TH AIRFORCE: A COLLECTION OF BOMBING RECON PHOTOGRAPHS, JANUARY 1944 TO JULY 1945

15 post-bombing images taken over mainland Europe, some with analytical markings of clusters and bomb targets, collected by Major Enoch E. Broyles, 15th Air Force. The images divide into 2 groups one of 6 images of missions by 2nd Bomb Group, February to April 1945, including Italian and Austrian targets such as Sopron, Bonaviso, Brescia, Graz, and Bologna, all with clear annotations of mission numbers, dates, targets, and destruction areas, presumably for post mission briefings. A second group of 9 aerial photographs, mostly January to July 1944, one showing the bombs dropping to earth. Targets shown include Vienna, Ploesti, Budapest, Kiel, Verona, and one completely cloudy shot of the "Landing Beach No 261" of Operation Dragoon, the invasion of Southern France, August 15 1944, taken as the bombing of the coastline was happening. In Operation Dragoon the bombing was continuous from 6 to 7:30 am, this photo dated and timed at 0706 am; together with a one sheet order paper from General Spaatz, which mentions Broyles, the lead bombadier.

An interesting group of bombing recon photographs, most worked up afterwards with analysis of targets, bombs destruction and spread. 10 x 10 in (largest) (15)

\$1,000 - 1,500

US NAVY TYPE A-1 ASTROGRAPH IN ORIGINAL BOX, C.1940

Wooden box in olive green with leather handle and steel corner guards and clasps containing integral astrograph with steel and glass face, made by the Sperti Company, Cincinnati, United States of America. The box contains a hinged panel covering seven recesses holding astrograph film canisters, three spare bulbs and housing for additional tools. Black-painted steel identification plaques bearing the manufacturer's details are attached to the box and astrograph.

Astrographs of this type were frequently used by aircraft for nighttime navigation in which the stars provided reference points. A map of the constellations printed onto a translucent sheet of film was rolled through the device under the glass plate and lit from behind. An astrocompass would provide the heading of the aircraft with respect to the declination of a particular star and the astrograph would be used to identify which star was being used.

11 x 10 x 14-1/2 in (28 x 25.4 x 36.8 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

STAFF CAR FLAG OF LT. GENERAL IRA C. EAKER, COMMANDER 8TH AIR FORCE, USAAF, USED IN ENGLAND, 1942-1944

A central white star sewn onto a red cotton ground, white strip at the luff, the flag inscribed (by Eaker?) at the luff, "A gift from Lt General Ira C. Eaker ... to Anthony C. Flitter, May 1984"; together with a laterprinted wartime photographic portrait of Eaker, inscribed to Anthony Flitter, in the shaky hand of an older man, undated. Provenance: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of

the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

Two interesting relics of one of the most important Generals of the USAAF in World War II. Lt. General Ira C. Eaker (1896-1987) was initially appointed Second in command to the fledgling 8th Air Force, which was to be established in Great Britain to pursue a general bombing and attack campaign against the German Heartland. By May 1942 he had been appointed Commander of the 8th Air Force, and was the architect of the USAAF strategic bombing campaign, making up around 40 groups of bombers, based in airfields throughout England, each of up to 60 bombers. With fighter support of some 4500 fighter planes, bomber command began to devastate the Industrial and supply lines of Germany. Eaker's emphasis on daylight precision bombing raids, so as to minimize civilian casualties, brought about high casualties of men and planes, affecting his reputation. He was reassigned to the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces in December 1943. There he signed off on the infamous Monte Cassino bombing raid in February 1944, and ended the War as Deputy Commander of the Army Air Forces, retiring from the service three years later. Flag: 12 x 18 in (30 x 46 cm); photograph: 10 x 8 in (25 x 20 cm) (2)

\$1,500 - 2,500





74







A USAAF OFFICER'S HAT, BELONGING TO GENERAL HOYT VANDENBERG, 1942-1946

An Officer's peaked cap in blue cloth with black leather brim and adjustable exterior strap, the latter held in place with two silver buttons. Hat crown bears a silver seal of the USA, while the vamp is blue cotton with black felt and silver thread lightning clouds around the circumference. The brim is likewise decorated with lighting clouds. hat interior is gray silk with transparent plastic cover, white plastic supports and brown leather headband labeled "ZEPHYR" and showing a black cotton square reading "BANCROFT MILITARY CAPS FRAMINGHAM MASS" on interior crown. With printed business card of Vandenberg laid in to crown.

This peaked cap belonged to the famous USAAF General Hoyt Vandenberg, who first rose to prominence in 1942 when he was assigned to the United Kingdom and assisted in the organization of the Air Forces in North Africa as chief of staff of the Twelfth Air Force. In February, 1943, Vandenberg became the chief of staff of the Northwest African Strategic Air Force (NASAF) under Major General James Doolittle, flying on numerous missions over Tunisia and Italy. He was awarded the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Legion of Merit during this time. After being promoted to Major General in 1944, he was designated the Deputy Air Commander in Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Forces and the Commander of its American Air Component. Assuming command of the Ninth Air Force, Vandenberg would assist in the planning of the Normandy invasions and was later appointed the Assistant Chief of Air Staff at the USAAF headquarters in July 1945. Vandenberg would continue his meteoric rise after war's end, becoming the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force in 1948 after serving two years as Director of Central Intelligence at the newly formed CIA. An important object associated with one of the most gifted men to serve in the US armed forces.

10 x 10 x 5 1/2 in (25 x 25 x 14 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

76

LT. ROBERT HAZARD: USAAF AVIATION BAGS AND ENLISTEE LITERATURE, C.1944

A U.S. Army Air Forces officer's uniform B-4 suit bag with original pilot's rank and name, "LT. ROBERT F. HAZARD." stenciled in black on outside alongside "6026-HZ-72" and "L.T.A.C 0-788783." The Army Air Force's white insignia is stamped on the outside and inside. The bag includes two outside zippered pockets, one inside snap pocket and suit compartment with cloth panel cover and cotton webbing cinch strap. Together with: a duffel bag made from olive drab canvas, with a cotton duck carrying handle and a shoulder strap ending in a snap hook. This bag is marked "U.S." and is named and numbered similarly to the aviation bag. The books are variously: a diary notebook titled Mv Life in the Service, 1941: Carlsbad Army Air Field, 1944; 2 copies of Preflight Magazine, 1944; Bombigator (Volume 2, No. 15, November 15, 1944); Wings For Combat, 1943.

During World War II, the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) established numerous airfields in New Mexico, [where the weather was always fine], for training pilots and aircrews on USAAF fighters and bombers, including a base in the town of Carlsbad. This set of books and uniform bags were issued to a new recruit at Carlsbad USAAF base. This set of luggage is in almost unused condition, as it would appear the war was over by the time Hazard had finished his training. Aviation bag: 25 x 17 x 10 in (8) \$800 - 1,200

77

GOLD US NAVY PILOT'S WINGS AND TWO MATCHBOOK COVERS, 1941-1945

A solid gold US Navy Pilot's Wings displaying the Navy anchor, rope and shield with two rear pin attachments in Sterling silver; wit two matchbook covers with patriotic slogans, one for USN Air Station, Miami, with slogan "LET'S GO! * U.S.N * KEEP 'EM FLYING!" and another from San Diego Air Station.

Pilot's Wings such as this were awarded as a single rating for pilots of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who qualified for service on board military aircraft. Matchbooks with patriotic covers or referencing a particular branch or location of the armed forces were commonly sold from the Commissary at a given base.

Pilot's wings: 2 3/4 in (7 cm); matchbook covers: 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 (11 x 4 cm) (3) \$1,200 - 1,800

78

WWII GERMAN GLIDER BALKAN CROSS CUT FROM THE FUSILAGE BY FRANCES PISTUCCI. FRANCE. 1944

Dyed red, doped fabric rectangle cut from a German military glider, painted on one side with the Balkan Cross in black and white on a sky blue background with some gray-green camouflage spray paint.

Nazi Germany made heavy use of gliders throughout the conflict for attack and supply operations. German gliders were generally constructed from steel tubing covered in doped fabric, and were famously instrumental in the airborne invasions of the Netherlands and Crete in 1940 and 1941 respectively. This Balkan Cross was cut off a captured glider, probably at rest at an airfield during the Allied campaign in occupied France.

\$2,000 - 3,000



Lots 79-91







FRENCH RESISTANCE FLAG AND FREE FRENCH NAVAL FORCES POSTER AND BADGE SIGNED BY CHARLES DE GAULLE, 1940-1944

A Free French Naval Forces (FNFL) framed poster reading "La France a perdu une bataille! Mais la France n'a pas perdu la guerre!" and "Aux armes Citoyens! Formez vos Bataillons," displaying the FNFL logo and an armed angel and signed "C. de Gaulle" in cursive black pen; one FNFL badge below the framed poster in brass with blue, white and red enamel inlay showing the Cross of Lorraine and the words "Libre France" in brass lettering; one canvas and cloth French Resistance flag showing the French national flag with a central Cross of Lorraine in blue.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The fall of France in June, 1940 did not spell the end of French resistance to the Axis powers. Under the leadership of General Charles de Gaulle in London, the French military who refused to surrender gradually coalesced into the Free French Forces. The latter included a naval wing of escaped or defecting French vessels known as the Free French Naval Forces. In mainland France, a vigorous resistance movement emerged, gradually gaining strength to the point where it could credibly support Allied operations in the aftermath of the June, 1944 Normandy landings. This collection serves as a potent reminder of the French will to resist in the face of the overwhelming defeat and occupation of their homeland.

Poster and badge (frame): 22 x 27 in (55.8 x 68.5 cm); flag: 68 x 29 in (172.7 x 73.6 cm) (2)

\$2,500 - 3,000

REUBEN LUCIUS (RUBE) GOLDBERG (AMERICAN, 1883-1970): BUST OF PRESIDENT DE GAULLE, C.1967

A bronze bust of the head of President Charles de Gaulle, lifted up as if delivering a speech. Mounted on a square base, numbered at rear right lower corner 21167-1 (a gallery number?).

An American satirical piece of art by the world renown artist Rube Goldberg. Goldberg is best known as a satirical cartoonist, starting in San Francisco in 1904, moving to New York in 1907, where he soon became a stalwart of the political cartoon scene. When in 1915 Hearst's newspaper chain offered him \$50,000 a year as a salary, (perhaps \$2m a year today), that price was matched by the Evening Mail Syndicate who syndicated his work nationally. In World War II he was in great demand, and throughout the 50s he satirized the great leaders of the day with incisive cartoons. Towards the end of his life, aged 80, he tried his hand at head busts for his own amusement. He had 3 sculpture shows from 1963 in New York, two at Brentanos and one at Hammer, as well as a few shows in California. He did a number of great political figures, amongst them Kennedy, Johnson, De Gaulle, John Steinbeck, Krushchev, Castro, Hitler, Mussolini, "the Director," and a self-portrait bust. In an "Oral History Interview" given to Emily Nathan for Radio Smithsonian at his apartment in New York in 1970, she notices the bust of De Gaulle in his apartment and comments on it, to which he responds "but that's only in plaster. I had another head which was made in bronze. but they want that" [for the show]. We presume this is that bronze version.

Height 16.5 in (42 cm)

\$1,500 - 2,000







A MANUSCRIPT POW ALBUM, STALAG LUFT III, SITE OF "THE GREAT ESCAPE," 1943-1945

Manuscript album of Flight Lieutenant A.W. Sulston, RAF, comprising numerous POW drawings and illustrations, cartoons, photos, poetry, national and camp news extracts, copies of camp directives, a theater-made silk handkerchief with a royal crest commemorating imprisonment in Stalag Luft I, Red Cross documentation and prisoner-made maps, bound in an album titled "A Wartime Log: A Remembrance from Home through the Canadian Y.M.C.A" (Geneva: The War Prisoners' Aid of the Y.M.C.A, 1943).

A remarkable POW album almost entirely in manuscript, with most pages drawn out carefully in imitation of documents, tickets etc. The infamous Stalag Luft III camp near the town of Sagan in the German province of Lower Silesia, was the site of "The Great Escape" on 24-25 March 1944. The brainchild of RAF Squadron Leader Roger Bushell, the mass escape of Allied POWs was the result of months of careful planning and the construction of three tunnels in total secrecy. References to the escape abound in this album. A cartoon titled "Penguin party! Tss....!" showing a line of penguins exiting a camp building while stalked by a hungry cat, is a sly allusion to the process by which prisoners working on the tunnels hid and disposed of the excess sand this generated. Another cartoon shows a prisoner occupying the top bunk of a camp bed falling through the frame onto the livid occupant of the lower bed. With over half of the available bed supports removed for tunnel construction by the time of the Great Escape, this was a common occurrence. Despite the ingenuity that went into its preparation, the Great Escape was a disaster: only 76 of the planned 200 escapees would crawl to freedom through the one completed tunnel, with only three of these escaping recapture. An enraged Hitler demanded the execution of the 73 recovered POWs as an example to the other prisoners, and 50 executions were duly carried out by the Gestapo. The boredom of long-term imprisonment led many POWs to divert themselves through producing art in various forms. This album contains a number of illustrations of camp life, sports, and play productions are also shown in photo form, suggesting that the POWs had been granted use of a camera on the condition they not use it for escape!

An impressive album by Sulston but also a highly important piece of POW history. 7 x 10 x 1 1/2 in (17.7 x 25.4 x 3.8 cm)

\$20,000 - 30,000





POW CAMP STALAG LUFT III [GREAT ESCAPE CAMP]: THE COLLECTION OF 2ND LT. H. L. CORLEY, 1943-1945

A collection of 12 documents and momentos collected by an American POW, 2nd Lt Henry Lawson Corley, prison number 5680, during his internment at Stalag Luft III [Sagan], Stalag IVB?, and finally Stalag VIIA. comprising;

- 1. A general escape map of central Germany, pencil and red crayon on thick paper, showing railways and roads. 7.5×9.5 in (20×25 cm). 2. Corley's German POW Identification card, on brown card with photograph. 4×6 in (10×15 cm).
- 3. A Pay book of a dead German soldier, Anton Fritza, with his photograph, to be used by Corley for his escape due to the similarity of their facial features.
- 4. A metal German dog-tag for prisoner 319062, stamped Stalag IVB.5. A contact print sized photograph of the base of the guard tower, where the tunnel broke through for the Great Escape.
- 6. A scrap of paper, the endpaper of a miniature bible, titled "My first Liberator" with the name and address of the "asst driver of the first Sherman tank to drive into camp at Moosburg Germany at 10;30 on April 29, 1945. Attached to the 14th Armoured Div 3rd US Army under General George S. Patton. I met him and talked to him [signed] Lawson Corley" 4.5 x 3in (12 x 8 cm). 7. Two shoulder epaulettes from the uniform of the staff Sargeant of Prison camp Stalag Luft VII-A, cloth and silver braid; and four other ephemeral pieces, including two devices from a German Uniform

An Interesting collection of relics from a US POW from Stalag Luft III, Sagan, an American and British POW camp for allied Airmen. Sagan was in Poland and as the Russian forces pushed the German Eastern front backwards, so on January 27th 1945, the camp was hurriedly closed and 11,000 prisoners were force-marched off into bitter cold weather, (eventually) most arriving at various times at Stalag VII-A, near Moosburg by the 20th April. There, as the note attests, the Armoured divisions of Patton's 8th Army freed the camp on 29th April 1945. Stalag VII-A had at that time, according to German soucres 76,248 POWs but estimates suggest totals of nearer 130,000 prisoners! Included in the lot is a card from Corley inscribed (in later life), "I took these 2 epilates from Feltwable (S/SGT) Herman Glemnitz 29 April 1945." Various sizes

\$2,000 - 3,000

JACK TANNER, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY, POW COLLECTION COVERING HIS INTERNMENT IN OFLAG VIIC (JUNE 1940-EARLY 1942) AND OFLAG VIIB (EARLY 1942-APRIL 1945)

A fine POW collection comprising:

- 1. Typed letter signed from Captain Collins, Comdg "D" Coy, Sherborne, 16 June 1940, on a blue-ruled half sheet of exercise paper, addressed to the adjutant: "I am afraid that there can be little hope that 2nd Lieut Tanner is still alive ... and from the facts it it would seem that he must almost certainly be dead."
- 2. A Collection of 73 ALSs and cards, mostly 1 p and 2 pp, all addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, mostly from the population of Kingsbridge, Devon, England, offering their condolences on the death of their only son Jack, dated June and July 1940, capturing a complete outpouring of local affection for their presumed loss.
- 2. A 3 pp telegram, in pencil, on telegram proforma, from the Under Secretary of State for War dated 17/18 June, 1940, "By hand delivery," that J. E. Tanner is reported missing.
- 3. Three typed letters signed, from the War Office, The first dated 27 June 1940, informing that his regiment reports he is believed missing, the second dated 20 September 1940, to the occupier Hill Crest, that J. Tenner(sic) is alive, and the third dated 6 November 1940 informing J.E. Tanner that J.E. Tanner is German prisoner No 468, in good health and in Oflaq VIIC.
- 4. An oblong album comprising 20 typed copies of Jack Tanner's letters home to his mother and father from Oflag VII C/H, beginning in 12 June 1940 up to 25 April 1941. All mounted in an cloth backed papered board album, together with some clippings and loose ephemera, assembled on his return to England after the War.
- 5. His German identification file listing his arrival at Oflag VIIC on May 13th 1941
- 6. A collection of 56 ALSs from Jack Tanner to his mother and father, the first two ALSs sent from the field in the British Expeditionary force, both April 1940. the 54 following letters sent from Oflag VIIC, starting from June 23rd 1940, enclosing a mimeographed note as to what can be sent in parcels to a POW, up until April 1942. This POW correspondence all sent by Kriegsgefangenenpost, written in pencil in a minuscule hand as the space on the folding letter proforma was limited, all with censors stamps. 7. c.135 ALSs from Mr and Mrs Tanner to their son, Jack in Oflag VIIC and VIIB starting 30 August 1940, when they get the first letter from him, up until December 1944, mostly single sheets, close written on both sides, or the special proforma Prisoner of War Post airmail envelopes; together with six other letters to and from Tanner in Oflag VIIC, from other friends. 8. A photograph album with 42 photographs and postcards of Laufen Castle Oflag VIIC, his fellow officers in recreation in the grounds, postcards of the town and castle of Eichstatt, and tha cast of several theatrical productions put on at Eichstatt; with 10 theater programs printed in camp dated 1940-44, and an issue of the Touchstone number 3, January 1944, the Oflag VIIB camp magazine; a pencil sketch of Tanner by JW, and 4 Christmas cards for Laufen and Eichstatt.
- 9. A wartime small suitcase used by Tanner as a POW containing an abc address book for Oflag VII, two works on the Duke of Cornwall's Infantry, a book of caricatures, Tanner's miniature set of the Bible and New Testament 1941, an officer's release book 1946, Tanner's watch, lock, lighter that he had in the camps, and a bag of buttons (a useful trade in camps). 10. Jack Tanner's POW uniform tunic and pants.

An extraordinary survival of a POW's correspondence, with other memorabilia of his time in German Prisoner of War camps from June 1940 to the US liberation of Oflag VIIB on 16 April 1945. Oflag VIIC was for officers, and was in Laufen castle in SE Bavaria . The majority of prisoners were British officers captured in the Battle of France 1940, just like Tanner. In early 1942 all the officers from VIIC were moved to a nearby camp Oflag VIIB, in Eichstatt, Bavaria, 62 miles north of Munich. There the conditions were more spartan but Tanner seems to have survived the 5 years as a POW in reasonable mettle and was undoubtedly proud that he come through it all. He preserved this special collection throughout his life. *Various sizes*

\$10,000 - 15,000

CONTRABAND RADIO AND PERSONAL ITEMS OF SGT. JAMES L. CAST, STALAG 17 POW, 24 APRIL 1944 TO 3 MAY 1945

Prisoner-made crystal radio within a black bakelite soap dish with wood and wire components, with crystal embedded in thimble with aluminum and black bakelite German aviator's earphone with rayon wire cord and bakelite connector with wire components; a steel POW dog tag reading "STALAG XVII B106379"; one black and white photo of James Cast with inscription on rear reading "PFC James L. Cast 35th Birthday Sept. 3, 1943, Amarillo, Tx. Promoted to Sat end of September '43"; one photocopy of a POW-produced "CUPBOARD PLAYHOUSE CHRISTMAS PROGRAM" for "Krems, Austria, December, 1944" detailing theater and musical acts; one paper and plastic "Caterpillar Club Certificate of Membership" for "SGT. J. L. CAST" with gold pin, informally awarded to those who survive an airplane crash by means of parachute; a September 20 to October 30, 1983 program for "STALAG 17 BY DONALD BEVAN AND EDMUND TRCZINSKI" at the "Gateway Country Dinner Playhouse" detailing a play production based on POW life in the camp; one prisoner-made metal cup inscribed "PACK 1043" on bottom. Provenance: with 4 pp autograph letter signed of Cast's widow, Ruth Johnson Cast, dated September 8, 1996, giving detailed history of each piece in this lot.

SECRET RADIO KEPT BY A STALAG 17 POW; THE INSPIRATION FOR A KEY PLOT POINT IN THE PLAY AND FILM. In 1951 the play Stalag 17 by Donald Bevan and Edmund Trzcinski premiered on Broadway, inspired by their own experiences in the famous German POW camp. Soon after, director Billy Wilder was tapped to direct the film version, which won actor William Holden the Academy Award for Best Actor of 1953. A key plot device in the play and film is the clandestine radio, smuggled from barracks to barracks, used by the POWs to listen to news from Berlin and the BBC.

Cast's widow Ruth, in her letter of provenance, gives the history of this radio's construction and use in Stalag 17, where her husband, Sg. James L. Cast, was imprisoned during WWII: "Enclosed is the crystal radio I told you about. The crystal and the German aviator's earpiece were traded for cigarettes by American prisoners who spoke German. / The soap box was standard issue. The components are just wood & wire. We have not put the ear piece on for years as the prongs are rusty. The crystal is embedded in a thimble! / I was told they would move the key to reach Berlin, then by moving a few wires further over they would get BBC. / This was made between 6 May 1944 and 6 June 1944 as they heard about D. Day before the guards knew about it. / When they finished listening or had to close up, the crystal went into a pocket, the lid on the soapbox, and it just sat there. The Ear piece went into an enlarged knot hole on the inside part of a berth." An evocative piece of POW memorabilia.

Various sizes (6 (radio components counted as one unit))

\$20,000 - 30,000







Q٢

COLLECTION OF MEDALS, PATCHES AND INSIGNIA OF USAAF AIRMAN AND STALAG XVII B POW CAMP

Cased collection containing Combat Infantry Badge, one Air Force Badge, one metal badge in the shape of a B-17 Flying Fortress, one USAAF Gunner Badge, one US Army Staff Sergeant shoulder patch, one 8th Air Force patch, one US Army Staff Sergeant lapel badge, various service ribbons including a POW Medal and Meritorious Service Medal, an 8th Air Force lapel badge, 12.7 Caliber bullet (without casing), one 12.7 Caliber bullet with casing, one Stalag XVII-B enamel badge, one enamel "Free Our POW's" badge, one US Army Overseas Service Patch, one brass "US" shoulder tab, one silver skeletal "US" shoulder tab, one WWII US Army Air Force Mechanic Trade Patch; one notched dog tag with airman's name and next of kin name and address in steel with brass patina, one adjustable razor blade and one Stalag XVII B steel identification tag numbered "104782." License plates numbered "2545," registered to New York and read "FORMER PRISONER OF WAR."

Many shot-down airmen of the 8th Air Force were destined to spend the remainder of the war in Germany's network of POW camps such as Stalag XVII B in Silesia. An important collection of mementos of service and captivity.

Case size: 18 x 15 in (45.7 x 38 cm); license plate size: 12 x 6 (30.5 x 15 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

86

THE WARSAW UPRISING: UPRISING ARMBAND AND A COLLECTION OF POLISH EPHEMERA, 1944-1945

A collection of memorabilia comprising:

- 1. A pocket New Testament from the American Bible Society with brown leather protector in the name of J. W. Smith, POW No. 31242, Marlag und Milag Nord, Wesperyimke (sic), Germany.
- 2. Two National Registration Identity Cards stamped by the NRMF and National Registration Office.
- 3. A British Army Memorandum (Army Form C 348) acknowledging receipt of a letter dated 22nd February, 1943 by the Regimental Paymaster in London, and a Polish embassy letter from Counsellor J. Zaranski dated 6 June 1945 thanking T. W. Smith (sic) for passing on letters from Polish prisoners-of-war.
- 4. A photograph of J. W. Smith with former POW and a letter dated 11 June 1945 from a prisoner at the Stalag VIII-B POW camp with British and German approval stamps, with a photograph of a Polish Home Army funeral at Stalag VIII-B with German approval stamp on back; two portrait photos; one steel grave marker; one rare Polish Home Army armband in red and tan (formerly white) cotton with red stitching and blue-stamped Polish eagle and initials WP for Wojsko Polskie (Polish Armed Forces).
- 5. A theater-made Home Army cap insignia in molded tin in the shape of the Polish eagle and coat of arms, with one Warsaw Medal for 1939-1945 in gilded bronze with vertically striped orange and yellow rayon ribbon, and a Medal for Participating in the Battles for Berlin from the Polish Ministry of Defense in bronze with vertically striped orange, black and yellow rayon ribbon, a Medal of Victory and Freedom for August 6th 1945 from the Polish State National Council. *Provenance*: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britian Association; The War Museum.

The Warsaw Uprising against the Nazi occupiers of the city in August, 1944 marked one of the most tragic and heroic episodes of World War II. Planned to coincide with the Soviet advance on Warsaw, the

Polish Home Army and other resistance groups intended to hold out for a few days before being relieved by the Red Army. Instead, despite personal pleas from Winston Churchill, the Soviets refused to aid the Poles who were forced to hold out for two months before the uprising was bloodily crushed. Although rebels captured by the Germans were initially executed, the later stages of the uprising saw German recognition of the right of Home Army members to be treated as military combatants and sent to prisoner of war camps. After the surrender of Home Army forces on 2 October 1944 over 15,000 Polish POWs were sent to camps in Germany. Stalag VIII B was one such notorious camp, housing both British and Polish POWs, and it was there that the owner of this collection of artifacts relating to the Home Army was sent. It was here also that British POW J. W. Smith made efforts to collect letters from his Polish fellow prisoners, which he was able to forward on to their families in Soviet occupied Poland upon his escape from Stalag VIII B and return to the UK in early 1945. Various sizes (16)

\$3,000 - 5,000

87

GREEK RESISTANCE: A PARTISAN FLAG, C.1941-45

A Greek national flag, made of blue and white cotton, with a canton of the white cross on blue, and the frame of 5 blue and 4 white horizontal lines, two hand sewn rings at upper and lower hoist, some slight discoloration of the white linen, and a few rust holes and red stains. *Provenance*: Purchased in the early 1970s as a Greek resistance flag, from Mannion Auctions in Texas, in their World War II and Military Surplus sales.

The Greeks are deeply patriotic and took up against both the Italian and the German occupying Forces. A flag like this with just two small rings at the head and foot of the hoist, would have been much easier to be taken off and on a pole quickly, when used in a raid. Churchill praised the courage of the Greek resistance often using the phrase "Fight like Greeks" in his speeches.

31 x 51 in (79 x 130 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

88

PALADJI OSYNKA: ALBUM OF A POLITICAL PRISONER OF AUSCHWITZ, MUNICH, 1946

Bilingual caricature album in Ukrainian and English with preface by the artist, published by Hanns Lindner-Munchen 23. Soft cover with monochrome illustration of Auschwitz in green square.

Amongst those marked for extermination by the Nazi regime were individuals deemed politically dangerous, such as the author of this book of life in Auschwitz. A Ukrainian nationalist in eastern Poland after the joint invasion by Germany and the USSR in 1939, the pseudonymous Paladij Osynka was hunted by the Soviet and later the Nazi intelligence services. Captured and sent to Auschwitz, Paladij was one of only forty to survive the camp out of a population of 15,000 Ukrainian prisoners. While there, Osynka produced a number of sardonic sketches of camp life caricaturing prisoners and guards alike: according to the artist, the reality of life in the camps was too horrible to portray in naturalistic fashion and such nightmarish events could only be conveyed truthfully through satire. Paladij's experiences did not dim his ardor for a free Ukrainian state: in his preface to this album he dedicates his work to the Ukrainian people as a tribute to their suffering for their highest ideals.

8 x 6 in (20.3 x 15.2 cm) (1)

\$1,500 - 2,000











90

89

RAVENSBRÜCK CONCENTRATION CAMP ART BOOKLET, C.1945

Ravensbrück (in Ukrainian). 8vo. Brown wrappers. Illustrated with ten color drawings of prisoner life in the camp. Upper cover featuring an illustration of a dying prisoner slumped on barbed wire above the title.

Ravensbrück was a women's concentration camp established in May of 1939 and located in northern Germany near the village of the same name. Tens of thousands of women from all the German-occupied countries passed through the camp between 1939 and 1945, of whom around 50,000 perished from starvation, disease and, after 1944, in the newly constructed gas chambers. This art booklet was circulated in the camps of displaced Ukrainians in Germany after 1945 by one of the 15,000 survivors of Ravensbrück. A rare survival.

4 1/2 x 7 in (11.4 x 17.7 cm) (1)

\$1,500 - 2,000

90

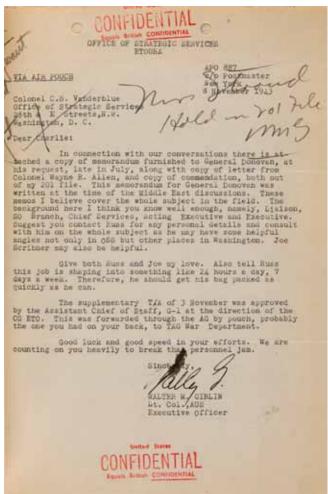
OSS OPERATIVE IN YUGOSLAVIA: THE COLLECTION OF OSS MAJOR JAMES **GOODWIN, C.1944**

A collection comprising:

- 1. A green gray cotton SOE armband with cotton Union Jack flag patch.
- 2. A tan cotton British Parachutist's Wings in blue and white thread, with a black cloth OSS Operations Commando Patch with gold bullion thread.
- 3. Original carbon of 1944 Secret OSS "Report of Flotsam Mission" by Major James Goodwin detailing combined operations in Slovenia between the OSS and local partisans.
- 4. A memorandum dated 6 July 1945 from Major Goodwin to Commander Shaheen US Navy Reserves discussing the effects of explosives under water, with a black and white photo of Goodwin in conference with US military officials. The collection mounted in a display case.

Allied covert assistance to Yugoslavian resistance forces began in 1942, one year after the German invasion of the country. By 1943, with German forces conducting an aggressive anti-partisan campaign, the British and later the Americans began parachuting special agents into Yugoslavia to liaise with the local insurgents. Yugoslavian operations fell under British control, so OSS agents had to liase with their SOE counterparts. The result of this was "Operation Flotsam," whereby partisans were supported and supplied by Allied aircraft (primarily 15th air Force) from 1944 to the end of the war. "Flotsam" not only aided the partisans but also ensued that allied airman who bailed out were looked after and assembled to be flown back out of Yugoslavia

Armband: 16 x 5 in (41 x 13 cm); patch: 3 x 3 in (8 x 8 cm); wings: 3- 1/2 x 1- 1/2 in (9 x 4 cm) \$1,500 - 2,000



91

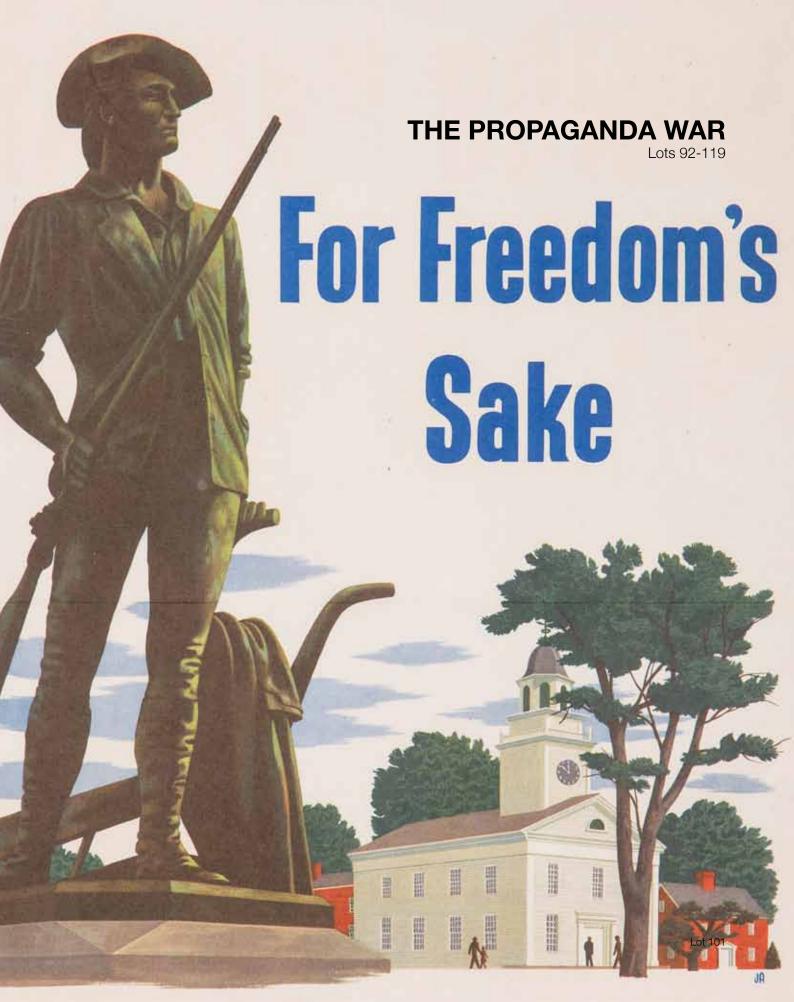
COLONEL WALTER M. GIBLIN: HIS PERSONAL OSS (0FFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES) COLLECTION, INCLUDING HIS 201 FILE, MEDALS AND OFFICIAL PAPERWORK, 201 FILE C.1942-45, MEMORABILIA 1942-57

A fine collection comprising; Colonel Giblin's 201 file, 4to, c. 300 leaves, upwards of 100 pages marked Secret, comprising his complete order file from his appointment to the Army on May 23 1942 to a final note to him dated October 25, 1944, regarding the disappearance in France of an American Lady married to a Frenchman. In this complete service record there 4 organizational diagrams of the OSS and its various parts, various citations including legion of merit, signed by Bruce (for organizing French resistance before D-Day, A French Legion of Honor citation, a letter from the Czech President in London awarding him the Czech uprising medal, an order allowing Giblin to go to Paris, in April 1944, to arrange for the resistance uprising at D-Day, and allowing him to wear plain clothes!, togther with; a photograph collection of US troops disembarking by sea and moving through urban and rural France; a French Legion d'Honneur medal in its original box; a Médaille La Victoire MCMXLV dated 8 May, 1945; a French-language souvenir booklet of the meeting of former French Resistance and OSS personnel in Washington, DC in June 1959; a set of photographs commemorating the Amicale Action and Special Forces Club's "Operation Croix de Lorraine" in London on 15th June, 1957; and a boxed set of medals and insignia includes a Meuse-Argonne, a Defensive Sector medal, a Legion of Merit, a Croix de Guerre with leaves, a U.S military arm patch in black felt with a white triangle and the letters "U.S", a set of mess medals containing all of the preceding plus an American Defense Medal, an American Campaign Medal, a European African Middle East Campaign Medal with three stars, a World War II Medal, a cloth Cross of Lorraine patch and an armband in the colors of the French flag with a metal buckle and insignia displaying the letters "V.N" with a torch interposed. The collection also includes a "Pocket Guide to Paris and Cities of Northern France", U.S Government Printing Office, 1944 and a restricted copy of "The German Campaign in Norway, Campaign Study No.2, September 30, 1942" published by the Military Intelligence Service of the US War Department.
br>

The Office of Strategic Services or OSS were the forerunners of the modern CIA and were established in June 13, 1942 to engage in espionage behind enemy lines for the United States Armed Forces. In tandem with the British Special Operations Executive, the OSS actively supported the French Resistance with arms and training up until the Liberation of France in late 1944. Colonel Walter Giblin, was a Wall Street banker appointed as the deputy director of Paris and chief of the OSS service branch in the European Theater. Based in London, he directed OSS operations in France.

Various sizes (Contents within 1 display box; 95 photos, 4 booklets, 2 medals)

\$20,000 - 30,000







93



92

"KEEP CALM AND CARRY ON" ENGLAND: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, 1939

Lithographic poster, simply printed in red with white text, surmounted by a crown device.

The history of the famous "Keep Calm and Carry On" poster is one that belies its ubiquity as motivational artwork in the modern world. Created by a team of designers in the spring and early summer of 1939, it was selected with 3 other similar designs to be printed up in preparation for the expected war. The other 3 (see lots 93-96) were widely distributed and used in late 1939, but this one was retained for special use. Over 2.5 million of the posters were printed between 23 August and 3 September, 1939, but the poster was held in storage and was not sanctioned for immediate public display. Although one or two were put out on the streets, probably in error, most of the posters remained in the warehouse until April 1940, when they were pulped as part of the Paper Salvage campaign. The Ministry of Information campaign was viewed as a failure due to the negative reception of the other posters, and the product was viewed as showing the class divide. The poster remained forgotten until the early 2000s, when a number of copies surfaced in Scotland. The poster's arresting visual appeal quickly led to its commercialization and replication in various formats. This particular example may well be one of only 22 small-sized original "Keep Calm and Carry On" posters in existence. It is of prime importance to any collector with an interest in British and Second World War propaganda.

15 x 9.75 in (38 x 25.5 cm)

\$8,000 - 12,000

93

"YOUR COURAGE YOUR CHEERFULNESS YOUR RESOLUTION WILL BRING US VICTORY" & "FREEDOM IS IN PERIL DEFEND IT WITH ALL YOUR MIGHT" LONDON: HMSO, 1939

Two British propaganda posters, printed in white on red ground, both unused, Your Courage poster torn in half with a few tears, the Freedom poster, with old creases indicating it was once folded into a 4×3 inch rectangle.

19.5 x 14.75 in (50 x 37.5 cm) small size format (2)

\$2,000 - 3,000

94

"KEEP CALM AND CARRY ON" LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (HMSO), AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER, 1939

White on red ground, on paper, with George VI crown above, designed by the MOI and HMSO, and printed in preparation for a civilian poster campaign in the event of invasion or aerial bombardment of England.

The Keep Calm poster has, over the past 15 years, become the classic poster of Wartime Britain. Stories of how many survive are convoluted. This is a median format sized example while most of the ones that have surfaced thus far have been the smaller window pane small sized versions. The story starts as early as April 1939 before the Declaration of War in September, when the Ministry of Information (MOI)started forming a policy on posters to be issued in times of National crisis. The MOI and HMSO, co-operating together had designers put together designs between June and July 1939, the aim to produce simple designs for posters to help the population at the time of forthcoming national crisis, and to create a morale boosting poster campaign for the general public. The competition for the designs ended in 3 chosen designs, and printing of these posters started on 23 August 1939. "Your Courage, Your Cheerfulness, Your Resolution will bring us Victory" and "Freedom is in Peril" were both printed in their millions and released to be put on buildings, public notice boards, stations etc, even 50 sheet versions were put on large billboards. The Keep Calm poster was held back for times of severe stress, perhaps an invasion, a bombing campaign. It is said that 2.5m Keep Calm posters were printed between August and September 1939, but here was some fuss in government and in the press about the content and style of the campaign, and the Keep Calm posters were not officially released and put in store. It is said the stock was pulped in April 1940 as part of a paper salvage campaign, but we know that a few were put out on the streets and are photographed in situ, and we know of examples in the Imperial War Museum London and in the British National Archives. Barter Books in Alnwick in 2000 found an example of the median size poster, and 15 small sized ones were found Cupar, Fife Scotland, from the family of a veteran of the Royal Observer Corps. This is a median sized example, a few of which, we know from photographs, were put up in public places in late 1939. This example is unused and comes from a small cache of 5 posters that surfaced in the West of England in 2014. 29.5 x 19.5 in (75 x 50 cm)

\$15,000 - 25,000





"FREEDOM IS IN PERIL DEFEND IT WITH ALL YOUR MIGHT" [LONDON: HMSO, 1939]

94

A British propaganda poster, printed white on red ground. Small size format, unused, but with slight creasing and rucking, old fold marks, with signs of being folded up into a rectangle of 4 x 3 inches, a few nicks on edges.

19.5 x 14.75 in (50 x 37 1/2 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

96

"FREEDOM IS IN PERIL DEFEND IT WITH ALL YOUR MIGHT" LONDON: HMSO, 1939

96

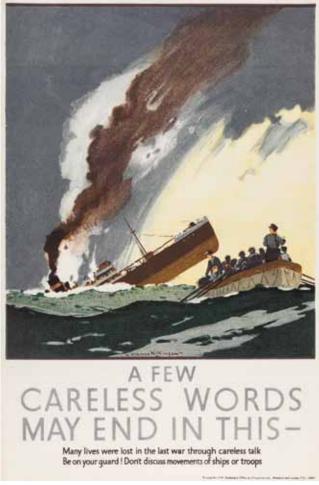
A British propaganda poster, printed white on a red ground, one of the 4 designs chosen in July 1939 to be part of a poster campaign to reassure the population at a time of national crisis. This example unused. Some light rucking and slight abrasion of edges. The crown on this example slightly furred and possibly a reject from the print run.

One of the four main designs for the government campaign at the beginning of the war, issued in December 1939 and distributed widely around Britain, aimed at arousing and giving courage to the population as they came to stand alone against superior German forces camped across the Channel. It is estimated that about 2 million or more of these posters, in various sizes, adorned public buildings around Britain. The poor ink registration suggests that this example may have been pulled out of the run and kept as a memento. An unused example.

29.5 x 19.5 in (75 x 50 cm) median size

\$3,000 - 5,000





"CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES" LONDON: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, 1943

British Propaganda Poster Series by Cyril Kenneth Bird alias Fougasse (1887-1965). A series of 8 color-lithographed small (window paned sized) propaganda posters issued under the auspices of the Ministry of Information, 4 are on thicker card, 4 on thinner paper.

A fine unused set of the "careless talk costs lives" series in almost mint condition. The series was a very popular poster during the war years and his gentle humor and satirical point of view made these posters some of the most successful that the MOI produced. Bird was a cartoonist of some standing, editing Punch from 1937 to 1949, but his work on posters for the MOI was mostly in an unpaid capacity. However after the war he was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1946, for his contribution to the war effort. His pen name Fougasse comes from the name of a mine; he was serving in Gallipoli in World War I and was invalided out after such a mine injured him severely. The size of these posters is an interesting as they were small enough to fix inside of windows of bombed out buildings as well as boards on stations and shop windows Of course with paper shortages, the smaller poster size was more popular with the bureacrats.

12 x 8 in (31 x 20 cm) (8)

\$1,500 - 2,500

98

BRITISH PROPAGANDA POSTERS: "CARELESS WORDS MAY END IN THIS" AND NATIONAL SAVINGS [LONDON: HMSO, 1940-1945]

A collection of 11 propaganda posters, color lithographs on thin paper, 6 of them warning about careless talk causing deaths including the famous Norman Wilkinson image of the cargo vessel sinking; the "keep it under your hat!" poster; and the "keep it dark" poster; and 5 others appealing for War Savings, issued by HMSO for the National Savings Committee including a personal appeal poster by Churchill to purchase National War Bonds and a personal appeal by Ernest Bevin, as Minister of Labour and National Service, to buy Savings certificates. Unused and in fine condition.

A fine group of British Propaganda posters, all unused, issued to be pasted up in windows and on doors. The Careless Talk Group, formed an important part of the government's publicity to make every one aware of the fact that enemy agents might be listening to casual conversations and gleaning information about the prosecution of the war.

Various small sizes (11)

\$1,000 - 1,500

BRITISH PROPAGANDA POSTERS FOR "THE HOME FRONT," [LONDON: HMSO, C.1941-1945]

A collection of 13 posters and broadsheets relating to the education of the General Public on air raid procedures, food savings and other domestic activities, comprising a series of 6 short information broadsheets on "Before, during, and after the Raid"; a rallying poster of a speech by Churchill "Come then let us to the Task to the Battle & to the Toil"; the poster "Children are safer in the Country"; and other patriotic posters on food and the kitchen front, in unused condition, some light discoloration to the edges. In unused condition. Various sizes (13)

\$1,200 - 1,800

100

BRITISH PROPAGANDA POSTERS ON THE WAR EFFORT [LONDON: HMSO, 1940-1945]

A collection of nine posters, most small size (15 x 10 in) with 3 "Put out Waste" series issued by HMSO for the Ministry of Supply (20 x 13 in) all in unused condition, one with the edges discolored.

An interesting group of unused propaganda posters, in fine condition. mostly issued by HMSO for the Ministries of Labour and Supply. The group includes one for the Post office "Post before Noon"; 2 for the Ministry of Labour "If only I could do something" and "Wanted urgently 125,000 binoculars"; Herbert Morrison's line "Go for It"; a Declaration by the Trades Union congress supporting Savings; and the 3 "Put out Waste" posters.

\$1,200 - 1,800

SIX US WAR BOND POSTERS, 1943-1944

A collection of 6 US Treasury department posters comprising; a 1943 poster reading "Doing all you can brother?" and "Buy War Bonds"; a 1944 poster of General Dwight D. Eisenhower reading "Back 'em Up" and "Buy Extra War Bonds"; a "Subscriber V Victory Liberty Loan" poster; a 1944 poster reading "6th War Loan" and "The Sky's the Limit! Keep Buying War Bonds" with illustration by Courtney Allen; a 1943 poster reading "for Freedom's Sake Buy War Bonds"; one United War-Work Campaign poster reading "Keep them smiling ... This home is helping our boys over there" and "United War-Work Campaign" and displaying badges from various charitable organizations.

The huge expense involved in keeping America and its allies fighting in World War II led the US government to mount a sustained propaganda campaign to encourage American citizens to purchase war bonds. Emotional appeals to patriotism, history and American values were commonly expressed in poster form in order to sell bonds. The tactics worked: more than 85 million Americans had purchased bonds totaling \$185.7 billion by January, 1946. The posters in this collection recall an unmatched period of popular monetary support for the US government.

Various sizes (6)

\$1,500 - 2,000



99





TWO US PROPAGANDA POSTERS, 1943-1944

a 1944 US Office of Defense Transportation poster reading "Won't you give my boy a chance to get home?" and "Don't Travel – Unless your trip helps win the war"; and a 1943 Office of War Information Poster, No. 26 reading "1778 - 1943 Americans Will Always Fight For Liberty."

Posters during World War II were designed to instill a sense of patriotism and confidence and keep morale high amongst the general population. Rationing was an omnipresent part of life during the Second World War, even in the comparatively safe and resource-rich USA, and wasteful habits were strongly discouraged. This pair of wartime posters present the conflict as one fought for high principals and link the frivolous use of gasoline with endangerment of the troops at the front.

"Don't Travel" poster: 20 x 21 in (76 x 53 cm); "1778 – 1943" poster: 22 x 28 in (55.8 x 71 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

103

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA POSTERS: "WAR BONDS," "AVENGE DECEMBER 7" AND "PRODUCE FOR YOUR NAVY"

[WASHINGTON, D.C. & NEW YORK, 1942-1943]

A collection of 4 propaganda posters, issued by the Office of War Information, the GPO, and the Incentive Division of the Navy Department, color lithographs on thin paper, various sizes. Comprises "Avenge December 7" by Bernard Perlin; "The Present with a Future: War Bonds" by Adolf Dehn; "Pass the Ammunition / Produce for Your Navy. Victory Begins at Home" by Howard Scott USNR; and "For Their Future, Buy War Bonds" by Munsell. Condition varies, all folded and with some wear/small holes, Dehn poster well-worn.

28 x 22 in (71 x 55.5 cm) to 391/2 x 30 in (100.5 x 76 cm) (4)

\$1,500 - 2,500

104

NORMAN ROCKWELL POSTERS: "FREEDOM FROM WANT" AND "SAVE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP"

WASHINGTON, D.C.: OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, 1943

2 large propaganda posters from Rockwell's "Four Freedoms" series, color lithographs on thin paper. OWI Poster Nos. 43 & 45. Folded with some wear to folds including small holes at intersections and a minor fold split, "Want" toned and with doodle in left margin. "Worship" with two long tears through title.

55.7 x 39.5 in (142 x 101 cm) (2)

\$2,500 - 3,500

105

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA POSTERS [WASHINGTON, D.C., NEW YORK & PITTSBURGH, PA, 1942-1943]

A collection of 6 propaganda posters urging productivity, color lithographs on thin paper. Comprises: "We French Workers Warn You ... defeat means slavery, starvation, death" by Ben SHAHN; "A Victory Creed for '43 / Produce for your Navy, Victory Begins at Home!" & "Why Should I Work Any Harder?" by Hufford for Heppenstall Steel Forgings (smaller and on thicker paper); "Bundles for Berlin' More Production!" by Melbourne Brindle; "'Having seen the quality of the work and of the workers..." quotation and photograph of FDR; "Put them Across! The Toughest Job is Still Ahead!" by John Falter, USNR. Folded, some toning and creasing, a few small holes at fold intersections.

Approximately 39×28 in $(100 \times 70$ cm) or the reverse, except one smaller (6) \$1,500 - 2,500



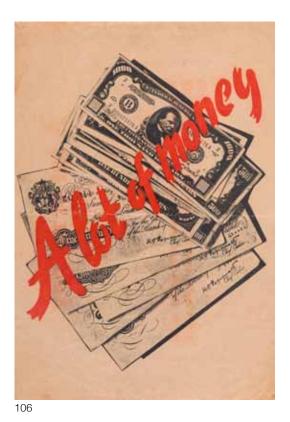






104

WORLD WAR II: THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY | 61





106 PROPAGANDA WAR LEAFLETS DISGUISED AS CHECKS AND BANKNOTES, VARIOUS NATIONALITIES, 1940-1945

A collection of 35 fake banknotes and checks for use as pro-axis propaganda, the countries targeted including France, Yugoslavia, USA, Egypt and Great Britain while a Canadian "Occupation Reichsmark" targets the Canadian citizenry.

For all sides of the Second World War the production and distribution of effective propaganda was a major element of the conflict. This collection of fake banknotes represents one of the more insidious attempts at psychological warfare by the belligerent powers: a citizen of a given country undergoing wartime privation would be unlikely to refrain from picking up what appeared to him to be a local banknote. Upon closer inspection, he would find the note was worthless and would be confronted with a propaganda message to further demoralize him. In some cases, a country might even distribute its own banknotes, altered to appear as they would under occupation by the enemy, to be read by its own citizens as a warning of how life might change in the event of their host country's defeat. Propaganda such as this is very rare in fine condition. Various sizes (35)

\$1,500 - 2,500

107 GERMAN PROPAGANDA WAR COLLECTION, DROPPED ON AMERICAN FORCES IN THE FIELD, 1944–1945

A collection of 41 air-dropped propaganda leaflets in English, targeting US soldiers in Western Europe. These leaflets employ printed text, color illustrations and/or photos in black and white.

The Normandy landings in June of 1944 exposed many American troops to Nazi propaganda in the form of air-dropped or shell-fired leaflets. Many of these emphasized the lost comforts of home, made claims that the war was being fought for the benefit of capitalists, Communists and/or Jews, emphasized the risk of death in combat, encouraged surrender, presented American allies as treacherous and manipulative and claimed a disparity in living standards between the home front and the frontline, and between officers and their men. Titillating or pornographic content was an occasional feature. This extraordinarily rare collection reflects the desperate but multifaceted propaganda offensive by the Germans at the end of the Second World War. Various sizes (41)

\$1,500 - 2,000

108

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA COLLECTION, DROPPED ON AXIS SOLDIERS AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES BY BOMB OR SHELL, 1941-1945

A 42 piece propaganda leaflet collection in German, French, Arabic and Italian variously emphasizing the large number of US troops; US material superiority; the contrast between initial German military superiority in the air with its later decline; the early predictions of Adolf Hitler contrasted with the later results and news report-style leaflets showing Axis defeats. Includes text, photos and illustrations.

The USA invested heavily in its propaganda campaign in Europe against the Axis powers: an entire wing of B-17 Bombers was entirely devoted to dropping leaflets over occupied or Nazi German territory. American propaganda generally depicted the war as an issue of good versus evil and emphasized the weakness of the German military effort, the ineffectiveness of its leadership and the suffering of Axis civilians.

Various sizes (42) \$1,200 - 1,800









EUROPEAN THEATER: AMERICAN PROPAGANDA WAR COLLECTION, 1943-

A collection of 40 examples of American propaganda material, in German and French, directed at Germans and the Occupied Countries, most in French or German. Including: "L'Amerique en Guerre" (19 issues from November 1943 to June 1944); "Sternenbanner" (7 issues in German from February to June 1944); "Le Courier de L'Air" (in French, 25 May 1944); "Luftpost" (in German, 1 June 1944 and numbered 37); four leaflets encouraging Axis soldiers to surrender (in German and Polish); three leaflets warning French civilians of areas where Allied bombing raids might be carried out; several leaflets encouraging Germans to question the Nazi leadership through Allied military gains; a leaflet entitled "Rearmes!" detailing the rebuilding of the French Army. All items come with contemporary Ministry of Information translations, with a majority stamped or typed "RESTRICTED."

The close military cooperation between the British and American armed forces in World War II extended into the area of propaganda, as can be seen by this collection of leaflets printed by the US Ministry of War Information with translations by the British Ministry of Information. The examples on offer in this collection emphasize Allied military successes and Nazi failures, frequently in the style of a news broadsheet in order to bolster the resolve of the Occupied population and to demoralize the Germans. Various sizes (40)

\$1,500 - 2,000

110

PROPAGANDA RECORDINGS: QUENTIN **REYNOLDS, "DEAR DOCTOR" & "DEAR** MR. S...", BROADCAST JUNE TO **AUGUST 1941**

A collection of four 78 RPM records, two for Dear Doctor, broadcast June 29 1941, and Dear S..., (alias Adolf Hitler), broadcast August 10 1941, issued on His masters Voice label. Original white card sleeves.

A collection of radio broadcasts made by the wartime journalist and war correspondent Quentin James Reynolds, not only editor of Colliers Magazine but famous for these wartime satirical programs. Sold with a modern CD of the recordings.

Diameter: 10 in \$700 - 1,000

WARTIME CHURCHILL SPEECHES: A SERIES OF 8 RECORDS, EARLY 1950S

A collection of 8 33 1/3 RPM records (lacking 2 discs of a series of 10), comprising volumes 3, and vols 5-11, released by Odeon (EMI Records). Original white sleeves.

A classic series of Churchill's most famous speeches. Amongst the 14 major speeches in this collection spanning October 1940 to March 1944 are his speech to France October 1940, to Italy December 1940, On Japanese Treachery in December 1941, the Address to Congress and again to the Canadian Parliament December 1941, second Address to Congress May 1943, and "The Hour is Approaching" March 1944. In 1949 EMI went to Churchill's house, Chartwell in Kent, and arranged to have Churchill rerecord these famous speeches for a special 78 rpm set that was issued that year. This series was of course highly popular, and remained on the EMI sale list for some time. The 33 1/3 RPM records date from the early 1950s when the record companies moved over to the slower speed so that they could fit more words in on a disc. Curiously, though EMI had the choice of every speech Churchill had done, they stopped at March 1944. The proceeds of the sales of these records went to Churchill's favorite charities. Churchill's speeches had been variously recorded on 78 rpm throughout the war years, but it is often suggested that on occasion an actor called Norman Shelley performed the role. A CD of two of the speeches is included with the lot.

Diameter: 12 in (8) \$700 - 1,000







114

AN ARCHIVE OF WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPHS DOCUMENTING A PRESIDENTIAL TOUR, SEPTEMBER 1942

36 photographs with overleaf typed descriptions and handwritten Navy insignia where not typed. The images show President Franklin Delano Roosevelt touring military and industrial sites around the USA, including New Orleans, Texas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Great Lakes, Seattle, Detroit, San Diego, Washington and Idaho.

A fine set of photographs detailing Franklin Delano Roosevelt's tour around the USA. The images tell the story of America's mushrooming military strength and industrial power, as well as the respect for one of the most popular presidents in US history. Notable images include several shots of FDR meeting with Andrew J. Higgins and visiting Higgins Industries in New Orleans, where the Higgins boat used on D-Day was developed. Other photos of note include a visit to Oregon Shipbuilding in Vancouver, owned by famed industrialist Henry J. Kaiser who appears in conversation with FDR, the Boeing Aircraft Plant in Seattle and a tour of the Willow Run plant with Henry Ford in attendance.

10 x 8 in (25.4 x 20.3 cm) (36)

\$2,000 - 3,000

113

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT: "F.D.R. SPEAKS," SPEECHES 1933-1945, PRESSED 1960

A collection of 34 speeches on 6 33 1/3 RPM records, Washington Records, c.1960, all in original paper sleeves, boxed with a booklet giving the history of his lengthy career as President, and with an introduction from Eleanor Roosevelt, praising the collection, original box: together with 2 LPs from the Radiola Historical broadcast series with recordings of live broadcasts from Tokyo Rose and from the Battle of Iwo Jima.

A fine set of Roosevelt's speeches including the great inaugural speech 1933 "Nothing to Fear"; his second inaugural address 1937 "One Third of a Nation"; the Day of Infamy speech December 8th 1941; and some of his fireside chats that settled the population to the task of waging war. Roosevelt served more than 12 years as President presiding over the greatest financial calamity of the century and waging one of the largest wars in the history of mankind. That he had the power and fortitude to accomplish this successfully is extraordinary, and this series of speeches brings that fortitude and strength back to life. Diameter: 12 in

\$700 - 1,000

114

NAZI PROPAGANDA: CHARLIE AND HIS ORCHESTRA, 1935-1943

A small collection of 5 records, 78 RPM, issued by Francis Day, probably Berlin or London pressings, including songs numbered 101-106, 111, 112, 115, 116, with classics such as "St Louis Blues Handy" and "The Sheik of Araby." Somewhat used, with original fawn paper sleeves, paper browned, one with a London Army and Navy Stores sleeve.

Jazz and blues were outlawed in Germany in 1935, but an underground jazz scene persisted in Berlin. In the early 30s Charlie (Kurt Schwedler) and other prominent musicians came together. Goebbels, who saw radio broadcasts and music as an ideal way of getting into the homes of the allies, sanctioned them to play, with new adapted lyrics. They would be broadcast on International short wave radio to Canada, USA and Britain, performing every sat night at 9 pm. Charlie would start playing the traditional lyrics of a famous song and change the words in the middle to fit the German propaganda, in a very subliminal way. As an official Reichsministerium band Charlie and his Orchestra made over 90 recordings from 1941-1943, and Schwedler was permitted to travel to Axis and neutral countries to collect jazz and dance music which he and the ministry would alter. After the war they reformed as "Bocksieper Freddie," performing for US Armed Forces in Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg. Schwedler is said to have emigrated to the US in 1960, or possibly to Tegernsee. Diameter: 12 in

\$700 - 1,000



115



116



117

ALEKSANDR ZHITOMIRSKY (RUSSIAN, 1907-1993)

"Sein Kampf. Dein Tod/Ego borba ... Tvoya smert!" [His Struggle ... Your Death!]. 1940 or later.

Vintage gelatin silver photograph of a photo-collage mounted on thick paper.

Title in ink below photograph on the paper backing; note in pencil on verso: "Original photograph of the photo collage by my father Aleksandr Zhitomirsky. V. Zhitomirsky."

A satire on Adolf Hitler's heinous autobiographical manifesto Mein Kampf (1925) in the manner of John Heartfield with "His Struggle" on the front cover of the book and "Your Death" on the back. An example of anti-Nazi agit-prop design during the Great Patriotic War. Zhitomirsky was one of the Soviet masters of political photo-montage and has been favorably compared to his illustrious contemporaries Rodchenko, Klutsis and El Lissitzky. He came into his own while working at the Front particularly in the photo-magazine Front illustrerte aimed at German soldiers.

8 x 10.75 in (22 x 39 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

116

YEVGENI KHALDEI (RUSSIAN, 1917-1997)

"Nochnaya razvedka Murmansk, 1941" [Night Exploration in Murmansk, 1941].

Gelatin silver print.

Signed, titled and dated in pencil with the photographer's stamp on

A formidable wartime photograph capturing the deep cold of Murmansk. Kaldei had an artistry that few other Russian photographers of the mid 20th century possessed. This image is strangely similar to the Korean war memorial in Washington. 17 x 21.25 in (43.2 x 54 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

117

MARK MARKOV-GRINBERG (RUSSIAN, 1907-2006)

"Klyatva soldata" [Soldier's Oath]. Gelatin silver print, 1942.

Signed, titled and dated in ink on verso.

"Faith presents devotion during wartime. The Oath of War (1942), by Mark Markov-Grinberg, taken minutes before a regiment attacked an entrenched German defensive position, shows a soldier kissing his gun" (Dr. Marcus Bunyan, Art Blart, Dec 14, 2012).

16 x 11.75 in (40.6 x 29.8 cm)

\$1,500 - 2,000





119

118

EMMANUIL NOEVICH EVZERIKHIN (RUSSIAN, 1911-1984)

"Stoyat na smerti. Boi za Krepost Osovets" [Stand until Death. Battle of Fortress Osovets].

Gelatin silver print, 1944.

Signed, titled and dated by the photographer in ink on verso.

At the age of 18, famed Russian photographer E. N. Evzerikhin began placing his pictures with TASS as a freelance correspondent. He worked alongside Naum Granovsky, Fyodor Kislov, Mark Markov-Grinberg and Georgy Zelma at *Soyuzfoto*. He was persecuted for being Jewish under Stalin, but his photographs at the Front, particularly of Stalingrad, are now considered classics of modern photojournalism. Here he covered the the Osovets Offensive, the final phase of Operation Bagration, the Belorussian Strategic Offensive of the Red Army in summer 1944.

13.5 by 11 in (34.3 x 28 cm)

\$1,500 - 2,000

119

KHALDEI, YEVGENI. 1917-1997

Reindeer. Murmansk.

Gelatin silver print.

Signed in pencil on verso and with photographer's stamp, 1941

Famed Ukrainian-born photojournalist Yevgeni Khaldei is remembered primarily for his photograph of the planting of the Red Flag on the Reichstag. Nearly as celebrated is this shot of a shell-shocked reindeer known as Yasha. However, this striking image was faked: it is a composite of two photos (an exploding bomb with superimposed British Hawker Hurricanes sent to relieve Murmansk; and the scared reindeer). Some hand work is obvious in the explosion. The photographer may have intended the picture as a visual pun: The German offensive to capture Murmansk was codenamed Operation Renntier or Reindeer. 18 1/5 x 22 1/5 in

\$4,000 - 6,000

- FLASH-

INVASION D-DAY AND THE ROAD TO BERLIN

Lots 120-156

U S-BRITISH-CANADIAN FORCES LAND IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE

GERMAN RADIO PLACES LANDINGS
FROM LE HAVRE TO CHERBOURG
ABOUT 110 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS

ALLIES SILENT ON LANDING LOCATIONS

-EVERYTHING GOING ACCORDING TO PLAN-CHURCHILL TELLS COMMONS SIX HOURS AFTER LANDINGS BEGIN

SHORE BATTERIES LARGELY QUELLED
SEA OBSTACLES NOT SO DIFFICULT
CHURCHILL INFORMS HOUSE

PARACHUTE-GLIDER TROOPS MAKE
DEEP PEGETRATIONS INLAND



120

AN AMERICAN 48-STAR ENSIGN FLAG, FLOWN AT BATTLE OF GELA, ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY, 10-12 JULY 1943

A heavy cotton 48-star national flag with two steel grommets and cotton tab on hoist noting makers name Annin,the hoist inscribed by "HARRY RUEFEMANN BM 2/C US NAVY C51-52-07 GELA, SICILY 1943" in a green pen.

This US flag was flown on a US Landing Craft during the amphibious landings at Gela as part of the Allied invasion of Sicily, codenamed Operation Husky. Despite heavy Axis air attacks with little defensive fighter cover, the Battle at Gela ended in the American and British Forces safely landed in Sicily.

An important American flag from the collection of Chief Boatswain Harry Ruetemann, and flown from his landing craft B24 LC, during the Allied invasion of Italy at the Battle of Gela. Ruetemann had served for two years on a German battleship in WWI , and after came to the united States, spent some years in the merchant marine, and in 1942 joined the navy and trained on landing craft. He took part in both the invasions of Sicily and of Southern Italy, and after that trained crews for Operation Dragoon in southern France in August 1944. Flag: 56×29 in $(142 \times 74 \text{ cm})$

\$10,000 - 15,000



121

A 48-STAR ENSIGN FLOWN AT D-DAY ON LCI 510, OMAHA BEACH, 6 JUNE 1944

A heavy cotton US flag with four steel grommets, labeled "US EN3" on hoist, together with:

A later oil painting, signed by Martin Miller of LCI 510, with brass plaque reading "U.S.S LCI (L) 510 LT. JOHN C. LEYS, C.O"; A peaked tan cotton US Navy Officer's Hat with black cotton hatband and nametag "John Carroll Leys, VA";

A dark wool US Navy LongCoat, with nametag inside reading "Leys"; and a brass, black bakelite handled stamp reading "Department of the Navy U.S.S LCI (L) 510", and 12 photographs, 6 vintage, of crewmen and U.S.S LCI (L) 510, and 6 postwar.

An important D-Day flag flown from LCI 510 on Omaha Beach on the afternoon of June 6th and on other Normandy beaches up to June 25 1944. This flag was taken from the ship after its Normandy service by Lt Leys. The LCI was designed to ferry larger numbers of troops and with heavier armament to defend them in transit than the smaller Landing Craft. LCI (L) 510 landed hundreds of soldiers on Omaha Beach on D-Day, continuing to ferry soldiers, nurses, and equipment to and from the beach thereafter. All crewmen under the ship's Commanding Officer survived the war unscathed, Lt.Leys eventually receiving the French Legion of Honor on 21 July 2014 for his actions. Leys is now aged 101, and almost the oldest veteran of World War II alive, this was a flag he treasured all his life, he flew it every 4th July outside his house, and is now being sold as part of his retirement. Flag: 61 x 39 in (155 x 99 cm); painting: 16 x 19 in (41 x 48 cm); hat: 11 x 10 x 4 in (28 x 25 x 10 cm); coat: 18 x 50 in (46 x 127 cm) \$50,000 - 80,000



121





122

A D-DAY RED CROSS FLAG AND US NAVY BUCKLER FOUL WEATHER PARKA WORN BY SEAMAN C.W. WEISS ON ONE OF THE FIRST BOATS, LCT-537, TO LAND ON OMAHA BEACH, NORMANDY, JUNE 6, 1944

A white heavy cotton Red Cross flag with central Red Cross and white cotton hoist, recovered by C W Weiss from LCT-537, together with:

Weiss's rubberized cloth US Navy Buckler Foul Weather Parka in tan green with four breast mounted green-painted steel buckles, a hood with green rayon draw strings and side mounted pockets covering holes for audio equipment leads, two ventilation holes beneath each armpit, metal snap buttons at each sleeve, two white rayon drawstrings with metal grips in copper rings at the waist, one black and white cotton label sewn to interior waist lining reading "NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACT NXSX-17797 LARGE" below a black stamped "LARGE," back stamped "WEISS C. W." In weathered condition.

Provenance: Estate of CW Weiss; The War Museum.

An important battlefield flown US Navy Red Cross flag draped or flown from the side of the open bow door or used for beach first aid units. LCT-537 was part of Assault Group O-1, flotilla 19, a 8 LST flotilla commanded by Lt J.E. Barry USNR sent in on the first waves. As a tank carrier it was probably part of the wave of 32 specially adapted Sherman tanks that were to be landed that morning on the beach. In reality as they approached the shore under fire the obstructions blocked their path and apparently the pilot gunned the throttle by mistake, and the craft bounced over the wire and landed further up the shore. The LCT was tasked with trying to recover the wounded, once they had unloaded their cargo and this somewhat small flag was supposed to be flown from the bow doors and help minimize enemy fire. It is somewhat doubtful that this could have happened in the first 7 hours of the assault on Omaha beach, the cross fire from the cliffs being ferocious. There was in each crew a red cross complement and they would try to set up First Aid Stations in whatever cover was available on the beach, rescue the wounded were they had a chance, and get them back to hospital ships offshore. Many photographs of the Omaha beach show the Red Cross groups clustered around small flags like this. Out of all the Allied landing sites, Omaha would generate the highest volume of killed and wounded at over 10,000 casualties.

Red Cross flag: 22 x 31 in (56 x 79 cm) (2)

\$15,000 - 20,000





D-DAY PHOTOGRAPHS AND COMMEMORATIVE REPORTS: 13TH PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, 8TH AIR FORCE, 6 MAY TO JULY 1944

The photo-reconnasissance collection of Victor B. Gras, photographer, comprising: 1. The personal military photograph collection of Gras, 122 official aerial and oblique reconnaissance images of Normandy, mostly D-Day beaches, beach-heads, invasion armada, bridges, towns, countryside and airfields, the majority taken on sorties on and around June 6th, all with the identifying locations cut out of the margin of the images, all with passed examiner stamps on verso, Bound in an original brown card Pilot's Handbook, slightly bowed; together with a small contact print of Victor Gras in uniform.

- 2. 4 postwar photo reconnaissance reports, analyzing the damage and destruction of bombing Raids on Germany, comprising Cities of the Reich, Inland waterways of Germany, Bridges of the Loire, Seine and Rhine rivers, Germany's Oil, each a glossy photographic publication with pictorial covers. Slightly bowed.
- 3. Thirteenth Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron, 1942-1945 European Theater of Operations, 4to, photographic publication, original Disney decorated covers, stapled at left margin. An end of war tribute to the photographers and their achievements over 1,367 missions during the war, and also their life in England based in Mount Farm Airbase, Oxford, England, Disney decorated pictorial card covers. Bowed.

A fine collection of official reconnaissance D-Day imagery shot as the LCTs piloted in and out of the beach-heads, such aerial shots displaying the power and grandeur of the Invasion. \$2,000 - 3,000

124

OGDEN MINTON PLEISSNER (AMERICAN, 1905-1983)

D-Day: A B-25 of the 8th Air Force bomber group at Mark's Hall, 1944. Signed, dated and inscribed center right: "D-Day, 1944 / Ogden Pleissner." Watercolor on paper.

An atmospheric watercolor of B-25 bombers gathered in D-Day camouflage. 12 x 18 in (30.4 x 45.7 cm) \$7,000 - 10,000





125

THE D-DAY RAINBOW: ARTHUR E ARTHUR "SKETCH MADE AT 6:15 AM ON THE 6 JUNE—INVASION DAY— 1944"

Watercolour on paper with an image of Allied bomber squadrons over Normandy, with a prominent rainbow. Verso inscribed. Mounted and framed.

Provenance: Private Collection of British entertainer Michael Bentine, also RAF veteran of WWII; The War Museum.

A beautiful image of early morning formations of Bombers Squadrons crossing the Channel, framed by a rainbow. The artist has signed and inscribed in white chalk on the old black backing paper of the picture, "Sketch made at 6:15am on the 6th June—Invasion day—1944. The rainbow depicted was the subject for comment in the national press later in the day—the rainbow appeared over the invasion beaches and was accepted as a favorable omen. Arthur E. Arthur." It has to be presumed that Arthur was on one of those bombers as they headed across the English Channel at 6:15 am and, taken by the beauty of the scene, made a sketch which he later worked up as this watercolor. 7 x 9.5 in (18 x 24.5 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

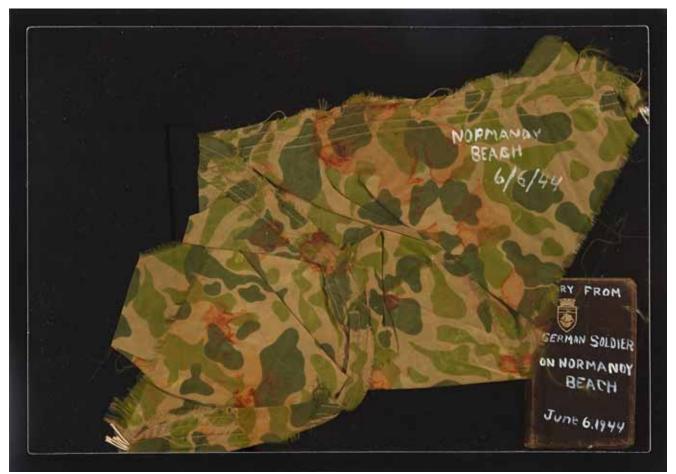
126

D-DAY "UNION JACK" LIBERATION FLAG, FLOWN FROM A WINDOW OF A HOUSE IN ST AUBIN-SUR-MER, 6 JUNE 1944

A hastily made "Union Jack" flag of blue cotton with red crosses stitched over, probably made rapidly on June 6th 1944, and apparently flown out of a window in the seaside resort of St Aubin-sur-Mer, as the attackers came ashore and moved the Germans out of the town. The blue cotton ground bleached out to gray, a few small holes and rust holes, very creased.

A fascinating relic with a written affidavit from the present owner, that he bought this flag from a man in St. Aubin whose father made it in 1944 and flew it as the Germans retreated the town, hoping to ensure that the attackers would not shoot at his house. Curiously this seaside town is at the eastern edge of Juno beach, where it wasn't the British who came ashore but the Canadians, though surely most of them identified with the "Union Jack." The fighting in St. Aubin was fierce, as the preliminary bombardment missed most of its targets and the 100 strong German defense unit held off a large Canadian attacking force for many hours. There is no doubt that the maker would not have been expecting a Canadian force to come into his town, and some of those troops were French Canadians from Quebec. $23 \times 35 \text{ in } (59 \times 89 \text{ cm})$

\$3,000 - 5,000



127

D-DAY: DR. HOGE'S COLLECTION OF PIECES RELATED TO D-DAY RECOVERED FROM UTAH BEACH AND ENGLAND, JUNE 6, 1944

A rare collection of curios assembled by a Senior doctor, Dr. Hoge, attached to LST 371, coming in and out of Utah beach on D-Day, comprising:

- 1. A tin box marked with Japanese characters and inscribed "BOX I PICKED UP IN THE YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE" in white paint containing two pieces of bomb shrapnel inscribed "FROM THE HOE PLYMOUTH ENG," and "THE HOE," respectively;
- 2. A triangular silk camouflage neckerchief cut from a US Army Camouflage Parachute in green, dark green and tan with white cotton strings, stained with blood/rust? and inscribed "NORMANDY BEACH 6/6/44" in white paint;
- 3. A 1942 German-language diary published by ODE Paris, bound in dark leather, with inscription on front cover "DIARY FROM GERMAN SOLDIER ON NORMANDY BEACH JUNE 6. 1944" in white paint.

The items in this collection were recovered by Dr. Hoge on LST 371. The neckerchief is very rare on the market, and was used by elements of the 82nd Airborne Division. The 82nd was not allowed to have identification armbands, so before the off, they all tore up a camouflage parachute and made neckerchiefs to be used as identification devices. Many contemporary photographs show them wearing their new neckerchiefs. Hoge describes his invasion to "Normandy" on each piece, as the codenames for the beachheads were not commonly known, secrecy being paramount. The shrapnel was picked up on Plymouth Hoe, Devon (famous for Drake playing bowls before the Spanish Armada), one of the assembling points for the US Forces as they waited to cross the Channel. This particular landing craft went on to go into the Pacific Theater hence the tin from Yokosuka Naval Base. Hoge had earlier been involved in the debacle of Slapton Sands, Devon, where a practice training invasion was disturbed by U-boats who sunk and killed many of those on the training mission. An eclectic but somber group of battlefield relics.

Neckerchief: 30 x 17 in(76 x 43 cm); Diary: 3 x 5 in (8 x 13 cm) (5)

\$1,500 - 2,000





128

D-DAY COLLECTION OF CAPTAIN WALTER MCLANE, 325TH GLIDER INFANTRY REGIMENT, 82ND AIRBORNE, 6 JUNE 1944 Collection comprising:

1. 6 Airborne patches including a cotton 82nd Airborne shoulder patch in red, tan, white and blue displaying "All-American" logo and text reading "AIRBORNE" and a cotton 17th Airborne "Eagle Claw" identification shoulder patch; a glider paratrooper cotton patch and a linen American flag right shoulder patch: and 4 others. 2. Various pins, medals and badges: a US Military sterling silver Marksmanship Rifle Medal pin; silver captain's shoulder bars; a set of 5 gold stitched U.S. Army Overseas Service Bars for 30 Months Duty on a green cotton patch; and two 325th Glider Infantry Regiment badges in sterling silver; two gold "U.S." and Crossed Rifles Infantry Branch shoulder insignias; one Combat Infantryman Badge; a US Army Glider badge in sterling silver, hand stenciled "W F M 0 -417379" on the reverse. 3. Various medal bars including a Bronze Star with V device, a Purple Heart medal with oak leaf clusters, a Presidential Unit citation with an oak leaf cluster, and his US Army dog tag for "WALTER F. MCLANE." 4. A gray cotton US Airborne Officers cap with cotton glider patch and silver captain's bars attached, the ribbon with Normandy arrowhead and unit pin. The collection mounted in a display case.

The US 82nd Airborne Division was essential in the success of the D-Day operations of 6 June 1944. As part of Mission Boston, glider and parachute infantry were inserted behind German lines along the Normandy coast the night before the amphibious invasions. This confused the Germans and slowed down enemy reinforcements. For their role in Normandy, the 325th received a Presidential Unit Citation, along with a Croix de Guerre, with palm, from France. *Various sizes*

\$2,000 - 3,000

129

D-DAY COLLECTION OF MEDALS, PATCHES AND INSIGNIA FROM A MEMBER OF THE US 513TH PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGIMENT, 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, 1942-1945

A collection containing a Combat Infantry badge in sterling silver and blue-enamel inlay with silver rifle, a US Army Parachutist badge in sterling silver with one-star Combat Jump device, two 1st Lieutenant bars in sterling silver, a 17th Airborne Division "Thunder from Heaven" Eagle Claw patch, two brass crossed rifle 513th Parachute Infantry Regiment pins, two "U.S." pins and 1st Lieutenant badge in gold with blue rayon interlay. All mounted in a display box.

This collection belonged to a 1st Lieutenant of the US 513th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 17th Airborne Division active from December 1942 to August 1945. The regiment was deployed overseas in the wake of the D-Day landings in June of 1944 and was rushed into combat in southern Belgium during the Battle of the Bulge. The regiment later conducted its only combat drop over Wesel, Germany during Operation Varsity in March of 1945, earning all who participated a one-star Combat Jump Device to go with their Parachutist Badge.

Various sizes (11)





HAND-DRAWN MAP OF THE NORMANDY COASTLINE AND SITUATION OF FORCES ON D-DAY PLUS EIGHT, DRAWN UP FOR COXSWAIN JOHN GROSS, ON BOARD LST-56, 14 JUNE 1944

A section of white cotton bag with a drawing of a map of the Normandy coastline, in pencil and ink, showing the disposition the US and British-Canadian front lines in Normandy following the Battle of Carentan and the front lines on D-Day, with "Utah" and "Omaha" in black ink and additional annotations in pencil marking the "Western Task Force" and "Eastern Task Force" areas, together with:

A Certificate of Honor by the City and the County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania for John Gross in recognition of his service in World War II, signed by Lancaster Mayor Dale Cary and the Chairman Board of County Commissioners; three honorable discharge papers for Coxswain John Gross, US Navy for November 1946 including list of vessels and stations served. The map framed and glazed.

This map was drawn up by an unrecorded Captain, who was being transported with his troops by LST-56, into Omaha Beach in the eighth day following D-Day. It was given to a John Gross, Coxswain of LST-56, which was in action at Omaha Beach and other Normandy beaches throughout June 1944. The Army captain who drew the map obviously had some knowledge of the larger plan for D-Day, by naming both Utah and Omaha beaches, and although at the time of the invasion the Forces landing did not all know the code names being used, by plus eight days it would have been more common knowledge. Gross prized this map all his life, and it hung proudly in his home.

Map (framed): 17 x 32 in (43 x 81 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

131

D-DAY HIGGINS LANDING CRAFT PROPELLER, DISCOVERED ON UTAH BEACH, NORMANDY, EXCAVATED JUNE 8, 1976

A bronze propeller, stenciled "Gaines" on base, paper sticker attached to blade detailing its excavation from Utah Beach on June 8th, 1976.

Provenance: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

The propeller comes from a Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel (LCVP) or Higgins boat, an amphibious landing craft used to deliver Allied troops to the beaches at Normandy throughout June and July 1945. The Higgins boat came in for particular praise from Supreme Allied Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower, who stated that "If Higgins had not designed and built those LCVPs, we never could have landed over an open beach. The whole strategy of the war would have been different."

10 x 10 x 2 in (26 x 26 x 6 cm)



132

A 48-STAR ENSIGN FLOWN BOTH IN SALERNO AND ON D-DAY FROM USS LST-2 "DIRTY DUECE," SALERNO, SEPTEMBER 9 1943 AND D-DAY JUNE 6 1944

A heavy cotton US flag, with white hoist and four brass grommets, sold together with; Two black and white photographs of British infantry disembarking from LST-2 while the ship's crew prepare equipment, with a label pasted overleaf reading "USS LST-2 SALERNO, ITALY SEPT. 9, 1943"; and a black and white photograph of LST-2 at port with flag flying from its mast, labeled on verso, "USS LST-2 ALGIERS, LOUISIANA EARLY IN 1943.", together with: An officers uniform jacket and pants, in regulation black wool, with Chief Petty Officer rank badges and a honourable discharge emblem, and two naval overshirts, one with petty Officer 1st class ranking, the other an unused plain over shirt, with label lettered in ink "A.Casanueva, Cox". The flag with some light discoloration from dirt and age, the uniform in fine condition and probably rarely used.

The USS LST-2 "Dirty Deuce" was used to ferry men, supplies and armored vehicles to the Allied beachhead at Salerno, Italy in September 1943 and later at Normandy, France from 6 June 1944. Dirty Deuce survived shelling by the German defenses at Normandy without casualties before being turned over to the British in December, 1944. Casanueva was a Chief Boatswain's Mate on LST-2, and took the flag home with him after he returned to the States in December 1944. His vessel, like so many LST's, served in a series of invasions throughout World War II at Tangiers, Salerno, Anzio, D-Day and on Operation Dragoon, and many even went on to the Pacific to carry out the Okinawa Invasion. They were the workhorses of the US and British Navies, built in the US or Britain, from 1943 onwards. Hundreds were damaged or did not survive the landings, and LST-2 obviously saw some fierce action both in Salerno and D-Day. Boatswain Casanueva, proud of his service, prized this flag all his life.

Flag: 61 x 39 in (155 x 99 cm); photos: 8 x 10 in (20 x 25 cm)

\$30,000 - 50,000





133

D-DAY LANDING. A US NAVY M26 LIFE PRESERVER

The life preserver made from olive drab oiled canvas, two pockets to house the brass and steel C02 canister with string attachment, four exterior loops to house the two brass-capped rubber inflation tubes, a steel belt buckle, canvas stenciled with date of manufacture 'Jan 19, 1944', unit number TC 83, and instructions for use, together with; A printed copy of Eisenhower's May 19, 1944 "Letter to the Troops" issued by the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, with facsimile signature of Eisenhower.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The M26 was required to be worn by all serving crew members of the US Navy whenever they were "on-duty" or "on-watch," and was intended to be worn at chest-level below the arms. Many sailors chose to wear the device around the waist for reasons of comfort and the volatile C02 canisters were frequently removed (the M26 could still be manually inflated by blowing into the rubber tubes). Life preserver: 55 x 4 in (142 x 10 cm) letter: 6 x 9 1/2 in (15.2 x 24

cm) (2)

\$700 - 1,000

134

D-DAY FLAG OF THE FREE FRENCH FORCES, 1940-1945

A heavy cotton and wool tri-color flag of the Free French Forces, without the characteristic Cross of Lorraine insignia used by the mainland Free French, possibly due to its production in England, with English text on the hoist reading "3 x 6" and "France." The grommets are zinc, rather than brass, reflecting wartime allocation of brass reserves for bullet shell production, together with: A 1939–1945 Commemorative War Medal.

Provenance: Found in the Normandy; Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

A D-Day french tricolor, probably brought ashore by a member of the Free French Forces. On June 6, 1944, the Free French Forces were landed on Sword Beach, led by Captain Kieffer with 177 men, and others were in parachute jumps earlier in the day. They were known as the Bérets verts ("Green berets"), landing in Ouistreham, Benouville, Amfreville and Bavant, designated as Sword Beach. Kieffer, recently promoted to Capitaine de Corvette, led his men personally. The unit suffered 21 killed and 93 wounded. Kieffer himself was almost immediately wounded twice, hit by shrapnel in the leg, but refused evacuation for two days. Kieffer rejoined his unit on 14 June, in time to take part in the breakthrough towards the Seine and Honfleur. Along with two of his men, he was the first member of the Free French Forces to enter Paris. 32 x 64 in (86 x 162.5 cm) (2)

\$3,000 - 5,000

NEW YORK N Y TUESDAY JUNE 6 1844 B A M

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U S-BRITISH-CANADIAN FORCES LAND IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE

GERMAN MADIG PLACES LANDINGS FROM LE HAVRE TO CHERBOURG ABOUT I'M MILES NORTHWEST OF PARES

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PARACHUTE-GLIDER TROOPS MAKE DEEP PERETRATIONS INLAND

HUGE ALLIED SEA-AIR ARMADAS INVOLVED

RUNNING STORY OF INVASION

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE - A P - AMERICAN BRITISH AND CANADIAN
AIRBORNE AND SEABORNE FORCES LANDED
SUCCESSFULLY IN NORTHWESSTERN FRANCE TODAY IN
GREATEST OFFENSIVE EVER HURLED AGAINST A
HOSTILE SHORE WITH AVOWED AIM OF CRUSHING NAZIS
AND LIBERATING PEOPLES OF EUROPE BY TOTAL
VICTORY OVER THEIR GERMAN OVERLORDS

-W-

LATEST WORD ON OPERATIONS CAME IN A
DISPATCH DATED ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAYING MILITARY CIRCLES THERE HEARD EARLY IN THE
AFTERNOON THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD SECURED A
BEACHHEAD AND DUG IN - HOW DEEP THE PENETRATION IS WAS NOT MADE KNOWN

-V-

GERMAN TRANSCEAN NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY
THAT ALLIED PARATROOPS WERE LANDING ON THE
ISLANDS OF JERSEY AND GUERNSEY WEST OF THE
NORMAN PENINSULA

-V-

ALLIED FIGHTERS PILOTS RETURNING FROM FLIGHTS OVER THE BEACHHEAD REPORTED THAT ALLIED INFANTRYMEN WERE SCRAMBLING UP THE SHURES AT 7 A M APPARENTLY WITHOUT HEAVY OPPOSITION IN THE EARLY STAGES

135

135

DOW JONES D-DAY TICKER, 6 JUNE 1944, 8 A.M.-4:35 P.M. EST

The Dow Jones ticker tape news print-out for the complete day of 6 June 1944, starting 8 a.m. and ending "New York Tuesday June 6th 4 35pm Good Night," a continual transmission of news bulletins gleaned from every source in the world sent out over the wire to their subscribers, in total comprising c.92 feet of ticker tape cut into 45 sections and folded in approximate order, on verso of the first section is a contemporary pencil annotation "Invasion of France 6/6/44," old tie holes at upper margin of each section, together with a blank envelope of the First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

An extraordinary survival of a seemingly complete run of the Dow Jones ticker tape, rescued from the First National Bank Cincinnati, Ohio, at the end of the day, 6 June 1945. In this news tape, Dow Jones have accumulated every report or piece of information available to them and released it to their subscribers. Dow Jones include all sides and agencies, AP, UP, INS, German radio, foreign newspapers, Japanese and Russian reaction, British and American government reaction, a full commentary of the reaction of the world to the story of the D-Day landings, all muddled in with the day-to-day stories of business, commodity, stocks and share price rises and falls as well as international news from other stock exchanges. Some 60% of the length is concerned with news of D-Day.

In many ways the news story for D-Day was a very difficult story to cover, since the Supreme Allied Command at Shaef and both US and British Governments had a news blackout and so when Dow Jones started up at 8 a.m. (1 p.m. in afternoon BST), there was nothing coming from anyone in charge of the Operation, so they relied on German radio reports and other agencies to fill them in. As the invasion rolled into the late afternoon, small snippets were released from Shaef and speeches by Roosevelt (D-Day prayer), George VI, De Gaulle, Churchill's speech to the British Parliament, started coming out around 11 am and 12 pm EST. By the end of the day US time there was a plethora of reports, all good. The news on Omaha beach was subdued for several days, and US forces were fighting to secure the beach head until 3 am on June 7th. Length: c.92 feet

\$7,000 - 10,000





136

ALLIED GERMAN PROPAGANDA: A SURRENDER LEAFLET AIR-DROPPED ON GERMAN SOLDIERS, NORMANDY CAMPAIGN JUNE TO AUGUST 1944

Two copies of a double-sided paper US/GB-ZG61 A.-1944 Surrender Leaflet in glass-fronted wooden case, titled "Grundsätze des Kriegsgefangenenrechts" (Principles and Rights of Prisoners of War) on front and "Passierichein" and "Safe Conduct" on the reverse. The front is in Gothic and standard German type and outlines the rights of Prisoners of War in six paragraphs,citing the 1907 Hague Convention and 1929 Geneva Convention. A subtitle, "REGELN FUR DIE GEFANGENNAHME" (Rules For Capture) issues instructions for surrendering. The reverse displays the coats of arms of the USA and Britain and is signed "Dwight D. Eisenhower Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces." The leaflets were crumpled and then flattened.

Allied air superiority in Western Europe from June 1944 onwards, allowed the opportunity to drop large numbers of surrender leaflets, such as this piece, on the German forces in France.

Frame: 13 x 10 in (33 x 25 cm); leaflet: 4 x 7 in (10 x 18 cm) (2)

\$500 - 800

137

DONALD DE LUE (1987-1988). PROTOTYPE BRONZE STATUE FOR THE OMAHA BEACH MEMORIAL SCULPTURE C.1951-53

Cast bronze statue depicting a muscled, partially naked youth wearing a hooded cloak raising his head and hands skyward, This piece comes with a wooden support and a square brass plaque reading: "PROTOTYPE BY THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR DONALD DE LUE OF HIS TWENTY TWO FOOT HIGH MEMORIAL IN THE MILITARY CEMETARY AT LAUREN SUR MER OVERLOOKING OMAHA BEACH WHERE THE FIRST D DAY LANDINGS WERE MADE."

This bronze is the prototype for the 22-foot bronze statue entitled 'The Spirit of American Youth Rising from the Waves' sculpted by artist Donald de Lue for the American Cemetery and Memorial in Normandy, France, overlooking Omaha Beach. The prototype differs from the final version in that the latter lacks a hooded cloak and only raises one arm, while the final design has the legs together and hands cast out and stretched upwards. De Lue received the commission in 1951, this piece one of a small selection of designs that he would have proposed to the committee. De Lue was an internationally famous artist, who did monuments in stone and brass throughout America, including Rocket Thrower in Queens and George Washington in New Orleans.

24 x 7.5 in (61 x 19 cm)

\$15,000 - 25,000



D DAY LANDINGS WERE MADE

CEMETERY AT LAUREN SUR MER OVERLOOK-

ING GMANA BEACH WHERE THE FIRST



138



139



140

US 407TH INFANTRY REGIMENT PRESENTATION PLATTER AND COMBAT RECORD, 1944-1945

A silver platter stenciled "USN" with US Navy anchor logo at top rim, inscribed "COL. PHILIP R. DWYER U.S.A.T. MARINE WOLF SEPT. 12. 1944 407TH INF. REGT. CHERBOURG FRANCE" on bottom rim; booklet titled *A Combat Record Of The 407th Infantry Regiment* published in Coburg, Germany and with a message from the commanding officer Philip R. Dwyer and a map charting the unit's advance.

This platter comes from one of the six transports, the "Marine Wolf," that ferried the 407th Infantry Regiment to England before they were deployed in France in September 1944. The 407th later took part in the Allied drive into the heart of Germany in 1945.

Platter: 18 x 14 in (46 x 35 cm); combat record: 9 1/2 x 7 in (24 x 18 cm) (2)

\$1,200 - 1,800

13

GUNNERY LOG & BLUEPRINTS FOR HMS LCT MK.3 7096 1944-1945

A collection comprising: oa "Combined Magazine Log and Gunnery Progress Log for L.C.T. (3) 7096" with signed records of inspection, defects and drills and exercises from April 1944 to June 1945; a "Ship No 303 Lengthened Type L.C.T. Pumping & Flooding, Scuppers & Discharges, Fresh Water & Sanitary Services Scale:- 1/4"=1'-0"" blueprint dated 7 April 1944, by Charles Hill & Sons, Albion Dockyard, Bristol; one "Twin Screw L.C.T Mark III. Sterling Admiral Engines. Arrangement of Sea Water Circulating System. Scale:- 3/4" = 1 Foot DRG. NO. EN12/107." blueprint.

Landing Craft (Tank) LCT ships of the kind shown in these blueprints were used by the Western Allies to land armored vehicles during amphibious assaults, and would typically take the heaviest losses of any large landing craft, being at the forefront of any landings. The shipyards of both the US and Britain began turning out these ships from 1943. They were the workhorses of the Allied invasion fleets in 4 or 5 invasions around Europe. Log: 7 x 8 in (18 x 20 cm) Blueprints: 53 x 40 in (135 x 102 cm)

\$1,500 - 2,000

140

US MARINE SGT. JOHN BASILONE COLLECTION, RECIPIENT OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR AND THE NAVY CROSS, 1942-1945

the collection comprises, a scrapbook, compiled by his Aunt Rose (letter from family explaining relationship included), copyright 1942 "Serving Old Glory", containing 27 media extracts detailing Basilone's Medal of Honor ceremony, his publicity tour and honors following his death at Iwo Jima in 1945; a black painted wood framed cover of the Sunday News for December 12, 1943 showing smiling John Basilone in dress uniform wearing the Medal of Honor which hung in the living room of his aunt's home; one copy of "War Heroes Oct.-Dec. No.6" comic book by Dell Pub. Co. signed and inscribed "with lots of luck. Sgt. John Basilone"; two personal, unpublished photos of Basilone, one with wife dated July 1944 and one of Basilone in class 'A' uniform at home and signed and inscribed to Rose and Eugene; two pages from "Look" magazine for January 25 1944 illustrating John Basilone's feats at Guadalcanal; two EGA collar devices and a set of ribbons, including MOH, Presidential unit citation. Pacific Theater and American Defence.

A collection of pieces relating to John Basilone of 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division reflects the heroic aura that was carefully cultivated around him by the US government following his heroic actions on Guadalcanal in 1942. Basilone would tour the US after being awarded the Medal of Honor in 1943 in order to raise money for War Bonds, but he would frequently request return to the frontline as his celebrity status made him feel out of place. His request was eventually granted just in time for Basilone to join the 5th Marine Division at the Battle of Iwo Jima on 19 February 1945. Basilone perished on the first day of the battle, and was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross for his courageous actions just before his death. Magazine cover (framed): 12 x 16 in (30 x 41 cm)

\$5,000 - 8,000



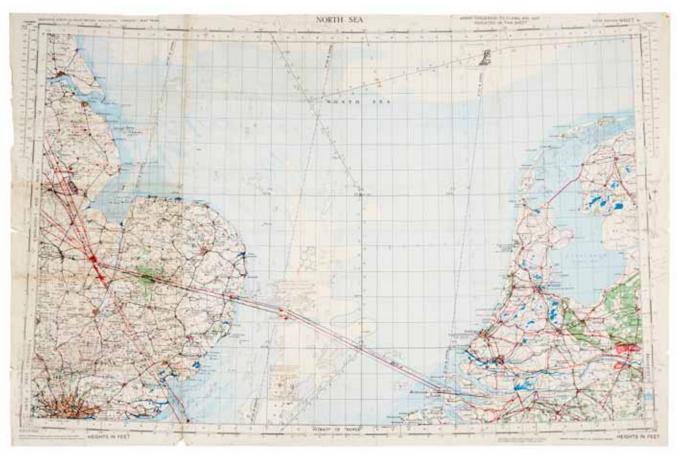
505TH PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGT, 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION: A 48 STAR AMERICAN FLAG CARRIED IN THE PACK OF CAPTAIN GEORGE B. ELDRIDGE, 3RD BATTALION, AT D-DAY, OPERATION MARKET GARDEN AND AT THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE, CARRIED JUNE 6 1944, SEPTEMBER 17 1944, AND DECEMBER/JANUARY 1945

A 48-Star American flag, battle flag in size, made of red, white and blue heavy cotton, hoist marked "6" at top and bottom, brass grommets at hoist. This flag carried by a 505th parachutist, Captain George Eldridge, in his pack as he went into battle on D-Day and later Operation Market Garden and the Battle of the Bulge. Several small holes, the blue ground of the canton slightly faded, the stripes of the body stained and marked, a small section at the lower hoist strengthened with an extra strip. Together with: a small file entitled "World War II Memories," [of Eldridge] including the marching song of the 505th (written by George), in manuscript, various typed accounts of his experiences; the regimental history by Allen Langdon, signed by Eldridge with his notes on Market-Garden on first page; and two A.M.S maps for Nijmegan and Groesbeek, both folded, some tears but in good condition.

An important American flag carried by a member of one of the elite parachute regiments. The flag is probably of the 1930s, and was given to Eldridge by his father as a 'talisman' for him to take into battle. I suspect as a Captain, Eldridge planned to fly it when he could from buildings, or even church towers, in Normandy, in Holland and the Ardennes, and the damage suggests it certainly has been well flown. As a talisman the flag seems to have helped, as George survived the war, when so many comrades in arms did not. The lot is accompanied by a typed account of his wartime experiences, two maps of Holland and the regimental history during the war. The 505th were in the thick of the fighting behind the beaches at Utah from early light on June 6th. In Market Garden they jumped into Groesbeek, and found themselves surrounded by an entire German Infantry Battalion with tanks. During the Bulge the 505th fought to the north of the 101st, along the Salem river in Belgium, stopping and ultimately defeating Joachim Pieper's SS kampfgruppe at Bastogne. For its valor in the seven theaters of operations in Europe, the 505th was awarded two Distinguished Unit citations and three Foreign decorations. A magnificent flag, it would be difficult to find a flag so well travelled, and so decorated in battle.

Flag: 45 x 72 in (114 x 184 cm)

\$20,000 - 30,000



142

BATTLE OF ARNHEM, OPERATION MARKET GARDEN: PARACHUTE AND GLIDER ROUTE RAF MAP, SEPTEMBER, 1944

An Ordnance Survey of Great Britain North Sea Map, Fifth Edition Sheet 6, with the hand-drawn flight route of the British 1st Airborne Division's parachute and glider troops from their bases in Great Britain to the cities of Arnhem and Nijmegen in Axis-occupied Holland. Annotations in pencil appear on the back of the map, with the name of Lieutenant- Colonel Arthur Marrable, Commander of 181st Airlanding Field Ambulance Brigade that took part in the Battle of Arnhem, and operational code names. Scale 1: 500,000. The overleaf contains a pasted map of the area between Arnhem and Nijmegen with handwritten notes indicating the specific routes to be used by the armed forces, their stations of departure and various Officers. The map was recovered from RAF Stenigot House, Lincolnshire, England, which housed the 181 Field Ambulance HQ. An important map of navigation to the Arnhem drop zones. *Provenance*: Private Collection of the Former Assistant Secretary of the Battle of Britain Association; The War Museum.

Operation Market Garden was one of the more daring but ultimately unsuccessful Allied operations of World War II, comprising a ground offensive through the Lower Rhine facilitated by the largest airborne operation in history, meant to capture a series of major bridges. The Allies seriously underestimated German troop strength and cohesion in the Arnhem-Nijmegen area, failing to notice the presence of two crack SS Panzer divisions. These divisions subsequently overwhelmed the isolated British 1st Airborne Division at Arnhem whilst the British ground contingent proved unable to break through on the road up from Nijmegen, forcing an Allied breakout and retreat. As a result the Allies had to hold up on plans for a quick advance into Germany, to put an end to the war, and subsequently prevented the Allied forces from advancing on Berlin before the Russians had secured it. An important piece of military history, illustrating the optimism of the Allied planners.

24 x 38 in (61 x 96.5 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

143 **NO LOT**

RUSSIAN STRATEGIC MAP OF GERMANY, LEIPZIG-DRESDEN AREA, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF MARSHALL IVAN KONEV, PRINTED 1944, USED SPRING 1945

A Russian General Staff map of Germany-Czechoslovakia focusing on the Leipzig-Dresden Area, printed in 1944, annotated in black pencil, top right hand-labeled in Cyrillic translating to "Example No. One for Army War Front Commander." Projected advances are drawn in red pen, with time estimations in black Cyrillic script alongside.

The Soviet Prague Offensive in May, 1945 was the last major offensive in Europe by the Red Army in World War II. Although hard fought, the offensive was more than likely the result of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin's desire to destroy the German Army Group Centre before it could surrender to the Western Allies, thus achieving political dominance over Czechoslovakia in the postwar period. This emphasis on speed is reflected by the charting of the Soviet advance in days in this dramatic and remarkable strategic map. General Konev led the Soviet armed forces with its drive into the German heartland and it was his direction under the orders of Stalin that achieved the capture of Berlin in advance of the allies. This map, used by Konev, was probably part of his map library at his traveling HQ. 59 x 82 in (150 x 208 cm)

\$5,000 - 8,000

145

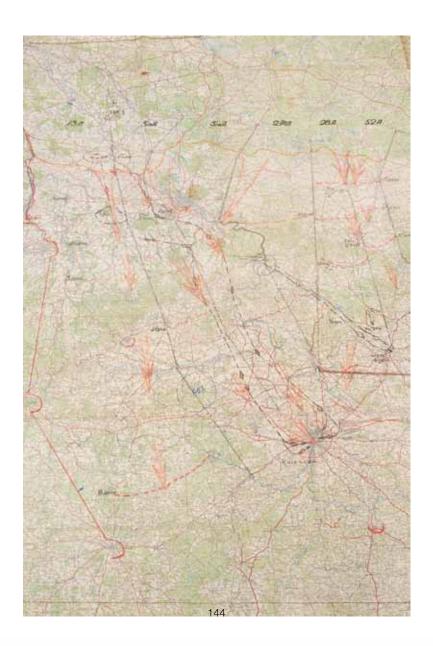
V-1 FLYING BOMB LEAFLETS AND DESK MODEL, 1944-1945

A collection comprising 12 German propaganda leaflets featuring the V-1 and targeting the British population and one V-1 Flying Bomb desk model souvenir produced in Antwerp. The model displays the V-1 in steel with a wire support and cup holder attached to a marble base with gold paint captioning reading "V1 13 OCTOBER 44" and "28 MARCH 45 ANTWERP."

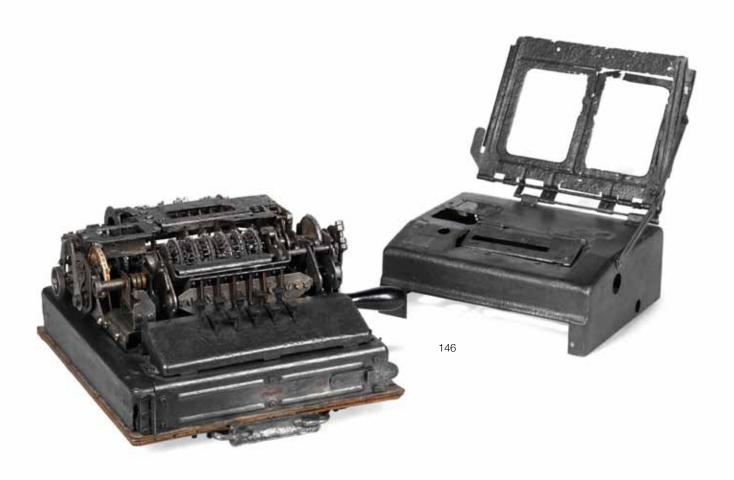
The V-1 Flying Bomb developed by the German Luftwaffe was the first of the "Vengeance Weapons" meant for the strategic terror bombing of Allied cities. Nearly 10,000 V-1s would be fired at Great Britain from the Dutch and French coasts from 13 June 1944. Some V-1s carried more than explosives: special V-1s carried propaganda leaflets in a cardboard tube at the tail of missile. This would be ejected by a small gunpowder charge while the V1 was in mid-air, en route to its target. Many leaflets emphasized the impersonal and alien appearance of the unmanned flying bombs to unnerve the reader. Several of the examples in this collection portray the V-1 in silhouette with the words "Shadow over England." When the Allies finally overran the launch sites in range of Britain, the V-1s were retargeted at strategic cities in Belgium, such as the port of Antwerp. As a result, a local cottage industry of V-1 souvenir replica models sprang up, after the final V-1 launch site was silenced in March, 1945, to commemorate Antwerp's endurance. Leaflets: various sizes; model: 9 x 3 1/2 x 5 in

(22.8 x 8.8 x 12.7 cm) (13)

\$1,500 - 2,000







A SG-41 "SCHLUSSELGERAT" CIPHER MACHINE, GERMAN, C.1944

A SG-41 cipher machine, made of dull metal, numerical only version, with 10 keys and 6 pin wheels, a paper reel compartment to the left of the machine, typewriter alphabetical keyboard at the front and operating lever on right hand side, with detachable upper case. Signs of heavy corrosion as if this example had been in water.

A rare SG-41 cipher machine was devised and manufactured towards the end of the War to replace the Enigma machine. The SG-41 is a mechanical pin-wheel cipher machine, that was developed in the latter half of World War II by Fritz Mentzer. It was made by a leading typewriter manufacturerer Wander Werke in Chemnitz, Saxony, near the Czech border. Although 11,000 were ordered, less than 2000 were actually delivered by the end of the war, presumably due to disruptions caused by Allied bombing on factories and communications. Allied forces were ordered to destroy all German Cipher machines at the end of the War. With the corrosion evident on this example, it might well have been retrieved from a lake or river where it had been thrown to avoid capture? Considerably rarer than Enigma, and rarely seen at auction. 6 in height, base 10.75 in length, 10 in width (without cover)

\$25,000 - 35,000





YEVGENI KHALDEI (RUSSIAN, 1917-1997)

Banner over the Reichstag (1st Version). Gelatin silver print, May 1945. Signed in pencil with photographer's stamp on verso.

Three days after the Russians captured Berlin, famous war photographer Ye. Khaldei staged a planting of the Soviet flag on the Reichstag, the former parliament building of the Third Reich. This is the version leading up to the famous photograph that has become as symbolic of the War in Europe as is the planting of the American flag on Iwo Jima of the War in the Pacific. Khaldei recalled many years later that he had his uncle, a tailor back in Moscow, make Soviet flags out of red table cloths and fly them to him to Berlin for the shooting. It was only a few days after Hitler's suicide and Khaldei found German and Russians soldiers shouting at each other outside the building. He picked out a young Russian Lieutenant to pose for him and they went up to the top of the building. He took this and other pictures before he got the soldier to unfurl the flag in the famous final iconic shot that was seen all over the world. See www.bramfoto.com/NewFiles/khaldei.html

16.75 x 22.5 in (42.6 x 57.5 cm) \$5,000 - 8,000

ANATOLY MOROZOV (RUSSIAN, 1917-1997)

Znamya pobedy v Berline na reikhstage 2 Maia 1945 (Victory Banner on the Top of the Reichstag in Berlin on May 2, 1945]. Vintage gelatin silver print, 1951.

Signed, titled and dated in pencil with photographer's stamp.

On the 2nd May 1945, like Khaldei, Morozov was present when the Soviet victory flag was planted on the Reichstag in defeated Berlin. He obviously shot this one prior to Khaldei's far more famous staged version. There is a greater spontaneity in this image. This print is from a later exhibition celebrating the work of Morozov.

7 x 5 in (18 x 12.7 cm)



1/0



150



149

YEVGENI KHALDEI (RUSSIAN, 1917-1997) REICHSTAG, BERLIN, 1945.

Gelatin silver print, May 1, 1945. Signed in pencil with photographer's stamp on verso.

There are two versions of this photograph: this is apparently the original; Red Army soldiers were added to the second composite one as they head to the bombed ruins of the German Reichstag. The Petlyakov Pe-2 aircraft flying overhead (and supported by a Josef Stalin IS-2 tank on the ground) were obviously put in later as they are all the identical plane.

16.75 x 22.5 in (42.5 x 57.5 cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000

150

YEVGENI KHALDEI (RUSSIAN, 1917-1997)

Berlin, 1945 (Woman in Ruins). Gelatin silver print, May 1945. Titled in pencil with photographer's stamp on verso.

Khaldei captures the desolation and destruction of Berlin in this image. In many ways Khaldei was the Russian Capa, and as a staff photographer with Tass, he was at the front line of action, his eye was brilliant, and his wartime phoot-montages exceptional. 7.75 x 9.5 in (20 x 24 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

151

IVAN SHAGIN (RUSSIAN, 1904-1981)

"Berlin vzyat" [Berlin Is Taken]. Gelatin silver print, 1945. Titled and dated with photographer's stamp on verso.

Shagin's shot of the Brandenberg gate and the city ablaze behind is a traumatic image of the fall of Berlin. 5.25×9.5 in $(13.3 \times 23.8$ cm) \$1,000 - 1,500

YEVGENI KHALDEI (RUSSIAN, 1917-1997)

"Budapesht getto" [Budapest Ghetto]. Gelatin silver print, 1945.

Signed in pencil with photographer's stamp on verso

Perhaps the most poignant photograph of Khaldei's long career. As the Russians entered the devastated Budapest ghetto, Khaldei encountered this Jewish couple and shot their picture. Being Jewish himself, he said a Hebrew prayer, tore off their gold stars and told them that the Fascists had been defeated. TASS fired him after the war for being Jewish. See www.bramfoto.com/ NewFiles/khaldei.html 11.25 x 15.75 in (28.6 x 40 cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000

BORIS VSEVOLODOVICH IGNATOVICH (RUSSIAN, 1899-1976)

"Tlennye" [Perishable]. Gelatin silver print, 1948 [1945]. No. 329.

Signed, titled, dated and numbered by the photographer on verso with photographer's and exhibition stamp.

Ukrainian-born photo-journalist B. Ignatovich belonged to the Russian Avant-Garde. He contributed to USSR Under Construction and often worked with Rodchenko and Stepanova. He also worked in the Soviet film industry as a still photographer and documentarian. During the Great Patriotic War (World War II), he served as a front-line photographer and covered the maneuvers of the Red Cavalry as the Russian troops invaded Germany. Here he documents the march of ragged German POWs.

14.5 x 18 in (37.4 x 45.7 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000



152



Section 20 files and Colombian and Diff. (Direct) contribution of the colombian and colombian

154





DEPT OF DEFENSE OPS, WASHINGTON DC: THE COLLECTION OF ARMY WAC SGT. AUDREY J. YOUNG AND WAC LILLIAN YOUNG, 1944-1945

A collection of ephemera, photographs and personal items assembled in two modern albums by Army WAC Sgt Audrey Young, a WAC in the Office of the Supreme Commander Generl Eisenhower, in Washington, comprising:

1. A vintage photograph of the Signing of the German Surrender at Reims on May 7, 1945, with staples at corners and slight damage at lower right.

2. A portrait photograph of General Eisenhower, inscribed "To Sgt Young Dwight D Eisenhower," and two other photographs of Generals, both signed.

3. A group of ephemera collected by various generals from Europe including a patch from Eisenhower (?), French money and notes from General Hoge's aide, a 4th Armored division patch give by General Hoge, Japanese occupation money given by Brig Gen Roberts, a patch from General Mark Clark.

- 4. A collection of news clippings on the War, many annotated by Audrey with pithy notes.
- 5. A collection of 48 vintage photographs of her sister, mother and other family and friends, all mounted on photo-album leaves; together with a diary for 1946, various orders, and examples of stationary, and ephemeral pieces including a pair of her dog tags.

A interesting pair of scrap books, with numerous ephemera, photographs and cuttings, most annotated with various asides by Sgt Young, as to which General she liked or didn't, stories the Generals told her, and how she was prevented from leaving the Army in the fall of 1945. Various sizes (2)

\$2,500 - 3,500

155

US ARMY WAC AMBULANCE DRIVER'S COMPLETE UNIFORM AND ACCESSORIES

The uniform, made up of a cap with brass red cross pin, jacket with brass buttons and patches and two medals (a WWII Service medal and a Women's Auxiliary Corps medal), skirt and purse in dark gray woolen fabric and a medical bag in navy blue with tan leather wallet containing various identification cards for a Helen C. Brown.

Exhibition History: New York Historical Society, Exhibition: "NYC & WWII." Provenance: Estate of Helen C. Brown; The War Museum.

The U.S. Women's Army Corps (WAC) was created as an auxiliary unit, and converted to full status on 1 July 1943. In theory, the WAC was intended to fill non-combat roles and thus free up to a million men for frontline service; in practice, bad publicity and the antipathy of male soldiers stymied recruiting efforts. Nevertheless, over 150,000 American women eventually served in the WAAC and WAC during World War II, winning the respect of senior Army commanders with their efficient service. Cap: 2 1/2 x 9 x 7 in (6.3 x 22.8 x 17.7 cm); skirt: 25 x 24 in (63.5 x 60.96 cm); handbag: 9 x 8 in (22.8 x 20.3 cm); medical bag: 12 x 12 in (30.4 x 30.4 cm); jacket: 19 x 23 in (48 x 58.4 cm); wallet: 4 x 7 in (10 x 17.7 cm) (6) \$1,000 - 1,500

156

FOUR USO PINS, ONE BELONGING TO LANA TURNER, WITH SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH, 1941-1945

A collection of USO badges and pins, one belonging to Lana Turner;

- 1. A Sterling silver gilded USO badge.
- 2. A gold USO service pin.
- 3. A United Service Organization tab button.
- 4. A gold USO Volunteer pin with blue inlay stenciled "LANA TURNER HOLLYWOOD CANTEEN" on reverse in cursive.
- 5. A vintage black and white photographic portrait of Lana Turner signed "Best Wishes Always Lana Turner."

Lana Turner was in her heyday during the 40s and 50s, and was a forces sweetheart across the world. She acted in several military films during the war years. *Various sizes* (5)

\$800 - 1,200

TOP SECRET TOP SECRET SHAEF FORWARD

STAFF MESSAGE CONTROL

OUTGOING MESSAGE

TOP SECRET

SURRENDER OF **GERMANY AND VE DAY**

Lots 157-170

100

· AGWAR FOR COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF. AMSSO FOR BRITISH CHIRFS OF STAPP

: SHAEF FORWARD, SIGNED EISENHOWER

REF NO

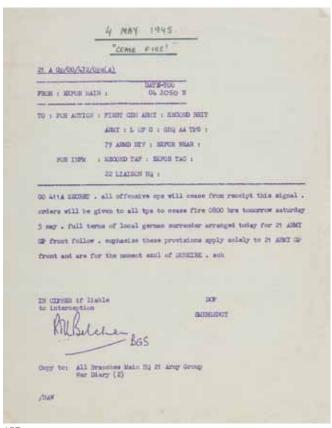
: FWD-20798

The mission of this Allied Force was : Palestied at 0241, local time, May 7th, 1945.

ORIGINATOR

* SUPREME COMMANDER APPRENTICATION: J B MOUTE

IMPORMATION : TO ALL GENERAL AND SPECIAL STAPF DIVISIONS



TOP SECRET TOP SECRET SHAPE FORWARD

STATE MESSAGE CONTROL

OUTGOING MESSAGE

TOP SECRET

157

157

VICTORY IN EUROPE: AN ORIGINAL CEASE FIRE ORDER, 4 MAY 1945

An original field document marked "GO 411A SECRET" from "EXFOR MAIN" to "FIRST CDN ARMY: SECOND BRIT ARMY: L OF C: GHQ AA TPS: 79 ARMD DIV: EXFOR REAR" and "SECOND TAF: EXFOR TAC: 22 LIASON HQ." This General Order commands that "all offensive ops will cease from receipt this signal" and schedules further ceasefire orders for 0800 hours on 5th May. The document is dated and timed at "04 2050" hours and annotated "4 MAY 1945" and "CEASE FIRE" in black pen. 9-1/5 x 7-1/4 in (24 x 19 cm) *Provenance*: The War Museum.

\$2,000 - 3,000

158

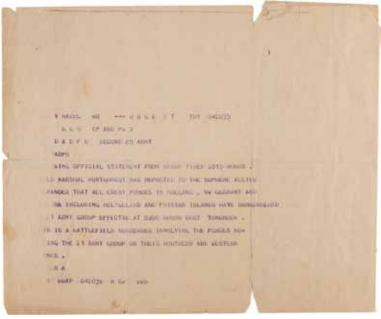
EISENHOWER'S TELEX TO THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF AND BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF: "THE MISSION IS COMPLETED AT 0241 MAY 7TH 1945"

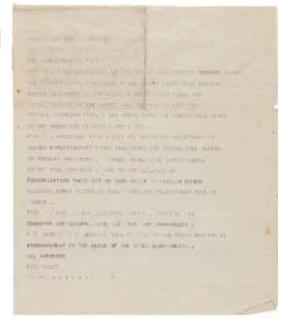
A single sheet telex, purple ink on an official "Shaef forward" telex sheet lettered in red and marked "Top Secret," reading "SCAF 355 The mission of this Allied Force was fulfilled at 0241 local time, May 7th 1945. Originator: Supreme Commander Authentication J Moore. Lt Colonel. Information: to all general and special staff divisions." Several creases along old folds, slightly yellowed. *Provenance*: Corporal Sidney C. Eddins, assigned to G-4 Division Supreme HQ from January 1944.

In this very American telex, Eisenhower is cock a hoop that the hostilities in Europe are over. In the brevity of the announcement—"the mission was fulfilled"—you can feel his satisfaction. The story of how Eddins got this copy is also an interesting one. Family history says that on the 7th May Eddins was in the the message center at Shaef and when the clerk had finished typing out this message he was about to destroy it but Eddins took it as a souvenir. The lot includes his pass to Shaef, and a short typed appraisal of his army service from HQ G-4 Division.

10.5 x 8 in (27 x 20 cm)

\$5,000 - 8,000





WWII SIGNAL FROM 2ND BRITISH ARMY ADVISING SURRENDER OF GERMAN **FORCES**

A single sheet telex from DADPR Second BR Army, 4to, [8 May 1945]. In part: "Following official statement from Shaef timed 2015 hours. Field Marshal Montgomery has reported to the Supreme Allied Commander that all the enemy forces in Holland, NW Germany and Denmark have surrendered to 21st Army Group effective at 0800hours tomorrow. This is a battlefield surrender involving the forces now facing 21 Army Group on their Northern and Western flanks." Several vertical and one horizontal folds. some tears at folds, a few with loss. Provenance: Colonel Emanuel Noble, Royal Signals.

Montgomery reports back to Eisenhower that all German forces in Holland, NW Germany, Denmark and Frisian Islands have surrendered.

8 x 13 in (21 x 34 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

160

EISENHOWER SIGNALS TO 2ND ARMY CONFIRMING UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF GERMAN FORCES ON MAY 7TH

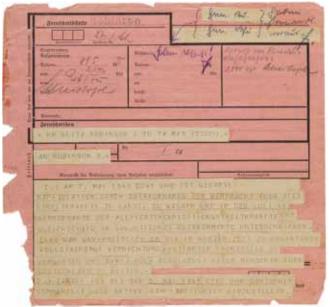
A single sheet telex, purple ink on thin paper, sent from Shaef FWD to Second Army main. Marked Confidential. "Para 1 A Representative of the German High Command signed the unconditional surrender of all German land, sea and air forces in Europe to the Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the to the Soviet High Command at 0141 hrs central European time, 7 May under which all forces will cease active operation at 00018 hours 9 May," with para 2 and 3 ordering an end to all allied offensive operations immediately and to maintain their positions. This a purple carbon copy from an Allied forces forward HQ, the ink faint in parts, with vertical and horizontal folds suggesting it was folded into a 3 x 2 inch rectangle. Upper left blank corner torn away with loss. Provenance: Colonel Emanual Noble, Royal Signals.

An extremely rare survival of the historic telex sent from Eisenhower from his forward HQ to commanders in the field informing them of the German surrender and ordering them to cease fire and cease offensive actions, and furthermore to hold their positions. An extraordinary moment for all those involved to receive such a telex from their Supreme Commander, and not surprising that someone understood the historic significance of the moment, and took the telex home!

Eisenhower became Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force on Sept 1 1944, after DDay, and took over the ground forces from Montgomery as they were moving out of Normandy. Both Alanbrooke and Montgomery were critical that Eisenhower did not strike quicker into the heart of Germany, but it was the failure of the British idea "Operation Market Garden," Monty's' attempt to leap frog into Germany from Holland, and the counter attack of the Battle of the Bulge that killed an early advance into Germany. Eisenhower was known to like to command by telex and it is satisfying that his ceasefire order should be by the same

13 x 8 in (34 x 21 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000





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GERMAN SURRENDER TELEGRAM: SENT BY DOENITZ TO HIS COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD, RECOVERED FROM FIELD MARSHAL RITTER VON GREIM, COMMANDER OF THE LUFTWAFFE. CAPTURED [MUNICH?], 8TH MAY 1945

A pink-papered German telegram proforma, with telex tickertape pasted over on each side, in German, stamped "Robinson" upper left (codename for the Luftwaffe), dated and received 8th may at 22.40, with thicker paper ticker tape strips cut out and pasted on the form reading:

1. am 7 Mai 1945 0241 uhr ist gesamie.

Kapitulation burch oberkommando der wehrmacht fuer alles trei tkraefte zu lande, zu wasser und in der luft ...

2. danach ist mit dem 9. mai 10945 0100 uhr deutsher sommerzeit jede kampie

taetigkett einzustellen ... signed Doenitz. Edges of pink proforma worn with a few small tears, and very slight loss not affecting text, in modern display box.

Provenance: Acquired from Von Greim by his American interrogator, Colonel Max Von Rossum Daum, along with Von Greim's Blue Max medal as a WWI Ace and his Third Reich Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves & Swords.

An important historical document for the history of the 20th Century. Here Doenitz reports to his Commanders in the field and specifically the Head of the Luftwaffe, Robert Von Greim, that he has signed unconditional surrenders to the allies, and that at 1 am on the 9th May all hostilities will cease. This telex tickertape came down the wire at 22.40 on May 8th to "Robinson 5," [possibly a Munich airbase outside the city which fell on May 1st?], Robinson being the code name for Goering as the head of the Luftwaffe, 5 being one of 7 potential Luftwaffe bases around Germany. At this point Doenitz had

already completed the Surrender to the Allies in Reims on May 7, and the Russian Surrender had been signed earlier that same day in Berlin. Doenitz obviously thought it necessary to repeat his order at this time of night to make sure that Von Greim's forces surrendered at 1 am the following day, some 2 hours 20 minutes after the receipt of this message! At that time the remnants of the Luftwaffe, had tried to gather in the Bavarian heartland but the airfields were being constantly bombed. As Von Greim famously said when he was captured: "I am the Head of the Luftwaffe, but I have no Luftwaffe."

The story of Von Greim at the end of the war is equally interesting. On April 26th 1945 he was summoned to Berlin by Hitler in his Bunker, flew in with flying ace Hanna Reitsch landing in the Tiergarten. At Hitler's bunker he was promoted to Commander of the Luftwaffe replacing Goering who had committed treason by talking to the Allies. Hitler ordered him on April 28th to fly to Plon so he could arrest Himmler for treason. Somehow with Russian soldiers fighting house to house, he managed with Reitsch to take off again from the Tiergarten. If he reached Plon, we dont know, but he was arrested in Austria by US forces on the 8th of May and this piece of paper was apparently on his possession, and taken by the arresting American Officer. He was due to be part of a US soldier's exchange with the Russians, but fearing his fate, took his life with a cyanide capsule in Salzberg, Austria on May 24th 1945.

8 x 8 in (21 x 21 cm)

\$20,000 - 30,000

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S VICTORY ORDER FOR THE DAY.

An original wireless transmission transcript field document, roughly cut off a field printer, from "EXFOR REAR" to "HQ L OF C; NETHERLANDS DISTRICT: GHQ Tps: EXFORACK: 79 Armd Div: EXFOR MAIN: ECHEXFOR BLA:" The message is an inter command notice from the Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower to all troops in the European theater announcing victory in Europe. Provenance: The War Museum.

In this document, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces Dwight D. Eisenhower announces the "glorious conclusion" to the "crusade" of early summer, 1944 against the forces of Nazi Germany. Eisenhower's message emphasizes the shared sacrifice and unity of the war effort by British, French, American, Polish and other troops of all nations, "all bound together by a common love of liberty." A rare survival.

12 x 8 in (30 x 20 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

VE MESSAGE TO GENERAL EISENHOWER FROM KING **GEORGE VI, 7 MAY 1945**

Original wireless transmission transcript field document, roughly cut off a field printer, from "EXFOR REAR" to "HQ L OF C; NETHERLANDS DISTRICT: GHQ Tps: EXFORACK: 79 Armd Div: EXFOR MAIN: ECHEXFOR BLA." The message is an inter command notice from the Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower to all troops in the European theater, relaying a personal message received from King George VI immediately after the German surrender. Provenance: The War Museum.

This rare VE Message from the George VI to the Supreme Allied Commander Eisenhower reflects the immense regard of the British monarch for Eisenhower's victories and the performance of the British troops under his command.

12 x 8 in (30 x 20 cm) (1)

\$3,000 - 5,000

VICTORY SPEECHES: KING GEORGE VI'S VICTORY MESSAGES TO THE EMPIRE & FIELD MARSHALL MONTGOMERY'S "LUNENBEG SURRENDER," MAY AND

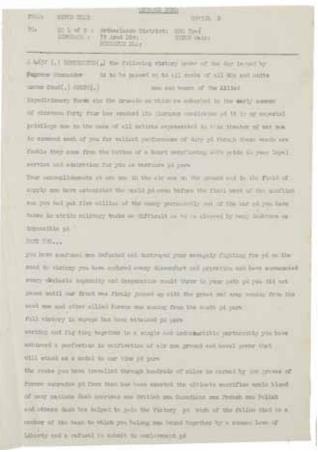
A collection of Famous Speeches from the last days of the War, four 78 RPM records, original card sleeves, limited pressings, comprising:

- 1. King George VI, "A Message to the Empire," one record two sides, Christmas 1945. Recorded for the King's Charities.
- 2. King George VI, "A Victory Message to the Empire," delivered August 15th 1945. One record, 2 sides. Recorded for the King's Charities.
- 3. Field Marshall Montgomery, "Lunenberg Surrender Northern Germany," 4 May 1945.

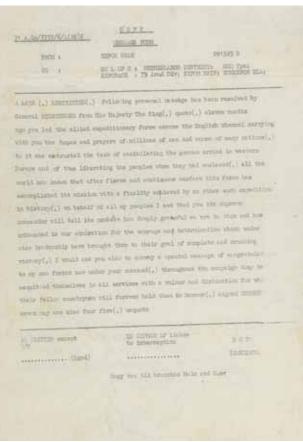
With Admiral King, "Outline of Naval Accomplishment," 8 May 1945. Historical Recordings.

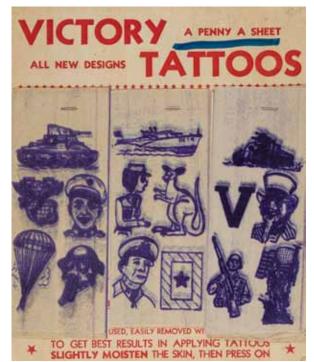
4. Ronald Coleman, "Poem and Prayer for an Invading Army" by Edna St Vincent Millay, recorded by NBC, and broadcast June 6th 1944. The four records each with a modern CD for listening purposes. Diameter: 12 in (4)

\$1,000 - 1,500



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VE DAY: A COLLECTION OF MEMENTOS INCLUDING AN AMERICAN DESK PIECE, CHILDREN'S VICTORY TATTOOS, VE DAY FLAGS, AND A BRITISH CLOTH BANNER "GOD BLESS THE KING," MAY 1945

The collection comprises:

- 1. A photograph of VE Day celebrations;
- 2. A set of temporary "Victory Tattoos" for children;
- 3. Various paper flags with wooden handles including the Belgian, Soviet, Free French, British flags and an American flag with the signature of the Allied Officers Club, Brussels.
- 4. An American gold painted desktop "V," with the eagle, wings outstretched, on top of the shield.
- 5. A color printed coarse linen banner in red, blue, yellow and orange, with George VI at center and slogans "God bless the King" and "Long may he Reign," browned and spotted in places.

Vistory in Europe day was held on 8th May, just as the Russians were having their second signing of the Surrender in Berlin. In the rest of Europe and America there was an enormous spontaneous outpouring of relief, happiness, and pleasure that, at last, the War in Europe was over. Parties and celebrations took over the streets and food was found for the celebrations. Here are just a few of the many ways people bought objects and mementos to celebrate the end of the Second World War in Europe.

Banner 19 x 109 in (49 x 139 cm) (5)

\$1,000 - 1,500

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CARTOON OF GENERAL PETAIN BY E. SCHLOSS, MAY 1945

A pen, ink and watercolor cartoon, on paper, of General Philippe Petain, Chief of State of Vichy France. The cartoon portrays a wizened Petain in monochrome with red highlights, his hands dripping with blood and his necktie and handkerchief decorated with swastikas, as he peers from behind prison bars. Text beneath the illustration reads: "PETAIN: 'ILS DEMANDENT MA TETE, MAI JE N'EN AI PAS. / THEY DEMAND MY HEAD, BUT I DON'T HAVE ONE.'" The sketch is signed: "E. SCHLOSS N.Y. MAY 1945.". Framed.

This cartoon was drawn by Ezekial Schloss, a cartoonist for *France Amerique*, *The New Republic* and *The Nation* who fled Latvia for the USA in 1940. The cartoon references the 1945 return to liberated France by General Philippe Petain, the former puppet ruler of the Vichy French state established by the Nazis after their defeat of France in 1940. Petain is portrayed as a fool and a Nazi sympathizer with blood on his hands.

14.5 x 17.5 in (36.8 x 44.4 cm)

\$700 - 1,000

167

SIX PIECE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL SERVICE, AFTER MAY 1945

Six piece white china set decorated with the flags of comprised of the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, with red rim bordering. This collection comprises: one butter pat with the Fürstenberg China Factory logo in blue glaze and the number "27" in red glaze on the bottom; one saucer and cup numbered "75" and "20" on their bottoms respectively; one dinner plate numbered "75"; one soup bowl numbered "3"; one dinner plate numbered "52."

The Allied Control Council was a military occupation governing body of the Allied Occupation Zones in Germany after the end of World War II in Europe, comprised of the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and later, France. This china set was produced by the Fürstenberg China Factory based in Lower Saxony in the British Zone of Occupation.

Various sizes (6)

\$2,500 - 3,500

A SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE TABLE, 17 **JULY TO 2 AUGUST 1945**

A color photograph of the Potsdam signatories at the table, titled "Potsdam Conference Table, July-1945", signed by "Winston S. Churchill," "Harry S. Truman," William Leahy," Joseph E. Davies" and "Charles P. Bohlen", and with calligraphic notes identifying various attendees including Churchill, Molotov, Vyshinsky, Attlee, Stalin, "Interpreter," "Interpreter Pavlov," Leahy, Eden, Secretary Byrnes, "President Truman," Davies, Cadogan and "Interpreter Bohlen." Provenance: Joseph E Davies, signatory and special Advisor to President Truman.

The Potsdam Conference was held at Cecilienhof, in Potsdam, occupied Germany. Participants were the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, represented by Communist Party General Secretary Joseph Stalin, Prime Ministers Winston Churchill and later, Clement Attlee and President Harry S. Truman respectively. The gathering was called to decide how to administer punishment to the defeated Nazi Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier on 8 May, as well as what form the post-war order would take, peace treaty issues, and how to counter the effects of the war. In addition, the conference signed the Potsdam Declaration of 26 July, outlining an ultimatum and terms of surrender for Japan. Truman notably made mention of a "powerful new weapon" to Stalin during the conference, although there was no explicit talk of the atomic bomb. This was ultimately a pointless gesture: Soviet spies had already long infiltrated the US atomic project at Los Alamos and would contribute to the Soviet's development of their own atomic weapons in 1949. An historic and highly important photograph.

28 x 22 in (71 x 56 cm) (1) \$5,000 - 8,000

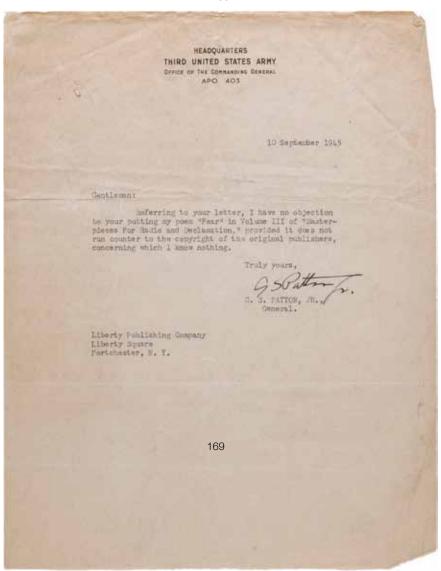
TYPED LETTER SIGNED OF GENERAL **GEORGE S. PATTON (1885-1945), CONCERNING THE PUBLICATION OF HIS** POEM "FEAR," 10 SEPTEMBER 1945

Signed "G.S. Patton Jnr", 1 p, 4to, Headquarters Third United States Army, Office of the Commanding General, to Liberty Publishing Co, on official letterhead, even toning, closed tear and small hole in blank area.

Old Blood and Guts on his poem "Fear": Patton agrees to the publication of his poem "Fear" in an anthology. Whilst not normally recognized as the poetic type, Patton did occasionally allow his muse to sing. The poem's final stanza reads: "I spare no class, nor cult, nor creed / My course is endless through the year / I bow all heads and break all hearts / All owe me homage-I am FEAR." \$1,200 - 1,800



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UNITED STATES "NEXT OF KIN" CASKET BURIAL FLAG AND BULL-DOG BUNTING US FLAG, 1943-1945

A 48-Star National flag of red, white and blue heavy cotton, the white slightly yellowed with age, with black print on bordering detailing maker and measurements, produced by Valley Forge Flag Co. Including a two page manual for use, titled "The Flag of the United States," published by the Veterans Administration Washington DC, Revised Edition, November 1941 and one flag return slip, Form 3202-a (Rev. May 1943).

The Bull-Dog Bunting US Flag comes in its original cardboard box (originally housing three) with a manual of "American Flag Facts Compliments of Disabled American Veterans." The flag is canvas and is marked "2 x 3 FT," the Bull-Dog Bunting and Dettras Flag products logos and product information are on the hoist in black and red ink. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

This World War II vintage US Veteran's casket flag would have been used to honor a deceased veteran upon the return of his body to the United States. There are a number of rules associated with the process of delivering the flag and draping the casket. In particular, the flag must not touch the ground during the burial and should be folded by the edges and suspended over the coffin until it is fully lowered into the grave. The flag is then presented to the chaplain, who in hands it over in turn to the deceased's family.

Casket flag: 80 1/4 x 42 in (204 x 106.68 cm) Bull-Dog Bunting US flag: 24 x 36 in (61 x 91 cm) (2)

\$1,000 - 1,500

END OF SESSION I

SESSION II AT 2PM PEARL HARBOR AND THE BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC COL Lot 179













FIRST NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

Honolulu Star-Bulletin. 1st Extra. Sunday, December 7, 1941, circa 11 am. Broadsheet newspaper, 8 pp. Slightly browned, a few marginal tears.

Headline reads: "War! Oahu bombed by Japanese Planes ... Six known dead, 21 injured, at emergency hospital."

An extraordinary example of Government control of the Press: the coverage reports that civilian zones were struck by a few stray bombs, whereas everyone in town must have known about the horrendous destruction in Pearl Harbor, of ships sinking or beached, of the complete destruction of most of the planes on the ground at the both Wheeler Field and Hickam Field. Almost certainly the first newspaper around the world to report on Pearl Harbor.

23 x 18 in (59 x 46 cm)

\$700 - 1,000

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THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR: JAPANESE PROPAGANDA SETS OF COCKPIT PHOTOGRAPHS, EARLY 1942

Two sets of Japanese cockpit photography comprising: 1 A set of 8 photographs on thick fawn card of images taken from the cockpits of the Zeros on the mission, each with Japanese descriptive texts, 7×10.5 in (18×27 cm), original paper sleeve lettered in Japanese, a few rears to sleeve.

2. A set of six postcard sized photographs of the attack, original paper sleeve with pictorial title, text in Japanese, 4×6 in $(10 \times 15$ cm).

The Japanese success at Pearl Harbor was a cause for National celebration. Newspapers and Magazines clamored to produce special sets of the images that were released to the news reporters. Both these sets have similar images, although the number count is different.

\$1,000 - 1,500

1/3

COLLECTION RELATING TO U.S.S ARIZONA, 1915-1941

 A 1st National Bank of Arizona pamphlet published after December
 1, 1941 recording the history of the ship, bound in maroon calf.
 A USS Arizona-issue Song and Service Book for Ship and Field, Army and Navy, due to have been supplied in 1941 but never delivered to the ship.

3. A ship launching commemorative medal, engraved with the ships launching date June 19, 1915, with its original box.

4. A blue glass paperweight with a side view of the Arizona, and two later USN tea servers from the USS Arizona's Officers Barracks on Ford Island.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The USS *Arizona* (BB-39) was a Pennsylvania-class battleship commissioned by the United States Navy in 1915 and modernized in 1929-31. During the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941, the *Arizona* was struck by bombs from the first wave of Japanese planes, detonating its forward magazines and killing 1,177 of its 1,512 crewmen: more than half of the casualties the Americans would suffer that day. The *Arizona* was subsequently declared to be temporarily out of service and was struck from the Naval Vessel Register in December, 1942. The submerged wreck of the *Arizona* remains at Pearl Harbor to commemorate the loss of its crew and is listed as memorial and National Historic Landmark.

From 4 x 8 x 3.5 in (10 x 20 x 8.8 cm) to 4 x 2 in (10 x 5 cm) (6) \$1,500 - 2,500

PEARL HARBOR ANNOUNCEMENT: PICTURE DISC, DECEMBER 7, 1941, RECORD ISSUED 1970

A Picture disc of vinyl over thick card, one side only, with an image of the Arizona aflame, with a small circular inset image of CBS Webley Edwards at the mic, card sleeve.

A later reissue of the recording of Webley Edwards' dramatic announcement on CBS radio of the attack on Pearl Harbor, which shocked and then stirred a nation. For those who lived through the War years in America, there can have been no greater shock than the announcement of the Pearl Harbor attack and the stirring speech that President Roosevelt gave to the Nation in the evening of December 7th. It was for many one of the pivotal moments of the 20th century. It galvanized a sleeping giant to pursue enemies on two fronts and to provide support to the European allies to finish the War in Europe. Diameter 10 in (25 cm)

\$700 - 1,000

AN ANNOTATED COPY WITH NUMEROUS DOOLITTLE VETERAN SIGNERS OF THE DOOLITTLE RAID BY CARROLL GLINES, (VIRGINIA: 1991), SIGNED AT THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY **REUNION, 1992**

The half title stamped "April 18, 1992 Doolittle raiders 50th Anniversary Reunion station, Columbia, SC," the title signed by the author and the photographic illustrations signed variously by 26 flyers from the Doolitle Raid on April 18, 1942, original cloth, dust-jacket; with two other books by Clines and Neal, also present at the 50th anniversary reunion of the Doolittle Raid, and signed similarly at their illustration by 16 other flyers; together with a US Postal Service Golden Anniversary Stamp Group to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Raid in

A rare collection of signatures, here assembled in three books, comprising the remaining band of Flyers who took part in the Doolittle Raid on April 1942.

\$700 - 1,000

THE JAPANESE NAVY IN WORLD WAR II SIGNED BY GENERAL GENDA, COMMANDER OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

A book of essays in English by former Japanese military officers, signed "M. Genda" on its front cover alongside his Japanese name stamp in red. The book charts the history of the Japanese Navy in World War II. Laid in is a Christmas card signed by Genda in typed envelope postmarked 1972 and an autograph postcard of Captain Mitsuo Fuchida. The Fuchida card is signed in English and Japanese with a red name stamp and reads: "Mitsuo Fuchida was the Japanese navy commander who led the attack on Pearl Harbor but after the war, turned to be a Christian evangelist."

General Minoru Genda was one of the architects of the attack on Pearl Harbor under legendary Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. Genda was responsible for much of the training for the operation, including the new tactics of shallow-water torpedo use, effective use of levelbombing by tactical aircraft, and coordinating several aircraft carriers simultaneously. He was also instrumental in persuading Imperial Japanese Navy leaders to name Mitsuo Fuchida, his classmate at the Japanese Naval Academy, as the leader of the air attack. Genda and Fuchida would both serve with distinction throughout World War II, with Genda embarking on a successful postwar career in Japanese politics while Fuchida converted to Christianity. Fuchida notably contributes one chapter on Pearl Harbor in this work.

Book: 9.5 x 9.5 in (24 x 24 cm); cards: 6 x 4 in (15 x 10 cm) (3) \$1,000 - 1,500





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THE JAPANESE DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN BY EMPEROR HIROHITO, DATED 16TH YEAR OF SHOWA, 12TH MONTH, 8TH DAY, [DECEMBER 8TH, 1941] (BUT A COPY PRINTED FOR MILITARY ACADEMY USE C.1942-1944)

Lithographic document in Japanese, laid out in 9 concertina panels, titled "Imperial rescript of the Declaration of War on the United States and Great Britain." The formal announcement of a state of war delivered to the Japanese people, comprising title panel and 8 pp, in mounted in concertina form, original paper interleaves. Imperial purple boards, upper cover with Imperial chrysanthemum device, and titled as above. Original blue/green slipcase similarly lettered. Slipcase slightly chipped at extremities, paper slightly discolored.

The document lays out the reasons for Japans declaration of war, stating Japan's position in Asia as a supporter of peace, accusing America and Great Britain of aiding groups in China. The document ends "Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by our forefathers will be carried forward and the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire" (translation Japan Times, December 8th, 1941).

This is a contemporary reissue of the declaration for use in military academies, with imprint at the end Materials prepared by the military library volume 10, Number 1 part 2 supplementary collection of Imperial Decrees and orders. Included in this lot is a 2 pp mimeographed translation into English, the standard American form of the document which is far less strident than the English translation that appeared in the Japan Times on the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor. \$1,000 - 1,500

178

ADMIRAL TAMON YAMAGUCHI: FORMAL EPAULETS, HAT AND CASE, 1938-1942

Cocked hat made of beaver felt bound with gold bullion accouterments mounted above a large black cockade of embroidery. On each end is a coiled gold tassel. The hat has a ribbed silk band of brown embroidery along its upper edge and three coils of bullion, gold then silver. The interior of the hat has a white silk lining with red threaded Japanese script. The epaulets each bear a Paloma leaf. made from red velvet detailed with silver bullion. Below the leaf are two silver bullion embroidered cherry blossoms, and below these an embroidered silver bullion anchor. The button on each board, which secures it to the coat, is officer's pattern in gilded brass. The underside of the boards are partially covered in black woollen felt and black leather. The felt sections bear two Japanese characters embossed in gold leaf reading "Yamaguchi." A nickel plated hinge device, attached to the underside of each epaulette helps to secure them to the uniform. The box is stiff cardboard covered in tan canvas with leather borders, a cloth interior and steel locks and carrying fixtures. A frontally mounted brass plague displays Japanese characters and anchor designs. The box contains two red felt lined cardboard supports for the hat and epaulets.

A resplendent set of hat and epaulettes, fashioned in a 19th century style, belonging to one of the greatest Japanese Naval Commanders of World war II. Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi of the Imperial Japanese Navy commanded the carrier force during the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th 1941, was in the Battle of Wake Island later that month and was commander again of the naval force that met the US Navy at the Battle of Midway on 4-7 June, 1942. Yamaguchi forcefully argued with his superior officers to launch an immediate attack upon the discovery of the American fleet rather than wait to rearm. In the event, all Japanese carriers save Hirvu were destroyed from the air with the bulk of their planes on deck and switching armaments. Yamaguchi at once launched a counterattack on the American carriers, crippling the USS Yorktown, but allowing the Hirvu to be located and sunk. A devotee of the Japanese bushido code of honor, Admiral Yamaguchi elected to go down with his ship. With his death Japan lost one of her most gifted carrier admirals, compounding its resounding defeat at Midway. This collection was apparently won in a card game amongst American forces, during the US occupation of Japan.

Hat: 16 x 5.5 x 5.5 in; epaulets: 14 x 4.4 x 5.5 in; case: 8 x 8 x 18 in (4) \$5,000 - 8,000





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ADMIRAL WILLIAM HALSEY SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH, C.1945 Gelatin silver print portrait of Admiral William Halsey in full dress uniform, signed "W.F. Halsey" in black ink at center left.

Admiral William Halsev Jr. in classic pose! Halsev was one of the many naval heros of World War II. He was a fleet Admiral in the United States Navy in the Pacific Theater, a staunch advocate of aircraft carriers. Halsev commanded the USS Enterprise at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack and would be promoted to overall command of all US naval forces in the South Pacific in October, 1942. After leading US forces to victory in a series of engagements around Guadalcanal, Halsey successfully commanded the US Central Pacific forces during the Battle of Levte Gulf in October of 1944. The Surrender ceremonies that marked the formal Japanese capitulation on September 2, 1945 were signed on Halsey's flagship, the USS Missouri, with the Admiral, alongside MacArthur, at the signing.

8 x 10 in (20 x 25 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

180

48-STAR AMERICAN FLAG CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE FROM A SHIP IN HONG KONG HARBOR, DECEMBER 25, 1941

A large heavy cotton US flag with brass ringlets, stamped "ARGUS LAUNCH LOCKER 1", with Japanese text identifying the capturor as "Petty Officer Kita" and the numbers "16.12.25." (December 25th 1941). The flag is partly blown out on its right flank, small part of hoist remains, together with: a simple brown leather Japanese map case with two brass snap button closures, and a Japanese propaganda magazine dated 1942 about the capture of Manila in the Philippines, with pictures of Imperial Japanese Army and Special naval Landing Force troops, complete, but with loose pages.

The Japanese offensive in South East Asia and Hong Kong came within hours of the attack on Pearl Harbor, achieving near total surprise. This US flag was captured from an American ship at anchor in the harbor and was taken back to Japan as a war trophy. Later it was recovered from Japan during the American occupation. Flag (framed): 61 x 36 in (155 x 91 cm) Map Case: 10 1/2 x 7 1/2 in (27 x 19 cm) Magazine: 11 x 8 in (28 x 20 cm) (3) \$5,000 - 8,000





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181

THE FLAG OF THE USS TANG (SS-306), BALAO-CLASS SUBMARINE, 1943

A 48-Star US flag by Bull Dog Bunting and Dettras Flag Products, government Type A bunting with white border hoist with steel grommet rings from a Tang submariner's estate.

Provenance: The War Museum.

Torpedoman's Mate 1st Class John Fluker, a native of Virginia, was lost aboard U.S.S. Tang when it was struck by a circular run of its own torpedo and sank in the Formosa Straight on October 25, 1944. 78 men were lost, and 9-including the Tang's commander, Dick O'Kane-survived and were captured by the Japanese. Commander O'Kane was awarded the Medal of Honor for the Tang's last two missions. Built and launched in 1943, the USS Tang was the first of her name and was highly successful in her role of disrupting Japanese shipping in the Pacific before her abrupt sinking by her own ordnance off Taiwan on 25 October, 1944 where a notoriously faulty Mark 18 torpedo broached and circled around to strike its launcher. 43 x 81.75 in (109.7 x 207 cm)

182

JOHN F KENNEDY: ILLUSTRATED FIRST DAY COVER SIGNED AND ANNOTATED WITH THE LOCATION OF COLLISION BY THE JAPANESE CAPTAIN OF THE DESTROYER THAT SANK THE MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT PT-109, POSTMARKED SEPTEMBER 28, 1945, AND MAY 29, 1964

Historically important First Day Cover envelope in excellent condition, displaying colored artwork of the United States Army in combat by known artist Day Lowry stamped Washington DC, September 28, 9-AM, 1945 and Liberty, NY, May 29, 1964, AM. The envelope bears one first day of issue US Postage 3 cent stamp portraying U.S. soldiers passing L'Arc de Triomphe for September 28, 1945 and one first day of issue five cents John Kennedy for May 29, 1964. The envelope cover is hand illustrated with a detailed map of the Vella Gulf and Kolombangara Island signed by Captain Katsumori Yamashiro, outlining where his destroyer rammed and sank John F. Kennedy's PT Boat, marked "AMAGIRI" and "PT" respectively, and dating the incident August 2, 1943.

In the midst of the US military's Island Hopping campaign in the Pacific Theater during World War II there occurred an incident that would enter popular mythology with the election of John F. Kennedy to the US presidency. A Lieutenant, junior grade at the time, Kennedy commanded the patrol boat PT-109 in the Soloman Islands, where he and his crew would be ambushed and sunk near Kolombangara Island by the Japanese destroyer *Amagiri*, captained by Katsumori Yamashiro. Abandoned by their fellow PT boats, Kennedy and his surviving men would swim for miles to find an island unoccupied by the Japanese, with Kennedy hauling a wounded crewman throughout the four hour journey. All were eventually rescued with the aid of Solomon Islands natives who alerted the Allied authorities to Kennedy's location. For his courage and leadership, Kennedy was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, and would later make use of the story of his survival in his successful 1960 bid for the US presidency. Katsumori Yamashiro, apropos of nothing, sent Kennedy his congratulations at his 1961 inauguration and appears to have enjoyed the notoriety of his encounter with the future US President. This First Day Cover, hand-illustrated by Katsumori Yamashiro, portrays a seminal event in the life of JFK.

6.25 x 3.5 in (16 x 9 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

183^W

A CASED SET OF U.S. NAVY MINIATURE MODELS, JAPANESE NAVY

COMET METAL PRODUCTS CO, INC.; RICHMOND HILL, NY, C.1944

in 1:1200 scale, each model in cast metal, painted grey and displayed on a painted blue board with the ship identified on the bottom. Included are: Magri Class; Natori; Yubari; Sendai; Tone; Chokai; Mogami; Nachi; Anabi; Hatsunaru; Mutsuki; Hibiki; Asashio; Nagato; Fuso; Kongo; Tuso; and two others un-identified. Each model detailed with deck structures, armament, funnels and other details. All contained in the original box with rope handles and stenciled labeling.

17 x 13.5 x 4 in (43.1 x 34.2 x 10.4 cm) (20)

\$1,000 - 1,500

184^W

U.S. NAVY RECOGNITION / TEACHING MODELS FOR US, BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS 1940-44

- 1. A cased set of U.S. Navy recognition / teaching models of U.S. Ships, British and French navy ships, Mark 1 Supplement 1, December 1943. 22 x 14.5 x 6.5 in (55.8 x 36.8 x 16.5 cm)
- 2. A cased set of US Navy miniature identification models, Set 5A circa 1940. $27.25 \times 14.25 \times 5.75$ in
- 3. A cased set of U.S. Navy recognition/teaching models of British and French navy ships, MK 1 supplement set. August 1944. 16.5 x 11.75 x 4 in.

The models in 1:500 scale, each model in cast metal, painted gray and displayed on a painted blue board with the ship identified on the bottom, by H.A. Framburg & Co., Chicago. Included are: Rudderrow (DE224); Sumner Class (US-DD); Casablanca Class (US-CVE); Alaska Class (US-CB); Atlanta Class (US-CL); Brooklyn Class (US-CL); Northampton Class (US-CA); Tacoma Class (US-PA); Buckley Class (DE51). Each model detailed with deck structures, armament, funnels and other details. All contained in the original boxes with rope handles and stenciled labeling.

Various sizes (3 cases)

\$2,000 - 3,000

185

USS INDIANAPOLIS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CRUISER, SIGNED BY 39 SURVIVORS OF ITS SINKING

Black and white wartime photo of the USS *Indianapolis* in profile while at sea with ship's tender in background, with 39 crew signatures in blue ink, probably especially signed at a later reunion of the crew.

The ill-fated USS Indianapolis was a Portland class heavy cruiser of the United States Navy and is famous for delivering the components of the atomic bomb Little Boy to the B-29 airbase on Tinian Island four days before being struck by a Japanese submarine on 30 July, 1945. Although approximately 900 of her 1,196 crewmen survived the initial attack, the Indianapolis sank before its lifeboats could be deployed. After hundreds of deaths from exposure, dehydration, saltwater poisoning, and shark attacks over the course of four days, US aircraft finally spotted the 321 remaining men and a rescue was mounted. Remarkably, three separate Naval Communications Stations had ignored the Indianapolis' distress call and the Operations Officer had not reported the vessel's absence when it failed to arrive at its destination on time. Rather than investigate these lapses, the Navy court-martialed the surviving captain of the Indianapolis, Charles B. McVay III, who was convicted of "hazarding his ship by failing to zigzag" in November, 1945. The captain's signature is notably absent from this wartime photograph, presumed to have been signed at a later reunion.

10 x 8 in (25 x 20 cm)



183



184



185





SUBMARINE WARNING FLAG, US NAVY, 1941-1945

Canvas submarine warning flag in three colors depicting a black leaf shape meant to represent a submarine on a white square on a red background. The hoist is white with a white rope with brass ring attached and is printed with the words "SUB-WARNING 8" in faded blue lettering.

Submarine warning flags of this type were used to alert other ships to an area where submarines were operating. 23 x 39 in (58.4 x 99 cm) (1)

\$1,000 - 1,500

187

US NAVY BUREAU OF SHIPS HORIZONTAL FORCE INSTRUMENT, 1941-1945

A USN Horizontal Force Instrument in its original wooden box with brass catches, handle and key and has a brass plaque mounted on its top reading: "US NAVY – BUREAU OF SHIPS HORIZONTAL FORCE INSTRUMENT / MARK 1 MOD 0 N / CONTRACT NO. NXss-55104 / LONGINES – WITTNAUER WATCH CO., INC / NEW YORK NEW YORK." The box interior is lined with green felt and has two compartments housing the Instrument and a black, green felt lined leather box containing the compass needle and center point. The compass is blackpainted metal with a glass face and two glass bead displays for measuring horizontal pitch.

This instrument was used by the US Navy to make a comparison between the intensity of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field and the magnetic field at the compass location on board a craft in order to aid in navigation.

6 x 8.25 x 2.25 in (15.3 x 21 x 5.7 cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

188

JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE MODEL 217 COMPASS, MANUFACTURED 1943

Japanese Merchant Marine Model 217 Compass in brown painted steel frame on wooden base with grey painted steel side attachment and frame to glass front with leather carrying handle. Compass is white plastic with black painted steel frame with glass face. The rear of the compass holds a small glass viewing window with a hinged door above a black painted metal plague with Japanese text indicating its model number and production year in the 18th year and 8th month of the Showa Emperor (1943). The compass is contained in a varnished wooden box with canvas carrying handle and hinged top (damaged) bearing black painted Japanese text.

HOMEWARD BOUND PENNANT FOR USS GILMORE (DE-18) 1945. TOGETHER WITH THE EFFECTS OF SOUNDMAN KENNETH JOHN PINTER, NORTHERN AND WESTERN PACIFIC THEATERS, 1943-1945

A rare anti-submarine task group pennant in red and white striped cloth with hand-written text reading "Homeward Bound Pennant from ALEUTIANS JAN 13-45" with Navy dog tag, medal bar and Japanese coin attached, together with:

A "certificate" from the "Honorary Order of the 180th Meridian" awarded to John Kenneth Pinter for service in the Bering Sea; two cloth US Navy patches; one cloth US Navy Eagle Patch displaying rank of Soundman; several original pictures of the USS Gilmore and crewmembers; two personal accounts of sea-life; entrance and exit papers for the US Navy; and one seaman's good-luck charm of two pennies dated 1940 and 1944 on a neck chain. Various sizes, mounted in a display case.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The USS Gilmore was an Evarts-class short-hull destroyer escort, commissioned in 1942 and loaned to the British before its return to the Americans in early 1943. The Gilmore was responsible for escorting Allied shipping, downed pilot rescue and anti-submarine duties in the North Pacific, before transferring to the Western Pacific in 1945. This rare homeward bound pennant was flown upon return to a US port after more than nine months of continuous overseas duty. Frame: 18 x 13 in (45.7 x 33 cm)

\$800 - 1,200

THREE US MILITARY GUIDES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY AND TWO PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS, 1943-

The three guides in this collection are the Soldier's Guide to the Japanese Army, RECCO ONI 41-42 Supplement No.1, Aerial Views of Japanese Naval Vessels and Japanese Merchant Ships Recognition Manual, ONI 208-J (Revised). All three are marked "Restricted." The propaganda leaflets separately address Japanese civilians and soldiers.

This collection outlines the high level of preparedness with which the US Military prosecuted the war in the Pacific. Propaganda was seen as an essential part of the war effort to soften civilians and soldiers alike. In the reality, Japanese resistance became ever more desperate and fanatical as the US armed forces pushed closer to Japan. Various sizes (5)

\$800 - 1,200

TINIAN ISLAND B-29 TRENCH ART, 509TH COMPOSITE **GROUP, MAY-AUGUST 1945**

An aluminium stylized model of B-29 with green glass inlay cockpits and windows with four rotatable propellers on dark wooden base. Missing one blade.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The US Air Force's 509th Composite Group, based in Tinian from May, 1945, and was tasked with the long range bombing of the Japan using the new B-29 superfortress. In July '45 the unit was selected to drop the Atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in early August 1945. The airmen spent many an hour fashioning art from scrap aluminum around the base. 5 x 6 in (13 x 16 cm)

\$600 - 800



189



190







192

BATTLE FOR JAPAN: SUPERMARINE SEAFIRE III CONTROL COLUMN RING GRIP, BRITISH, 1945

with a steel handle incorporating a polyethylene grip, and a brass compound gun trigger and brake lever. Displayed on a wooden base. This piece also includes a gun-camera attachment, used to confirm the destruction of targets, and as an aid in pilot training.

A label on the rear of the base indicates that the piece came from a Seafire of the British Fleet Air Arm operating out of Easthaven in 1945. The Supermarine Seafire was a naval version of the famous Supermarine Spitfire, adapted for operation from aircraft carriers. The Seafire Mk III was the first true carrier adaptation of the Spitfire, and was used in both the European and Pacific theaters. $10 \times 5.5 \times 7$ in $(25.4 \times 14 \times 17.7 \text{ cm})$

\$6,000 - 8,000

19

BATTLE FOR JAPAN: FAIREY BARRACUDA MK II, P12 COMPASS FROM EASTHAVEN, BRITISH, 1945-46

the compass with a black-painted steel bezel with a glass face set in gray-painted steel housing on a wooden base. The face with crosswires, painted brown to display an open "T," while the needle has a painted "T" cross at its end. A small brass plaque displaying a British Crown with the letters "A.M REF No 6A/0726" is attached to the housing. A label attached to the rear of the base identifies the piece as a 1946 P12 Pilot's Compass from Easthaven.

The P12 was the standard issue pilot's compass for the Royal Air Force during the Second World War. The cramped confines of the pilot's cockpit on the Fairey Barracuda meant that the compass was mounted inverted with a mirror positioned in front of the pilot so that he could see the face of the compass.

7 x 6.5 x 5.5 in (17.7 x 16.5 x 14 cm) (1)

\$1,500 - 2,000

US NAVY FLYING JACKET, 1940-1945

a brown leather M-422 A US Navy Flying Jacket with two front pockets with bakelite buttons, front mounted zipper with leather lanyard on metal pull tab, fur lined collar with leather neck strap and two bakelite buttons, dark cloth sleeves and waist and red silk interior with black cotton label reading "JACKETS INTERMEDIATE, BUAERO. -U.S. NAVY, SPECIFICATION M-422 A, GORDON & FERGUSON CO. CONTRACT NO. NXS. 416" with a white cotton size tab marked "38."

Standardized by the US Navy in 1940 and still in limited use today, the M-422A Flying Jacket was intended for Navy airmen and adopted by the Army Air Force in 1943, but without the fur collar.

27 x 17 in (68.5 x 43 cm) \$1,000 - 1,500

195

COLLECTION OF NAVY FLIER CAPTAIN ALBERT WOOD, DFC, USS HORNET, PACIFIC THEATER, 1941-1945

The collection includes: a commemorative bookend made up of a brass anvil on a wooden base, anvil inscribed "A.H. WOOD CDR USN" on top and "USS LEYTE CV532 1956" on side; photo album containing photo of Albert Wood in naval uniform, a copy of The Miami Herald dated Sunday, August 10, 1941 featuring Wood in photos, and a group photo of airmen on a carrier deck with planes in the background in cardboard frame with "'Scouting Eight' Squadron VS.8 U.S.S. Hornet" inscribed on back along with airmen names lists; one box of various medals, rank insignia and Flight Wings including an Asiatic - Pacific Campaign Medal with four Campaign Stars and a Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC); one box of personal items and identification papers including one Department of the Navy signed certificate stating Albert H. Wood's qualifying for the position of Naval Aviator as of July 8, 1941; one box containing cardboard backed picture of Wood with fellow naval crewmen in a group photo before two Vought F4-U Corsair airplanes on carrier deck and various newspaper copies featuring Wood from 1943 to 1944.

A fine collection of a Pacific flyer, belonged to a recipient of the DFC, Captain Albert Wood, who earned his award at the Battle of Midway before serving on the aircraft carrier USS Hornet. The Hornet and her aircraft would play a major part in the Battles of the Philippine Sea and Leyte Gulf and the destruction of the Japanese Yamato "Super Battleship" from 1944 to 1945. Various sizes

\$2,500 - 3,500

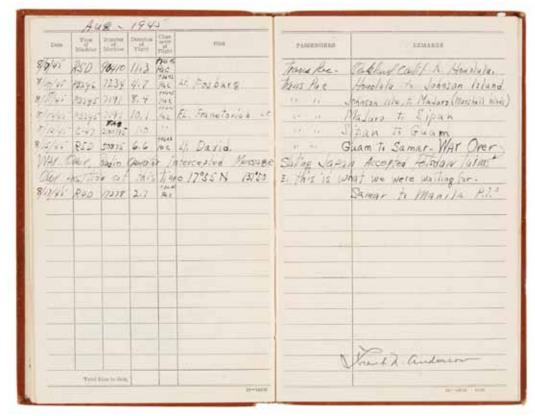


194



195





196

AVIATION PHOTOGRAPHER DONALD B ESTES' WARTIME MEMORABILIA, 1942-1945

A collection of wartime memorabilia collected by aviation photographer, Donald B Estes, C. Photo mate, VSNR comprising; 1. Aviator's flight log book, a proforma book with 62 pp filled in from July 1942 to September 1945, with upwards of 245 flights over this period, mostly in the US, the remarks column giving the purpose of the photographic missions, such as movies, mapping, recon, obliques. Bound in original brown cloth, with a leather name patch, pasted on front cover.

- 2. A portrait photograph of Estes in his naval flyer's uniform, and 5 portraits of his mother and friends.
- 3. A postcard of the USS *Eldorado*, his crossing the line card, a press clipping announcing that the surrender will be on the *Missouri*, two pressed flowers, and a credit note for a flight dated 12 Aug 45. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

A small but interesting group, the flight log with additional remarks by Estes 8/15/45: "Guam to Samar—WAR OVER War Over, radio operator intercepted Message stating Japan accepted Potsdam terms this what we were waiting for." Before the signing Estes appears to have run into Admiral Turner, who co-opted Estes to join him on the *Missouri* and had him create his special Souvenir of the Instrument of Surrender.

Various sizes (3)

\$500 - 800

197 **NO LOT**

198^W

A PAIR OF DECK MOUNTED JAPANESE NAVAL BINOCULARS NIKKO, C.1940

Signed on the right back-plate, and marked 18.8 x 3° and marked on left back-plate with maker's mark, with 6-inch lenses, eyesight's with correctional focus, forehead rest, and painted gray [distressed], supported by a square yoke with elevation adjuster, aiming sight original box and other details. With a later stand.

27.25 x 17 in (69.2 x 43.1 cm)

\$3,000 - 5,000

199

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES CELEBRATING ADMIRAL ISOROKU YAMAMOTO, C.1943

A set of 16 magic lantern slides (of a larger set), partially hand painted(?), issued after the death of Admiral Yamamoto in 1943, thin plastic colored sheets between two glass plates with brown papered borders, numbered at the foot between 2 and 25. In a contemporary card box, upper lid with Mss paper label pasted over. Some small tears to the plastic elements of the slides.

The slides cover Yamamoto's illustrious career from his graduation into the Navy service, Battle of Midway, up until his State funeral on June 5th 1943, after his death on April 18, 1943. US HQ intercepted a message of his whereabouts whilst on a morale boosting tour of Japanese Forces around the Pacific. His plane was hunted down by US aircraft and was shot down over North Borneo. He died from machine gun fire; his body was soon recovered from the crash site, cremated in Buin, and his ashes returned to Tokyo for his State Funeral. As the supreme commander of the Japanese Navy and the instigator of the Pearl Harbor raid, his death was a severe blow to the Japanese high Command.

Such slides were probably used in schools or as educational entertainment in richer families.

3.35 x 4.25 in (80 x 11 cm)

\$700 - 1,000





199





JAPANESE ADMIRAL'S PENNANT, 1941-1945

Imperial Japanese Navy swallow-tailed rayed cotton pennant in red and white, displaying a Rising Sun battle flag in white on red ground. The pennant's hoist is white and is threaded with a flax rope. Some moth damage.

Flags of this type were flown only by senior officers in the Imperial Japanese Navy.

28.5 x 15 in (72.3 x 38 cm)

\$700 - 1,000

201

IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY PILOT'S HEADPHONES AND GOGGLES, 1941–1945

The headphones of black rubber and steel with a two pronged plug with molded maker's logo and voltage numbers on the earpieces, together with:

A pair of goggles, in the "cats-eye" configuration and have metal rims with stitched dark brown felt lining with a brown rayon head strap with leather and metal attachments. The goggles come in their original brown leather box with string attachments and the maker's name stenciled on the top section in Japanese script amalgamated with an Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service logo of an anchor and propeller.

The Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service was the air arm of the Imperial Japanese Navy during World War II and was the main aerial foe of the Allied nations in the Pacific Theater. This pair of headphones would have been fitted to the leather flying helmet of the Japanese pilot who wore them, resting just below the headband of the goggles. *Headphones: 62 in (157.4 cm); goggles: 7.5 x 3.5 in (19 x 8.8 cm) (2)*

\$1,500 - 2,000



CBI THEATER AND SOUTH EAST ASIA Lots 202-217

航 空 委





NEW GUINEA HAND CARVED SHIELD AND THREE CLUBS, 1942-1945

comprising one elliptical wooden shield with engraved kangaroo, kookaburra, emu and plant life designs on front; one dark varnished, edged wooden club with light varnish emu design on left side of head and kangaroo on right; one thin-handled club with ball end; one pointed club with dark varnish butt, point and designs on emu and kangaroo facing one another on head.

The objects in this collection were acquired by bartering between the crew of an Allied PT Boat and a group of tribesmen native to Australian-administered New Guinea. Following the Japanese invasion of the Territory of New Guinea in mid-1942, many of the local tribes were mobilized to aid the Allied cause, most famously during the grueling Battle of the Kokoda Trail. This collection of wooden weapons were owned by a group of tribesmen, who had armed themselves in preparation for a Japanese attack upon hearing of the outbreak of war. Shield: 20 x 7 x 3 in (50 x 18 x 8 cm); edged club: 20 x 4 in (50 x 10 cm); thin-handled club: 3 x 18 in (8 x 46 cm); pointed club: 19 x 3 in (48 x 8 cm) (4)

\$1,000 - 1,500

203

JAPANESE TYPE 98 SHIN-GUNTO SWORD, 1938-1945 RECOVERED C.1941-44

Imperial Japanese Army Type 98 Officer's Sword with a machined blade. The hilt is constructed from wood covered in ray skin with brown cloth bindings holding a gold-painted copper ornament (menuki) with cherry blossom motifs on either side. The pommel is brown painted brass with gold paint highlights with a central ring holding a twisted copper wire loop. The hilt incorporates a push button beneath the handgaurd connected to a catch which holds the blade in the scabbard until depressed. The guard is brass with cherry blossom motifs. The scabbard is green painted steel with a wooden interior and brown-painted brass bands and butt with gold highlights. The scabbard has a single hanging point with a steel ring attached and comes with a brown leather cover with three snap buttons at the hilt.

As the War in the Pacific progressed, Japan's military swords incorporated simpler and cheaper components as resources ran low. Nevertheless, even mass produced blades such as this example were frequently decorated with chrysanthemum charms and other symbolic embellishments to bolster the carrier's spiritual link to Japan and the person of the Emperor. This sword was recovered by a boswain on a PT boat active in the seas around Australian and New Guinea. 39×2.5 in $(99 \times 6$ cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

204

CAPTURED JAPANESE STABBING SWORD WITH CARVED WOODEN SCABBARD AND HILT, 1941-1945

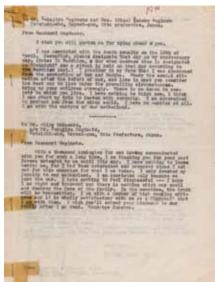
Short sword with machined steel blade with brass habaki with carved floral designs and wooden hilt and scabbard carved to resemble a dragon with a pearl clutched in its mouth. One brass-lined hole at either side of the butt and hilt of the scabbard, with Japanese character carved into the left side of the hilt.

This Japanese sword was acquired in the Philippines by a crewman of a US PT Boat. The blade is Japanese standard-issue, but the scabbard and hilt suggest theater manufacture, likely out of a section of a larger shin-gunto Type 95 military sword.

20 x 1 1/2 in (50 x 4 cm) (1)

\$800 - 1,200

















CBI THEATER: A ROYAL AIR FORCE MESS GONG AND CIGAR **BOX**

An elaborately carved hardwood and brass mess gong, with RAF wings engraved on gong, the surround surmounted by a brass model Spitfire fighter; together with an elaborate Indian carved wooden cigar box, with a central carving of RAF wings flanked by two dragons on the lid.

Provenance: The War Museum.

\$1,000 - 1,500

206

JAPANESE PRISONER STATEMENTS, JAPAN, 1946

A small file comprising a carbon copy of the English translation of the last statement of Hajime Ono, 7 leaves, 8vo, 14 June 1946, advising his wife, children, and other friends and family at the time of his execution; together with separate carbon pages of translated goodbye notes from Hisao Kawabe and Masanori Sugimoto, both 1946; and a small file of references made to General Macarthur in short wave broadcasts monitored in Australia from 7/11/43 to 31/1/44, 10 pp, both files stapled to black card backing.

A pair of file copies, presumed originally from MacArthur's HQ, a rare survival of the aftermath of the 1946 trials of Japanese military leaders. 10.5 x 8 in (27 x 20.5 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

PACIFIC THEATER: WAR EFFECTS OF LEROY HOFFMAN, LANDING SHIP (TANK) GROUP 19 CREWMAN, 1943-1945

This collection includes: a water damaged scrapbook containing various photos of LSTs and their crew at sea and in harbor, various shots of New Zealand, several captured photos of Japanese troops, one period map of the City of Manila, various officer's mess chits, a period guide to North Auckland, and a printed type sheet from the USS Mt Vernon for December 7, 1942 titled "TRUE FACTS OF JAP ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR REVEALED"; five period volumes including a "Pocket Guide To Australia" published by the War and Navy Departments, a 1934 "Manual Of First-Aid Instruction" by the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Mines, a 1943 "The 'Stella' Pocket Direction Finder for Southern and Northern Observers," a July 23, 1941 "FM 21-100 Basic Field Manual Soldiers Handbook," a "TM 10-420 Technical Manual Emergency Food Plants And Poisonous Plants Of The Islands Of The Pacific," 1943; various period personal items including a brass pocket watch marked "U.S." on outer cover, a Wade and Butcher hand razor with brown plastic handle in original cardboard case, a Bauer and Black case of bandages with two safety pins and a locally bought New Zealand knife with black paint center and hand carved wooden scabbard with metal rivets and leather belt strap; various post-war and obituary papers including a hand drawn Christmas card for veterans of LST Group 19.

Hoffman was part of a LST crew in group 19, operating initially out of Australia and New Zealand, and then participated in the invasion of New Guinea. The group would later participate in the Battle of Leyte and the liberation of the Philippines.

Various sizes

\$1,200 - 1,800







208 209 209

208

CBI THEATER: WARTIME SCRAPBOOK OF INDIA AND BURMA COLLECTED BY CPL MEDIC ARNOLD GORDON WOODWARD, 1943-1946

A scrapbook and envelope with over 320 pieces of ephemera documenting the military life of medic Woodward from his induction at Fort Devons, Mass, 11 August 1943 to North Africa, India, Burma and even veteran's reunions he attended in 1946, comprising newspaper cuttings, tickets, typed poetry, letters, lists of Burmese, Thai and Chinese words, advertising propaganda, and many other types of paper ephemera, bound in a post-war leatherette album.

A diverse scrapbook of the pieces of paper collected by medic Woodward as he traveled to Burma via North Africa and India in his job in a Field Hospital. They include training material in Mass,a metal ice cream spoon from Oran, Morocco,his CBI patch, ration lists in India,a large section of Indian advertising, pencil sketch of his barracks from Burma at the 44th Field Hospital, propaganda leaflets printed in Burmese and in Japanese, demob literature, and his red cross armband.

15.5 x 12.5 in (40 x 32 cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**

209

CBI THEATER: LT. R.S. MARSHALL'S AVIATION ALBUM OF HIS WARTIME EXPERIENCES WITH THE 493RD BOMB SQUADRON, 7TH BOMB GROUP, 10TH AIRFORCE BASED IN PANDAVESWAR AND TEZGON, 1944-1945

An album of c.350 items of ephemera, photographs and mementos from Lt Marshall's wartime experience, starting with his bombardier training at Biggs Field Texas, his various awards, orders to go overseas, upwards of 250 photographs (most contact prints) of Dacca, Calcutta, Tezgon, his crew, and aerial shots, also items of Chinese interest a Kunming newspaper, his son David's lucky woolen child's mitten that flew with him on every mission, receipts and clippings, several Japanese propaganda leaflets, 3 silk escape maps, one of Burma and two of China and his Chinese bloodchit, all in unused mint condition, originally part of his Emergency Kit, various tickets and advertising, and a fine painted leather 493rd Squadron patch from his flying jacket.

An extraordinarily well detailed bombardier's album, covering his experiences in the US 10th Air Force, flying B-24s into China and Burma, in the latter days of the War. The 7th Bomb group had their planes specially adapted to carry three 435 gallon tanks and 2 drop tanks, and from May to October 1944, continued a regular shuttle of gasoline over the "hump" to Liuchow, Kunming, Chenkung, and Nanking. Over this period they flew 2 million gallons of fuel into China to support the air force bases in China. From October 1944 they were back at Pandeveswar, the B-24s were reconfigured back to bombing duties, and they made regular sorties over Burma attacking lines of communication, often on railway missions flying as low as 100-200 feet to set the bombs right on target. Marshall returned to the US on June 7th 1945, having completed 29 missions over the hump to China, and 11 missions to Burma. After service in the USAAF in Korea and other US bases, he retired from active service in October 1964. The album is accompanied by an envelope of his typed notes on his service and a recognition document from the Chinese Air Force for outstanding achievement, dated 1988 and signed by Chinese General Chen Hsing-Ling.

\$5,000 - 8,000







210

CBI THEATER: US ARMY 35TH GROUP ARMY LIAISON TEAM (GUERRILLA TEAM INDIA & CHINA), THE COLLECTION OF MAJOR CARL J. CHORMLEY, COVERING **OPERATIONS, FEBRUARY 1944 TO MAY 1945**

A collection of memorabilia relating to Chormley's wartime experiences as part of a US Guerrilla Team in NW India and in the Yunnan Province, China, comprising:

- 1. An "Asia Transportation map" of China marking his route up to the NE Indian frontier near Dibrugarh, his flight to Pai-se in Kwangsi Province and his subsequent trails into Yunnan Province in support of the Chinese Army, operating against Japanese forces. Lithographed map on paper, 22 x 28 in (56 x 73 cm), folded.
- 2. 5 pp official paperwork, including a manuscript in Chormley's hand, listing the make up of Battalion HQ, a diagram of the division, a 2pp mimeographed list of the US officers and their Chinese counterparts. 4to.
- 3. A group of 18 receipts for provisions, etc. Chormley was Finance Officer for the Guerrilla
- 4. Chormley's personal photograph collection of India and China, 134 contact prints, loose, most vintage, many numbered and with his annotations on the verso, a few later, occasional duplicates. 4.5 x 3 in (12 x 8 cm), and smaller.
- 5. A group of 10 cards both Chinese and American of his colleagues involved in his wartime experience.

A fascinating pictorial insight into the operations of a US Guerrilla team, operating in Yunnan, in liaison with Chinese army. His snaps include the people, scenery, battlefields, and domestic Chinese life in this far flung province of China. Photographs of this China campaign are rare on the market, much of the Ops being in a covert capacity. Various sizes

\$1,200 - 1,800

211

RAF CBI BLOOD CHIT, 1941-1945

A rectangular white silk segment bearing British flag at upper left, with texts below beginning "Dear friend, I am an allied fighter. I did not come here to do any harm to you who are my friends. I only want to do harm to the Japanese and chase them away from this country as quickly as possible. if you will assist me. my government will sufficiently reward you when the Japanese are driven away," with translations of that text in French, Jali, Thai, W. Shan, Bengali, Malay, Sumatra, Tamil, Chinese, Annamite, Haka, Laizo, Karen and Burmese.

A rare RAF CBI blood chit issued to a pilot of the RAF for use in the event of his being shot or forced down in unfamiliar territory and requiring local aid to return to base. Note the carefully worded but somewhat long explanation. The wide variety of languages on display in this chit reflect the many cultures present in the South East Asia. The RAF was severely restricted in planes and pilots in the CBI theater; American flyers had to come in to help support the Chinese and push back the Japanese from Burma. 19 x 11 in (48 x 28 cm) (1)

\$1,200 - 1,800

212

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP AVG. A "FLYING TIGERS" BLOOD CHIT AND **AVIATION WINGS, 1941-1942**

A cotton blood chit with the national flag of the Republic of China above black Chinese vertical script overlaid on a red official stamp with serial number "0221" shown in the bottom left with the verso inscribed "E.L Mickelson-Pilot 1st Pursuit" in black ink; together with a single AVG aviation wing, gold braid with blue felt inlay on the crown portraying a Republic of China sun and are alued to a tan cotton square.

With the attrition of the regular Chinese air forces from 1937 to 1940, due to overwhelming Japanese superiority in the air, Roosevelt decided in 1941 to allow a covert airforce to be formed of American flyers and volunteers, mostly gleaned from the Navy Air Force. In 1941 some 100 planes flying out of China, out of a total of 360, were operated by the 1st American Volunteer Group (AVG), known as the "Flying Tigers." They faced the daunting task of holding the line against the numerically superior Japanese in the skies of mainland China. The AVG inevitably suffered losses of aircraft and men. It was mandatory for pilots to wear or have bloodchits with them, so that if they were shot down pilots could appeal for help from the local population. The text displayed on this chit identifies the holder as an American volunteer assisting China and requests that he be rendered every assistance. They were either sewn inside a flying jacket, or placed in

Blood chit: 8 x 10 1/2 in (20 x 26.6 cm); aviation wings (mounted): 2 x 4 in (5 x 10 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800



14TH AIR FORCE"FLYING TIGERS" JACKET WITH US AND CHINESE BLOOD CHITS SEWN TO INTERIOR, WORN BY W.A. LENTZ JR., 1943-1944

A US A-2 brown leather flying jacket with two front pockets and lapels with internal brass snap buttons, a frontal zipper with a metal clasp at the neckline and brown cotton waist, sleeves and silk lining. Size 36, with Lentz's name handwritten to lining. The shoulders bear square leather tabs with painted gold second lieutenant's bars, while the left breast bears a circular leather patch with cloth design inlay showing a winged tiger beneath a US Air Force star inside a blue circle. Above the patch is a light leather rectangular patch, above which the name "W. A. Lentz Jr" is painted in yellow cursive text. The right breast bears the Chinese painted characters approximating Lentz' name. As with the most desirable, recognizable and classic "Flying Tigers" jackets, this example as sewn into the interior a silk Chinese Flag Blook Chit on the right side and a silk American Stars & Stripes Escape Flag on the left; the jacket also bears the stitching remnants on the back from an earlier period where the blood chit was affixed on the exterior.

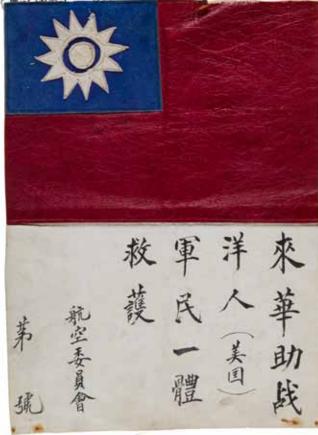
Early in the war, airmen sewed their blood chits to the backs of their jackets, but it soon became apparent that the bright silk fabric made aperfect target for Japanese snipers hunting downed pilots. From then on many flyers switched the flags to the interior of their jackets. The Chinese blood chit loosely translates to: "This foreign person has come to China to help in the war effort. Soldiers and civilians, one and all, should rescue, protect, and provide him with medical care."

This jacket is featured on p 89 of *American Flight Jackets* by Jon Maguire and John Conway. 26 x 16 in (66 x 40.6 cm)

\$8,000 - 12,000







215

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP (AVG) IN CHINA "FLYING TIGERS" BLOOD CHIT AND DISNEY DESIGNED UNIT PIN, 1942-1943

A white leather 1943 vintage ACG blood chit with red and bluepainted overlay showing the American and Republic of China flags with braided Republic of China crest in gold and blue thread on black felt background. Lower half of chit displays Chinese text identifying the holder as an American volunteer and ordering safe passage, together with: a Disney designed unit pin in gold with blue inlay in the shape of a stylized "V" housing a leaping winged tiger with black, red, light blue and dark gold inlay. The two pieces presented in a display box.

An extremely rare Disney designed unit pin for the flying tigers c.1942 vintage. The "Flying Tigers" were the only volunteer air unit organized by the United States to aid the Nationalist government of China against Japan prior to the US' entry into the war. As foreigners in China, the American pilots were obliged to carry blood chits on missions to ensure their safe return to base in the event that they were shot down. The unit pin was designed by the Walt Disney company at the request of the China Defense Supplies lobbying firm in Washington, shortly before the Tigers' disbandment in 1942. Famous Disney artist Hank Porter produced the badge's design, portraying a winged tiger flying through a blue "V" for Victory. The success of Porter's design would inspire his later work to produce mascots for US Marine, Seabee and Navy units operating in the Pacific.

Blood chit: 91/2 x 10 in (24 x 25 cm); unit pin: 2 x 1 in (5 x 2.5 cm) (2) \$5,000 - 8,000

215

CHINESE BLOOD CHIT, 81ST FIGHTER GROUP, MAY 1944 TO **JANUARY 1945**

A Chinese blood chit on two pieces of red and white goatskin leather, with overlaid blue panel at upper left and white leather star surmounting panel, possibly cut out of the interior of a flying jacket; together with a single sheet order from a Captain Holland, to named officers including the 81st Fighter Group, to carry out their orders, dated 15 November 1944, marked restricted.

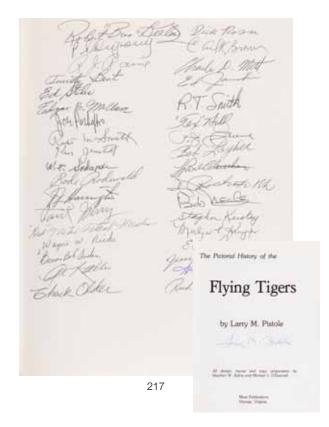
A rare Chinese blood chit used by the 81st Fighter group, who between May 1944 to December 27 1945 operated in China as part of the 14th Air Force. Loosely translated, it reads: "This foreign person has come to China to help in the war effort. Soldiers and civilians, one and all, should rescue, protect, and provide him with medical care." The 81st were supporting the Anzio landings in Italy in January 1944, and then moved to India February/March 1944 to train on P-40s and P-47s. Joining the 14th Air Force in China, they were soon on full combat duty from January 1945, attacking airfields and installations, as well as escort missions. The 81st was inactivated in China on 27 December 1945, but reactivated in Hawaii on October 1946. The 14th Air Force was in part made up of the remainder of the American First Volunteer Group called the "Flying Tigers," a semi unofficial/ official group of navy flyers formed to support the Chinese against the Japanese in 1941-1942. The 14th Air Force was dominant over the Chinese skies, estimates of 4,000 downed Japanese planes, destruction of 1.1 million tons of shipping, 1000 locomotives, 5000 trucks, and 580 bridges.

11 x 8 in (28 x 21 cm) (2)

\$1,000 - 1,500







216

CBI THEATER: SILK AMERICAN FLAG CARRIED AS A BLOOD CHIT, WITH A PROPAGANDA FLYER IN CHINESE. C.1944

The American flag printed on silk, backed on thick white cloth. A few old folds, some staining on verso; together with a printed propaganda flyer in red and black on paper, one side depicting an injured US airman, with the patch on his sleeve, being carried off by Chinese helpers, the verso with text in Chinese saying that the pilots were there to help them fight the Japanese; both sides incorporating the CBI emblem and the USAAF single star insignia, as painted on the planes.

An attractive pairing of a US blood chit, with the propaganda flyer sent out to educate the Chinese population to help the pilots if they bailed out. A rare combination. It must be emphasized that the populations in Southern China, had not necessarily seen either an American or European in their lives, and flyers and blood chits such as this were essential for the safety of a pilot if he came down.

Flag: 8.25 x 12 in (22 x 31 cm); flyer 5 x 7 in (13 x18 cm) \$800 - 1,200 217

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP (AVG) "FLYING TIGERS": LARRY M. PISTOLE'S A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE FLYING TIGERS SIGNED BY 35 OF THE PILOTS AND THE AUTHOR, VIRGINIA, 1981

Small 4to. Profusely illustrated, title signed by the author, front free endpaper signed by 35 of the pilots and support staff, including TEX HILL, DICK ROSSI, CHARLES OLDER, and others. Original cloth, dust jacket.

Larry Pistole was one of the foremost collectors of "Flying Tigers" memorabilia. His military career started in Vietnam, serving with Echo Recon, 1st of the 46th, 196th Light Infantry Brigade, and he was decorated several times during the Vietnam War. After his return from service and he served as a police officer in Tennessee, and over a long period compiled the largest collection of "Flying Tigers" artifacts and memorabilia in the world. This book is an important pictorial history of the AVG, from images taken from his own collection. I suspect his attendance at a "Flying Tigers" reunion in the early 80s encouraged those present to sign this copy.

11 x 8.5 in (28 x 22 cm)

\$700 - 1,000

ISLAND HOPPING CAMPAIGN IN THE PACIFIC

Lots 218-246





COLLECTION OF MAJOR E. KEITH STALEY, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ALASKA, 1941-1945

Comprising the uniform jacket of Major E. Keith Staley, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, his gun belt, leggings, gun-cleaning kit, duffel bag, Alaskan scrimshaw and various personal letters, photos and military memorabilia, including three leather-bound diaries of service and two photo albums.

This collection was the property of Major E. Keith Staley, who headed a majority African-American unit during his tour in Alaska as part of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, where they built, among other things, a 20-mile stretch of railroad, a sawmill and a wastewater system. It is notable that Staley comments in his diaries on how the men under his command were treated, often excluded from activities given to other soldiers, he describes how his men were barred from entering the USO with the other serving troops on account of their race. *Jacket:* 31 x 34 in (79 x 43 cm); leggings: 12 x 10 in (30 x 25 cm); duffle: 37 x 42 in (94 x 107 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

219

PHILIPPINE GUERRILLA FLAG AND SWORD OF WAR, C.1942

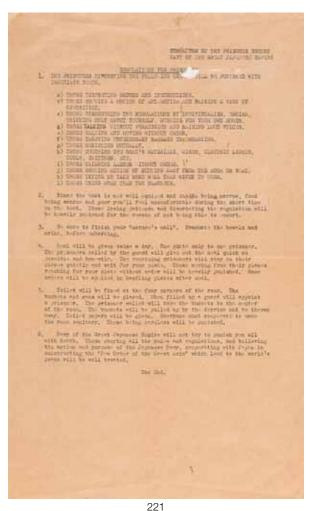
A theater-made steel sword with steel hand guard and wooden handle and pommel with brass cap, a dark brown leather scabbard with twine binding. The sword's wooden handle is hand-carved and studded with nails. The right side of the blade is carved with the words "Sword of War" and "1941-1946" and is decorated with carvings of a plant, a geometric pattern and crossed flags of the Philippines and the USA with the legend "USA" between them. Together with The flag of the Philippines, red, white, blue, and yellow, made of canvas, has two brass grommet rings for hanging, white bordering and the maker's details in black ink (illegible), the flag stained.

Following the Japanese invasion and occupation of the Philippines in 1941-1942, many Americans, civilian and military, evaded capture or escaped imprisonment. Fleeing into the thick jungle, these Americans formed resistance groups with the support of the Filipino population, and were soon able to provide the American military with intelligence and armed support to the point where they became integral in the US re-invasion of the Philippines. Symbols of resistance such as this sword and flag would have helped to foster the spirit of resistance amongst American and Filipino alike. A vivid reminder of heroism and persistence of the Philippine guerrillas' units.

Scabbard: 26 x 2.5 in (66 x 6.35 cm); sword: 34 x 4 x 1 in (86 x 10 x 2.5 cm); flag: 33.5 x 62.5 in (85 x 157 cm) (3)

\$3,000 - 5,000





220

PHILIPPINES: "THE TAKING OF MALINTA HILL," COMBAT PHOTOS OF ARTHUR WEITHAS (YANK MAGAZINE), FEBRUARY 16-26, 1945

A modern album, upper cover with title label, contents leaf, 1 p biography of Arthur Weithas, 38 vintage photographs of the taking of Malinta Hill, during the retaking of Corregidor in 1945, each photo with the original captions on the verso, most unpublished, a few used in Yank Magazine, together with a series of three ink and wash drawings of studies in the Philippines, dated 1944, signed AW, framed and glazed, and a copy of Art Weithas's book Close to Glory (1991), telling the war stories of Yank Magazine's many correspondents and photographers.

A very fine series of war photography, capturing the exhaustion and anguish of the 34th Infantry Division as they advanced to clear the Japanese from the caves in the hillside. Weithas had joined the 34th as a photographer, moving up the road with two tanks and survived a dud grenade that was thrown at him.

Album 14.5 x 13 in (37 x 33 cm); frame 14 x 11.5 in (36 x 29 cm) (5)

\$4,000 - 6,000

221

JAPANESE HELLSHIP: MIMEOGRAPHED SHEET FROM THE "COMMANDER OF THE PRISONER ESCORT. NAVY OF THE GREAT JAPANESE EMPIRE," REGULATIONS FOR PRISONERS, N.D. [BUT C.1942]

A single mimeographed sheet, tall 8vo, titled as above, with 6 directives laid out underneath: Directive 1 says that "The prisoners disobeying the following orders will be punished by immediate death" and there follows 12 actions punishable by death including "those walking and moving without order ... talking without permission ... touching the boat's materials, wires ... those using more than two blankets." Directives 2-5 cover the need for cleanliness, and good latrine behavior, and the need for discipline at meal times, all such misdemeanors being "heavily punished." Item 6 ends the document: "Navy of the Great Japanese Empire will not try to punish you all with death. Those obeying all the rules and regulations, and believing the action and purpose of the Japanese Navy, cooperating with Japan in constructing the 'New Order of the Great Asia' which lead to the world's peace will be well treated. The End." The thin paper yellowed with age, old folds, small tear at upper margin, small insect hole near upper fold affecting a few letters.

A forbidding historical document of the 20th century, and one that is surely a rare survival. This piece of paper would have been given to the American and British Officers to read out to their men on POW hellships transporting prisoners to China and Japan for forced labor or POW camps. Many of the POWs had already suffered forced marches before being taken off for slave labor. The Japanese hellships were generally old merchant marine vessels commandeered by the Japanese Navy, to take forced labor and POWs from various parts of SE Asia to another. They started the transports in 1942, filling the holds of these ships to bursting. They were generally unmarked and quite a few were sunk by Allied bombing or submarines, and the holds were never opened. The death rate just as in the forced marches was severe. It is estimated that 20,000 POWs died in transit from friendly fire alone and no statistics were ever recorded for death from starvation and disease.

13 x 8 in (33 x 20 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

222

223



FIRST US BATTLEFIELD MAP OF GUADALCANAL, FORCES LANDED 7 AND 8TH AUGUST 1942

North Coast of Guadalcanal Is. Lunga point to Tetere, D-2, 15 July 1942, RF 1/24,000. A lithographed strip map of the coastline of Guadalcanal in six sections, joined with adhesive tape. The map extending from Kukum in the west to Kema River in the east, and showing the littoral shoreline and some half a mile inland, annotated in ink with new names including Kukum, Lunga Point, Lungo River, Lungo Lagoon, Alligator Creek, Tenaru River, Block Four River, Tenarout and Lengo Point.

The map rolled and crushed in a pocket with subsequent creases throughout, a few tears along some folds.

An early battlefield map of the Guadalcanal littoral area, issued to the 1st and 5th regiments of the 1st Marine Division, who landed on 7th and 8th August at Lunga Point. This was the first major battle with the Japanese forces in the Pacific. The map was prepared in a rough and amateurish way by the 2nd Division mapmakers, essentially a hand drawn map of the area with a few names in the east marked, and locations of airfields where known, hastily lithographed at a mapping station. In fact this map shows Henderson Field named as "reported Orange airfield." Henderson, the center point of the campaign, was captured and named on the 12th August, possibly suggesting that this map had been annotated between the 7th and 12th of August, as surely one would have named the primary base on the map, It was in this area that the battle first started; the Japanese were surprised by the 11,000 strong Marine invasion force and driven off into the Jungle, but the Japanese high command soon sent reinforcements to the area and a long and bloody campaign waged along that shoreline with heroism on both sides. The withdrawal of the US support fleet from offshore created enormous problems for the American defenders at Henderson Field, and reputations were won and lost in this testing ground over the five month battle. The Japanese finally withdrew on the 28th December. This had been the first test for the new Marine regiments and divisions that were being hastily formed in the US. At Camp Pendleton, Quantico and other bases, Marines were being trained and assembled to fight the Island Hopping War that continued from August 1942 in Guadalcanal through to Okinawa in June 1945. Those many campaigns, many islands, and many casualties were some of the most ferocious battles in the history of the US Marine

9 x 62 in (23 x 157 cm) \$2,000 - 3,000

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GUADALCANAL: A COLLECTION OF 21 LETTERS FROM PRIVATE WALTER J. WILKINSON TO MR. AND MRS. GEORGE HAYWARD IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS, AUGUST 1942 TO JANUARY 1943

20 ALSs and V-mails, and one Christmas card from Private Walter Wilkinson from Guadalcanal Island, sent home to his Mom and George and sister Dotty, mostly 1 p or 2 pp, written in ink in a neat hand, sometimes on headed United States Marine Corps paper, c.46 pp, 8vo, some tears and browning, all passed by censors; together with two citations for active service, one dated 1945; and two contact prints, one of his mates Papjoy and Whitey, the other of three mates on a Higgins boat.

A rare surviving correspondence from Guadalcanal to home in New Bedford, Mass, the letters trying not to describe any action, mostly short because he cannot think of anything he can talk about. His first letter August 20th announces he is on Guadalcanal Island "that's all I can tell you"; in another he says "the weather and scenery down here really is tops. The rainy season hasn't started ... when the full moon comes out behind the palm trees it really is a sight- I'll bet it would really be romantic if there was a gal anywhere around." By October he writes, "in my opinion we have more to thank God for this year than any preceding one. He has watched over me through all this terrible war." As the Japanese Forces withdrew on 28th December, his last letter of this series Jan 19 1943, reads,"I guess you know by this time that I am off the island -thank gosh!"

Wilkinson survived the War and was a platoon Sergeant by the end. The complexity of censorship meant that he was not able to vent any of his despair and anger at the fierce fighting in the jungle, in every letter he makes his apologies for not writing before, but never saying that is because he has been fighting. Various sizes

\$1,500 - 2,000

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY TYPE 92 TETSUBO HELMET WITH THREE BULLET HOLES, CAPTURED GUADALCANAL, DECEMBER 1943

A Japanese army steel helmet with a small star soldered to the front, two interior chin strap rivets with loops and three interior lining holder rivets. There are two bullet holes to the rear of the helmet and one to the upper right. A size mark in Japanese of 58 is stenciled on the rear interior. Some interior corrosion.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The Japanese Tetsubo, also colloquially called the tetsukabuto ("steel helmet") by troops, was a mainstay of the Imperial Japanese Army from its creation in 1932. Its construction from an inferior chrome-molybdenum steel limited its ability to protect the wearer from gunfire or shrapnel. This particular helmet has a hand-written ink label by a Lt. Robert D. Myers, of Company B, 185th Infantry, 40th Division, stating that the helmet was "found near the mouth of the Mananikau river in Guadalcanal? 1943." The Allied offensive on Guadalcanal began 7 August 1942, with the Japanese forces withdrawing in December 1942. Myers must have been doing mop up, and gathered this helmet up after the fighting was over. The fighting between the Japanese Army and the US Marines around the Matanikau was particularly fierce, as the damage to this helmet can attest. 9-1/2 x 11 x 6-1/2 in (24 x 28 x 17 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

COLONEL LEWIS "CHESTY" PULLER'S MARINE OFFICER'S HAT, 1941-1945

An Officer's peaked cap in tan cloth with black leather brim and adjustable exterior strap, the latter held in place with two brass buttons bearing the Marine Corps seal. Hat crown bears a silver seal of the US Marine Corps, tan cotton vamp and tan embroidery in looped cross pattern on top of cap. Hat interior is plain with tan leather cross-strap covered in transparent plastic displaying stamped makers name "S.W. RICE Co." and holding white paper card reading "Colonel Lewis Burwell Puller United States Marine Corps," white leather supports and brown leather sweatband with brown ravon ribbon at rear.

This officer's cap was owned by Colonel Lewis "Chesty" Puller, who served throughout World War II in the 7th Marines. Puller was already a well decorated veteran of the Haitian. Nicaraguan and Chinese police actions, by the outbreak of War with Japan. He took part in the Battle of Guadalcanal in August to December 1942, where he was decorated for his actions at Matanikau and Henderson Field. Puller later took part in fierce fighting at the Battle of Peleliu, receiving the Legion of Merit. Puller would continue to serve into the Korean War, retiring in 1955 as one of the most decorated members of the Marine Corps. He is also one of only two marines to have received five Navy Crosses. His Officer's cap was apparently directly donated by Puller to a schoolchild at a speaking event in the post-war period. 5 x 11 x 11 in (13 x 28 x 28 cm)

\$7,000 - 10,000

COLONEL JOHN ARTHUR, CO, 2ND MARINE DIVISION, CLASS A JACKET AND CAP, 1941-1945

Dark green military Class A Jacket with brass front, pocket and shoulder tab buttons bearing the United States Marine Corps (USMC) insignia with two USMC brass lapel badges incorporating an anchor, globe and eagle. The shoulder tabs bear two silver badges of an eagle clutching a wreath. The jacket incorporates a belt sewn to the front with a brass buckle. The jacket's left shoulder bears a cotton patch of the 2nd Marine Division displaying a hand clutching a torch on a field of stars in red, silver and gold thread. left breast displays various ribbons, including a very rare Nicaraguan Medal of merit with silver star, World war One victory medal, the Legion of Merit. The jacket interior is green silk with white silk lining for the arms. The right interior breast pocket bears a black cotton label for "Carr, Mears & Dawson" of Norfolk, VA. The right arm interior is stamped "J M Arthur" and is numbered "12472" and "32327." The jacket comes with a green woolen garrison cap with tan rayon interior and brown leather sweatband. The cap bears a brass USMC anchor, globe and eagle badge on its left side and a silver badge of an eagle clutching a wreath on its right. The sweatband has the text "Joseph Parnitz & Co. 426 So. Spring St. LOS ANGELES" printed in gold paint on its left side.

Colonel, and later General, John Arthur was the Commanding Officer of the second marines during the battles for Tulagi and Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. The battle marked the switch from a defensive to an offensive posture on the part of the Allies, and was a strategic Allied victory despite continuous Japanese attempts to reinforce their garrison on the island. Col. Arthur was transferred stateside just prior to the battle of Tarawa. His replacement, Col. Dave Shoup, earned the Medal of Honor for his leadership in conducting the battle there. Hat: 11 x 4.5 in (28 x 11 cm); jacket: 31 x 20 in (79 x 50 cm)













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227

MEDALS AND OFFICIAL PAPERS OF THOMAS MURRAY, USMC VETERAN OF THE BATTLE OF TARAWA NOVEMBER 20 – 23, 1943

A set of 10 medals, all with tabs, comprising: a Purple Heart Medal; a USMC Good Conduct Medal stenciled "Thomas E. Murray 1946" on reverse with two star devices on tab; one 1941 - 1945 American Campaign Medal; a US Asiatic Pacific Campaign medal with three star devices on tab; a World War II Medal; a National Defense Medal with single star device on tab; a Korean Service Medal; a Republic of Vietnam Service Medal; a UN Korean Service Medal with two star devices on tab; a Vietnam Campaign Medal with bar reading "1960"; a Vietnam Gallantry Cross (tab only); a Navy and Marine Corps Service Medal (tab only) with two star devices. This collection's papers are comprised of an Honorable Discharge paper for Thomas Murphy and Promotion papers for same to First Sergeant, dated 1 April 1962. *Various Sizes*

\$4,000 - 6,000

228

US MARINE CORPS EXHIBITION PHOTOGRAPHS: THE BATTLES OF TARAWA AND OKINAWA, 1943-1945 [BUT LATER]

The black and white exhibition sized photograph of the Battle of Tarawa with US Marines holding position on a stretch of open ground while an M4A2 Sherman and M3 Stuart tank advance. A concealed Japanese bunker burns in the background, giving off a plume of smoke. The second photo, taken one month before the Battle of Okinawa, shows the USS LSM(R) ships No. 196, 190 and 199 at sea and firing a rocket barrage off the coast of Toshiki Island, Okinawa in March of 1945.

The Battles of Tarawa and Okinawa mark the first and last major ground engagement between the Imperial Japanese armed forces and the US Marines and Navy, both of which were marked by high casualties and the bitterness of the fighting. The Japanese on Tarawa fought virtually to the last man during the three day battle from November 20–23, 1943 and launched a blistering number of suicide attacks by sea and by air at Okinawa: of the three ships shown in this collection's Okinawa photo, USS LSM(R) 190 would later be struck by three kamikazes and sunk in early May.

Okinawa photo: 22.5 x 17.5 in (57 x 44.4 cm); Tarawa photograph: 20.5 x 24 in (52 x 61 cm) (2)

\$800 - 1,200



A 48 STAR US BATTLE FLAG RECOVERED AFTER OPERATION CARTWHEEL, BATTLE OF NEW BRITAIN, 15 DECEMBER 1943

A cotton 48-Star American flag with four brass grommets, heavily frayed and blown out, black metal plaque reading: "D-Day of the Pacific USMC 1st Marine Division Operation Cartwheel Battle Flag recovered from The Battle of New Britain December 15th 1943."

This flag was carried in the pack of a US Marine from his troop ship to New Britain Island in the New Guinea Territory during the Allied campaign to drive the Japanese from the area under Operation Cartwheel. A Marine Lieutenant reportedly raised this flag on the island, with its bearer recovering it after the fighting was over.

47 x 42.5 in (119 x 108 cm)

\$5,000 - 8,000

UNIS MARKED US MARINE CAMOUFLAGE UNIFORM, WORN AT THE BATTLE OF CAPE GLOUCESTER, TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA, DECEMBER 1943 TO APRIL 1944

US Marine Corps Pattern 42 Camouflage HBT Utility Jacket and trousers, cloth with steel snap buttons on jacket front, brass snap buttons on trouser flies. Jacket front left breast pocket is stamped "USMC" with Marine Corps logo silhouette beneath. Jacket back is stamped "L SMITH" and "S12" inside stenciled lozenge, denoting 1st Division. Jacket interior is lighter, tan variant of exterior camouflage, with right breast pocket similarly stamped to exterior left breast pocket. Interior left and and exterior right pockets have button holes, but are missing buttons Trouser interior is similarly lighter and tan, with one left and rear pocket and beltline stamped with "L SMITH." Trouser bottoms are heavily frayed and travel stained, jacket lower back is holed with lower front stained, possibly with blood.

A relatively new development by World War II, this patterned camouflage uniform worn by a US Marine L.Smith during the Battle of Cape Gloucester reflects the significant material advantage enjoyed by the US armed forces over their Japanese opponents in the Pacific, who had no equivalent uniforms to field. Despite this, Allied victory at Cape Gloucester was hard won as the Japanese resisted fiercely during months of heavy fighting.

Jacket: 31 x 17 in; trousers: 39 x 34 in

\$4,000 - 6,000

231

ISLAND HOPPING CAMPAIGNS IN THE PACIFIC: PLANS AND MAPS AND REPORTS FOR ENIWETOK, ROI/NAMUR, GUAM, PALAU ISLANDS. DECEMBER 1943 TO AUGUST 1944

A collection of Recon reports and Battle Plans for Islands in the Pacific, comprising:

- 1. Eniwetok. Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Areas JICPOA. Air target maps and photos. January 20, 1944. Square 8vo, 8.5 x 8 in (20 x 22 cm), with 6 maps of the atoll, one annotated in red and ink with beach invasion names, with 4 air recon images of the atoll dated 28 Dec 1943, original yellow titled upper wrapper, stapled, note on inside of cover "Colonel, Believe lagoon is best possible approach Jim." Stamped "restricted."
- 2. Palau Islands supplement to JICPOA, dated August 1, 1944. square 8vo (8.5 x 8 in), title on upper cover, table of contents and 5 photo-reconnaissance images of various parts of the Island chain. Original yellow upper cover, stamped "restricted"; with a top secret anti Shipping sweep lithographed map of the Palau islands, dated July 1944, 14.5 x 14.5 in (37 x 37cm).
- 3. Guam. Gridded Air Target Maps, JOICPOA, May 15, 1944. square 8vo $(8.5 \times 8 \text{ in})$. Index sheet and 18 gridded lithographed maps. Titled on upper blue cover, marked "confidential".
- 4. [names] Gazetteer for the Caroline. Marianas, Marshall and Gilbert Islands, Hydrographic Office USND, July 1944. 8vo, original wrappers. 5. Invasion map of the Northern beach-head of Kwajalein Atoll, Roi and Namur Islands, Beach map "A," prepared 15 December 1943, the map with most names changed in pencil to their new code names, and further annotated in red crayon. 18.5 x 19.5 in (47 x 50 cm), slightly worn and stained after battle use. Marked "secret."

A fine group of recon and invasions plans for some of the smallest islands in the Pacific. Such official classified information is rarely found on the market today. *Largest map: 18.5 x 19.5 in (47 x 50 cm)* (5) **\$2,000 - 3,000**

232

MARSHALL ISLANDS: KWAJALEIN ATOLL / NAMUR ISLAND INVASION MAPS JANUARY-FEBRARY 1944

Three invasion plans of the Marshall Islands, including:

- 1. A situation map of the Kwajalein Atoll dated 29 December 1943, with enemy defences in red updated to January 1944;
- 2. Beach map "C," with limited information;
- 3. Namur Island with its airfield at the northern end of the atoll, marked in ink Burlesque camouflage, all maps marked secret, one with some small holes, all creased through rolling, and a few tears; together with 6 contemporary aerial recon photographs, 2 of Namur Island, and 4 of smaller Islands Allen, Jacob, Ivan and Albert, together with: The 4th Marine Division's booklet on the Invasion of the Roi and Namur Islands, signed by "Lt Roberts USMCR Lco 3rd Bn, 23 Marine 4th div," original wrappers.

A group of invasion maps and photographs of the Marshall Islands used for the invasion between January 31 and February 4th 1944. The 9000 defenders faced 46,000 US Marines. The operation was accomplished with speed and success, with 360 casualties, against 7,300 Japanese dead. The lot also includes a metal equipment identification plate, in Japanese, from a water purifier on Roi-Namur (so labelled). *Various sizes* (10)

\$1,000 - 1,500

233

BATTLE OF ENIWETOK: IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY TYPE 90 TETSUBO HELMET AND U.S PURPLE HEART, FEBRUARY 1944

A Type 90 steel helmet, painted mustard khaki, with a size mark for "Big" painted in white on the rear interior with additional Japanese Kanji characters on the front and top interiors. An Imperial Japanese Army star is welded to the front of the helmet. The interior is lined with a brown leather 3-pad liner held in place attached with metal rings and natural fiber rope.

The Purple Heart comes in its original black leather box with gilt detailing and text reading "Purple Heart." The box holds a Purple Heart lapel pin, medal and service ribbon. The pin is gold with white and purple enamel inlay while the medal is heart-shaped within a gold border containing a profile of General George Washington. The reverse consists of a raised bronze heart with the words "FOR MILITARY MERIT," with the name of the recipient and "Eniwetok Atoll" stenciled below the coat of arms and leaves.

This helmet was recovered from Eniwetok Atoll, where the US 22nd Marine Regiment engaged Japanese forces from 17–23 February, 1944. The Americans overran the Japanese positions and captured Eniwetok's airfield and harbor, providing a base to support attacks on the Mariana Islands to the northwest. Several hundred Americans were killed and 879 wounded in the action.

Helmet: 9.5 x 11 x 6.5 in (24 x 28 x 17 cm); Purple Heart: 3.5 x 1.5 in (8.9 x 3.8 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800











THE SAIPAN INVASION: PLANS AND ORDERS FOR THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION, DATED MAY 9/10, 1944, CARRIED OUT JUNE 16TH TO JULY 9TH 1944

A G-2 Study of Saipan, a 60 pp mimeographed file, 4to, loosely inserted with a further 5 G-2 situation maps with red overlays marking military activity, the maps prepared by V Amphibious Corps from aerial photography April 18 1944, and 4 secret special operation maps on thin paper produced for Major General Smith, together and with 30 pp addition annexes, all loosely inserted, the file bound in its original manila card covers, upper cover denoted copy 54, Headquarters 27th Infantry Division APO 27, marked SECRET. A comprehensive invasion plan detailing the terrain, enemy forces, landing sites, orders of landing, special codes, MPS, and all aspects of invasion, original envelope, profusely stamped top secret addressed to "Commanding officer 4th prov part surg hospital"; together with 2 other situation maps of Saipan; and a file of personal and official papers from and to Colonel Tinker, with Tinker's 20 pp manuscript report "Professional Experiences during the Saipan Operation," pencil on paper, and a typed and a carbon version of the same.

An extraordinary survival of the battle plans for the 27th Infantry Division's attack on Saipan, this copy retained by the Colonel Tinker Commandant Medic, attached to the 27th Division. The invasion of the Saipan in the Mariana Islands was the final step to establishing airfields on islands from which long range bomber groups could fly B-29s into Japan. In forces the Japanese defended with 31,000 men and the USA put 71,000 Marines and Army ashore, the casualties were 29,000 dead for the Japanese, 921 prisoners captured and for the US 3,400 killed 10,300 wounded. The Invasion started with a Marine landing on the west coast on Jun 15th, and by nightfall there was a beachhead 6 miles wide. On June 16th the 27th Infantry attacked from the south and advanced on Aslito airport, but by the 18th the airfield had fallen. Without resupply the defense of the island was hopeless, and the defenders reorganized a fight to the last man in the mountains at Mount Tapotchau, there was one last banzai charge where the wounded Japanese and remaining soldiers, some 3000 strong, surged down onto the 105th infantry but were repulsed. During the battle for the island, acrimony developed between the two branches of service (which still exists today), when the commander of the 27th Division, Major General Ralph C Smith was relieved of his command by Marine General Holland M. Smith when the 27th Division failed to keep pace with the advancing Marines on their flanks, but Smith had failed to inspect his terrain and sent the 27th into a valley where the Japanese controlled the hills and they took heavy casualties before they took the ground.

12 x 9 in (31 x 23 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

235

JAPANESE SITUATION MAP OF GUAM: AN AMERICAN SURVEY MAP ON 4 SHEETS, DATED 1913-14, USED BY JAPANESE IN DEFENCE OF THE ISLAND IN 1944, CAPTURED BY CPL MICHAEL LYZUN, 4TH MARINES

A large 4-sheet situation map of the Island of Guam, originally published by the US Army in 1913-14, and subsequently used by occupying Japanese Forces for the defense of the Island, cut and assembled together as a general situation map probably for use at a Japanese HQ on the Island, the map profusely annotated with Japanese names, positions, forces, in blue and red crayon, sheet 2 annotated "Cpl [Michael] Lyzun, 3rd Pl, E Co, 2nd Bn," the verso of one sheet stamped "joint intelligence / recovered in the field." The cut sections of varying sizes. Some stains, battlefield wear, old creases; together with US beach study (southern sector), for the invasion of Guam from the south, with profiles schematic invasion plan, and overleaf photographic cover, both submarine images and aerial views. Old fold.

An rare survival of a Japanese defense map for Guam, using an old 1913/14 survey done by the US Army. The map recovered by a soldier from the 4th Marines. It is interesting that the Japanese would have used such an old survey on which they would base their defense of the Island. Guam was an American territory since after the Spanish-American War, and was taken by the Japanese on Dec 8, 1941, and retaken by US Forces July 21 to August 10, 1944. Lyzun was a former member of 'A' company, 4th Raider Bn, who saw combat on New Georgia. Upon being disbanded in February of 1944, the Raider battalions were amalgamated into the new 4th Regiment (the old 4th having been taken prisoner with the fall of Bataan). Assigned to the newly formed 6th Division (the only Marine division raised, deployed and disbanded entirely overseas), the 4th saw action on Guam and Okinawa under the leadership of their former Raider CO, Col. Alan Shapley. As an honorific for their service, the new 4th regiment liberated their comrades in the old 4th at war's end. (5) \$1,000 - 1,500

236

USAF 485TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON ROUNDEL, GUAM, 1944-1945

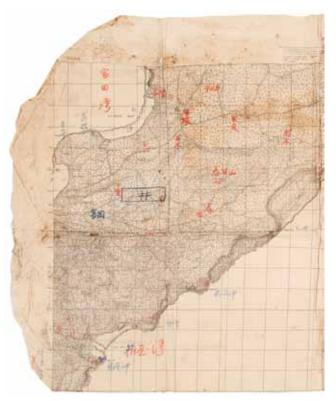
Hand-painted wooden roundel displaying a bandaged turkeybuzzard with multi-color wings wearing headphones operating a radio transmitter while clutching a bomb in its talons bearing the inscription "485TH.SQDN" on a blue background with stars with black bordering. The reverse is green painted.

The 485th Bombardment Squadron was reconstituted from an earlier unit in 1944 as a B-29 Superfortress Very Heavy bombardment, and would eventually be assigned to 501st Bombardment Group and equipped with B-29B limited production aircraft. The group was assigned to XXI Bomber Command, Northwest Field (Guam) for operational missions, where this hand-painted roundel was displayed. The primary mission of the squadron was the strategic bombardment of the Japanese Home Islands from 26 June 1945, with a focus on eliminating Japan's petroleum industry. Flights were primarily low-level night attacks employing a mix of high-explosive and incendiary bombs. The group flew its last combat mission on 15 August 1945, and later took part in the massive aerial "Show of Force" mission on 2 September 1945 over Tokyo Bay during the formal Japanese Surrender.

25 x 25 in (63.5 x 63.5 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500







BATTLE FOR TINIAN ISLAND: PURPLE HEART AND WAR SCRAPBOOK OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LOUIS C. SANDERSON, JULY 24 TO AUGUST 1, 1944

A Purple Heart, in its original black leather box, with gilt detailing and text reading "Purple Heart." The box also with a Purple Heart lapel pin, medal and ribbons corresponding to the World War II Victory Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and American Campaign Medal. The service ribbon is steel overlaid with vertically striped rayon in white and purple, together with: a red leather scrapbook with various documents, photos, media reports and personal writings and sketches, including a US Marine Corps telegram dated 11 November 1944, stating delivery of a Purple Heart Medal to Private First Class Louis C. Sanderson, USMCR, for wounds received in action at Tinian on 3 August 1944, and various other associated documents; a US Marine Corps ID card with picture for Louis C Sanderson; 38 black and white photos of marines in action and in the aftermath of the Battle of Saipan in June 1944, and 22 photographs at the Battle of Tinian; various US news clipping reports of Pacific actions.

The Battle of Tinian, from 24 July to 1 August 1944, was fought in the Mariana Islands between the 4th and 2nd Marine Divisions and the Imperial Japanese Army. The 9,000 Japanese on Tinian fought almost to a man, but were defeated with relatively light casualties on the part of the Allies. This collection is from a wounded Marine veteran of Tinian and the earlier Battle of Saipan. The album reflects the contrast between the hard fighting man of the Pacific campaign and the lighthearted and somewhat irreverent life of a wounded soldier in recovery. Purple Heart (boxed): 7 x 2 1/2 x 1 in (18 x 6 x 2 cm); scrapbook: 12 x 14 1/2 in (30 x 37 cm) (2)

\$2,500 - 3,500

238

ALLIED PRISONER OF WAR COLLECTION: GUNNER ALFRED JONES, 148TH FILED REGIMENT R.A, SHIRAKAWA POW CAMP, TAIWAN, 1943-1945

A Pacific Theater POW collection includes a typed translation of the camp commandant's speech informing POWs of the end of the war in which the commandant requests the Allied senior officers co-operate in keeping good order; a prisoner's small art booklet drawn with colored pencils; three telegrams and one letter from Alfred Jones sent to Mrs. Jones following the Japanese surrender with two letter replies, one letter sent 10-5-1943 by wife; one post-captivity "UNIT TO WHICH TEMPORARILY ATTACHED" document assigning Jones to unit near his home; one post-captivity "STATE OF INTERROGATION OF AUST IW ox JAPANESE HANDS" document; one double sided "Service Des Prisonniers De Guerre" telegram with Japanese and British stamps from "TAIWAN PRISONERS CAMP, NIPPON" sent to Mrs. A. Jones confirming A. Jones' internment, dated "19-4-1943"; a Japanese language inventory list; a Soldier's Service Pay Book for Alfred Jones; one brass and one wooden Japanese prisoner dog tag with Japanese characters; three medals comprised of the 1939-1945 Star, The Pacific Star and the 1939-1945 War Medal.

Shirakawa POW Camp, Tawain was opened in June 1943 and went on to house mostly senior officers, although there were a number of enlisted men there as well. The camp was in operation from June 1943 to August 1945, housing between 300 to 500 POWs in the camp at any one times. The POWs were forced to engage in farm work, which was rendered especially difficult by inadequate food and maltreatment by the guards. Communications with family were virtually severed beyond official notifications, as can be seen by the relieved tone of the letters in this collection following liberation. POW material from the Pacific Theater is especially rare on the market. *Various sizes*

\$5,000 - 8,000

239

PELELIU ISLAND: 1ST MARINE DIVISON, 1ST REGIMENT, NICOLAI STEVENSON GROUP, SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER 1944

A collection of maps and flags captured and used at the Battle of Peleliu and Battle of Tenaru by 1st regiment, Nicolai Stevenson, comprising:

- 1. A captured Japanese Army flag of the Japanese 14th infantry, with central rising sun and rays, on rayon, leather ties at luff, stained, in battlefield condition (captured at the Battle of the Tenaru, Guadalcanal, August 21, 1942).
- 2. A small cotton helmet flag (captured at the Battle of Tenaru, Guadacanal, August 21 1942).
- 3. A captured prayer flag, on rayon, with a small drawing of a tiger, and few salutations.
- 4. Two A.M.S. maps, one a general situation map of the island, the second a detailed plan of the airport, both indicating the Japanese defensive positions, and gun emplacements. the airport map annotated in pencil "Landed on Peleliu Sept 15, 1944. Left Oct. 15, 1944," creases, folds and tears, in battlefield condition. Both marked secret.
- 5. 7 pp mimeographed leaves listing expressions in Japanese, 8vo, with specific pages dealing with prisoners, civilians, officers, a pilot, these presumably carried into battle by Stevenson.

It is rare today to find a group of items connected with one individual and the battles he fought, but here we have in this fine group of battlefield used and recovered flags from Peleliu Island and Guadalcanal, a battlefield history of Major Stevenson. The battle waged from September to November 1944 was one of the fiercest of the Pacific War. Stevenson landed on D-day, 15 September, as a battalion commander under 'Chesty' Puller. The first two flags of this group, were captured after the Battle of Tenaru on August 21, 1942. Army flag: 25 x 37 in (63 x 94 cm); prayer flag: 29 x 42 in (74 x 107 cm) (6)

\$3,000 - 5,000

240

BATTLE OF MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES: INVASION PLANS FOR COMMANDER TASK GROUP 78.1 / OPERATION VICTOR FOUR / AMPHIBIOUS GROUP SIX, DATED 3 MARCH, 1945

A thick mimeographed file for the Commander of the Amphibious Group Six, marked TOP SECRET, including plans for the invasion of Zamboanga and its peninsula, Mindanao Island, Philippines, c.160 pp, divided into sections on navigation, communications plan, cruising formation etc, with numerous maps and plans. 4to. Metal ties at top lacking, and pages generally loose, some wear to edges; sold not subject to return.

A rare survival of an amphibious invasion plan: in this case the invasion took the remnants of the 41st Infantry Division into the coastal strip just to the west of Zamboanga City. Enemy resistance at the beach was light and the forces took over the ruins of the city. The following day the US forces encountered fierce fighting in the hills above the city. After a long and fierce campaign the Zamboanga Peninsula was taken by mid June, but Japanese forces were still fighting in Mindanao even as the Surrender Document was being signed in Tokyo on September 2nd.

10.5 x 8in (27 x 21cm)

\$2,500 - 3,500











239 240

COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF JAPAN BY WILLIAM CONRAD REED, C.1944

Bound in two albums, one bound in dark brown leather, title hand-painted on upper cover ("Snaps") with an illustration of a black dog playing with a yellow bird, the photographs include battle scenes in Okinawa, civilian survivors,, several of the battle for Saipan, base life, a captured Kaitan suicide torpedo, an Ohka kamikaze plane, the surrender signing ceremony on the *Missouri*, and pictures of Japan under American occupation.

The second album has wooden boards, lettered "Samoa, Saipan, Okinawa" written in black ink on the inner cover, the photographs are of preparations for battle, scenes of fighting and the aftermath in Saipan and Okinawa, various pictures of the natives of Samoa, Saipan and Okinawa at work and leisure.

Over the course of the Allied island-hopping campaign of 1943-1945, US servicemen came into contact with Japanese civilians, as well as encountering the numerous different peoples of the Pacific, who were almost unknown to the average American. Many chose to document this through photography. A vivid collection of wartime and post-war photography.

Leather volume: 10 x 13 in (25 x 33 cm) wooden volume: 7 x 10 in (18 x 25 cm) (2)

\$3,000 - 5,000

242

A USAAF EMERGENCY SUSTENANCE VEST WITH ACCESSORIES BY SEARS ROEBUCK, IN ORIGINAL PACKING BOX, 1942-1945

An olive drab, cotton-nylon blend Emergency Sustenance Type C-1 vest with single-breasted front closure with three olive drab bakelite buttons. The upper left panel is printed "ARMY AIR FORCES" in white beneath the USAAF symbol. Includes first aid kit, survival knife, a grip, emergency signalling mirror, tin of emergency parachute rations, a can opener, a small flighlight, a canvas holster, a fishing kit, a waterproof pistol cover, a pair of night goggles, a flexible plastic canteen, a waterproof hat, a book titled *Army Air Forces Survival*, a pair of leather gloves, mosquito repellant, small folding knife, a box of razor blades and fire starters, and a vest instruction manual. With original packing/ shipping box from the Sears factory which supplied these provisions to the Army Air Force during WWII. Very rare.

This rare, almost complete, survival vest would have been used by airmen of the USAAF operating in tropical regions of the Pacific Theater in World War II. This already exceedingly well equipped survival vest still had space for the personal items of its various wearers. Rarely seen in this complete, unused condition with the original packing/shipping box.

20 x 28 in (approx)

\$3,000 - 5,000

243

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY TANK TROOP HELMET AND GOGGLES, 1941-1942

A summer first model tanker's cloth and leather helmet with metal eyelets and other attachments, front exterior with small pentagonal brown cloth badge with applied five-pointed leather star. The interior is lined with black stitched leather at the rim and tan leather strips bound with cord over canvass webbing displaying the manufacturer's stamp in black ink Japanese characters. Helmet size can be adjusted by cord laces at ear level on each side of the helmet (one lace missing). There are two cloth-lined leather chinstraps on each side of the helmet. The goggles are made of of cloth, leather, metal and laminated glass, with the glass now opaque due to the failure of the laminating material.

Japan had begun to produce its own indigenous tanks in the 1920s, producing many different designs during their war with China from 1937 to 1945. Despite this, tank development was neglected in favor of naval activities and Japan's armored forces were rapidly outclassed by their Allied opponents after 1941. This extremely rare tanker's helmet is one of only five known survivors of the 1941-1942 period. Helmet: 9 x 7 x 6 in (23 x 18 x 15.3 cm) (2)

\$1,500 - 2,000

244

IMPERIAL JAPANESE SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING FORCES RAID FLAG, 1941-1944

A Rising Sun cotton battle flag in red and white with Japanese text written in black ink. The text identifies the flag as that of the Special Naval Landing Forces alongside other unit information. The rightmost corners are fringed with leather pieces with brass rings with cord ties.

This raid flag was carried into battle by an SNLF unit and was likely attached to a rifle by the sling loops.

25 x 33-1/2 in (63.5 x 85 cm) **\$1,000 - 1,500**















JAPANESE SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING FORCES HELMET, 1941-1943

A molybdenum steel Japanese Type 90 helmet, the interior with brown leather lining and with the size mark (large) stenciled on the rear rim. The exterior is painted brown and has two ventilation holes at the top and two at the sides with a steel Imperial Japanese Navy anchor insignia clipped to the front. Shrapnel damage to the upper left section.

The Japanese Special Naval Landing Forces (SNLF) were formed as part of the Imperial Japanese Navy from the late 1920s and saw action in China from 1932 during the January 28 Incident and later at the Battle of Shanghai in 1937 as a prelude to their extensive operations in World War II. This example of an SNLF helmet is of early-war issue, as indicated by the molded steel anchor insignia attached to its front: later models would simply adopt a painted anchor as steel supplies ran short.

11 x 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 in (28 x 24 x 16.5 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

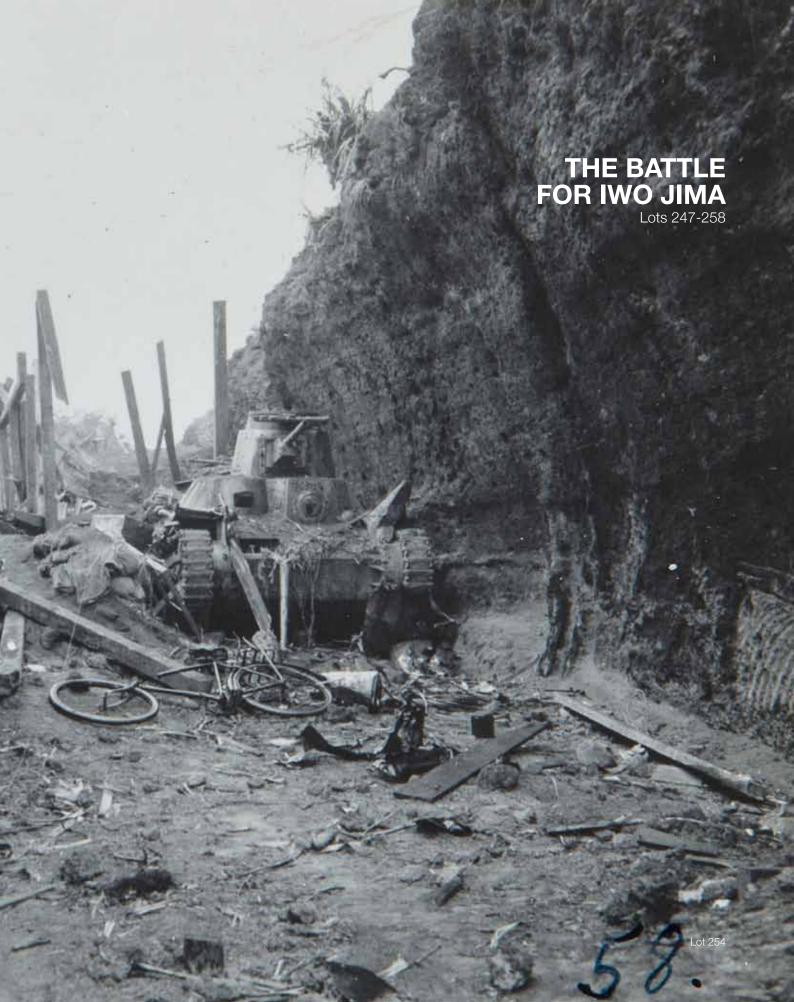
246

JAPANESE SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING FORCES HELMET, 1944–1945

A molybdenum steel Japanese Type 90 helmet, the interior with brown leather, tan cord and woven-cloth webbing with size mark stenciled on the rear rim. The exterior is painted brown and has two ventilation holes at the top and a rivet and yellow painted anchor at the front.

The Japanese Special Naval Landing Forces (SNLF) were the ground troops of the Imperial Japanese Navy, analogous to the US Marines in terms of their elite status as compared to the regular Army. SNLF troops were instrumental in the Japanese invasion of the Philippines in December 1941 and mounted a fanatical and bloody defense against American forces during the November 1943 Battle of Tarawa. Heavy casualties and a decline in training and equipment had eroded the SNLF's effectiveness by 1944, reflected by the spray-painted anchor on this Type 90 helmet (the original anchors were of soldered steel). The unit was finally driven out of much of the Philippines in 1945. $11 \times 9.5 \times 6.5$ in $(28 \times 24 \times 16.5$ cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800









47 248 248

247

IWO JIMA: JAPANESE COMUNICATIONS MAP FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE ISLAND, JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1945

Lithographed map of the island of Iwo Jima, in Japanese, printed on rice paper, orientated to the west, showing the rough geography of the island, the radio communication lines, both buried and unburied, power lines, and radio transmitters. Edges slightly crushed and a few clean tears, creases along old folds.

An extraordinary survival of a map showing the communications in place on Iwo Jima, before the US Invasion on February 19, 1945. General Kuribayashi, in charge of the defense of the island, had several months to plan his defensive strategy, and as a result the campaign in Iwo was long and hard. A plan like this is typical of the precise way he went about creating a series of defensive lines, and he probably had engineers laying wires and power lines for many weeks in preparation for the Invasion. It has to be presumed that the map was recovered from a soldier, or possibly due to its fine condition, from a file from Iwo Jima Japanese HQ. Very rare.

10 x 13.5 in (25 x 34 cm) **\$1,500 - 2,000**

248

DOCUMENTS AND UNIFORMS OF CAPTAIN MICHAEL MALANAPHY, US NAVY, IWO JIMA, 1944-1945

The uniforms in this collection include:

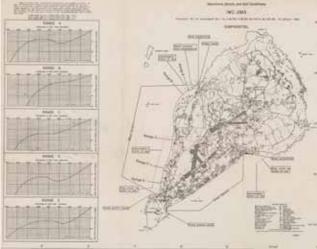
- A dark wool US Navy Dress Uniform Jacket, three bars in gold thread below black felt star with gold thread on each sleeve indicating the rank of Lt. Commander, label signed "Mike Malanaphy" with address and register numbers. Matching uniform trousers included.
- 2. A dark wool US Navy Bridge Long Coat with black and gold thread arm braid, four black rayon bars at sleeves indicating rank of Captain, label signed "Mike Malanaphy", with a pair of regulation dark wool Navy trousers.
- 3. Documents including: a top secret "Terrain Model Workshop from the Amphibious Training Command Atlantic Fleet, Camp Bradford, VA, for the Bonin Islands Group, Iwo Jima" and a top secret "C.2 Special Study of the Enemy Situation Prepared by AC of S, C-2 V Amphibious Corps in Conjunction with JICPOA"; 18 unpublished submarine and aerial reconnaissance photos of all landing beaches, showing known enemy emplacements and marked Secret; 29 general photos shot during and after the battle portraying destroyed Japanese positions, US Marines at rest, naval maneuvers and the like; retirement discharge papers for Michael Malanaphy dated 1953.

An unprecedented collection of planning and reconnaissance documents for the Battle of Iwo Jima reflecting the meticulous preparations that went into one of the bloodiest engagements of the Pacific Theater of World War II. In tandem with extensive naval and air bombardments from June 1944, the US would attempt to photograph as much of the Japanese defenses on Iwo Jima as possible, even to the point of taking pictures from submarines at virtually the water's edge, the Japanese under Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi were too well dug for most of their positions to be effectively identified and destroyed: virtually the whole island was honeycombed with connecting tunnels and hidden bunkers. When the first wave of the 60,000 US Marines landed on the 19th February 1945 and faced no immediate resistance, many erroneously believed that the Japanese had been killed by the earlier bombardments. Once the Marines had advanced further inland and filled the beaches with their numbers, the concealed Japanese guns opened up and inflicted heavy casualties on the Americans. For all the efforts of Commander Michael Malanaphy, a lack of intelligence on the ground had stymied the effectiveness of the pre-invasion bombardment, leaving most Japanese defenses intact. Malanaphy was in command of all LCI gunboats and earned a Navy Cross for his actions on 18 Feb. 1945.

Dress jacket: 18 x 40 in (46 x 102 cm); long coat: 18 x 50 in (46 x 127 cm); trousers: 13 x 43 in (33 x 109 cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000





4TH MARINE DIVISON IN THE PACIFIC, IWO JIMA, SAIPAN **AND KWAJALEIN. 1944-1945**

A 4th Marine Division "landing information sheet," mimeographed and filled-in and signed in blue pen by P.F.C. Walter S. Shewchuk, before the landing on Saipan on 15 June 1944, headed "Restricted / Not to be taken ashore on D-Day," on the verso is a map of the area around the air field on Saipan with the various landing beaches marked, old folds; together with a similar sheet for Iwo Jima (not filled-in), with a map of the whole island, [can be dated to before 19 February 1945], old folds tears and small losses: and a third sheet for Kwaielein Atoll (not filled in), with a map of a part of the atoll (before 31 January 1944), old folds, rust-staining; a USMC Village Blacksmith Bolo Knife or Machete, in original leather and metal scabbard, marked "USMC BOYT 43" on the back; a vintage group photograph of the members of Battery "B" taken at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside California on 20 December 1943, stained, creased and faded: together with a small silk printed vintage souvenir "48-Ways" picturing various love-making

Provenance: P.F.C. Walter S. Shewchuk (Battery "B," 4th Special Weapons Battalion, 4th Marine Division).

An interesting group of 4th Marine memorabilia which reflects Shewchuk's career in the Marines from training at Camp Pendleton (20 December 1943) to Iwo Jima (26 May 1945). In answer to the first question on the Saipan sheet, "name of officers or NCOs under whom my detail will operate," Shewchuk includes the name of Gunnery Sergeant Rush who was subsequently awarded a posthumous Silver Star for his actions on Iwo Jima.

Knife: 16 5/8 in long (42.3 cm) (6)

\$2,000 - 3,000

IWO JIMA RECONNAISSANCE MAPS, 1944-1945

Three maps of the island of Iwo Jima.comprising:

A Nearshore, Beach and Soil Conditions map of Iwo Jima, dated 10 January 1945, marked "confidential" displaying sea level depths and known Japanese defensive constructions.

- 2. The Battle for Iwo Jima invasion map dated 1959, charting landing sites of 19 February 1945.
- 3. A Special Map, printed May 1945, charting all known defensive installations compiled from Navy sorties from 19 August to 1 September, 1944.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The US invasion of Iwo Jima was the end result of careful planning. overseen by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Commander in Chief. Pacific Ocean Areas (CINPAC-CINPOA) from 7 October 1944. The overriding purpose of the operation was to extend American control over the Western Pacific through the capture of Iwo Jima, which was to be developed into a long range air base to support bombing operations over the Japanese mainland. The operation was meant to take only five days: instead, Japanese commander Tadamichi Kuribayashi prepared an unorthodox defense in depth that extended the fighting over the course of one month. This group of maps indicates the depth of planning by US forces. Various sizes (3)

\$800 - 1.200





252

25

US PRELIMINARY SITUATION MAPS OF IWO JIMA SEPTEMBER 1944

Two situation maps prepared by the US mapping services to plan and follow through with an Invasion of Iwo Jima, the larger is marked "Special Map of Iwo Jima," Scale 1: 10,000, printed in 3 colors. With a special grid system, marking targets, defensive structures, and fields of fire, gilded bamboo frame; Together with: a smaller "Special Map of Iwo Jima," Scale 1:20,000, Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets, with "Special Air and Gunnery Target Map" key of similar type to the larger map. This map is marked "SECRET." Both maps show landing points for a projected US assault both on west and east shores, gilded bamboo frame; confidential "Iwo Jima Air & Gunnery Target Folder" dated 15 December 1944 prepared by "Operational Intelligence Section, Com Air Pac, 8 Intelligence Section, Amphibious Group One. *Provenance*: Commander Michael Malanaphy,

Two special maps of the island of Iwo Jima, prepared by CINPAC-CINCPOA by 64th Engrs, compiled from aerial photography "without advantage of ground control or reconnaisance." The US invasion of Iwo Jima was preceded by extensive information gathering by sea and air in order to identify as many Japanese defensive installations as possible. Despite the dozens of sites identified by these maps, US intelligence severely underestimated the volume and density of the Japanese defenses, resulting in US troops becoming bogged down in attritional warfare following their arrival. Note that these maps project troop landings as occurring on either side of the island: in the event, only the Eastern side of Iwo Jima was selected for disembarkation. Larger map: 33 x 46 in (84 x 117 cm); smaller map: 23 x 26 in (58 x 66 cm) (3)

\$2,500 - 3,500

252

JAPANESE "GENERAL SITUATION MAP" OF IWO JIMA, TAKEN FROM A BUNKER IN CUSHMAN'S POCKET, FEBRUARY 11-15, 1945

The map re-annotated by the Marines who used it in combat after capturing it, with US offensive movements in red and Japanese defensive lines in blue. The Japanese had labeled their positions and fields of fire in brown grease pencil.. Area markers By Japs of US Military," together with: two Japanese maps of small islets near to Iwo Jima, respectively numbered "103" and "84" and five fragments of a Japanese military manual on bunker construction. Map No. "103" inscribed in English on verso: "found in caves in Iwo Jima map."

Aware of US preparations to attack the island for months in advance, the Japanese on Iwo Jima were able to prepare meticulously for the invasion. When the Americans arrived, Japanese troops under Tadamichi Kuribayashi had prepared a strategy designed to maximize enemy casualties by drawing the US Marines into prepared killing zones, as can be seen on this map of Iwo Jima. This group of objects was recovered by Corporal Horace Thompson Jerald, USMC, from an area that would come to be known as "Cushman's Pocket" where the Japanese had mounted a stubborn defense from cave and bunker complexes along a shattered ridge overlooking the sea, east of airfield Number 2. The pocket was only neutralized after heavy use of flamethrowers and high explosives, making this group of Japanese items all very fortunate survivors.

Map (framed): 32 x 41 in (81 x 104 cm)

\$15,000 - 20,000



JAPANESE TYPE 94 SHIN-GUNTO OFFICER'S SWORD RECOVERED FROM IWO JIMA, 26 MARCH, 1945 CAPTURED MARCH 26 1945

This steel Type 94 Shin-Gunto with scabbard comes with two contemporary photos of the blade taken shortly after its capture. The brown and blue tassel attached to the hilt indicates that the sword belonged to a company or warrant officer. The visible grain and wave pattern on the blade and the lack of any serial numbers indicate that it was handmade, while the hilt is likewise constructed in the traditional manner with ray skin, but has a non-traditional leather wrap. The cherry blossom insignia of the Imperial Japanese Army is present on the quard, pommel and ornament (menuki). The menuki is heavily worn. The quard incorporates a habaki with push button catch. The scabbard is wooden with a brass fixture and a heavily worn dark leather cover, identifying it as late-war issue. A leather woven lanyard is attached to fixture alongside a contemporary brown paper tag detailing the circumstances of the sword's capture. The tag reads: "This is an authenticated japanese officers samurai sword. The sword was captured on Iwo Jima in the early morning of 26 March 1945, one hundred and ninty [sic] seven Japanese officers and men staged a Banzai (to the death) charge against our positions. Grenades and swords were the principal weapons used in the attack. No Japanese soldier survived this attack." The photos both show the unsheathed sword in the hands of victorious US servicemen in their base camp, amongst other captured items.

This officer's sword was recovered after the last banzai charge on Iwo Jima on the morning of March 26th, 1945. Marines had been pressing the Japanese back into the northern hills of the island for two weeks, and by the evening of March 25th, there was just a small pocket of Japanese defenders left. Under the cover of darkness some 300 Japanese soldiers slipped through the US lines moving south and then turned from the west towards Airfield No 2. In the early light of the 26th, they mounted a coordinated three-pronged attack against the Airfield, taking the American forces by surprise. A mix of Marine shore parties, Air Force crews, AA gunners, and African/American shore details and Seabees, all rallied to repulse the attack. A Lt Martin, who helped to organize a line, was himself killed in the second wave of attacks, for which he received the final Medal of Honor for Iwo Jima. The two charges were both repulsed with considerable losses. In the attack 262 Japanese died, 18 captured, and for US forces 52 died and 119 injured. It is said that General Kuribayashi had led the charge, but his body was never found on the battlefield. The Battle of Iwo Jima was over after 34 long hard days of fighting. 100 in (254 cm)

\$15,000 - 20,000















255

254

IWO JIMA: USMC CONTACT PRINTS OF THE AFTERMATH OF THE BATTLE. MID TO LATE MARCH 1945

A small collection of unpublished 97 USMC official contact prints of the aftermath of the campaign on Iwo Jima, all numbered variously 1-140 in the frame, slightly bowed.

An extraordinarily vivid and poignant photographic record of the carnage that was once Iwo Jima. the images are certainly not of the standard marine type in that there is some artistry in the shots, and the portraits of the marines visibly beaten by battle are very sombre. The chronologically numbered group starts with briefings on board ship, the Marines assembling, the invasion fleet approaching, the capture of Suribachi, the flag flying, and finishes with the clean up of the island at the end of March, 1945. Apparently all unpublished, but very much like the sort of images that were sold by the Seabees to Marines as souvenirs after the battle, when they followed in to mop up and rebuild air strips, etc.

Each 4 x 4.5 in (10 x 12 cm)

\$800 - 1,200

255

IWO JIMA CASTS AND SCULPTURE, AFTER MARCH 1945

A collection comprising five aluminum hand casts in the shape of the Island of Iwo Jima, four bronze bookends and one alabaster sculpture representing the flag-raising on Iwo Jima (some damage to extremities), one silk US Navy Seabees red handkerchief with logo and one brass belt buckle with Seabee badge attached.

Provenance: Estate of Felix de Weldon; The War Museum.

The Battle of Iwo Jima was fought from 19 February to 26 March, 1945 between the US Armed Forces and the forces of the Japanese Empire. At less than eight square miles, the battlefield was one of the most viciously fought in the Second World War and resulted in over 30,000 casualties. Momentos such as this began to be made on the island, as soon as the Japanese were defeated. It is likely that the cast and bookends were made by Aviators and Seabees, who found them selves grounded from flying, due to the sometimes difficult winds that prevented them from making sorties on Japan. A poignant collection of trench art.

Belt buckle: 2.5 x 1.5 in (6.3 x 3.8 cm); statue: 6 x 8 x 3 in (15.7 x 20.8 x 7.6 cm); bookends: 6.75 x 5 in (17 x 13 cm) casts: 3 x 5 ln (7.6 x 12.7 cm) (12)

\$1,000 - 1,500

256 **NO LOT**





FELIX DE WELDON (AUSTRIAN-AMERICAN, 1903-2003), PLAQUE OF THE RAISING OF THE FLAG ON IWO JIMA. 1950-

A gold-painted bas-relief plaster plague, fashioned with the image of six marines raising the flag on Iwo Jima, after the photograph taken by Rosenthal of the action.

Provenance: The War Museum.

The famed Austrian-born American sculptor Felix de Weldon is best known for producing the United States Marine Corps Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia, unveiled in November 1954. Inspired by the iconic photograph by Associated Pressman Joe Rosenthal, de Weldon began making plans for a sculptural memorial for the marines Corps. De Weldon made these small plaques, and used them as gifts, either as plaster or bronze versions to benefactors of Marine Corps Memorial. The original cast had been intended to act as a model for a war memorial twenty times its size, but it was ultimately used in a same-size bronze cast that was affixed into the Marine Monument on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, itself. It was not until 1988, that a Florida resident commissioned de Weldon to put up a 20 foot version of the relief. It stands just off Interstate 4 between Tampa and Orlando, Florida.

11 x 9.25 in (28.5 x 24 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

FELIX DE WELDON (AUSTRIAN-AMERICAN, 1903-2003) THE ORIGINAL PLASTER MAQUETTE FOR THE 1945 IWO JIMA **MONUMENT, MARCH TO JUNE 1945**

One of a possibly 3 or 4 plaster maguettes made up by de Weldon soon after the original wax model was taken up by the Marines Corps.

The new plaster maguettes were probably sculptured between March and June 1945, in the period that he was awaiting to be given the studio he needed and before he was proscribed the help that was essential for the construction of the monument. They were more durable than the wax one done on the weekend of February 23-26, and they were used not only in his studio as he modeled the monument but, also to show potential supporters for his project what the monument might look like. It is interesting to note the position of the men in the exact form of the Rosenthal photograph and the large lump of clay at the front of the maguette. One of the plaster maguettes was given to President Truman soon after he was shown the wax model with Joe Rosenthal in early June 1945. That maguette is now at the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, Independence, Missouri. Height 48 in (121.9 cm)

\$20,000 - 30,000



259

OKINAWA "DEATH VALLEY" PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING MARINE PFC PAUL E. ISON RUNNING OVER OPEN GROUND, PHOTOGRAPHED BY PVT BOB BAILEY, [10] MAY 1945

A vintage photograph, mounted on card, of 1st Marine Divison soldier Paul Ison, inscribed by Ison on the back board "Combat picture #120562 / Paul E Ison / First Marine Division / Death Valley / Okinawa [10th] May 1945 note, my picture." with his address slip in Ft Myers pasted below. The photograph slightly bowed with age, framed and glazed.

One of the most famous Marine pictures of WWII, showing Ison (1916-2001) running over bare ground in Death Valley, Okinawa, the photographer, Bob Bailey, Iain flat in the dirt snapping the shot as he ran past, Ison dodging marine gun fire from many sides. The Marine Corps took up the shot and it was widely used in the Press to illustrate the doggedness, fortitude and tenacity of the front-line Marine. Ison, 1st Division, 3rd Battalion, Lima company was a demolitions man in a group of 4 who were sent ahead to knock out defensive pillboxes and positions. In this episode in Death valley he had already run across two times and somehow remained unscathed. This is Ison's own copy of the image, the original image having the figure slightly to the left of center.

\$2,000 - 3,000

260

JAPANESE BATTLEFIELD MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF OKINAWA

A captured large lithographic sheet of southern Okinawa covering the major battlefields of Kakuzu Ridge, The Gate of Maeda, Conical Hill and Yuza-Dake [Tokyo, 1944] sheet 3?, both cadastral and seachart, in Japanese, 30 x 42 in (76 x 107cm). some red and blue crayon markings indicating control and hill positions for defence lines. Folded for pocket use, the map mud stained and with red discoloration, 10 small holes with loss at fold junctions, due to use and wear; together with a later photocopy of Okinawa Shima CT-383 Major Engagements, a copy of a post war report on US operations in Okinawa, 1 April 1945 to 16 June 1945, 24 pp, stapled. with descriptions of the engagements, and the quality of the enemy forces.

An interesting captured map marked top secret showing the Japanese defense situation, as the US forces moved inland from the landing beaches forcing the Japanese forces out of their pockets of resistance. This map would have belonged to an officer in the Japanese Army, who annotated various positions on the map in blue and red crayon. The copy of the US attack report for this part of Okinawa, discusses the enemy positions and strength, and gives information from the US viewpoint.

\$2,000 - 3,000

BATTLE FOR OKINAWA

Lots 259-272







261

OKINAWA: A GENERAL SITUATION MAP FOR CENTRAL OKINAWA, PRINTED OCTOBER, 1944, USED APRIL TO AUGUST 1945

A 4-sheet section of central Okinawa, made by US engineers in October 1944 from Aerial photography, the sheets taped together, the cadastral survey on one side, photo recon survey on the verso, marking known enemy buildings lines, gun emplacements, otherwise unmarked but crudely folded and ceased, marked SECRET, the map with its original waterproof glassline wrapper, as it arrived folded flat in Okinawa; together with three other sheets of Okinawa, all marked secret, two of larger scale, issued in January 1945, rolled.

An interesting group of field mapping for Okinawa, covering the invasion beaches and central mountains, highly detailed, showing bunkers, machine gun emplacements, and lines of fire, a landscape which was fought over for 3 long months. the survival of a glassine wrapper is very rare.

General map: 33 x 42 in (84 x 107 cm); other sheets: 20 x 22 in (51 x 56 cm) (4)

\$2,000 - 3,000

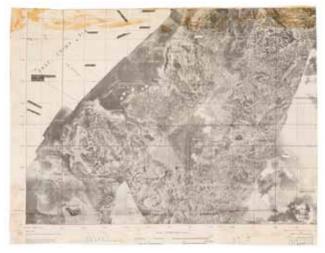
262

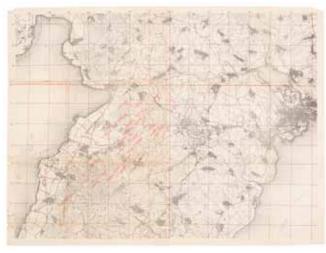
OKINAWA: 1ST MARINES, 2ND BATTALION BATTLEFIELD OPERATIONAL MAP TRACINGS WITH LATEST POSITIONS AND FORCES, DRAWN BY SGT. H.O. WARREN. DATED APRIL 4 TO JUNE 14, 1945

A collection of 11 pencil maps on tracing paper for HQ use of Andy How Company of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, some showing patrol areas, others disposition of Marine and Army forces on the ground, some for setting up of fields of fire. A few small holes: together with 8 other sheets, maps and papers by Warren, including 4 pp of directives on the changes of the hill code names.

The battle for Okinawa, April 1 to June 22 1945, was an enormous undertaking and was the last battle of the Pacific Campaign. It involved 287,000 US troops of the 10th Army and 1st and 6th Marines against 130,000 soldiers of the Japanese 32nd army. The defense of the island taking place amongst a large civilian population. The losses were severe: Japanese 77,000 soldiers, US 14,000 dead, 34 US ships sunk, and 2,800 Japanese plans destroyed. Perhaps it was the difficulties of capturing Okinawa that persuaded Truman to consider the use of the Atomic bomb six weeks later. The fighting was hard throughout the island and the defenders moved back into the mountains into fortified pillar-boxes from which they had to be forced out of, one by one. They were fighting on Japanese soil with a ferocity that surprised the US forces, but eventually the US forces prevailed. 24 x 17 in and smaller

\$4,000 - 6,000





OKINAWA: BATTLEFIELD MAPPING OF THE SOUTHERN PENINSULA, PRINTED 1944, IN ACTION 1 APRIL TO 21 JUNE 1945

A collection of 15 sections of map, cut up and taped, made to form a much larger situation map of the southern Peninsula, possibly for use at Marine(?) HQ, the verso of each map printed with photo recon cover of the same geographical area, two sections annotated in red ink with troop movements. Marked "SECRET," various sized sections, old stains and folds, battle used condition: together with a group of 8 aerial reconnaissance photographs of South Okinawa, all dated April 28th, both overhead and oblique, giving an essential recon element to the state of the battlefield and the landscape.

The Battle of Okinawa, fought from 1 April to 22 June 1945, was one of the largest amphibious assaults of the Pacific campaign. In all some 220,000 American soldiers were engaged against 130,000 of the Japanese 32nd Army and irregulars. The Japanese plan was not to oppose the landings, but to melt into the hills and carry out defensive operations for the 82 day battle. The Recon photographs taken on 28 April postdate the new offensive by Hodge on 19 April on the western mountains, a major barrage of the enemy positions, in advance of an attack by three divisions.

\$2,500 - 3,500

OKINAWA BATTLE PLANS: US TACTICAL MAPPING OF CENTRAL OKINAWA, USED APRIL TO AUGUST, 1945

A collection of 11 sheets of the Battlefield of Okinawa, comprising: 1. Two sheets of Japanese mapping captured and reprinted by XXIV Corps, printed 28 April 1945, with red military grids and names overlavs, one with cravoned names of all coded hillnames behind the Eastern Landing beaches; with two other Japanese sheets, both photographically enlarged, one annotated with hill names.

- 2. US Intelligence map Okinawa Shima, showing defences around the Kadena Airfield, and the beachheads on the west of the Island, dated 28 Feb 1945, marked top secret.
- 3. Three 1:10,000 scale US military maps of Kadena Airfield, Western Beaches and the South Coast.
- 4. Two 1;25,000 scale sheets of the Southern Peninsula, photo recon on verso.
- 5. US special map of Okinawa Shima landing beaches, dated 3/6/45, with Japanese defensive positions, marked secret; all the maps folded, creased and used during the invasion.

An important group of battlefield condition maps, most secret or top secret, probably assembled by an Officer in XXIV Corps. The use of code names for hills was important as the Japanese defenders congregated around fortified hill positions in the center of the island, and the Marines and Army coming from West and East had to fight throughout the island to secure victory, and that was only achieved after 4 months.

Various sizes (11)

\$3,000 - 5,000

265 - 266 NO LOTS



OKINAWA: U.S. NAVAL PHOTO COLLECTION, 1944-45

A group of 75 photographs of U.S. Navy "Seabees" in Okinawa, by U.S. Navy Official Photographer CHUCK BRENKUS, a few with "U.S. Fourth Naval Construction Battalion ... Official U.S. Navy Photograph" inkstamp to verso, various sizes, some slight curling but overall in very good condition. Original boards.

The photographs document the work of the Fourth Naval Construction Battalion ("Seabees") in Okinawa and Japan, and include: photos of the camp; construction vehicles and ships; the First Marine Division cemetery; Seabees disembarking, unloading equipment from a ship, erecting structures, fishing, sunning on the beach, bathing, sawing coconut logs, and posing with locals; group and individual portraits; the Seabee band; the Okinawan people (basket carriers, families, peddlers); as well as a few of photographer Chuck Brenkus himself. The Seabees were the workhorse of the US Navy, clearing up and rebuilding after every island campaign throughout the Pacific. Chuck Brenkus (1918-1994) served as an Official U.S. Navy Photographer from 1942-1946.

Various sizes

\$1,200 - 1,800

268

SGT. HUBERT WARREN, US ARMY DUFFEL BAG WITH PERIOD CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTING OFFICER, 1945

Duffle bag is made from olive drab canvas in a cylindrical shape with a sewn in round bottom and open top with a circle of four steel grommets. It has a cotton duck carrying handle and a shoulder strap that extends from the center of bag, ending in a steel snap hook. The bag is stamped "7-14184-H" on its side and bottom and "WARREN, H. O. 39706388" and "U.S." on its side. A period paper tag is tied to the handle, and is labelled "W.D.A.G.O FORM NO 55 1 AUG. 1944 U.S. ARMY" and is signed by Warren as the owner and by the Inspection Officer, with the date given as "4 DEC 1945." The form details customs laws concerning government property in the hands of the undersigned.

33 x 34 in (84 x 86 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500





OKINAWA: U.S.S. SAGINAW BAY PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM OF **CAPTAIN ROBERT GOLDTHWAITE, 1945**

269

An album of photographs of the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Saginaw Bay at sea, aviation photographs from its planes in action over Okinawa, civilian and military life in occupied Okinawa, including a picture of a captured Oka Suicide Flying Bomb, life aboard ship, pictures of the Philippines, Panama and the return of the U.S.S. Saginaw Bay to San Francisco, in original gray cloth, together with a set of hymn sheets from the U.S.S. Coral Sea, dated 24 December 1949, authorized by Captain Robert Goldthwaite amongst other senior officers.

The U.S.S. Saginaw Bay (CVE-82) was a Casablanca-class escort carrier and participated in the Battle of Okinawa under the command of Captain Robert Goldthwaite from 25th March to 29th April, 1945. She later participated in "Operation Magic Carpet," the postwar effort to return over eight million American servicemen from the European and Pacific theaters, calling at Guiuan Roadstead, Samar, and San Pedro Bay, Leyte in the Philippines and later Buckner Bay, Okinawa to embark veterans for return to San Francisco.

15 x 11 in (38 x 28 cm) (1 album; 2 hymn sheets)

\$1,200 - 1,800

270

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY MAP CASE WITH WRITING UTENSILS, C.1944

270

An Imperial Japanese Army map case with writing utensils and map tools. The case has a single flap with a white thread Imperial Japanese Army star design, the crudity of which indicates late-war manufacture, with flap and securing pin, the reverse side of the case has a brass frame and two brass rings attached to it with leather ring holders, which are attached in turn to two belt straps, to attach to the uniform. The case interior has two pockets, the larger of which holds a cardboard divider covered in tan cloth with leather pockets holding five period brushes and one pencil. The remaining pocket holds two period protractors, an eraser and a wooden stamp with Japanese characters.

A Japanese Army draftsman's map, and map making case captured by a marine during the Battle of Okinawa.

 $7 \times 6 \times 2$ in $(18 \times 15 \times 5 \text{ cm})$ (1)

\$700 - 1,000



OKINAWA: A 7TH MARINE REGIMENT CAPTURED JAPANESE FLAG AND A TYPE 98 SWORD, C.1945

A captured Imperial Japanese Army flag signed and annotated with the names and addresses of the servicemen of the US 7th Marine Regiment who recovered it during the Battle of Okinawa; together with:

A late-war Type 98 shin guntō with a machined steel blade and an iron hand guard. The guard has been decorated by the former owner with stencils of mountains, a shrine and stars with some residual gold paint. The handle is wood with a shargreen grip with tan cloth wrapping and a bound wooden pommel. The scabbard is black-painted wood, with a tan leather cover.

The Battle of Okinawa was one of the fiercest battles of the Pacific Theater. The 7th Marine Regiment suffered particularly heavy casualties at Okinawa: one of the signatories of this captured flag, Wayne "Bud" Engen, was one of only three Marines out of 250 men in his Company not to be killed or wounded.

The 2nd Marine Division also took part in the battle, where Corporal William A. Seaton recovered this Type 98 shin guntō. The sword is indicative of the desperate material shortages that confronted Japan in 1945. The weapon is cheaply made and unadorned, with the only ornamentation added by its Japanese owner, but it was considered unthinkable for an officer to be without a sword, even at this late stage of the war.

Flag: 27 x 31 1/2 in (68.5 x 80 cm); sword: 38 1/2 in (97.7 cm) (2) **\$2,000 - 3,000**

272

OKINAWA CAMPAIGN: VERY RARE IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY GIRETSU SPECIAL FORCES HELMET, "OPERATION GI-GOU," 24 MAY 1945

A molybdenum steel Japanese Type 90 helmet, the interior with leather and woven-cloth webbing fittings, the exterior with camouflage paint work in black, green and light brown, with a small painted metal five-pointed star soldered to the front below a small painted Imperial Japanese Army flag. Japanese characters are painted on interior rim in black katakana script, denoting the owner's surname.

The Giretsu Küteitai was an airborne special forces unit of the Imperial Japanese Army, formed in November, 1944 to target Allied airfields before they could be used to support the strategic bombing of the Japanese Home Islands. On the night of 24 May 1945, 12 Japanese aircraft carrying 14 commandos each were dispatched for a strike on the American positions at Okinawa. Only one plane survived the intense anti-aircraft fire to land at Yontan airfield and disgorge its commandos. The ten surviving raiders then killed two US servicemen, destroyed nine American aircraft and 70,000 gallons of fuel and caused widespread panic amongst the defenders before all commandos were killed. This helmet is one of only two examples recovered from this remarkable Japanese special forces operation. 11 x 9 6 in (28 x 23 x 15 cm) (1)

\$5,000 - 8,000







274

273

RARE KAMIKAZE SPECIAL ATTACK SQUADRON HACHIMAKI HEADBAND RECOVERED FROM THE USS FRANKLIN, 30 OCTOBER 1944

A hachimaki of white cloth with a red Rising Sun at its center with two red vertical bars on either side and red family seal. Classical Japanese script appears vertically in black along the length of the hachimaki. Condition delicate, with some wear and tear, this example with its ropes still intact; together with the oval Navy dog tag of a 40mm gunner, a Robert Ralph Huebner, who not only obtained the head scarf but wore it whilst in action on the Franklin. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

Among the solemn rituals accompanying a Kamikaze pilot's preparation for his final flight was the donning of the hachimaki, an item meant to recall the helmet-scarf worn by the samurai of old Japan. The hachimaki were often inscribed with motivational statements, sometimes written by a squadron's commander to bolster his men. On October 30th 1944, a kamikazee smashed through the Franklin's flight deck and killed 56 sailors, forcing the carrier to return to the US for repairs. Gunner Huebner recovered it that day.

80 1/2 x 5 1/2 in (204 x 14 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

274

KAMIKAZE HACHIMAKI HEADBAND, 1944-1945

Imperial Japanese pilot's cotton headband with Rising Sun in red and black ink Japanese script. The characters either side of the Rising Sun read "Divine Wind." Some blood stains on the right side.

Many Kamikaze suicide pilots would ritualistically don the hachimaki as a reminder of their samurai forebears before flying to their deaths.

36 x 11 in (91.4 x 28 cm) (1)

\$1,200 - 1,800

JAPANESE KAMIKAZE SAKE SET, C.1944.

A three piece sake set, one plate, one bottle and one kutani-yaki sake cup, each with artists name and maker on the base, found in a cave on Okinawa after the war. The plate is decorated with dyed green and blue floral patterns and paintings of a Japanese Zero Fighter and Navy insignia in dark red with crossed national and battle flags and star in gold and dark red, with Japanese text beneath each of these in lighter red. The base of the plate gives the year 1944 in Japanese. The bottle is painted with a Japanese Zero Fighter and Navy insignia. The sake cup is decorated with dyed green circles and a red stenciled line circling the interior and a brown dyed rim. A Zero is painted in the center of the cup in red. Each piece in the set is marked in Japanese: "Navy/Kamikaze Special Attack Unit/1944/Zero Fighter." Together with a book published in 1969, containing various photographs of Kamikaze pilots, their planes, and sake ceremonies. Provenance: The War Museum.

The Special Attack Unit, or Kamikaze, of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Air Services were airmen who volunteered to conduct suicide attacks on Allied naval vessels in the closing stages of World War II by crashing their bomb-laden planes directly into enemy ships. In 1944, after suffering disastrous losses of ships, men and planes the Japanese military turned to training up new recruits. The first mass aerial suicide attacks began in June, 1944 at the battle of Levte Gulf. Although they expended thousands of planes and inflicted significant damage on the Allied Powers, the Kamikaze were ultimately futile. Items such as this rare sake set would have been used in a Kamikaze pilot's final ritual before boarding his plane.

Cup: 1 x 3 in (3 x 8 cm); bottle: 5 x 3 in (13 x 7.6 cm); plate: 9 x 1 1/2 in (22.8 x 3.8 cm) (4)

\$2,000 - 3,000

ANTI JAPANESE PROPAGANDA FLYING JACKET PATCH, 1942-1945

The patch made of leather, the outer rim with the slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor. Keep 'em Dying," enclosing crosshair sights onto a Japanese soldier's head.

Whilst today we would shy away from such strong slogans, in the 40s the strength of patriotism against the enemy was strong and particularly amongst USAAF and Naval aviators. Patches and painted flying jackets were a strident way to declare ones patriotism. The "Remember Pearl Harbor" slogan was one used throughout the war and kept everyone united to the cause of victory. Diameter 6.25 in (16 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500

IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY TYPE 3 MODEL PADDLE FLIGHT **COMPUTER, 1944- 1945**

Made of aluminum with a wooden handle and plastic face and dial. The data plate is made from aluminum and displays the designation, manufacturer, date of manufacture, serial number and naval inspection numbers in stenciled Japanese script with Roman numbers. A steel hook and cord are attached to the handle for hanging when not in use. The face displays a compass with a grid pattern.

Most pilots in World War II would use a flight computer to plot routes to and from their destinations. In this case of this Model 3 Flight Computer, a lack of a circular slide-rule feature limited its use to determining wind triangle and search and rendezvous problems. The Model 3 reflected Japan's dwindling supplies of metal by substituting plastic, wood and aluminum for the brass and steel of its predecessor. 12 x 6 1/2 in (30.4 x 16.5 cm)

\$800 - 1,200



275



276







278

A JAPANESE AVIATOR'S PRAYER FLAG, 1941-1945

Japanese cotton hinomaru yosegaki prayer flag in red and white with black script and illustrations of an old man with earring, an airfield and a palm tree with monkey.

Japanese hinomaru yosegaki (Good Luck flags or prayer flags) were a traditional gift for airmen and soldiers before enrollment or deployment in the Imperial Japanese armed forces. The flags were signed by the soldier's friends and family with messages wishing him safety, victory and good luck. Aviators flags are rarer as they were fewer in number as a force. These flags made good mementos, and were recovered from the battlefield by US servicemen throughout World War II. 31 x 27 in (78.7 x 68.5 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

279

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY AIR CORPS PRAYER FLAG, CHINA CAMPAIGN, 13 MAY 1941

A silk prayer flag in red and white displaying the Japanese national flag with Japanese script in black ink. The Japanese text surrounding the Rising Sun translates to "CHERRY BLOSSOMS OF THE SAME TREE / 1941 May 13th IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY AIR CORPS SIXTH FIGHTER WING / TO: LIETENANT SHINJI AOKI GOOD FORTUNE IN WAR" while the two central characters superimposed over the Rising Sun translate to "ABSOLUTE VICTORY." Cord ties are threaded through the flag's hoist.

The Good Luck flag or prayer flag, known as hinomaru yosegaki, was a common and traditional gift for Japanese servicemen from friends and family, who would frequently inscribe it with messages of encouragement. This example was given to a pilot of the Sixth Fighter Wing in China during a time where the Chinese Nationalist and Imperial Japanese armies were engaged in the enormous and bloody Battle of South Shanxi as part of the Second Sino-Japanese War. Flags such as this were typically carried into battle on the serviceman's person, generally folded over the heart.

36 x 30 in (91.4 x 76.2 cm) (1)

\$3,000 - 5,000









IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY PILOT'S PRAYER FLAG, 1941

An Imperial Japanese Navy Pilot's silk Rising Sun battle flag in red and white with signatures of friends and well-wishers in black ink. The inscriptions indicate the date as 1941 and the pilot as being stationed on an aircraft carrier. The central characters written on the Rising Sun translate to "Victory." The right corners of the flag were originally leather tipped (only the top right tip remains). 26 x 34 in (66 x 86.3 cm)

\$1.500 - 2.000

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY PILOT'S **PRAYER FLAG, 1941-1945**

An Imperial Japanese Army Pilot's prayer flag with Rising Sun in red and signatures of friends, well-wishers and the name of the pilot's division in black ink. The right corners of the flag are coated in leather with metal ringlets with white string attachments. A simple painting of a plane in flight in black ink is located in the upper left corner. 27 x 40 in (68.5 x 101.6 cm) (1)

\$1,200 - 1,800

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY PILOT'S WINTER FLYING HELMET WITH BOXED GOGGLES AND GLOVES, 1941-1945

A Japanese brown cowhide flying helmet with rabbit fur interior, with a brown leather sewn star insignia on the front, sides with ear cups fitted for communications devices and goggle quide straps with brown metal snap buttons and rear with size adjustment strap. Gloves are winter issue and are made of brown leather with white fur-lined interiors and adjustable leather wrist straps with round brass buckles. Size marks, issue numbers and the maker's logo are stamped on the inner wrists in black Japanese script. The goggles are in the "catseye" configuration and have metal rims with stitched dark brown felt lining with a brown rayon head strap with leather and metal attachments. The lenses are cracked and vellowing due to the failure of the laminating material. The goggles come in their original brown leather box with string attachments and the maker's name stenciled on the top section in Japanese script. The box also contains a square of yellow cloth for polishing the goggle lenses with the maker's details printed on it in red Japanese script.

The cold weather conditions faced by the Japanese during their occupation of Manchuria and China necessitated the adoption of appropriate winter uniforms by the Imperial Japanese Army. The generous allocation of rabbit fur to provide the lining of this collection's helmet and gloves would have helped to preserve body heat in the unpressurized pilot's cabin several thousand feet off the ground.

Helmet: 10 x 10 x 7 1/2 in (25.4 x 25.4 x 19 cm); gloves: 10 x 4 in (25.4 x 10.1 cm); goggles: 7 1/2 x 3 1/2 in (19 x 8.8 cm) (3)

\$2,000 - 3,000



IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY FLYING HELMET, SUMMER ISSUE, GLOVES AND GOGGLES, 1941-1943

The Japanese Air Force flight helmet in brown leather with a leather sewn star insignia on the front, sides with ear cups fitted for communications devices and goggle guide straps with black metal snap buttons and rear with size adjustment strap. The interior is olive cloth with brown leather earpiece lining marked with Japanese script stamps indicating date of issue and other information. The gloves are dark brown leather with light brown stitching with brown cloth lining and snap-button and buckle wrist straps. The buttons are brown-painted metal. The goggles are in the "cats-eye" configuration and have metal rims with stitched dark brown felt lining with a brown rayon head strap with leather and metal attachments.

The Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces were to prove extremely effective in the months immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Japanese air power proved instrumental in their capture of Malaya, Singapore, and the Philippines and had all but wiped out the Allied air forces in the region by Spring of 1942.

Helmet: 10 x 10 x 7-1/5 in (25.4 x 25.4 x 19 cm) gloves: 10 x 4 in (25.4 x 10.1 cm); goggles: 7-1/2 x 3-1/2 in(19 x 8.8 cm) (3)

\$1,500 - 2,000

284

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY FLYING HELMET, WINTER ISSUE, 1941-1945

A tan cowhide flying helmet with rabbit fur interior, with a brown leather sewn star insignia on the front, sides with ear cups fitted for communications devices and goggle guide straps with brown metal snap buttons and rear with size adjustment strap.

Helmet: 10 x 10 x 7 1/2 (25.4 x 25.4 x 19 cm) (1)

\$1,500 - 2,000



BURMA CAMPAIGN: IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY AIR FORCE SUMMER FLIGHT HELMET TOGETHER WITH PILOT'S PRAYER FLAG AND SECTION OF RAILWAY INSCRIBED TO COMMEMORATE THE BOMBING OF SHADAZUP AIRFIELD, 15 MAY 1944

A Japanese Air Force flight helmet, tan leather with a brown leather sewn star insignia on the front, sides with ear cups fitted for communications devices and goggle guide straps with black metal snap buttons and rear with size adjustment strap. The interior is olive cloth with brown leather earpiece lining marked with Japanese script stamps indicating date of issue and other information. Some travel staining. The cotton prayer flag with the Japanese national flag in red and heavily yellowed white. Well wishes from family and friends are written on the flag front in Japanese formal characters in black ink. The section of railway is blackened iron and is pointillistically inscribed "BOMBING OF SHADAZUP, BURMA, MAY 15th, 1944" and signed "JRM AND PAUL FLASH" with white paint.

The Burma Campaign of World War II was fought primarily between the combined forces of the British Empire, China, and the United States against the Empire of Japan from January 1942 to July 1945. Japanese air superiority was assured during the early stages of the conflict, while their opponents were denied the most modern and effective aircraft until late in the fighting. Most Japanese pilots would carry prayer flags from home on their missions, as in the case of this collection's example, captured in Burma.

Helmet: 10 x 10 x 7 1/2 in (25.4 x 25.4 x 19 cm) flag: 25 x 28 in (63.5 x 71 cm); section of railway: 3 x 8 in (7.6 x 20 cm) (3)

\$2,000 - 3,000

286

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY MODEL 98 "KOU" MAGNETIC AVIATION COMPASS, 1941-1945

Black painted steel magnetic compass with compass visible through semi-circular glass face. Compass is marked "NS EW" on ledge above glass. A metal plaque is screwed to the top of the compass and is stenciled with an Imperial Japanese Army star and the unit number "R84052" alongside Japanese text.

The need to quickly determine position during flight regardless of the orientation of the plane was met by items such as this magnetic compass.

4 x 4 x 3 in (10 x 10 x 8 cm)

\$800 - 1,200



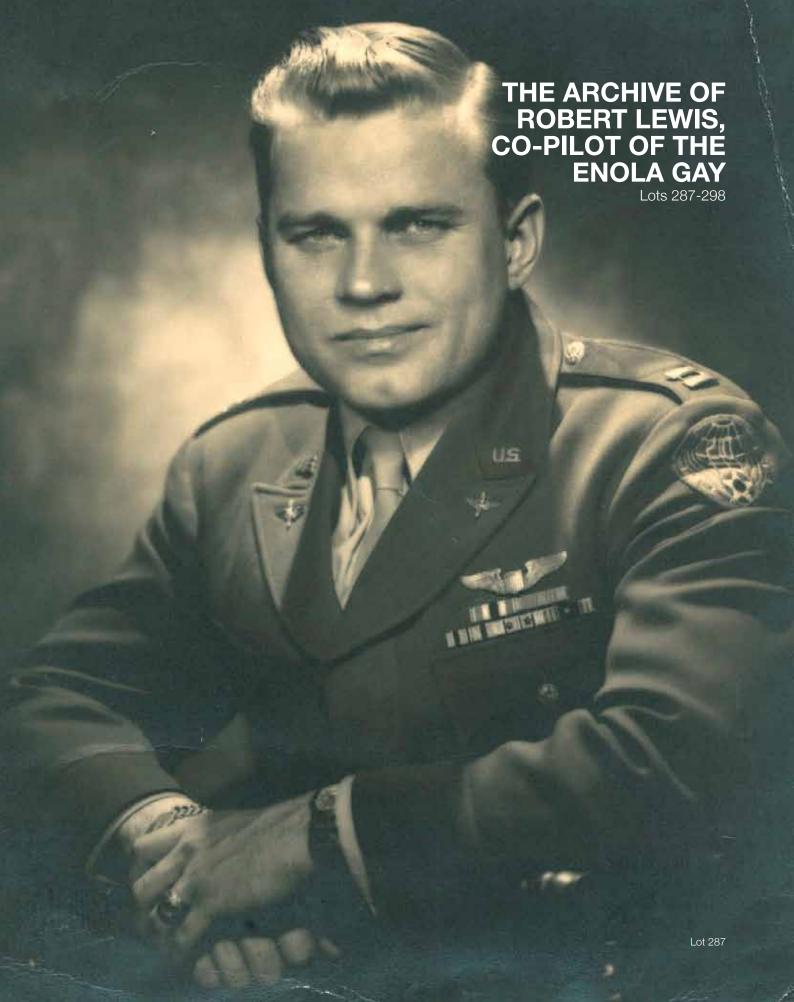
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286



My father, Captain Robert A. Lewis, in 1979, then Major U.S.A.A.F. retired, decided to do something significant about his World War II experiences. It was then that he began to write down all the things he had records of concerning his military career from Aviation Cadet up to and including the first atomic bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

This is the man that joined the U.S.A.A.F and won his wings in late 1942. Captain Lewis became a high-hour pilot and then worked solely as a multi-engine bomber test pilot, flying the newest and most advanced Boeing B-29 bombers made at the time. Captain Lewis eventually became the pilot that taught both Colonel Charles Lindbergh and General Curtis LeMay how to fly a B-29. Virtually every hour from mid-1944 on, he spent in a B-29 heavy bomber, flying missions to test guns, armament and the multiple versions of the 10,000 pound blockbuster practice bomb with a specialized release mechanism. These almost-daily flights took place from 1944 to 1945 in flights from Wendover Field, Utah to The Salton Sea in California, practicing long-distance bombing runs to deliver Little Boy to Japan, specifically Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

I, Steven K. Lewis, being his youngest son, was privileged to have many intimate conversations with my father regarding his entire military career and his authoring of "Silver Plate" which is my father's manuscript completed in 1980. While living in Williamsburg, Virginia, I would spend most weekend's visiting with my parents in Smithfield, Virginia. It was there that my father and I would sift though all of his Flight records, logs, letter's, and anything that had to do with his career as a world war II pilot and the first atomic bombing mission. He would place items on the dining room table and then we would spend most of our day together discussing them in detail. We continued to do this right up until my father's death on June 18, 1983. It was then shortly after my father's death that I received a large box from my mother containing all those items that my father and I spent discussing on our weekends during those years.

Since receiving my items back in 1983, I have only placed one item from my collection up for public auction. That item was the map carried by my father, Captain Robert A. Lewis on the first atomic bombing mission over Hiroshima. The map was purchased at auction in 1985 by the late Malcolm Forbes. Forbes, at the time, owned what has come to be known as the famous Enola Gay Log written by my father during the Hiroshima mission aboard the Enola Gay. The log contained my father's now-famous quote "My God What Have We Done?"

Now, 30 years later, with my father's soon-to-be-released book "Silver Plate" about to hit bookshelves, I decided that now is the appropriate time to reveal my unique collection to the world for consideration. This is being done through the world-famous Bonham's auction house.

Stephen K Lewis March, 2015

PHOTOGRAPHS OF JAPAN AND LIFE ON TINIAN ISLAND FROM ROBERT LEWIS'S PERSONAL COLLECTION TOGETHER WITH 4 PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF **ROBERT LEWIS, [1943-1945]**

A group of 14 photographs, various sizes, most small format, comprising a snap from a plane of the Japan coastline, 3 personal snaps of Nagasaki damage, one of the Imperial palace in Tokyo, one of barracks on Tinian and another of Lt Colonel Payette seated at his desk, signed by Payette, two of festivities in a mess hall playing party games, a small official shot of the mission Captains and co pilots posing in the mess at Tinian, 2 studio portraits of Lewis at the beginning of his career and at Ridgefield park, one in a cockpit of a B-17, another outside a mess hall.

Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis. Various sizes (14)

\$3,000 - 5,000

288

A COLLECTION OF COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF THE CREW OF THE ENOLA GAY ON THE PLANE, **[LATE JULY 1945]**

A Group of 5 color photographs, 3 vintage in larger format, titled under each photograph, "Aboard the 'Enola Gay ... 1945'," probably taken by Richard Nelson and showing the navigator Bud Rider, Bob Lewis, and radio operator Richard Nelson, all at work in the positions on the Enola Gay, the last photographed inscribed to Bob Lewis and signed by Richard Nelson. Together with 2 small format color shots, one a later smaller print of the Rider shot above, and another of the Enola Gay at an airfield in the USA with Tibbets, Lewis, and another unidentified officer standing beside it.

Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

A fine group of color photographs collected by Robert Lewis of part of his original core team. The first three photographs appear to be special color shots done probably by Nelson while the crew were on practice runs from Tinian in late July 1945. They predate the arrival of Van Kirk who replaced Bud Rider as navigator on 29 July.

8 in x 10 in (5)

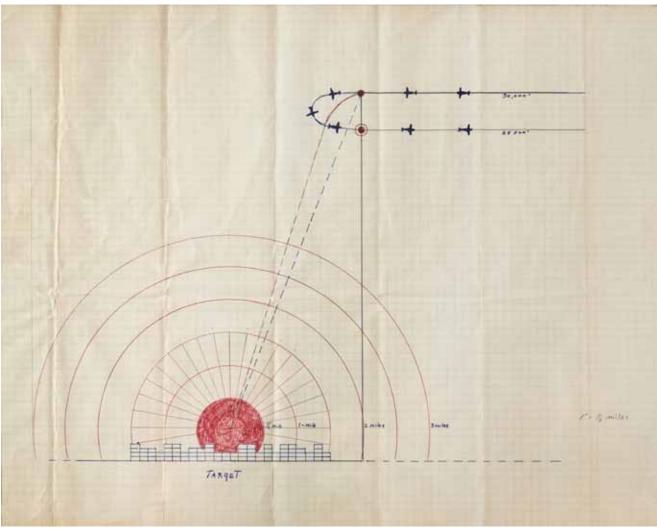
\$1,000 - 1,500



287



288



289

CAPT. ROBERT A. LEWIS' MANUSCRIPT BOMBING PLAN FOR THE DROPPING OF THE ATOMIC BOMB ON HIROSHIMA, [6 AUGUST 1945]

A single sheet of light-blue lined graph paper, drawn in pencil and in blue, black and red inks by Robert Lewis. The stylized plan shows the Enola Gay approaching Hiroshima from the left at 30,000 feet, and on dropping the bomb at 2 miles short of the target, veering and turning 150 degrees to the right to return at 28,500 feet. The plan shows the air burst at under half a mile up over the city and the subsequent shock waves that the explosion would create, verso blank and unlined.

Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

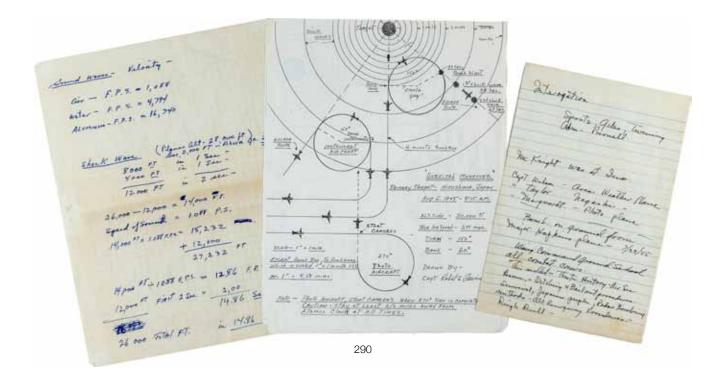
An important *Enola Gay* bombing plan. A particularly poignant artifact from the Lewis archive, this plan undoubtedly derives from their final briefing with William "Deak" Parsons on the afternoon of 3 August 1945 when the pilots and navigators met with Parsons and Ramsay, at which Parsons presented the gathered crews with sketches of the turn-around maneuver at 30,000 feet in order to escape the blast and shock waves from the bomb. In Robert Lewis' forthcoming biography, he discusses this meeting on Tinian on 3 August quoting

Parsons words: "now let's look at these sketches, and you will better understand this designed maneuver and why every second is critical." Parsons specifically discusses 30,000 feet as their fly-in height, but in the reality of the event the flight height was 30,500 feet and therefore had this plan been drawn up after the dropping of the bomb, Lewis would have been more accurate with his plan. It seems highly likely that after the briefing Lewis borrowed Parsons' sketch and copied it out to take with him on the mission before passing it on to the other two captains. The height for the atomic explosion was set at 1800 feet as this plan accords, and as the briefing with Parsons discusses.

The location of Parsons' original bombing plan is now unknown and it may well have been cast aside after the event. Lewis, however, kept much of his paperwork, and so in this plan, we probably have the only extant, contemporary Bombing Plan for the dropping of the Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima, now presented to the public, some 70 years later.

16 x 22 in (405 x 560 mm) (1)

\$20,000 - 30,000



MANUSCRIPT TRAINING NOTES AND MIMEOGRAPHED COPIES OFROBERT A. LEWIS' BOMB PLAN AND SURVIVAL MANEUVER, [TINIAN ISLAND, LATE JULY AND **EARLY AUGUST 1945]**

- 1. A 2 pp mimeographed copy of two plans drawn up by Lewis, 4to, the first a more expanded version of the bombing plan lot 289, the second the attack paths of all three planes as they approach Hiroshima, the photo and instrument planes hanging back as the Enola Gay goes straight in.
- 2. A 1 p single sheet of manuscript notes by Robert Lewis, 4to, in ink on a 4to graphed-ruled sheet, detailing velocities of the shock wave, and time taken to hit the plane as it headed home. Slightly yellowed. 3. 2 pp manuscript lecture notes on a small sheet of ruled paper, 8vo, titled Interrogation Spaatz, Giles, etc., the second page with notes on the radio frequencies being used, the barometric fuses that start the reaction, and the back-up fuses if it does not air burst. Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

These notes represent fragments of Lewis's training in the build up to the Hiroshima Mission. The notes indicate that Lewis should have been more aware of what a strong blast wind and shock wave can do. The problem was, that most of the crew, apart from those that had seen tests in the lab, could not comprehend the concept that nature could create such energy by firing particle against particle, and the enormity of that energy remains beyond the comprehension of most people, even today.

\$5,000 - 8,000



291



HIROSAINA - SOMEN, AFTER DETENDITION AND STORY AM

293

A COLLECTION OF 10 BLACK AND WHITE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE *ENOLA GAY*, THE FLIGHT CREW, AND THE GROUND CREW, [JULY TO AUGUST 1945]

A Group of 10 photographs of the *Enola Gay* and the crews, mostly official press corps shots, comprising 3 large format (8 x 10 in) shots of the *Enola Gay*, one a publicity shot of the actual roll out on the early morning of August 6th; 2 of the plane at rest at Tinian, one of which showing an early roster of the crew stenciled on the right side of the cockpit; a photograph of General Spaats' briefing to all the crews before the mission; another a USAAF photo of Tibbets, Lewis, Van Kirk and Ferebree standing in the Briefing Room; two photographs of the ground crew by the plane and in quarters; with three small official USAFF photographs of the crew, 2 of them all gathering around in the dark before they set off on the 6th August; and the final one a very happy Colonel Tibbets having just received the DFC on their arrival back in Tinian. *Provenance*: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, *Enola Gay*, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

Robert Lewis' interesting collection of photographs of both the *Enola Gay* and the crew at various moments on Tinian Island and before and after the mission, all unsigned, but mostly official USAAF photographs. 8 x 10 in (10)

\$2,000 - 3,000

292

CAPT. ROBERT A. LEWIS' ORIGINAL COMPUTER: TRUE AIRSPEED CIRCULAR DIAL AC TYPE G-1 MANUFACTURED BY CROWE NAME PLATE & MFG CO, CHICAGO, [ISSUED AND USED JULY/AUGUST 1945]

Computational airspeed disc, with two discs and a plastic pointer arm, in its original card board package as issued.

Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

An almost mint airspeed dial belonging to Robert Lewis and used on the Hiroshima bombing mission. It was likely issued to him when he got to Tinian as part of the equipping of the *Enola Gay*. This was a standard piece of equipment issued by the USAAF to all Navigators and Pilots and was essential for working out true airspeeds, taking into account the head, tail and side winds. Family tradition and Lewis's own testament to his family places this instrument in the *Enola Gay* on August 6th, 1945. *Diameter 8 in (205 mm)* (1)

\$2,000 - 3,000

293

THE MUSHROOM CLOUD OVER HIROSHIMA, 6 AUGUST 1945

Vintage photograph taken from the town of Yoshiura on the other side of the mountain north of Hiroshima, and titled by Robert Lewis "Hiroshima-3 min AFTER Detonation 9:18 Aug 6 1945." A large format (8 x 10 in) black and white press photograph, slightly blow up from a wider shot, the image taped onto a white sheet of paper, with punch holes for filling on left side through the backing paper, but not affecting photograph. Verso blank.

Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

This amateur photograph came to light soon after the bombing and was circulated widely in the press. The small spots on the cloud are caused by the excessive radiation on the negative, almost destroying the film. Lewis must have acquired an example from an official file and annotated it for himself. He dated it Tinian time but it was in fact only 8.18 am at Hiroshima. It appears that Lewis made some concerted efforts to find photographs of the bombing of Hiroshima, as to whether he found these and the AEC photographs in a file on Tinian we cannot say, but for 2 months or so he waited around in Tinian giving him ample opportunity to acquire such photographs as they came in. 8×10 in $(20 \times 26$ cm) (1)

\$6,000 - 8,000

I am certian the entire crew felt this experience was to more than amore human had ever thought possible. It Just seems impossible to comprehend. Just how many did we kill? I howetly have the feling of groping for words to explain this or a my good what have we done. If I live a hundred years Illnever just get those few minutes out of my mind Jooking at Cast Parsons, whyhe interfounded as the rest and he was suppose to have known every thing and expected this much to hoppen. after a few last looks I honestly feel the Japa may give up before we land at Tinian. They certianly don't cove to have Us drop anymore bombs of atomic energy like this.

294

294

CAPTAIN ROBERT A. LEWIS' FAIR COPY OF THE LOG BOOK OF THE ENOLA GAY FLIGHT, 1945; 1971

Manuscript fair copy of Lewis' original 1945 log of the flight of the Enola Gay, 8 pp, small 4to. Upper cover titled "Bombing of Hiroshima Aug 6 -1945," inside front cover copying his statement of May 8, 1945 saying that this log was a last minute request of William Lawrence, Science Editor, New York Times, followed by 3 and a half pages in ink, with final 4 and a half pages in pencil (as in the original), the back cover with a pencil sketch of the mushroom cloud and initialled and dated 8/6/45, as in the original. Fawn wrappers. The original log was written out on the morning of the 6th August 1945 as Lewis flew out from Tinian Island to Hiroshima, and back to Tinian on August 6 1945. In it he disguises his report of the mission in a letter home to "Mom and Dad." and as the mission was top secret, there was to be no official account of the mission from the Enola Gay during the flight, excepting Lewis's original clandestine manuscript. This "fair copy No 6" was given to his youngest son in 1971, before the occasion of the auction sale of the original log in 1971.

Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and thence as a gift to his son, Steven K. Lewis.

A fair copy of Lewis's famous log, the original having been sold by Lewis at auction for \$37,000 in 1971 and subsequently sold on in 1978 to Malcolm Forbes for \$85,000 (a record at that time for a piece of manuscript Americana). On Forbes' death, the original log was

subsequently sold at Christies for \$391,000 in 2002.

Lewis was very aware throughout his life of his central role in the training and creation of the team that manned the plane that was to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, an act that changed the world completely. During his life he only sold one item from his personal collection, the original of this log, which was sold at auction in 1971 for \$37,000, purchased by a dealer who sold it on to Malcolm Forbes in 1978. Lewis may have been encouraged to sell as he saw both Tibbets and Van Kirk cashing in on their celebrity status, doing special signings and even redrawing their original documents. Lewis had decided that before he relinquished his original log, he would make 6 fair copies of the document for his wife and 5 children, to serve as a personal record of his part in the action of that fateful day in 1945. It is said he worked long into the night for several months perfecting the exactness of the copies.

When it was sold at Christie's in March 2002 after Forbes's death, the original log was purchased by an anonymous buyer who has yet to display the copy in public. So these copies, in their own way, represent the only viewable first hand evidence of the story of that fateful day, written out with a clarity and a devastating accuracy, by the man who piloted the Enola Gay.

11 x 8-1/4 in (280 x 205 mm)

\$40,000 - 60,000

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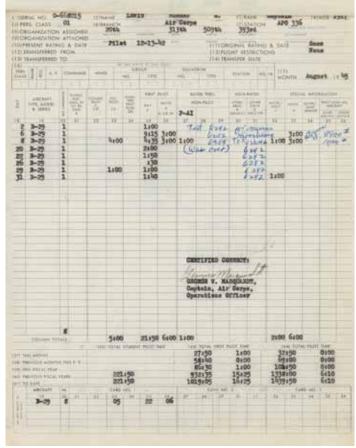
MANUSCRIPT FLIGHT LOGS OF CAPTAIN ROBERT A. LEWIS, CO-PILOT OF THE *ENOLA GAY*, 1942-1947

Two standard issue proforma pilot's log books, filled in entirely in manuscript by Robert Lewis, front pages with details of himself, the first logbook starting 3 June 1942 running through to 10 October 1943, oblong 8 vo, 56 pp, and two blank memorandum pages at the end, with Lewis' note at the end: "This book covers time from primary flying up to and including start of B-29 test work at Eglin Field. Proving grounds." The second log book starts 10 August 1943 and finishes on 9 Jan 9 1946, 55 pp, with repetition of the last 4 pages of the previous log book, and the absence of any entries for the month of April 1945(!); together with 12 pp of notified flying time with American Overseas Airline, 14 June 1946 to 11 January 1947, 225 pp blank at end, occasional additional annotation by Lewis at a later date in black or blue ink, in the second log each page signed by Lewis at lower right corner. Endpapers of the second log with other service notes and verso back endpaper titled "measles 5-9-51 schedule" listing Bobby and Susie's aspirin dosage. Both bound in original black cloth, the second volume slightly shaken with first 2 pp gathering detached. Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

An extraordinary series of log books carefully filled for every day that Lewis flew, the pages of proforma logging his flight plan, duration, type of plane, engines, and horsepower with a column for remarks. On combat missions from Tinian he adds in details of targets, bomb altitude and poundage dropped. His remarks are illuminating: at the end after the 9 Jan 1946 he adds "36 flights in Enola Gay #(6292). Tibbets was on 2 Flights." Although an official manuscript log for a pilot (something

every pilot was supposed to do) this log is revealing in its suggestion that Tibbets was completely inexperienced at flying a B-29. Against August 6, 1945 Lewis writes: "No#1 Atomic bomb a huge success 8900 lbs hit center of city." On December 13, 1944 his remarks against a 20 minute local flight "Paul checked me out." Later as an older man he goes over each page of entries in the months running up to the mission and adds near the bottom of each page the total of B-29 flights that page records, the addition of these flights on B-29s being 61 hours. The hand is shaky, as of an older man, looking back at the past at the injustice he had felt had been served out to some the crew that were forced out after training so hard with him. That injustice, the moment when Paul Tibbets joined the flight crew as "Commander" (with insufficient flying training on B-29s) and brought two of his friends with him to join the crew, seemed to Lewis to have been a flippant and dangerous move for the mission.

Of course he never spoke out. He wanted to object to Tibbets renaming the aircraft after his mother the night before the flight, and was appalled that Tibbets and Van Kirk joined the movie about the flight filmed in 1952 as advisors and then never shared any money they received amongst any of the crew. The way that Tibbets received his DFC, in front of cameras and invited media, then flew secretly to Guam to conduct a press conference on the Hiroshima Bombing on August 7th, while at the same time the rest of the crew flew a conventional bomb mission to Japan before they supported Sweeney on the Nagasaki mission that took place on the 8th August. Lewis was an honorable, quiet man, who remained aggrieved at the behavior of Tibbets that August in 1945 and following. (2) \$150,000 - 200,000



296

OFFICIAL FLIGHT LOG AND 201 FILE OF CAPTAIN ROBERT A. LEWIS, CO-PILOT OF THE ENOLA GAY

An official pilot's log, comprising 41 pp typed carbon proforma leaves, starting 10 October 1942, and continuing in monthly sheets up to 31 January 1946, covering Lewis' complete career and including flying at Ellington Field, Texas; Davis-Monthan Field, Arizona; Great Bend, Kansas; Eglin Field, Florida; Grand Island, Nebraska; Wendover Field, Utah; Peterson Field, Florida; APO 247; APO 336 (Tinian) and Roswell, New Mexico; the majority of sheets signed off by the operations officer for each base, some signatures in carbon, most in ink; together with a 2 pp "record of combat duty" sheets, listing his 5 combat sorties in July and August 1945, both series of sheets with extra annotations by Lewis with observations of his training and ops. These leaves affixed by metal grips to the right hand side of the file. The left hand side comprising an original record of some of the numerous tests and certificates that Lewis achieved and took as part of his training throughout his career; the documents comprise B-29 FAMILIARIZATION COURSE EXAMINATION, 25 leaves written in pencil, 11 leaves of other certifications from 14 March 1942 up to 1 February 1946, a B-26 Series test, answers in ink, 13 leaves. The two parts bound in a cloth backed official manila open file, lettered on upper cover by Lewis: "Cap R.A. Lewis 509th Composite Gp, Tinian to Wendover APO #336," verso of lower cover with official stamp "received Oct 7 1944," 4to, together with his 201 file in an official manila card file, with 46 leaves from 10 October 1942 through to 3 June 1944, with numerous lists of crews, stamped restricted, and a second manila file with 19 leaves, including copies of his commission, his silver star award sheet, and his discharge, an original discharge certificate for his flying service dated 27 Sept 1947, and 15 leaves including copies of appointments, orders and other miscellaneous documents.

Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

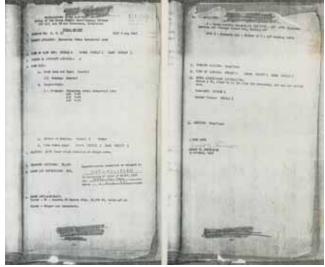
A fine series of official papers documenting the career of Robert Lewis from 13 December 1942 to his discharge on 31 January 1946. His was a career bound up with the development of the B-29 long range bomber, a prototype of which he saw crash in Seattle at the beginning of his career. He trained on B-29s and became an instructor on B-29s testing and passing hundreds of pilots who then set out to both Iwo Jima and Tinian to join the massed bombing Groups for the final bombing campaign against mainland Japan.

That the B-29 was chosen to be the delivery vehicle for the two atomic bombs meant that Lewis found himself in top spot to lead a specially trained crew to drop the first atomic bomb. Whilst at Eglin field the urgency for the success of the Atomic bomb mission began to tell and Lewis was often out flying twice a day checking every aspect of the plan and its dos and don'ts, and practiced bombing runs over objects in the Gulf of Mexico.

Included amongst the official paperwork is a nondescript proforma of a flight crew page with Lewis and Sweeney piloting a B-29 on January 21st 1944 at Eglin Field, the third and fourth signatures on the roster are Charles Lindbergh and John W. Myers, whilst on the back Lewis has written out Lindbergh's and Myers' addresses so he can send him something in the future. It was on Jan 20th, 1944 that Colonel Lindbergh and his friend, Northrop Aviation test pilot John Myers, came into the Eglin mess for dinner and Lindbergh came over to Lewis and asked him if he could go up on a test flight the following day. Lindbergh was Lewis's childhood hero, which made this small piece of paper very special to him. 11.5 x 9.5 in (3)

\$100,000 - 150,000





297

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF HIROSHIMA, AEC, [MID TO LATE SEPTEMBER 1945]

Robert Lewis's personal collection of AEC images of the city that he helped to destroy. On 15 September 1945, the crews that had dropped the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were invited to visit Japan with a short trip to Tokyo and from there a flight to see the damage of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On the third day they flew from Tokyo to Hiroshima where they flew low at 300 feet to view the damage. They were no airfields available nearby to stop off, and then they flew on to Nagasaki to stay the night. As Robert Lewis circled the remains of Hiroshima and the crumbled buckled wreckage, he writes in his forthcoming autobiography, "I have always had trouble describing this scene, and always now think that the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, described it best when he said in such a bombing, 'The living will envy the dead.' I am sure that the living in Hiroshima after the blast must have felt this way." *Provenance*: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, *Enola Gay*, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

Lewis presumably acquired these from an official file somewhere in Japan or Tinian on that visit. The Army Engineers Corps took an exhaustive series of photographs of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki as soon as the surrender document was signed on 2nd September. Scientists poured over them analyzing and measuring the damage: reports were officially published the following year.

8 x 10 in (10)

\$3,000 - 5,000

298

COPY OF THE FINAL REPORT OF MISSION FO 13, 6 AUG 1945, FILED BY THE OFFICE OF THE GROUP COMBAT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, SIGNED OFF BY COLONEL ERNEST STEVENSON USAF; A PHOTOCOPY TAKEN AFTER DECLASSIFICATION ON 3 AUG 1951

A 2 pp copy of the official report on the *Enola Gay* mission, large 4to, central horizontal creases, versos blank.

Provenance: Robert A. Lewis, co-Pilot, Enola Gay, 6 August 1945; and then as a gift to Steven K. Lewis.

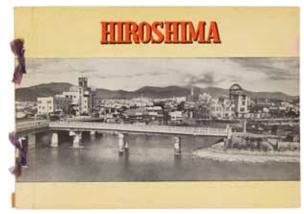
Lewis must have hunted this document down and waited for it to be declassified before having it copied. It is, of course, a clipped military report with no depth, although under item 14 (mission: "excellent"), there must have been some satisfaction in a mission accomplished.

14 x 8 1/2 in (36 x 22 cm) (2)

\$2,000 - 3,000



299



299

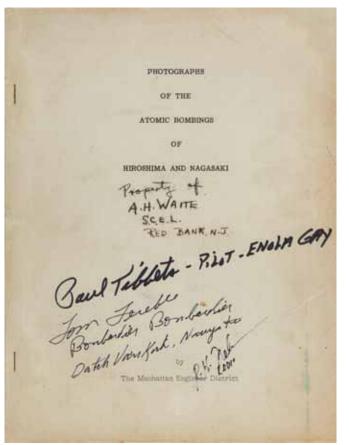


ENOLA GAY WARTIME AVIATION PHOTOGRAPHS SIGNED BY PAUL TIBBETS AND OTHERS, WITH HIROSHIMA BY SHOGO **NAGAOKA, PUBLISHED 1956**

A collection of seven photographs containing three color photos showing the return of the Enola Gay to Tinian, one photo of Colonel Paul Tibbets saluting General Carl Spaatz after receiving the Distinguished Service Cross as General Howard Ramey and several Enola Gay crew look on; one photo of several Enola Gay crewmen including Navigator Theodore Van Kirk and Captain William Parsons with strap across chest; and one photo of Van Kirk approaching Tibbets wearing the DSC; all photos autographed by Tibbets and other crewmen. The remaining photos comprise one black and white publicity photo of Colonel Tibbets, crewmen and two Class 43-3 and 43-4 Women Airforce Service Pilots before a B-29 signed by Tibbets and both female pilots, one autographed photo portrait in black and white of Colonel Tibbets standing before the nose of the Enola Gay, one black and white photo of the B-17 Bomber Memphis Belle with five crew signatures and one 1941 color photo of American Volunteer Group "Flying Tigers" Curtiss P-40's at Kunming, China, signed by 10 pilots and one ground crewman; together with a book on Hiroshima written by Shogo Nagaoka and published in Japanese and English by the Peace Memorial Museum, Hiroshima.

Various sizes

\$1,000 - 1,500



300

300

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ATOMIC BOMBINGS OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1945 TOGETHER WITH A 1979 PHOTO OF TIBBETS WEARING THE LIGHT WEIGHT SUMMER FLYING SUIT USED ON THE HIROSHIMA MISSION WITH A SIGNED LETTER

A rare photo booklet issued by the Manhattan Engineer District, signed by Captain of the Enola Gay, Paul Tibbets, Bombardier Tom Ferebee, Navigator Theodore "Dutch" Van Kirk and Radio Operator Richard H. Nelson on its cover page. The cover page is also signed "Property of A.H WAITE, S.C.E.L., RED BANK. N.J." The booklet contains 97 numbered photographs of the bombings with captions, two fold-out maps of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with bomb shockwaves displayed and a diagram of an atomic explosion.

The 1979 photograph portrays Tibbets wearing his Distinguished Service Cross on his war-issue the Light Weight Summer Flying Suit in a shot for Mobile Museums, Inc. with overleaf typed letter signed by Tibbets with a description of the photo and Hiroshima mission.

The unprecedented destruction caused by the dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan in August, 1945, ended the Second World War and ushered in the nuclear age. The end result of years of planning and research by the scientists of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Manhattan Project, the full effects of the atomic bomb on a populated area were not understood at the time of its use. Accordingly, the Special Manhattan Engineer District Investigating Group was dispatched to Japan in September, 1945, in order to gather information on the level of physical devastation the bombings had caused. This official report offers grim testimony as to the sheer destructive power of the atomic bombs through its photos of flattened and burnt out cityscapes. Even 34 years later, Tibbets seems unaffected by the chance to wear his original uniform again in this photograph taken for The Mobile Museums, Inc. 10 x 8 in (26 x 20 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800







301

A COLLECTION OF LECTURE SLIDES FOR A SLIDE SHOW ON THE DESTRUCTION OF HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI BY DR. HERBERT HORNE, SLIDES C.1945 AND LECTURE C.1962

A Collection of 39 glass slides in a large metal carrying case used to illustrate a US lecture on the Dropping of the Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, given by Dr Horne, most from Dr Hornes own photographs of the destruction, and others derived from official images of both cities; together with another 23 extra slides of destruction in those cities, most taken by Horne; and 2 boxes comprising 35 glass slides of images of Japanese life in the late 1940s, also taken by Dr Horne. A few slides slightly cracked, or paper edges worn.

A 39 glass slide show presented by a Dr Herbert W Horne, of Brookline Mass, probably in the early 1960s, using many of his personal slides of the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki taken by himself in 1945. Dr Horne was one of the first western physicians to enter Nagasaki, and through much of his life fought to make people aware of the destruction in Japan and the need for nuclear control and disarmament. A hand written list and a list written on the index card inside the lid both accord with the slides in the case. Slides: 3.25 x 4 in (8 x 10 cm)

\$1.200 - 1.800

302

THE DAWN OF THE NUCLEAR AGE: AN EARLY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE HIROSHIMA BOMB OVER HIROSHIMA. 8:15 AM. 6TH AUGUST 1945

An unrecorded image of the first blast of the Hiroshima bomb taken by a clandestine Agfa Viking camera from on board the third of the planes on the mission, the photography plane, the *Necessary Evil*, the image taken by the young navigator, 2nd Lieutenant Russell E Gackenbach. The lot includes a small contact print of the explosion, 3.25 x 2.25 inches; the original camera that took the picture together with a signed statement by Gackenbach that the camera was the one used to take the picture; two period photographs (one of a B10 crew taken December 1944 including Russ, another of Russ himself, signed later); two modern photographs (one of Russ and friend and another of a present day mock up of *Necessary Evil*, the original having been destroyed by target practice); together with Gackenbach's Mohawk watch, a bombers patch, 13 badges and uniform pins, and an almost unused AAF cloth chart of the East China Sea/Japan and South China Sea, presumed to have been used on the mission, amended to 1944 (folded). *Provenance*: Russell E Gackenbach

A hitherto unseen amateur image taken from one of the planes of the Hiroshima mushroom cloud, showing the anvil cloud ascending to around 25,000 feet, the distance from the blast being perhaps 40 miles. The *Necessary Evil*, a Boeing B-29 superfortress, was piloted by Maquadt in support of Tibbetts (*Enola Gay*) and Sweeney (*Great Artiste*), and served as the scientific equipment and photography plane. The three planes set out on their secret mission at 2:50 on the 6th August from Tinian Island, arriving over Hiroshima for the *Enola Gay* to drop the bomb at 8:19. Five seconds later at 1,900 feet the bomb exploded, and the planes turned rapidly for home, the *Necessary Evil* trying to record anything they could about the explosion. Gackenbach, the navigator had brought his own camera and took this snap about 20 minutes after the explosion.

A poignant reminder of the force of the atomic bomb; the Hiroshima bomb only expended 1.7% of its nuclear fission, resulting in between 90,000 and 160,000 deaths and the almost complete destruction of that city.

\$15,000 - 20,000

302

CMC PRODUCTION: FILM OF THE HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI BOMBINGS, APRIL 29, 1970

An untitled movie made by Colombia University graduates, Erik Barnouw and Paul Ronder, using still images of the Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki made by Japanese photographers in the period before the American Occupation of Japan from September 2, 1945. It begins with an opening frame "The Scenes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki you are about to see were withheld from the public for over 25 years." The short movie of 15 minutes, would, at that time, have been highly contentious, and is presented with an English talk over, possibly by Robert Oppenheimer, who gives the background to the bombing; there is also a separate interview with a survivor.

The secrecy of the bombings of Japan meant that, even in the 1970s, the full picture was only just coming into the public domain. This short movie is avalable online to watch.

\$1,000 - 1,500

JAPANESE RELICS OF WAR

Lots 303-320





CHILD'S KIMONO WITH FIGHTER PLANE DESIGNS, 1937-1945

Black cotton kimono with white and brown pattern illustrations portraying a cross design and a fighter plane flying over a map of East Asia, with yellow cloth interior.

The indoctrination of children to support Japan's military government and conquests abroad was widespread during the Second Sino-Japanese War and in World War 2, as can be seen in this piece's design.

35 x 14 in (89 x 35.5 cm) (1)

\$800 - 1,200

304

JAPANESE CHILD'S KIMONO, 1941-1945

Child's white silk kimono with plain interior and blended exterior design portraying children in military uniform at play in toy tank, children and dog playing with model airplanes with airfield in the background, a Japanese mountain range and an Imperial Japanese Air Force plane flying over a dark blue background. The obi sash is plain white silk with green stitching attaching it to the kimono.

Kimono decorated with militaristic themes such as this example were often purchased to show support for Japan's war effort. 30×18 in $(76 \times 46 \text{ cm})$ (1)

\$800 - 1,200

305

ADULT KIMONO, 1937-1945

Dark brown cotton kimono with green silk lining and sash. Exterior decorated with square patterns in tan, white, brown and dark brown portraying hollow crosses, a helmet with the Imperial Japanese Army star and a plane in flight. The sash is bound to the kimono with silver thread.

This kimono would have been purchased and worn by a Japanese male citizen as a show of support for the war effort.

41 x 28 in (104 x 71 cm) (1)

\$1,200 - 1,800

306

PRIME MINISTER HIDEKI TOJO: AUTOGRAPHED LETTER TO A MR. NAKAMURA, ADVISING HIM OF THE DEATH OF AKIMOTO, DATED APRIL 18, 1943

An autograph letter on paper, written in a secretarial hand in a very formal manner, advising Nakamura of the death of Akimoto, who may well be a senior member in the Imperial household. Folded in a small concertina, and housed in a green box.

Letters, from Tojo, personal or otherwise, are rare on the market. Tojo was an Army man, shrewd at infighting and fiercely partisan for the Army. He cut his teeth in Manchuria, became Army Minister in July 1940, and as a hawk pushed Army affairs to the fore. In October 1941 he became Prime Minister, and he agreed to the attacks on Britain and the US. As the defeats mounted in the Pacific, so, after the fall of Saipan in July 1944, he was removed from office. After the surrender Tojo tried to commit suicide, but survived and was tried and hanged as a war criminal on December 23, 1948.

\$1,000 - 1,500



春本武徳介到道寺 香本武徳介到道寺 着京の徳高宗,多年武 刻道、造指宗,多年武 道交展,考 盡力セラレ 其,功績 随着ナリ 今 其,孙育、接シ 洵 二 無指:堪(ズ 兹二 無報宮殿下,台間二 を表養養職末係英様 お中十八年四月十日





JAPANESE TYPE 94 SHIN-GUNTO SWORD, 1944

A steel bladed Japanese sword with a dark brown, lacquered wood scabbard. Faint wave patterns on the blade along with the maker and/or seller's signatures on either side at the base. The hilt is wood coated with ray skin with black cloth binding and a black leather pommel and band below the handguard. Two black menuki charms are bound to the hilt, while the handguard is made of dark brown painted iron showing a stenciled maker's mark and artistic designs. 37 in (94 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

308

JAPANESE TYPE 98 SHIN-GUNTO OFFICER'S SWORD, 1941-1943

Imperial Japanese Army Type 98 Officer's Sword with a hand-forged blade, indicating early war production. The tang is hand-inscribed with Japanese characters indicating manufacture by Mitsunaga, while the blade displays very faint wave patterns. The hilt is constructed from wood covered in ray skin with brown cloth bindings holding a brass ornament (menuki) with cherry blossom motifs on either side. The pommel is brown painted brass with gold paint highlights with a central ring holding a brown cloth rope. The guard is brass with cherry blossom motifs. The scabbard is green painted steel with a wooden interior and brown-painted brass bands and butt with gold highlights. The brown tassel attached to the single hanging point ring towards the top of the scabbard indicates that the sword belonged to a sergeant, sergeant major or corporal.

The Traditionalist sentiments of Imperial Japan extended even into warfare, where it was frequently required that an officer carry a sword during combat. This hand-forged example dates from the earlywar period, before high demand forced a shift to mass produced, machined blades.

39 x 2 1/2 in (99 x 6 cm)

\$2,000 - 3,000

309





AMERICAN AND CAPTURED IMPERIAL JAPANESE SITUATION MAPS WITH ANNOTATIONS, A JAPANESE OFFICER'S FIELD CAP, PAPERS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS, 1943, CAPTURED BY LT. FRANK KEMP, 'A' CO., 1ST RAIDER BN., 1943

This collection includes a double-sided Japanese and English language situation map for the defense of Rabaul, made by pasting two separate maps together and hand annotated in Japanese in pencil. The reverse shows a map of the Arawe coastline of New Guinea with English place names and Japanese annotations printed in red. Another Japanese scale 1:10,000 map in this collection details Kokopo airfield on Rabaul with Japanese hand annotations in pencil with a map of the Unboi coastline on the reverse in English text with Japanese annotations in red, together with an American hand-drawn map in pencil on paper vellum of Bairoko Harbor, in which the main attack routes for what is assumed to be the 1st and 4th Marine Raider Battalions is marked out in red. This map comes with a 1st Marine yellow paper banner with red paint type reading "1ST MARINE RAIDER BN TULAGI GUADALCANAL NEW GEORGIA" and displaying unit insignia of a skull and stars. This collection also includes a green wool Imperial Japanese Officer's cap with yellow leather star of the Imperial Japanese Army. The neck covering has four flaps and is bound to the cap by four brass clips. This collection also includes various personal effects and papers including Japanese regular and invasion currency, various inventory lists, a general report on the situation in New Georgia and two Imperial Japanese Navy badges. The Japanese material in this collection was taken by Lt. Kemp on the Dragon's peninsula, New Georgia, British Solomon Islands, 4 July to 29 August 1943. His Marine corps officer's 'business' card is included.

The 1943 New Georgia Campaign was part of the Allied operation to neutralize the Japanese base at Rabaul in New Guinea, and would pit US Marines against the heavily entrenched Imperial Japanese Army in their first major amphibious operations since the Battle of Guadalcanal. Despite Allied success in New Georgia, where much of this collection was captured, the Allied planners decided to bypass and isolate Rabaul rather than expend lives and material attacking the dug-in Japanese.

Cap: 9 x 5 x 7 in (23 x 13 x 18 cm); Rabaul map: 39 x 17 in (99 x 43 cm) \$4,000 - 6,000

310

TWO JAPANESE HELMET FLAGS, 1941-1945

Two small cotton flags, in red and white, one displaying the Rising Sun battle flag, the other a Japanese National flag with vertical and horizontal script of prayers and salutations. Slight wear and staining.

Japanese helmet flags were worn folded, and placed on the top of the head, under the helmet.

National flag with script: 14 x 11 in (35 x 28 cm); Rising Sun flag: 16 x 12.5 in (40.6 x 31.7 cm) (2)

\$700 - 1,000

MILITARY FAREWELL BANNERS WITH DAI NIPPON SUPPORT BANNER, CHINA CAMPAIGN, 1941-1945

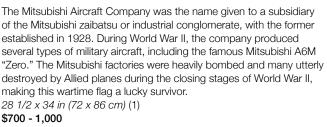
A cotton hand painted military banner of a bearded Japanese infantryman with a mountainous background with a red rising sun overhead in tan, black, pink and red used; one thin canvas hand painted military banner of a Japanese soldier in profile in tan, black and pink with black Japanese text translating to "Fight!"; one thin canvas hand painted military banner of a tank commander with a Japanese tank in the background in tan, blue, brown and pink with red rising sun motifs at the borders; one red silk Dai Nippon Support Banner with a central red and white Japanese battle flag motif surrounded by a green wreath with white flowers and a white bow at the bottom and crowned with a blue Japanese character for "Great," with white Japanese text to the left partially translating to "Japan National Defense Women's Association," with purple tasseled rayon edging and gold-painted leather covers at the left corners with metal ringlets.

Banners of this type, both factory and handmade, were a frequently flown on the Japanese home front to demonstrate support for the troops abroad. The Support Banner of this collection, for example, would have been flown by the Japan National Defense Women's Association which was formed to give send offs to the troops and to welcome them on their return. Soldier, Mountains and Sun banner: 52 x 19 in (132 x 48 cm); Soldier Portrait banner: 20.5 x 55 in (52 x 139 cm); Tank Commander banner: 20.5 x 55 in (52 x 139 cm); Dai Nippon banner: 21.5 x 29 in (60 x 94 cm) (4)

\$1,500 - 2,000

MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT FACTORY FLAG, FLOWN 1941-1945

White canvas flag with central red design suggesting the front of an airplane with propellers. Two tassels at each corner on the left side.



JAPANESE FIRST AID FLAG, 1941-1945

A white cotton flag with a central red circle enclosing a white cross.

In spite of Japan being a non-Christian nation, it did not choose to adopt its own new emblem of adherence to the international Red Cross organization. During the Second Sino-Japanese War and Second World War the Japanese Red Cross played a vital role in assisting Japanese civilians and wounded soldiers. However, the general disdain shown by the Imperial Japanese Army for the Geneva Convention, coupled with government and military restrictions, limited the ability of the Japanese Red Cross to assist the hundreds of thousands of European military and civilians interned in prison camps in the Japanese-occupied areas of Southeast Asia. The organization was reformed under American advisers following Japan's surrender. 39 x 30 in (99 x 76 cm)

\$1,000 - 1,500



313

314

JAPANESE SILK PRAYER FLAG AND SENNINBARI HELMET

The Senninbari, or Thousand Stitch Belt, is a square of white silk with a thousand red thread stitches mounted centrally in a circular pattern with two red ink stamps in classical Japanese characters above the design and one below, a similar stamp in the top left corner and an inscription of well wishes in blue ink in the bottom left. The Prayer flag is a square of white silk with a circular red silk sun sown to its center, representing the Japanese national flag. An illustration of a stern, bearded man in black, pink and red occupies the left corner, with an illustration of a frog on a leafy branch in green and tan is on the lower right. The central sun motif is surrounded by well wishes in black Japanese text, while an artist's signature in red is visible in the bottom right corner. The reverse has red silk triangles at the right corners, attached to two white cloth tassels at each corner.

Prayer Flags were a common gift from family and friends for departing Japanese servicemen during the period of the Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II. The Senninbari was a variation on this practice and was typically given to a soldier by his mother, sister, or wife after they had stood near their local temple, train station, or department store and asked any female passerby to sew a stitch into the strip of silk or cloth. The Senninbari were carried to confer courage, good luck, immunity from injury or simply to honor the women back home. Senninbari helmet flag: 13 x 13 in (33 x 33 cm); prayer flag: 26 x 32 in (66 x 81 cm) (2)

\$1,200 - 1,800





315





317

315

JAPANESE SENNINBARI BELT WITH **TIGER PAINTING, 1937-1945**

White silk Senninbari or Thousand Stitch Belt with a thousand green thread French Knot stitches with white silk square with painted tiger illustration stitched to overlay the center. The artist's signature in Japanese script can be seen in the bottom left of the tiger painting.

The custom of producing Senninbari or Thousand Stitch Belts originated during the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 and persisted into the Second World War. The belts were typically given to departing soldiers by female relatives or loved ones. Tigers were a popular design motif, as they were known to be able to roam far away from home and then return safely.

32 x 6 1/2 in (81 x 16 cm) (1)

\$700 - 1,000

316

JAPANESE PRAYER FLAG AND **SENNINBARI BELT, 1945**

This collection is comprised of a white cotton prayer flag and Senninbari, or Thousand Stitch Belt. The prayer flag displays a red, centrally placed rising sun motif surrounded by various well wishes and signatures in black painted Japanese text. The left corners of the flag have brown leather covers with cotton strings attached. The Senninbari is signed and inscribed with well wishes in black painted Japanese text vertically along its length. The thousand stitches are of orange thread and are visible through rents on the front and rear of the outer cover.

Prayer flags were carried by a large proportion of Japanese servicemen during their tours of duty and were typically signed by friends and loved ones for good luck. The Senninbari was similar item and was typically given to a soldier by his mother, sister, or wife to instill courage and confer good luck and protection from harm. Late-war examples such as this collection were typically made of cotton as supplies of silk ran low.

Prayer flag: 29 x 24 in (73 x 61 cm); Senninbari: 49 x 6 in (124 x 15 cm) (2)

\$1,000 - 1,500

317

JAPANESE PRAYER FLAG, 1945

Rayon prayer flag in with the central red sun motif of the Japanese National flag surrounded by well wishes and signatures in black painted Japanese text, the right corners of the flag are tipped with brown leather, the bottommost of which still has its white rayon tassels attached.

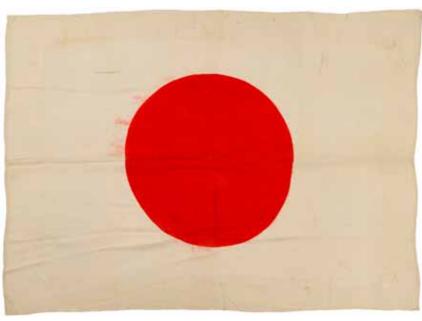
The desperate constraints of Japan's supply condition at the end of World War II are reflected by this piece's construction from rayon cloth rather than the traditional silk used in prayer flags. Nevertheless, Japan's willingness to continue fighting to the end is also reflected in the many well wishes and encouragements that decorate the flag, which would be carried into battle by a Japanese soldier for good luck.

30 x 30 in (76 x 76 cm) (1)

\$1,200 - 1,800







318

JAPANESE ARMY HELMET WITH WEBBING, 1941-1945

A molybdenum steel Japanese Type 90 helmet, the interior with leather and wovencloth webbing fittings with manufacturer's details written on the leather front piece in faded black ink, with size and unit markings in Japanese characters in white paint at the rear and front respectively. The helmet exterior is painted brown, has an Imperial Japanese Army star soldered to its brow and is covered by camouflage webbing. Two small holes are drilled into the helmet top in order to help bind the camouflage webbing, but the webbing variant attached does not require them. 11 x 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 in (28 x 24 x 16.5 cm) (1) \$1,500 - 2,000

319

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY BATTALION FLAG ON ORIGINAL POLE WITH TWO ADDITIONAL FLAGS, C.1935

This Imperial Japanese Army canvas flag is mounted on a wooden pole with a ball-shaped brass pole end and brass tip with leather belt with buckle attached. An additional, unattached belt with buckle is wrapped around the pole. The flag is square stitched and displays three zigzags in alternating red and black, indicating that the flag comes from the 3rd Battalion. Of the two additional flags, one displays a single red zigzag denoting the 1st Battalion while the other shows three zigzags in red, white and black representing 2nd Battalion. Each flag's corners on the hoist are covered in leather, with a loop for attaching the flag to the pole on the topmost corner. This collection includes a contemporary paper tag with a red stripe displays Japanese text in black ink detailing the division the battalion was attached to.

Japan's increasing militarism in the 1930s was the direct cause of its entry into the Second World War. Flags of this kind were in heavy use during the period and were used to differentiate the separate battalions of a given division. Flags: 19 x 18 in (48.2 x 45.7 cm) pole: 43 in (109.2 cm) (3)

\$3,000 - 5,000

320

A PAIR OF IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY FLAGS AND A JAPANESE SPECIAL UNIT BANNER, C.1944

Two rayon flags, each with red central ball along with A Japanese special unit banner (1941-1945).

Provenance: Estate of Arthur Weithas (1911-2006).

The size suggests that the two Japanese flags were intended for use as personal prayer flags, but unsigned. The use of rayon rather than silk started in 1944, as silk became more difficult to find in Japan.

Flags: 36-1/4 x 48-1/2 in (92 x 123 cm) & 35 x 47-1/4 in (89 x 120 cm); banner: 37 x 40 in (94 x 101.5 cm) (3)

\$1,800 - 2,500

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

THE SURRENDER

OF JAPAN

e, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan. The

Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters,

hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads

of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26

July 1945, at Patsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied

flowers

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease nostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

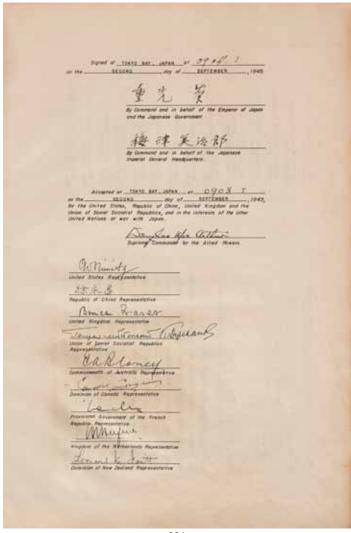
We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese Lot 323 control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed

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321

COPY OF THE JAPANESE INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN 2 SEPTEMBER 1945

Copy of the Japanese Instrument of Surrender with red leather binding and cover displaying US Eagle and reading "Instrument of Surrender" and "J.E.D" in gold paint. The first page of content is a statement in English by the Japanese representatives, acting on behalf of the "the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters", that they accept the provisions for Japan issued by the US, China and Britain at the Potsdam Conference of 26 July, 1945 and unconditionally surrender. The next page displays the signatures of Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Yoshijiro Umezu and civilian plenipotentiary Mamoru Shigemitsu (both in Japanese), Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers Douglas MacArthur and United States Representative Admiral Chester Nimitz and other signatures of the representatives from the Republic of China, UK, USSR, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of Canada, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Dominion of New Zealand. The following page is an English translation of the proclamation of the Emperor Hirohito ordering the acceptance of the Potsdam Conference terms and the signing of the Instrument of Surrender in accordance with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, along with a list of signers and counter signers made up of the then-serving Ministers of the Japanese government. The following page is the Japanese version of the above, bearing the seal of the Emperor, his signature and the signature of the heads of the Japanese government. The remaining four pages are

made up of the Japanese language sealed authorizations by Hirohito, with English translations, for Shigemitsu and Umezu to sign the Instrument of Surrender on the Emperor's behalf.

Provenance: Eleanor Davies, Daughter of Joseph Davies

The Japanese Instrument of Surrender was the written agreement that formalized the surrender of the Empire of Japan, whereby the Japanese accepted the terms laid down by the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945 calling for the surrender of all Japanese armed forces. The Potsdam Conference had also called, amongst other terms, for the reduction of Japanese territory to the main islands, the removal of obstacles to democratic tendencies and an end to such industries as could be used for war production with the alternative being prompt and utter destruction. The status of the Emperor was notably omitted. It was to these terms that the Japanese agreed on the deck of the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay, in a ceremony lasting twenty three minutes and broadcast throughout the world. This Allied copy of the Surrender is identified by its leather lining (the Japanese version was bound in rough canvas) and is one of a limited number ordered by General MacArthur for attendees at the Surrender ceremony. This particular example was given to Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, Special Advisor to US President Harry Truman, whose initials grace the cover. 22 x 15 ln (56 x 38 cm)

\$20,000 - 30,000

THE JAPANESE INSTRUMENT OF SURRRENDER, PREPARATORY UNSIGNED FILE COPY, LATE AUGUST 1945

A typed and mimeographed copy of the full text of the Instrument of Surrender, signed formally on the *Missouri*, on September 2, 1945, 14 pp comprising appendices A-G:

- A. Text of the Instrument of Surrender, 3 pp, the first page replaced with a newly typed carbon of the opening text.
- B. Proclamation by the Emperor of Japan, 1 p mimeographed sheet, undated.
- C. The Cairo Conference, December 1, 1943, 1 p mimeographed, text relevant to the Japanese situation.
- D. Potsdam Declaration. 26 July 1945. 3 pp mimeographed, text relevant to the Japanese Surrender.
- E. Japanese qualified acceptance through the Swiss Delegation, Washington, August 10, 1945, 2 pp mimeographed, with: F. the "reply by the Secretary of State to Japanese qualified acceptance," 2pp.
- G. Final Japanese Acceptance, August 14, 1945, by the Secretary of State, 2 pp, the file sheets stapled together and then stapled again to a black backing card.

A fascinating document typed up, presumably to be filed, in imitation of the documents produced for the final signing ceremony on September 2nd. The Allies were very careful to prosecute the Surrender of Japan through a semi-legal framework, and particularly through the Potsdam conference that the Japanese attended. The Surrender Terms reiterate the Potsdam terms. This document came to light through the descendants of someone who worked in Guam HQ. 10.5 x 8 in (27 x 21 cm)

\$4,000 - 6,000

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"A SOUVENIR COPY OF THE INSTRUMENT OF SURRRENDER OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR AND GOVERNMENT AT TOKYO BAY SEPTEMBER 2 1945—PRESENTED BY ADMIRAL R.K. TURNER USN"

A reduced-size photo-facsimile in black and white of the original two-page document signed on board the USS *Missouri*, with a third separate reduced sized photograph of the US copy of the signers page, with all signatures present. In original cloth-backed manilla boards, upper cover titled as above, and with inscription by Turner at lower right. "September 2,1945 To Donald B Estes, CPhoM, USNR. sincerely R.K. Turner, Admiral, USN." Together with the original envelope it came in, each side signed "Donnie" and "Inst of Surrender" with a further note, "Estes #4," and 4 small memoranda on official memorandum paper, all undated, 3 from Admiral Turner to "ch photo Estees" and another memorandum from Turner to Capt Tichenor. *Provenance*: The War Museum.

A rare USS Missouri printed piece, Estes's copy of the "souvenir," is number 4 of apparently 6 copies made up by Admiral Turner from photographs by Estes, and finalised on the day of the signing. These copies were to be given by Turner to friends and colleagues. The photographs of the surrender document were prepared in advance with Estes taking pictures of the empty pages and again afterwards capturing the signed leaf. This is in fact the US copy because the Japanese version had the signers signing in the wrong place. Estes was Turner's official photographer, although he was in fact a flyer. He came on board the Missouri with Turner a few days before the signing on the 2nd of September. One memoranda to Estes reads "How about the prints of the Surrender document, I MUST have these by Saturday, and properly bound together Ric Turner." Admiral Turner (1885-1961) was a career Navy man, serving 1913-1947, and in the war years was in senior commands with the Amphibious Force South Pacific. At the signing on the Missouri, he was standing in the front row of the US Admirals facing the signature table.

\$2,000 - 3,000

INCREMENT OF STREET

We, setting by communi of and in behalf of the asporar of Jepan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Emperial Secural Hashquarters, hereby except the provisions set forth in the Sectionalism Issues by the heals of the Governments of the United States, China and Jesus Britain on 76 July 1945 at Estables, one subsequently abhere to the Union of Seviet Sectional Aspublics, which Tear pressure are becauter referred to be the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional currender to the Allied Fowers of the Japanese Imperial Seneral is obsurators and of all Japanese armed forces and all cross forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever estimates and the Japanese people to come heatilities forthwith, to preserve and save from disage all ships, mireraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all resultments which may be imposed by the Japanese Commander for the Allies Japanese or by agreence of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby community the Japanese Imperial General Semicurriers to large at once orders to the Gammaners of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unsumittionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We herety command all civil, military and anval officials to every and enforce all proclamations, arours and directives demand by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this currenter and immed by his or under his authority and their mon-computent outless unless specifically relieved by his or under

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JAPANESE SURRENDER CEREMONY ON THE USS MISSOURI: THREE PHOTOGRAPHS, ONE SIGNED BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Three vintage wartime photographs, one black and white photo of the USS *Missouri* at sea, inscribed "To Charles Eggert, with best wishes. Capt. J. H. Thach, Jr., US Navy, Comdg. U.S.S. Missouri" and signed by Douglas Macarthur; one black and white photo of the fleet on arrival in Tokyo Bay under heavy air cover with USS *Ancon* in foreground with stamp and glued-on paper description from Acme Newspictures overleaf; one black and white photo of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz signing the surrender instrument on the deck of the USS *Missouri* with General Macarthur and Admiral William Halsey among the onlookers, with printed Navy captions and handwritten note stating "used on inside cover of Special Navy report (King's last report)."

The Japanese signing of the Instrument of Surrender took place on the deck of USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945 in a ceremony lasting 23 minutes and broadcast throughout the world. General Douglas MacArthur accepted the surrender on behalf of the Allied powers alongside representatives from each Allied nation. *USS Missouri photo:* 5 x 7 in (12.7 x 17.7 cm); fleet photo: 7 x 9 in (17.7 x 22.8 cm); surrender photo: 8 x 10 in (20 x 25 cm) (3)

\$1,000 - 1,500

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SURRENDER PROTOCOL: "COPY OF SURRENDER CEREMONY HELD ABOARD THE USS *MISSSOURI* ON 2 SEPTEMBER 1945"

Mimeographed copy of the protocol for the ceremony of the signing of the Instrument of Surrender, 11 pp, 4to (13 x 8 inches), comprising title, procedure for assembling, surrender ceremony, plan of the signing area on the deck, standing plan for the Army Generals, Navy Admirals, and the Allied Representatives, with additional 3 pp list of Allied, Navy, and Japanese attendees. Stapled at upper right, final three pages detached from staple; together with a special copy of the official photograph of the surrender signing with Nimitz at the desk signing, the photograph annotated with the names of the front row Generals and Admirals, plus two official naval press photographs of Admiral Turner with official annotations, and a copy of *Time Magazine*, February 7 1944, featuring Turner on the front cover. *Provenance*: Admiral Turner, The War Museum.

A rare piece of war ephemera: the protocol printed on board the Missouri would have been circulated to the senior officers, this "copy" probably distributed after the signing to Admiral Turner. One change to the staging of the signing is that the position of the table was turned 90 degrees.

\$1,500 - 2,000

THE YANKS ARE COMING

Yank, The Army Weekly. June 17, 1942 to June 18, 1943. 3 volumes. Folio. Rebound in gilt three-quarter red morocco. Two issues (June 17, 1942; and June 25, 1943) lacking wrappers; together with separate issues for September 7 1945, printed in Tokyo, the last issue December 28, 1945, and the first issue covers (two variants) for June 17 1942.

Provenance for the 3 volume set: Cpl. John A. Ruge, his signature on front free endpapers and name stamped in gold on front covers; Estate of Arthur Weithas (Yank photographer).

This photoweekly was published by the United States military during World War II and quickly became the most widely read magazine in American military history. Running from June 1942 to December 1945, it was created by enlisted men for enlisted men; and its circulation reached 2.6 million readers in 21 editions in 17 countries. Designed to keep up troop morale. Includes the original appearance of Sgt. George Baker's *The Sad Sack* comic strip. A feature on the "Private 'SNAFU'" cartoons written by Theodore Geisel ("Dr. Seuss"), Bob Clampett and Frank Tashlin of Warner Brothers' Looney Tunes appears in the July 2, 1943 issue, pp 6-7. *Yank*'s final editor was children's book writer Scott Corbett. Pvt. and later Cpl. Ruge was a popular American illustrator, best known for his pictures of pretty women, and a frequent contributor to *Yank*. \$1,000 - 1,500

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GENERAL JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT: GENERAL WAINRIGHT'S STORY, SIGNED WITH MACARTHUR'S PEN, NEW YORK. 1946

8vo. Front free endpaper signed by Wainright "J.M. Wainright General USA," below which is a notation by Castor "(this signature was done I am told, with the - one of the - pens used by Gen. MacArthur in signing the Surrender document on USS Missouri, 2 Sept. 1945-HGC)," original brown cloth. Bookplate of Henry Castor. Wainright received two of the pens used at the signing in Tokyo Bay. \$600 - 800

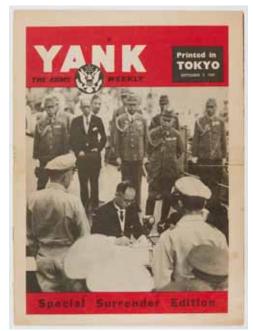
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FIRST DAY COVER OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER AT NICHOLS FIELD, MANILA, HAND SIGNED BY MACARTHUR, OCTOBER 27, 1945, ISSUED OCTOBER 27, 1945

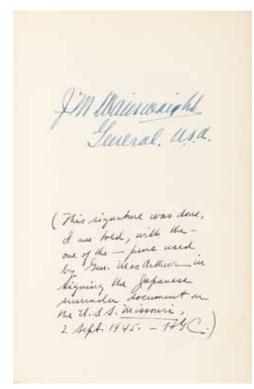
A First Day Cover envelope shows a photo of the American military delegation headed by Charles A. Willoughby waiting to receive the Japanese surrender delegation at Nichols Field in the Philippines on 19 August 1945, hand signed by Willougby. A caption details the Americans awaiting "the little men of Nippon." The envelope is hand signed "C:A: Willougby, Major General, U.S.A." A blue US Navy 3 cent United States Postage stamp is affixed to the envelope and is marked cancelled by the rubber stamped "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE / Annapolis M.D, Oct 27 9 AM, 1945."

The official proceedings for a Japanese surrender in August, 1945, began with the arrival of a sixteen-man Japanese delegation led by Japanese Lt. General Toshiro Kawabe at Nichols Field, Manila, to meet with a delegation dispatched by the commander in chief of the U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific (AFPAC), General Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur sent one of his tallest and most imposing subordinates, General Charles A. Willoughby. This First Day Cover vividly commemorates the final days of the Second World War. $4 \times 7 \ 1/2 \ in \ (10 \times 19 \ cm) \ (1)$

\$700 - 1,000

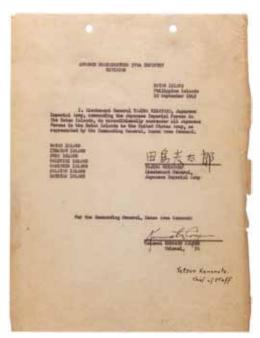


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THE JAPANESE INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER, A FILE COPY FROM MACARTHUR'S HQ. 2 SEPTEMBER 1945

A file of papers, 14 leaves, relating to the Japanese Instrument of Surrender signed on board the *Missouri* on 2 September 1945. The file copy includes the following documents.

- 1. A copy of the Instrument of Surrender, 3 leaves, the original top page removed and a new carbon typed page put in its place, the 2nd and 3rd pages being mimeographed copies of an original typed version. Lettered "Appendix A."
- 2. Proclamation by the Emperor of Japan, a single mimeographed sheet, titled "Appendix B."
- 3. The Cairo Conference, dated December 1, 1943. A single mimeographed sheet, titled "Appendix C."
- 4. The Potsdam Declaration, dated 26 July 1945, 3 mimeographed leaves, titled "Appendix D."
- Japanese Qualified Acceptance, from the delegation de Suisse,
 mimeographed leaves, dated Washington August 10 1945, titled
 "Appendix E."
- 6. Reply by Secretary of State to Japanese Qualified Acceptance, 2 mimeographed leaves, dated August 11, 1945, titled "Appendix F." 7. Final Japanese Acceptance, 2 mimeographed leaves with the Secretary of State's letter to the Swiss delegation and the declaration of the Swiss Charges d'Affaires detailing the Emperor's actions in surrendering, titled "Appendix G."

The complete file stapled at left margin to a black card, some light browning.

A rare survival of a working file copy of the Instrument of Surrender, the first page replaced with a new typed carbon copy, the text being identical with the official copies. This copy was retrieved from General MacArthur's Headquarters.

A rare document: the file copy of the surrender document of the Japanese forces in the most northern seven islands of the Philippines to the American forces 20 days after the signing of the official surrender on the *Missouri* on 2 September 1945, and 19 days after General Yamashita surrendered the mainland of the Philippines. This copy appears to be a file copy with punch file holes at upper margin. 8 x 10 in (20 x 26 cm) (1)

\$1,000 - 1,500

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PACIFIC THEATER: THE UNITED STATES STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY

A group of three reports, comprising:

- 1. Summary Report (Pacific War);
- 2. The Japanese Wartime Standard of Living and Utilization of Manpower;
- 3. The Effects of Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1946-1947.

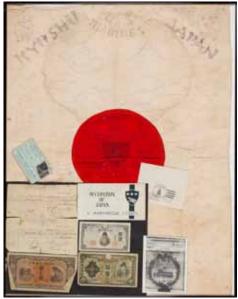
8vo. Illustrated with graphs, maps and photogravures. Original blue wrappers. Some wear and discoloring with coffee stain on the front wrapper of the first volume; contemporary inscription on the title pages of the first and third volumes and scattered internal pencil marks.

The United States Strategic Bombing Survey was a board of experts established by the Secretary of War in 1944 to provide an impartial assessment of the effects of Anglo-American strategic bombing of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. Among those who served on the board was famed economist John Kenneth Galbraith. The USSBS issued an enormous number of post-war reports about the consequences of World War II. In the pacific reports, it speculates on the dangers of a nuclear attack on America and what might be done about it. It concludes: "Based on our ideals of justice and of peaceful development of our resources, this disinterested policy has been reinforced by our clear lack of anything to gain from war—even in victory."

Various sizes (3)

\$600 - 800





JAPANESE FLAG SIGNED BY MEN OF THE 2ND MARINES, HAMAMACHI, **KUMAMOTO, JAPAN, 21 NOVEMBER** 1945

Silk Japanese national flag with leather covers and cotton strings on right corners, signed in English and Japanese. The central red Rising Sun is inscribed "Nov. 21st 1945 Last day in Hamamachi Kumamoto Japan" alongside Japanese text translating to "James Gibson."

Responsibility for the occupation of the area of Japan around Nagasaki, including Kumamoto prefecture, fell to the US 2nd Marines. Although many difficulties were faced by the Japanese people under occupation, the presence of US troops on Japanese soil went uncontested following the unequivocal statements of Emperor Hirohito that Japan should lay down her arms.

36 x 49 in (91 x 124 cm)

\$1,200 - 1,800

OCCUPATION OF JAPAN: A NATIONAL FLAG OF JAPAN, ACQUIRED IN JAPAN, 1946

Japanese national flag in white and red linen, eyes at the hoist, decorated with sketches, signatures, maps, and names assembled by a Corporal W. A Seaton, HQ 5th Amphcorr. Lettered at upper left and right Kyushu, Japan. At lower left is a presentation inscription "Ha-Ta presented by Yoshinaga Masatoshi." Together with 3 Japanese bank notes, a pamphlet "Occupation of Japan" published for the 5th Amphibious Corps, two chits for sending a Japanese sword and binoculars back to the States dated 29 March 1946, and a later service card. All within a common frame.

An interesting assemblage of the mementos of a military service in the Pacific Theater. This group put together by W.A. Seaton, a U.S. Marine and member of the V Amphibious Corps, who joined up in June 12th 1943. The Corps served with distinction throughout the island hopping campaigns of the Pacific, and after the war found themselves in Kyushi, occupied Japan. The flag was commandeered probably from a house, or swapped for cigarettes or chocolate. It was annotated by him while out on service in Japan, and on his return he assembled the flag and objects, framed them, and it probably hung with pride in his den or

Flag: 22 x 28 in (56 x 71 cm)

\$1,500 - 2,000

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Notice to online bidders; If you have forgotten your username and password for <u>www.bonhams.com</u> , please contact Client Services.				E-mail (in capitals) By providing your email address above, you authorize Bonhams to send you marketing materials and news concerning Bonhams and partner organizations. Bonhams does not sell or trade email addresses.					
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You instruct us to execute each absentee bid up to the corresponding bid amount indicated above.

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DRUBET

TO

: AGWAR FOR COMBINED CHIRSS OF STAFF. AMSSO FOR BRITISH CHIRLS OF STAFF

: SHAEF FORWARD, SIGNED BISHNHOWER

: FWD-20798

The mission of this Allied Force was fulfillad at opti, local time, May 7th, 1985.

OR TOTHATOR

SUPREME COMMANDER AUTHORITICATION: J I MOUTE

THEOR MARTON

: TO ALL GENERAL AND SPECIAL STAFF OTLLSIONS

7 MAY 1945

COPY NO